

2 Kings 14:28

Authorized King James Version (KJV)

Now the rest of the acts of Jeroboam, and all that he did, and his might, how he warred, and how he recovered Damascus, and Hamath, which belonged to Judah, for Israel, are they not written in the book of the chronicles of the kings of Israel?

Analysis

Now the rest of the acts of Jeroboam, and all that he did, and his might, how he warred, and how he recovered Damascus, and Hamath, which belonged to Judah, for Israel, are they not written in the book of the chronicles of the kings of Israel?

This verse contributes to the overall theme of chapter 14: Pride leads to downfall; God's mercy continues. The reference to kingship reminds readers that all human authority is subordinate to God's ultimate kingship. 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 14 takes place during the declining years of the northern kingdom, 8th century BCE, culminating in exile in 722 BCE. The chapter's theme (Amaziah of Judah and Jeroboam II) 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

Colossians 1:16 — All things created through Christ

Psalms 19:1 — Heavens declare God's glory

Study Questions

1. How does this verse contribute to understanding the theological message of 2 Kings 14 regarding pride leads to downfall; god's mercy continues?
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

וַיָּתֵר	דִּבְרֵי י	יִרְבֶּעַם	וְכָל	אֲשֶׁר	עָשָׂה
Now the rest	of the acts	of Jeroboam		and all that he did	
H3499	H1697	H3379	H3605	H834	H6213
וּגְבוּרַתּוֹ	אֲשֶׁר	נָלַחַם	וְאֲשֶׁר	הִשָּׁיב	אֶת
and his might		how he warred		and how he recovered	
H1369	H834	H3898	H834	H7725	H853
דָּמָשְׁקַי	וְאֶת	חָמָת	לְיְהוּדָה	יִשְׂרָאֵל:	הֵם
Damascus		and Hamath	which belonged to Judah	for Israel	
H1834	H853	H2574	H3063	H3478	H1992
כְּתוּבֵי יָם	עַל	סֵפֶר	דִּבְרֵי י	הַיָּם יָם	לְמַלְכֵי י
are they not written		in the book	of the acts		of the kings
H3789	H5921	H5612	H1697	H3117	H4428
יִשְׂרָאֵל:					
for Israel					
H3478					

Additional Cross-References

1 Kings 11:24 (Kingdom): And he gathered men unto him, and became captain over a band, when David slew them of Zobah: and they went to Damascus, and dwelt therein, and reigned in Damascus.

2 Samuel 8:6 (Parallel theme): Then David put garrisons in Syria of Damascus: and the Syrians became servants to David, and brought gifts. And the LORD preserved David whithersoever he went.