

# 2 Chronicles 29:31

Authorized King James Version (KJV)

Then Hezekiah answered and said, Now ye have consecrated yourselves unto the LORD, come near and bring sacrifices and thank offerings into the house of the LORD. And the congregation brought in sacrifices and thank offerings; and as many as were of a free heart burnt offerings.

## Analysis

**Then Hezekiah answered and said, Now ye have consecrated yourselves unto the LORD, come near and bring sacrifices and thank offerings into the house of the LORD. And the congregation brought in sacrifices and thank offerings; and as many as were of a free heart burnt offerings.**

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**

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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

**Matthew 25:31** — Final judgment

**Revelation 20:12** — Judgment according to deeds

## 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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יְעַדָּת	מְלָאָת	מִזְבֵּחַ	עַפְתָּה	יְאָמֵר	וְיִהְיֶה	וְיִשְׁעָר	וְיִשְׁעַר	וְיִשְׁעַר
answered	Then Hezekiah	and said	H6258	Now ye have consecrated	H4390			H3027
H6030	H3169	H559						
לְבַבְךָ	וְתִתְזֹעַ	וְתִתְחַדֵּשׁ	וְתִתְחַדֵּשׁ	וְתִתְחַדֵּשׁ	וְתִתְחַדֵּשׁ	וְתִתְחַדֵּשׁ	וְתִתְחַדֵּשׁ	וְתִתְחַדֵּשׁ
of the LORD	come near	and bring	offerings	and thank offerings	into the house			
H3068	H5066	H935	H2077	H8426	H1004			
וְתִתְחַדֵּשׁ	וְתִתְחַדֵּשׁ	וְתִתְחַדֵּשׁ	וְתִתְחַדֵּשׁ	וְתִתְחַדֵּשׁ	וְתִתְחַדֵּשׁ	וְתִתְחַדֵּשׁ	וְתִתְחַדֵּשׁ	וְתִתְחַדֵּשׁ
of the LORD	and bring	And the congregation	sacrifices	and thank offerings	H3605			
H3068	H935	H6951	H2077	H8426				
בְּלֹא	בְּלֹא	בְּלֹא	בְּלֹא	בְּלֹא	בְּלֹא	בְּלֹא	בְּלֹא	בְּלֹא
and as many as were of a free	heart	burnt offerings						
H5081	H3820	H5930						

## Additional Cross-References

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**2 Chronicles 13:9** (References Lord): Have ye not cast out the priests of the LORD, the sons of Aaron, and the Levites, and have made you priests after the manner of the nations of other lands? so that whosoever cometh to consecrate himself with a young bullock and seven rams, the same may be a priest of them that are no gods.

**Exodus 35:22** (Sacrifice): And they came, both men and women, as many as were willing hearted, and brought bracelets, and earrings, and rings, and tablets, all jewels of gold: and every man that offered offered an offering of gold unto the LORD.

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