

2 Kings 18:22

Authorized King James Version (KJV)

But if ye say unto me, We trust in the LORD our God: is not that he, whose high places and whose altars Hezekiah hath taken away, and hath said to Judah and Jerusalem, Ye shall worship before this altar in Jerusalem?

Analysis

But if ye say unto me, We trust in the LORD our God: is not that he, whose high places and whose altars Hezekiah hath taken away, and hath said to Judah and Jerusalem, Ye shall worship before this altar in Jerusalem?

This verse contributes to the overall theme of chapter 18: Faithful reformation faces external pressure. The divine name emphasizes Yahweh's covenant relationship with Israel and His sovereign control over historical events. In Judah's later history, we see both genuine reforms and deep-rooted corruption, revealing that external religious activity cannot substitute for heart transformation.

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

Historical Context

Historical Setting: 2 Kings 18 takes place during Hezekiah's reign in Judah, late 8th century BCE, around 715-686 BCE. The chapter's theme (Hezekiah's Reforms and Assyrian Threat) reflects the historical reality of genuine religious reform under Hezekiah, including trust in God that resulted in miraculous deliverance from 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

Romans 1:17 — The righteous shall live by faith

James 2:17 — Faith and works

Study Questions

1. How does this verse contribute to understanding the theological message of 2 Kings 18 regarding faithful reformation faces external pressure?
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

וְכִי	וַיֹּאמֶר	אֵלֵי	אֵל	יְהוָה	אֱלֹהֵינוּ	בְּטֹחֲנוּ
H3588	But if ye say	H413	H413	in the LORD	our God	unto me We trust
	H559			H3068	H430	H982

הַלּוֹא	וְאֵלֶּה	רָחַק	הָסִיר	חֲזַקְיָהוּ	אֶת־
H3808	H1931	H834	hath taken away	Hezekiah	H853
			H5493	H2396	

בְּמִתְּיוֹ	וְאֶת־	הַמִּזְבֵּי	וַיֹּאמֶר	לְיְהוּדָה
is not that he whose high places	H853	and whose altars	But if ye say	to Judah
H1116		H4196	H559	H3063

בִּירוּשָׁלַם:	לִפְנֵי	הַמִּזְבֵּי	הַזֶּה	תִּשְׁתַּחֲוּוּ	בִּירוּשָׁלַם:
and Jerusalem	before	and whose altars	H2088	Ye shall worship	and Jerusalem
H3389	H6440	H4196		H7812	H3389

Additional Cross-References

2 Chronicles 31:1 (Sacrifice): Now when all this was finished, all Israel that were present went out to the cities of Judah, and brake the images in pieces, and cut down the groves, and threw down the high places and the altars out of all Judah and Benjamin, in Ephraim also and Manasseh, until they had utterly destroyed them all. Then all the children of Israel returned, every man to his possession, into their own cities.

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