

2 Chronicles 26:23

Authorized King James Version (KJV)

So Uzziah slept with his fathers, and they buried him with his fathers in the field of the burial which belonged to the kings; for they said, He is a leper: and Jotham his son reigned in his stead.

Analysis

So Uzziah slept with his fathers, and they buried him with his fathers in the field of the burial which belonged to the kings; for they said, He is a leper: and Jotham his son reigned in his stead.

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

James 2:17 — Faith and works

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

בָּשָׁכָב	וְעַזְיזֵי	הָוּ	עַמְּךָ	בְּ	אָבֹתָיו	וְ	לִקְבָּרֶר	וְ	עַמְּךָ	אֶת	וְ	עַמְּךָ	
slept	So Uzziah	H5973	him with his fathers	H1	and they buried	H853							H5973
H7901	H5818					H6912							
אָבֹתָיו	בְּשָׂדֵה	בְּקִבּוּרָה	בְּשָׂדֵה	אֲשֶׁר	פְּקִבּוּרָה	אֲשֶׁר	לְמַלְכֵי	וְ	וְ	וְ	וְ	וְ	
him with his fathers	in the field	of the burial	of the burial	H834			which belonged to the kings						
H1	H7704	H6900					H4428						
בָּנָיו	וְ	יְמִלָּה	וְ	מִצְׁרָעָה	וְ	אָמָר	וְ	בָּנָיו	וְ	בָּנָיו	וְ	בָּנָיו	
for they said	He is a leper	H1931	reigned	H4427	and Jotham	H3147	his son	H8478					
H3588	H559	H6879					H1121						

Additional Cross-References

2 Chronicles 21:20 (Kingdom): Thirty and two years old was he when he began to reign, and he reigned in Jerusalem eight years, and departed without being desired. Howbeit they buried him in the city of David, but not in the sepulchres of the kings.

2 Chronicles 28:27 (Kingdom): And Ahaz slept with his fathers, and they buried him in the city, even in Jerusalem: but they brought him not into the sepulchres of the kings of Israel: and Hezekiah his son reigned in his stead.