

2 Kings 16:14

Authorized King James Version (KJV)

And he brought also the brasen altar, which was before the LORD, from the forefront of the house, from between the altar and the house of the LORD, and put it on the north side of the altar.

Analysis

And he brought also the brasen altar, which was before the LORD, from the forefront of the house, from between the altar and the house of the LORD, and put it on the north side of the altar.

This verse contributes to the overall theme of chapter 16: Desperate alliances and religious compromise. 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 16 takes place during the declining years of the northern kingdom, 8th century BCE, culminating in exile in 722 BCE. The chapter's theme (Ahaz's Apostasy) reflects the historical reality of desperate political alliances and religious syncretism as Judah faced external threats. 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 15:13 — Greatest form of love

1 John 4:8 — God is love

Study Questions

1. How does this verse contribute to understanding the theological message of 2 Kings 16 regarding desperate alliances and religious compromise?
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

וְיָבֹא H853	בְּמִזְבֵּחַ also the brasen H4196	מִמִּזְבֵּחַ from the forefront H5178	אֲשֶׁר from the forefront H834	בְּנֵי from the forefront H6440	יְהוָה of the LORD H3068
וְיָבֹא H7126	בְּמִזְבֵּחַ from the forefront H853	מִמִּזְבֵּחַ from the forefront H6440	בְּבֵית and the house H1004	בְּבֵית and the house H1004	בְּמִזְבֵּחַ altars H4196
וְיָבֹא H996	בְּבֵית and the house H1004	יְהוָה of the LORD H3068	וְיָבֹא and put H5414	עַל side H5921	בְּמִזְבֵּחַ altars H4196
וְיָבֹא H6828	בְּבֵית it on the north H1004				אֶפְרַיִם it on the north H3409

Additional Cross-References

2 Chronicles 4:1 (Sacrifice): Moreover he made an altar of brass, twenty cubits the length thereof, and twenty cubits the breadth thereof, and ten cubits the height thereof.

Exodus 40:29 (Sacrifice): And he put the altar of burnt offering by the door of the tabernacle of the tent of the congregation, and offered upon it the burnt offering and the meat offering; as the LORD commanded Moses.

Exodus 40:6 (Sacrifice): And thou shalt set the altar of the burnt offering before the door of the tabernacle of the tent of the congregation.

From KJV Study • kjvstudy.org