

# 2 Chronicles 28:18

Authorized King James Version (KJV)

The Philistines also had invaded the cities of the low country, and of the south of Judah, and had taken Beth-shemesh, and Ajalon, and Gederoth, and Shocho with the villages thereof, and Timnah with the villages thereof, Gimzo also and the villages thereof: and they dwelt there.

## Analysis

**The Philistines also had invaded the cities of the low country, and of the south of Judah, and had taken Beth-shemesh, and Ajalon, and Gederoth, and Shocho with the villages thereof, and Timnah with the villages thereof, Gimzo also and the villages thereof: and they dwelt there.**

This verse is part of the narrative of Judah's kings, specifically addressing Total rejection of God bringing catastrophic judgment. 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

**James 2:17** — Faith and works

## 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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וּפְלִשְׁתִּים	פָּשַׁט	בָּעָר	הַשְׁפֵּלָה	וּבְנֶגֶב
<b>The Philistines</b>	<b>also had invaded</b>	<b>the cities</b>	<b>of the low country</b>	<b>and of the south</b>
H6430	H6584	H5892	H8219	H5045
לִיהוּדָה	לְלִכְדָּן	בֵּית אָת	שְׁמֵשׁ	אַת אִילָן
<b>of Judah</b>	<b>and had taken</b>	H853	H0	<b>Bethshemesh</b> <b>and Ajalon</b>
H3063	H3920		H1053	H357
וְתִמְנָה	בְּנֵת יַעֲשֵׂה	בְּנֵת יַעֲשֵׂה	וְתִמְנָה	תִּמְנָה הַ
<b>and Gederoth</b>	<b>and Shocho</b>	<b>also and the villages</b>	H853	<b>thereof and Timnah</b>
H1450	H7755	H1323		H8553
בְּנֵת יַעֲשֵׂה	גִּמְזוֹ	וְתִמְנָה	בְּנֵת יַעֲשֵׂה	וְתִמְנָה
<b>also and the villages</b>	<b>thereof Gimzo</b>	H853	<b>also and the villages</b>	H1323
H1323	H1579			
וְשָׁבָב	וְשָׁבָב			
<b>thereof and they dwelt</b>	H8033			
H3427				

## Additional Cross-References

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**Ezekiel 16:57** (Parallel theme): Before thy wickedness was discovered, as at the time of thy reproach of the daughters of Syria, and all that are round about her, the daughters of the Philistines, which despise thee round about.

**Ezekiel 16:27** (Parallel theme): Behold, therefore I have stretched out my hand over thee, and have diminished thine ordinary food, and delivered thee unto the will of them that hate thee, the daughters of the Philistines, which are ashamed of thy lewd way.

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