

2 Kings 13:19

Authorized King James Version (KJV)

And the man of God was wroth with him, and said, Thou shouldest have smitten five or six times; then hadst thou smitten Syria till thou hadst consumed it: whereas now thou shalt smite Syria but thrice.

Analysis

And the man of God was wroth with him, and said, Thou shouldest have smitten five or six times; then hadst thou smitten Syria till thou hadst consumed it: whereas now thou shalt smite Syria but thrice.

This verse contributes to the overall theme of chapter 13: God's patience with recurring apostasy. The divine name emphasizes Yahweh's covenant relationship with Israel and His sovereign control over historical events. The prophetic ministry served as God's primary means of covenant enforcement, calling both kings and people to faithfulness. 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 13 takes place during the declining years of the northern kingdom, 8th century BCE, culminating in exile in 722 BCE. The chapter's theme (Decline of Israel and Judah) 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

John 3:16 — God's love and salvation

Romans 10:9 — Confession and belief for salvation

Hebrews 11:1 — Definition of faith

Romans 1:17 — The righteous shall live by faith

Study Questions

1. How does this verse contribute to understanding the theological message of 2 Kings 13 regarding god's patience with recurring apostasy?
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

וַיֹּאמֶר הָאֱלֹהִים אִישׁ עַל יוֹ וַיִּקְצֹץ
was wroth H5921 **And the man** H376 **of God** H430 **with him and said** H559

אֶזְרָא פַּעַם יָמִים שֵׁשׁ אוֹ חֲמִישׁ תִּכּוֹת
Thou shouldst have smitten H5221 **five** H2568 H176 **or six** H8337 **times** H6471 H227

וְעַתָּה כָּל הָעָרִים אֲשֶׁר אָחַז עַד אֲכָלָהּ תִּכּוֹת
Thou shouldst have smitten H5221 H853 **Syria** H758 H5704 **till thou hadst consumed** H3615 H6258

אֲכָלָהּ אֶת הָעָרִים תִּכּוֹת פַּעַם יָמִים שְׁלֹשׁ
but thrice H7969 **times** H6471 **Thou shouldst have smitten** H5221 H853 **Syria** H758

Additional Cross-References

2 Kings 13:25 (Parallel theme): And Jehoash the son of Jehoahaz took again out of the hand of Ben-hadad the son of Hazael the cities, which he had taken out of the hand of Jehoahaz his father by war. Three times did Joash beat him, and recovered the cities of Israel.