

2 Chronicles 27:5

Authorized King James Version (KJV)

He fought also with the king of the Ammonites, and prevailed against them. And the children of Ammon gave him the same year an hundred talents of silver, and ten thousand measures of wheat, and ten thousand of barley. So much did the children of Ammon pay unto him, both the second year, and the third.

Analysis

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This verse is part of the narrative of Judah's kings, specifically addressing Steady obedience bringing consistent blessing. 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 3:16 — God's love and salvation

Ephesians 2:8 — Salvation by grace through faith

Matthew 25:31 — Final judgment

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

עַם אֲמֹן	בְּנֵי י	מִלֶּךְ	עִם	נִלָּחַם	וְהוּא
of Ammon	So much did the children	also with the king	H5973	H1931	H3898
H5983	H1121	H4428			
עַם אֲמֹן	בְּנֵי י	לֹ	וַתֵּן	עָלֵיהֶם	וַיִּנָּחֵם
of Ammon	So much did the children	H0	gave	H5921	and prevailed
H5983	H1121		H5414		H2388
אַלְפֵי יָם	עֶשְׂרֵת	כֶּסֶף	כֶּכֶר	מֵאָה	הָיָה יָא
thousand	and ten	of silver	talents	an hundred	H1931
H505	H6235	H3701	H3603	H3967	H8141
לֹ	יֵשׁ יָבוּ	זֶאת	אַלְפֵי יָם	עֶשְׂרֵת	וְשֵׁעוֹר יָם
H0	pay	unto	thousand	and ten	of barley
	H7725	H2063	H505	H6235	H8184
הַשָּׁנָה יָת	וּבִשָּׁנָה	עַם אֲמֹן	בְּנֵי י		
him both the second	him the same year	of Ammon	So much did the children		
H8145	H8141	H5983	H1121		
וְהַשְּׁלִישִׁית:					
and the third					
H7992					

