

# 2 Chronicles 24:18

Authorized King James Version (KJV)

And they left the house of the LORD God of their fathers, and served groves and idols: and wrath came upon Judah and Jerusalem for this their trespass.

## Analysis

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**And they left the house of the LORD God of their fathers, and served groves and idols: and wrath came upon Judah and Jerusalem for this their trespass.**

This verse is part of the narrative of Judah's kings, specifically addressing Initial faithfulness deteriorating after mentor's death. The Chronicler's theological perspective emphasizes immediate divine retribution—kings who seek God prosper, while those who forsake Him face judgment. This pattern provides instruction for the post-exilic community on the conditions for God's blessing.

The account demonstrates God's covenant faithfulness despite human unfaithfulness. Even in judgment, God preserves a remnant and offers restoration through repentance. The repeated cycle of apostasy, judgment, and restoration reveals both human sinfulness and divine mercy. References to the temple, proper worship, and priestly service emphasize the Chronicler's concern for correct religious observance.

Theologically, these accounts point beyond immediate history to God's ultimate purposes through the Davidic line. Despite repeated failures, God preserves David's dynasty, anticipating the perfect King who will reign in righteousness. The pattern of judgment for sin and restoration through repentance prefigures the gospel message of salvation through Christ.

## Historical Context

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This passage occurs during the divided monarchy period when Judah existed separately from northern Israel. The Chronicler writes from a post-exilic perspective, addressing the restored community in Jerusalem after the Babylonian exile (539 BCE onward). His emphasis on temple worship, proper religious observance, and God's covenant faithfulness speaks directly to the needs of his audience who had just rebuilt the temple and were reestablishing their identity as God's people.

The historical context demonstrates both God's judgment on persistent sin and His readiness to restore those who genuinely repent. The Chronicler omits most northern kingdom material, focusing on Judah and the Davidic line to emphasize God's faithfulness to His covenant promises. Archaeological discoveries from sites like Lachish, Beersheba, and Jerusalem corroborate the biblical accounts of various kings' reigns and building projects.

Understanding the Chronicler's post-exilic perspective is crucial—he's not merely recording history but applying past lessons to his contemporary audience, showing that the same principles of seeking God, maintaining proper worship, and covenant faithfulness that determined blessing or judgment in the past still apply.

## Related Passages

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**Hebrews 11:1** — Definition of faith

**Romans 1:17** — The righteous shall live by faith

## Study Questions

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1. How does this verse illustrate the principle of divine retribution (blessing for obedience, judgment for sin)?
2. What specific applications does this passage have for maintaining spiritual faithfulness in contemporary Christian life?

3. How does this account point to God's ultimate purposes through the Davidic line and the coming Messiah?

## Interlinear Text

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וַעֲזָבוּ וְ	אֶת	בֵּית יֵת	יְהוָה	אֱלֹהֵי י	אֲבוֹתֵיהֶם	וַעֲבָדוּ	
And they left	H853	the house	of the LORD	God	of their fathers	and served	
H5800		H1004	H3068	H430	H1	H5647	
אֶת	הָאֲשֵׁרִים	וְאֶת	הָעֵצִים	וַיְהִי	קֶצֶף	עַל	יְהוּדָה
H853	groves	H853	and idols	H1961	and wrath	H5921	came upon Judah
	H842		H6091		H7110		H3063
וְיֶרֶשָׁלַם	בְּאַשְׁמֹתָם	זֹאת:					
and Jerusalem	for this their trespass	H2063					
H3389	H819						

## Additional Cross-References

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**Joshua 22:20** (Judgment): Did not Achan the son of Zerah commit a trespass in the accursed thing, and wrath fell on all the congregation of Israel? and that man perished not alone in his iniquity.

**Ephesians 5:6** (Judgment): Let no man deceive you with vain words: for because of these things cometh the wrath of God upon the children of disobedience.

**2 Chronicles 24:4** (References Lord): And it came to pass after this, that Joash was minded to repair the house of the LORD.

**2 Chronicles 19:2** (Judgment): And Jehu the son of Hanani the seer went out to meet him, and said to king Jehoshaphat, Shouldest thou help the ungodly, and love them that hate the LORD? therefore is wrath upon thee from before the LORD.

**1 Kings 14:23** (Parallel theme): For they also built them high places, and images, and groves, on every high hill, and under every green tree.

**2 Chronicles 32:25** (Judgment): But Hezekiah rendered not again according to the benefit done unto him; for his heart was lifted up: therefore there was wrath upon him, and upon Judah and Jerusalem.

**2 Chronicles 28:13** (Judgment): And said unto them, Ye shall not bring in the captives hither: for whereas we have offended against the LORD already, ye intend to add more to our sins and to our trespass: for our trespass is great, and there is fierce wrath against Israel.

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