

2 Chronicles 29:25

Authorized King James Version (KJV)

And he set the Levites in the house of the LORD with cymbals, with psalteries, and with harps, according to the commandment of David, and of Gad the king's seer, and Nathan the prophet: for so was the commandment of the LORD by his prophets.

Analysis

And he set the Levites in the house of the LORD with cymbals, with psalteries, and with harps, according to the commandment of David, and of Gad the king's seer, and Nathan the prophet: for so was the commandment of the LORD by his prophets.

This verse is part of the narrative of Judah's kings, specifically addressing Comprehensive restoration of worship beginning immediately. 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

Revelation 20:12 — Judgment according to deeds

Romans 2:1 — Judging others

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

במצלת ים	יהוָה	בֵּית	בְּלוּם	את	תְּעַמֵּד
with cymbals	of the LORD	in the house	the Levites	And he set	תְּעַמֵּד
H4700	H3068	H1004	H3881	H853	H5975
יבְּנֵל ים	בְּמִצְרָיִם	וּבְכָפֵר וְתָ	וּבְכָפֵר וְתָ	with psalteries	with psalteries
and of Gad	of David	according to the commandment	according to the commandment	and with harps	and with harps
H1410	H1732	H4687	H4687	H3658	H5035
יבְּנֵי דָוִיד	בְּנֵי יְהוָה	בְּמִצְרָיִם	בְּמִצְרָיִם	seer	seer
יבְּנֵי גָּד	יְהוָה הַ	בְּנֵי כָּפֵר	בְּנֵי כָּפֵר	the king's	the king's
H1410	H1732	H3588	H3588	H4428	H2374
יבְּנֵי נָתָן	בְּנֵי נָתָן	בְּנֵי נָתָן	בְּנֵי נָתָן	and Nathan	and Nathan
H3068	H3027	H5030	H5030	H5416	H4428
יבְּנֵי נָבִיאוֹן	בְּנֵי נָבִיאוֹן	בְּנֵי נָבִיאוֹן	בְּנֵי נָבִיאוֹן	his prophets	his prophets
H3068	H3027	H5030	H5030	H5416	H4428
יבְּנֵי נָבִיאוֹן	בְּנֵי נָבִיאוֹן	בְּנֵי נָבִיאוֹן	בְּנֵי נָבִיאוֹן	by	by
H3068	H3027	H5030	H5030	H5416	H4428
יבְּנֵי נָבִיאוֹן	בְּנֵי נָבִיאוֹן	בְּנֵי נָבִיאוֹן	בְּנֵי נָבִיאוֹן	according to the commandment	according to the commandment
H3068	H3027	H5030	H5030	H4428	H2374

Additional Cross-References

2 Chronicles 8:14 (References David): And he appointed, according to the order of David his father, the courses of the priests to their service, and the Levites to their charges, to praise and minister before the priests, as the duty of every day required: the porters also by their courses at every gate: for so had David the man of God commanded.

1 Chronicles 23:5 (References Lord): Moreover four thousand were porters; and four thousand praised the LORD with the instruments which I made, said David, to praise therewith.

1 Chronicles 16:42 (Parallel theme): And with them Heman and Jeduthun with trumpets and cymbals for those that should make a sound, and with musical instruments of God. And the sons of Jeduthun were porters.

1 Chronicles 9:33 (Parallel theme): And these are the singers, chief of the fathers of the Levites, who remaining in the chambers were free: for they were employed in that work day and night.

2 Chronicles 35:15 (Kingdom): And the singers the sons of Asaph were in their place, according to the commandment of David, and Asaph, and Heman, and Jeduthun the king's seer; and the porters waited at every gate; they might not depart from their service; for their brethren the Levites prepared for them.

2 Samuel 24:11 (Word): For when David was up in the morning, the word of the LORD came unto the prophet Gad, David's seer, saying,