

2 Kings 12:9

Authorized King James Version (KJV)

But Jehoiada the priest took a chest, and bored a hole in the lid of it, and set it beside the altar, on the right side as one cometh into the house of the LORD: and the priests that kept the door put therein all the money that was brought into the house of the LORD.

Analysis

But Jehoiada the priest took a chest, and bored a hole in the lid of it, and set it beside the altar, on the right side as one cometh into the house of the LORD: and the priests that kept the door put therein all the money that was brought into the house of the LORD.

This verse contributes to the overall theme of chapter 12: Religious reform and temple restoration. The divine name emphasizes Yahweh's covenant relationship with Israel and His sovereign control over historical events. This passage occurs during the decline toward Israel's exile, demonstrating how persistent covenant unfaithfulness leads to national disaster.

The narrative demonstrates God's justice in judging covenant unfaithfulness while maintaining His ultimate purposes for redemption.

Historical Context

Historical Setting: 2 Kings 12 takes place during the declining years of the northern kingdom, 8th century BCE, culminating in exile in 722 BCE. The chapter's theme (Joash Repairs the Temple) reflects the historical reality of

progressive political instability and external threats, particularly from Aram (Syria) and later Assyria. Archaeological evidence from this period includes royal inscriptions, administrative documents, and material culture that corroborate the biblical account while providing additional context for understanding the political and social dynamics at work.

Related Passages

Matthew 25:31 — Final judgment

Revelation 20:12 — Judgment according to deeds

Psalms 19:1 — Heavens declare God's glory

Genesis 1:1 — Creation of heavens and earth

Study Questions

1. How does this verse contribute to understanding the theological message of 2 Kings 12 regarding religious reform and temple restoration?
2. What does this passage reveal about God's character, particularly His justice, mercy, and faithfulness to covenant promises?
3. In what practical ways should this text shape contemporary Christian thinking about faithfulness, worship, and obedience to God?

Interlinear Text

וָתָקַח	יְהוֹיָדָע	וְהַכֹּהֲנִים	אֶת־דָּאָרֶץ	וַיִּקְרַב	חֹרֶב
took	But Jehoiada	and the priests	chest	a	and bored a hole
H3947	H3077	H3548	H727	H259	H2356
וּבְדִלְתָּהּ	וַנִּתֵּן	אֵת	אֶצְלוֹ	הַמִּזְבֵּחַ	בְּיָמֵינוּ
in the lid	of it and set	H853	it beside	the altar	on the right side
H1817	H5414		H681	H4196	H3225
וְהָיָה	בֵּית	יְהוָה:	וַנִּתֵּן	שָׁמָּה	וְהַכֹּהֲנִים
as one	into the house	of the LORD	of it and set	H8033	and the priests
H376	H1004	H3068	H5414		H3548
שָׁמַרְיָה	הַדֶּלֶת	אֶת־כָּל	הַכֶּסֶף	וְהָיָה	בֵּית
that kept	the door	H853	H3605	therein all the money	cometh into the house
H8104	H5592			H3701	H935
וְהָיָה:					
of the LORD					
H3068					

Additional Cross-References

Mark 12:41 (Parallel theme): And Jesus sat over against the treasury, and beheld how the people cast money into the treasury: and many that were rich cast in much.

Psalms 84:10 (Parallel theme): For a day in thy courts is better than a thousand. I had rather be a doorkeeper in the house of my God, than to dwell in the tents of wickedness.

Jeremiah 35:4 (References Lord): And I brought them into the house of the LORD, into the chamber of the sons of Hanan, the son of Igdaliah, a man of God, which was by the chamber of the princes, which was above the chamber of Maaseiah the son of Shallum, the keeper of the door:

1 Chronicles 15:24 (Parallel theme): And Shebaniah, and Jehoshaphat, and Nethaneel, and Amasai, and Zechariah, and Benaiah, and Eliezer, the priests, did blow with the trumpets before the ark of God: and Obed-edom and Jehiah were doorkeepers for the ark.

Luke 21:1 (Parallel theme): And he looked up, and saw the rich men casting their gifts into the treasury.

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