

# 2 Chronicles 25:2

Authorized King James Version (KJV)

And he did that which was right in the sight of the LORD, but not with a perfect heart.

## Analysis

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**And he did that which was right in the sight of the LORD, but not with a perfect heart.**

This verse is part of the narrative of Judah's kings, specifically addressing Half-hearted obedience and pride's consequences. 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

**Revelation 20:12** — Judgment according to deeds

**Romans 2:1** — Judging others

## 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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וַיַּעַשׂ	הַיָּשׁוּר	בְּעֵינֵי י	יְהוָה	כִּי	לֹא	בְּלִבָּב
And he did	that which was right	in the sight	of the LORD	H7535	H3808	heart
H6213	H3477	H5869	H3068			H3824
וְשֵׁלֵם:						
but not with a perfect						
H8003						

## Additional Cross-References

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**2 Chronicles 25:14** (Parallel theme): Now it came to pass, after that Amaziah was come from the slaughter of the Edomites, that he brought the gods of the children of Seir, and set them up to be his gods, and bowed down himself before them, and burned incense unto them.

**Isaiah 29:13** (References Lord): Wherefore the Lord said, Forasmuch as this people draw near me with their mouth, and with their lips do honour me, but have removed their heart far from me, and their fear toward me is taught by the precept of men:

**Acts 8:21** (Parallel theme): Thou hast neither part nor lot in this matter: for thy heart is not right in the sight of God.

**James 4:8** (Parallel theme): Draw nigh to God, and he will draw nigh to you. Cleanse your hands, ye sinners; and purify your hearts, ye double minded.

**2 Chronicles 24:2** (References Lord): And Joash did that which was right in the sight of the LORD all the days of Jehoiada the priest.

**James 1:8** (Parallel theme): A double minded man is unstable in all his ways.

**2 Kings 14:4** (Parallel theme): Howbeit the high places were not taken away: as yet the people did sacrifice and burnt incense on the high places.

**2 Chronicles 26:4** (References Lord): And he did that which was right in the sight of the LORD, according to all that his father Amaziah did.

**1 Samuel 16:7** (References Lord): But the LORD said unto Samuel, Look not on his countenance, or on the height of his stature; because I have refused him: for the LORD seeth not as man seeth; for man looketh on the outward appearance, but the LORD looketh on the heart.

**Psalms 78:37** (Parallel theme): For their heart was not right with him, neither were they stedfast in his covenant.

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