

2 Chronicles 35:18

Authorized King James Version (KJV)

And there was no passover like to that kept in Israel from the days of Samuel the prophet; neither did all the kings of Israel keep such a passover as Josiah kept, and the priests, and the Levites, and all Judah and Israel that were present, and the inhabitants of Jerusalem.

Analysis

And there was no passover like to that kept in Israel from the days of Samuel the prophet; neither did all the kings of Israel keep such a passover as Josiah kept, and the priests, and the Levites, and all Judah and Israel that were present, and the inhabitants of Jerusalem.

This verse is part of the narrative of Judah's kings, specifically addressing Greatest worship celebration since Samuel's time. 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

Colossians 1:16 — All things created through Christ

Genesis 1:1 — Creation of heavens and earth

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

| | | | | | |
|-------------------|---------------------|----------------|---------------------------|-----------------|--------------|
| מִיָּמֵי י' | וְיִשְׂרָאֵל ל | כִּמֹּהוּ | כֹּפֶּ סֶח | עָשָׂה ה | וְלֹא |
| H3117 | H3478 | H3644 | H6453 | H6213 | H3808 |
| from the days | and Israel | like | And there was no passover | keep | |
| | | | | | |
| עָשָׂה ה | לֹא | וְיִשְׂרָאֵל ל | מֶלֶכִּי י | וְכָל | הַנָּבִי יֹא |
| H6213 | H3808 | H3478 | H4428 | H3605 | H8050 |
| keep | | and Israel | all the kings | the prophet | of Samuel |
| | | | | | |
| וְהַכֹּהֲנִים יִם | י, אֲשֶׁהוּ | עָשָׂה ה | אֲשֶׁר | כֹּפֶּ סֶח | |
| H3548 | H2977 | H6213 | H834 | H6453 | |
| and the priests | as Josiah | keep | And there was no passover | | |
| | | | | | |
| הַנִּמְצָא א | וְיִשְׂרָאֵל ל | יְהוּדָה | וְכָל | וְהַלְוִיִּם | |
| H4672 | H3478 | H3063 | H3605 | H3881 | |
| that were present | and Israel | and all Judah | | and the Levites | |
| | | | | | |
| יְרוּשָׁלַם: | וְיֹשְׁבֵי י | | | | |
| H3389 | H3427 | | | | |
| of Jerusalem | and the inhabitants | | | | |

Additional Cross-References

2 Chronicles 30:5 (References Israel): So they established a decree to make proclamation throughout all Israel, from Beer-sheba even to Dan, that they should

come to keep the passover unto the LORD God of Israel at Jerusalem: for they had not done it of a long time in such sort as it was written.

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