

2 Chronicles 24:6

Authorized King James Version (KJV)

And the king called for Jehoiada the chief, and said unto him, Why hast thou not required of the Levites to bring in out of Judah and out of Jerusalem the collection, according to the commandment of Moses the servant of the LORD, and of the congregation of Israel, for the tabernacle of witness?

Analysis

And the king called for Jehoiada the chief, and said unto him, Why hast thou not required of the Levites to bring in out of Judah and out of Jerusalem the collection, according to the commandment of Moses the servant of the LORD, and of the congregation of Israel, for the tabernacle of witness?

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

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

John 15:13 — Greatest form of love

1 John 4:8 — God is love

Study Questions

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

לֹא	מִדָּוִד וְעַ	לֹא	וַיֹּאמֶר	הָרֹאשׁ	לִיהוֹיָדָע	הַמֶּלֶךְ	וַיִּקְרָא
			and said	the chief	for Jehoiada	And the king	called
			H559	H7218	H3077	H4428	H7121
מִיְהוּדָה	לָקַח יָא	הַלְוִיִּם	עַל	דָּבַר שָׁמָּה	וְהָיָה	וּמִירוּשָׁלַם	אֶת
out of Judah	to bring in	of the Levites		unto him	Why hast thou not required	and out of Jerusalem	
H3063	H935	H3881	H5921	H1875		H3389	H853
מֹשֶׁה	מִשְׁאֵת	אֶת	מִשְׁאֵת	מִשְׁאֵת	מִשְׁאֵת	מִשְׁאֵת	מִשְׁאֵת
according to the commandment of Moses	the collection		the collection	the collection	the collection	the collection	the collection
H4872	H4864		H4864	H4864	H4864	H4864	H4864
לֹא הָלַ	לְיִשְׂרָאֵל	וְהָיָה לְ	יְהוָה	עֶבֶד	וְהָיָה לְ	וְהָיָה לְ	וְהָיָה לְ
for the tabernacle	of Israel	and of the congregation	of the LORD	the servant	and of the LORD	and of the LORD	and of the LORD
H168	H3478	H6951	H3068	H5650	H3068	H3068	H3068
הָעֵדוּת:							
of witness							
H5715							

Additional Cross-References

Numbers 1:50 (Temple): But thou shalt appoint the Levites over the tabernacle of testimony, and over all the vessels thereof, and over all things that belong to it:

they shall bear the tabernacle, and all the vessels thereof; and they shall minister unto it, and shall encamp round about the tabernacle.

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