

# 2 Chronicles 4:19

Authorized King James Version (KJV)

And Solomon made all the vessels that were for the house of God, the golden altar also, and the tables whereon the shewbread was set;

## Analysis

**And Solomon made all the vessels that were for the house of God, the golden altar also, and the tables whereon the shewbread was set;**

This verse contributes to the narrative of Solomon's reign, specifically focusing on Sacred objects for worship reflecting heavenly realities. The Chronicler presents Solomon's faithfulness in temple building and worship as paradigmatic for post-exilic Israel. Unlike the Kings account which includes Solomon's failures, Chronicles emphasizes his positive example during his faithful years.

Theologically, the passage demonstrates that wholehearted seeking of God results in His manifest blessing and presence. The temple construction and dedication represent the climax of God's dwelling with Israel, foreshadowing the incarnation when God would dwell among humanity in Christ. The elaborate preparations and careful adherence to divine pattern emphasize that worship must occur on God's terms.

Cross-references to the tabernacle (Exodus 25-40), Davidic covenant (2 Samuel 7, 1 Chronicles 17), and Messianic prophecies illuminate how Solomon's temple points toward Christ as the true meeting place between God and humanity. The material glory of Solomon's kingdom anticipates the greater glory of the Messianic age.

## Historical Context

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The reign of Solomon (970-930 BCE) represents Israel's golden age of peace and prosperity. The temple construction began in Solomon's fourth year (966 BCE), exactly 480 years after the Exodus according to 1 Kings 6:1. The Chronicler writes from a post-exilic perspective (450-400 BCE), emphasizing themes relevant to the restored community: temple worship, Levitical service, and covenant faithfulness.

Archaeological evidence confirms Solomon's extensive building projects and international trade relationships. The temple's design incorporated Phoenician architectural elements, evidenced by parallel structures discovered in Syria and Lebanon. Solomon's alliance with Hiram of Tyre provided both materials (Lebanese cedar) and craftsmen for the construction.

The post-exilic audience, having returned from Babylonian captivity to rebuild the temple, needed encouragement that God's presence and blessing could be restored through faithful worship. The Chronicler presents Solomon's reign as paradigmatic—when leaders and people seek God wholeheartedly, He dwells among them and prospers them.

## Related Passages

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**Hebrews 11:1** — Definition of faith

**James 2:17** — Faith and works

**1 Corinthians 13:4** — Characteristics of love

**1 John 4:8** — God is love

## Study Questions

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1. How does this verse deepen understanding of God's presence as the source of true blessing and success?
2. What does this passage teach about the importance of following God's prescribed patterns in worship and service?

3. How does Solomon's example in Temple Furnishings point forward to Christ as the ultimate fulfillment?

## Interlinear Text

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אֲשֶׁר פְּכַל יְמִינֵךְ שְׁלֹמֹן הָיָה וַיַּעֲשֵׂה

**made** **And Solomon** H853 H3605 **all the vessels** H834

H6213 H8010

H3627

וְאֵת פְּנֵי בְּמִזְבֵּחַ וְאֵת פְּאֵלָה יְמִינֵךְ בְּבֵית

**that were for the house** **of God** H853 **altar** **the golden** H853

H1004

H430

H4196

H2091

פְּנִים: וְאֵת פְּנֵי בְּמִזְבֵּחַ וְאֵת פְּשָׁלֹחַ וְתַּעֲלֵמָה לְצַמְבָּה

**also and the tables** H5921 **whereon the shewbread** H6440

H7979

H3899

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