

# 2 Chronicles 8:6

Authorized King James Version (KJV)

And Baalath, and all the store cities that Solomon had, and all the chariot cities, and the cities of the horsemen, and all that Solomon desired to build in Jerusalem, and in Lebanon, and throughout all the land of his dominion.

## Analysis

**And Baalath, and all the store cities that Solomon had, and all the chariot cities, and the cities of the horsemen, and all that Solomon desired to build in Jerusalem, and in Lebanon, and throughout all the land of his dominion.**

This verse contributes to the narrative of Solomon's reign, specifically focusing on Consolidating the kingdom and establishing worship. 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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**John 3:16** — God's love and salvation

**Romans 10:9** — Confession and belief for salvation

## 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 Solomon's Other Building Projects point forward to Christ as the ultimate fulfillment?

## Interlinear Text

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וְאֵת	בַּעֲלַת	וְאֵת	כָּל	עָרֵי	הַמִּסְכָּנוֹת	אֲשֶׁר	הָיוּ
H853	And Baalath	H853	H3605	and the cities	and all the store	H834	H1961
	H1191			H5892	H4543		
וְאֵת	שְׁלֹמֹה	וְאֵת	כָּל	עָרֵי	הָרָכָב		
	and all that Solomon	H853	H3605	and the cities	had and all the chariot		H853
	H8010			H5892	H7393		
וְאֵת	הַפָּרָשִׁים	וְאֵת	כָּל	חֵשֶׁק	שְׁלֹמֹה		
and the cities	of the horsemen	H853	H3605	H2837	and all that Solomon		
H5892	H6571				H8010		
וְאֵת	חֵשֶׁק	לְבָנוֹת	בִּירוּשָׁלַם	וּבְלִבָּנוֹן	וּבְכָל		
H834	desired	to build	in Jerusalem	and in Lebanon	H3605		
	H2836	H1129	H3389	H3844			
אֶרֶץ		מִמְשָׁלָתוֹ					
and throughout all the land		of his dominion					
H776		H4475					

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