

2 Kings 15:25

Authorized King James Version (KJV)

But Pekah the son of Remaliah, a captain of his, conspired against him, and smote him in Samaria, in the palace of the king's house, with Argob and Arieah, and with him fifty men of the Gileadites: and he killed him, and reigned in his room.

Analysis

But Pekah the son of Remaliah, a captain of his, conspired against him, and smote him in Samaria, in the palace of the king's house, with Argob and Arieah, and with him fifty men of the Gileadites: and he killed him, and reigned in his room.

This verse contributes to the overall theme of chapter 15: Political chaos reveals spiritual bankruptcy. 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 15 takes place during the declining years of the northern kingdom, 8th century BCE, culminating in exile in 722 BCE. The chapter's theme (Rapid Succession and Instability) 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

Ephesians 2:8 — Salvation by grace through faith

Romans 10:9 — Confession and belief for salvation

Matthew 25:31 — Final judgment

Romans 2:1 — Judging others

Study Questions

1. How does this verse contribute to understanding the theological message of 2 Kings 15 regarding political chaos reveals spiritual bankruptcy?
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

וִיקָשׁ ר	עָלָיו	פֶּקַח	מִבְנֵי י	רִמְלִיָּה הוּ	שָׁלִישׁ ו
of his conspired	H5921	But Pekah	of the Gileadites	of Remaliah	a captain
H7194		H6492	H1121	H7425	H7991
וַיַּךְ הוּ	בְּשֹׁמֶר וִן	בְּאֶרְמ וִן	בֵּית	מֶלֶךְ	אֶת
against him and smote	him in Samaria	in the palace	house	of the king's	H854
H5221	H8111	H759	H1004	H4428	
אֲרֻגָּב ב	וְאֶת	הָאֲרִיִּה	וְעִמֹּי	חֲמִשָּׁיִם	אֲנָשִׁים
with Argob	H853	and Arieḥ	H5973	and with him fifty	men
H709		H745		H2572	H376
וְהָיָה	וַיִּמָּוֶת הוּ	וַיִּמְלֹךְ	תַּחְתָּיו:		
H1569	and he killed	him and reigned	H8478		
	H4191	H4427			

Additional Cross-References

2 Chronicles 28:6 (Parallel theme): For Pekah the son of Remaliah slew in Judah an hundred and twenty thousand in one day, which were all valiant men; because they had forsaken the LORD God of their fathers.