

2 Chronicles 6:11

Authorized King James Version (KJV)

And in it have I put the ark, wherein is the covenant of the LORD, that he made with the children of Israel.

Analysis

And in it have I put the ark, wherein is the covenant of the LORD, that he made with the children of Israel.

This verse contributes to the narrative of Solomon's reign, specifically focusing on Covenant faithfulness and answered prayer. 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

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

Matthew 25:31 — Final judgment

Romans 2:1 — Judging others

Study Questions

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 Solomon's Dedication Prayer point forward to Christ as the ultimate fulfillment?

Interlinear Text

בָּרְיתָהּ	בְּרִיתְהָ	וְיִאָשֶׁר	וְיִאָשֶׁר	בְּאָרוֹן	בְּאָרוֹן	אֲשֶׁר	אֲשֶׁר	בְּמִן	בְּמִן	בְּרִיתְהָ	בְּרִיתְהָ	
have I put	And in it	H853	the ark	H834	And in it	wherein is the covenant						
H7760	H8033		H727	H834	H8033	H1285						
וְיִהְיוּ	בְּנֵי	בְּנֵי	רָאשֶׁר	רָאשֶׁר	בְּנֵי	בְּנֵי	אֲשֶׁר	אֲשֶׁר	בְּנֵי	בְּנֵי	וְיִהְיוּ	
of the LORD	H834		that he made	H5973	with the children	of Israel						
H3068			H3772	H5973	H1121	H3478						

Additional Cross-References

2 Chronicles 5:10 (Covenant): There was nothing in the ark save the two tables which Moses put therein at Horeb, when the LORD made a covenant with the children of Israel, when they came out of Egypt.

2 Chronicles 5:7 (Covenant): And the priests brought in the ark of the covenant of the LORD unto his place, to the oracle of the house, into the most holy place, even under the wings of the cherubims:

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