

# 2 Chronicles 4:9

Authorized King James Version (KJV)

Furthermore he made the court of the priests, and the great court, and doors for the court, and overlaid the doors of them with brass.

## Analysis

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**Furthermore he made the court of the priests, and the great court, and doors for the court, and overlaid the doors of them with brass.**

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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**Romans 1:17** — The righteous shall live by faith

**James 2:17** — Faith and works

## 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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וַיַּעַשׂ	חָצַר	הַכֹּהֲנִים	לְעֹזָר הַ	הַגָּדוֹל הַ
Furthermore he made	the court	of the priests	court	and the great
H6213	H2691	H3548	H5835	H1419
וּבְדִלְתוֹתֶיהָ	לְעֹזָר הַ	וּבְדִלְתוֹתֶיהָ	צָפָה הַ	נְחֹשֶׁת:
and doors	court	and doors	and overlaid	of them with brass
H1817	H5835	H1817	H6823	H5178

## Additional Cross-References

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**1 Kings 6:36** (Parallel theme): And he built the inner court with three rows of hewed stone, and a row of cedar beams.

**2 Kings 21:5** (Parallel theme): And he built altars for all the host of heaven in the two courts of the house of the LORD.