

2 Chronicles 26:19

Authorized King James Version (KJV)

Then Uzziah was wroth, and had a censer in his hand to burn incense: and while he was wroth with the priests, the leprosy even rose up in his forehead before the priests in the house of the LORD, from beside the incense altar.

Analysis

Then Uzziah was wroth, and had a censer in his hand to burn incense: and while he was wroth with the priests, the leprosy even rose up in his forehead before the priests in the house of the LORD, from beside the incense altar.

This verse is part of the narrative of Judah's kings, specifically addressing Prosperity leading to pride and presumption. 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

Hebrews 11:1 — Definition of faith

Romans 1:17 — The righteous shall live by faith

1 Corinthians 13:4 — Characteristics of love

John 15:13 — Greatest form of 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

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------|-------------------------|-------------|------------------|-----------------|----------------|-----------|-----------|---------------|-----------|----------------|
| לִפְנֵי יְהוָה | מִקְרָב | רְתָבֵד | וְבִזְעֵב | וְ | עָזֵץ הוּא | וְבִידֵּה | וְ | מִקְרָב | רְתָבֵד | לִפְנֵי יְהוָה |
| and while he was wroth | Then Uzziah | in his hand | and had a censer | to burn incense | | | | | | |
| H2196 | H5818 | H3027 | H4730 | H6999 | | | | | | |
| וְ | בִּזְעֵב | וְ | עַמְּדָה | בְּקָרְבָּנִים | בְּקָרְבָּנִים | וְ | זָרַע הָ | בְּאַרְבָּעָת | זָרַע הָ | |
| and while he was wroth | the priests | the leprosy | even rose up | | | | | | | |
| H2196 | H5973 | H3548 | H6883 | H2224 | | | | | | |
| בְּמִצְחָה | לִפְנֵי | בְּמִצְחָה | בְּבֵית | בְּבֵית יְהוָה | בְּבֵית יְהוָה | לִפְנֵי | מִעַל | יְהוָה | מִעַל | לִפְנֵי |
| in his forehead | before | the priests | in the house | of the LORD | of the LORD | | | | | |
| H4696 | H6440 | H3548 | H1004 | H3068 | H5921 | | | | | |
| לְמִזְבֵּחַ | מִזְבֵּחַ | מִזְבֵּחַ | מִזְבֵּחַ | מִזְבֵּחַ | מִזְבֵּחַ | מִזְבֵּחַ | מִזְבֵּחַ | מִזְבֵּחַ | מִזְבֵּחַ | לְמִזְבֵּחַ |
| altar | from beside the incense | | | | | | | | | |
| H4196 | H7004 | | | | | | | | | |

Additional Cross-References

Numbers 12:10 (Parallel theme): And the cloud departed from off the tabernacle; and, behold, Miriam became leprous, white as snow: and Aaron looked upon Miriam, and, behold, she was leprous.