

# 2 Kings 19:2

Authorized King James Version (KJV)

And he sent Eliakim, which was over the household, and Shebna the scribe, and the elders of the priests, covered with sackcloth, to Isaiah the prophet the son of Amoz.

## Analysis

**And he sent Eliakim, which was over the household, and Shebna the scribe, and the elders of the priests, covered with sackcloth, to Isaiah the prophet the son of Amoz.**

This verse contributes to the overall theme of chapter 19: Faith vindicated through divine intervention. The prophetic ministry served as God's primary means of covenant enforcement, calling both kings and people to faithfulness. 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 19 takes place during Hezekiah's reign in Judah, late 8th century BCE, around 715-686 BCE. The chapter's theme (God Delivers Jerusalem) 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

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**John 3:16** — God's love and salvation

**Romans 10:9** — Confession and belief for salvation

**Revelation 20:12** — Judgment according to deeds

**Matthew 25:31** — Final judgment

## Study Questions

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1. How does this verse contribute to understanding the theological message of 2 Kings 19 regarding faith vindicated through divine intervention?
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

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וְיִשְׁלַח	אֶת	עַל	אֲשֶׁר	אֶלְיָקִים	בְּתַּ	הַבָּ
<b>And he sent</b>	H853	<b>Eliakim</b>	H834	H5921	<b>which was over the household</b>	H1004
H7971		H471				
וְשֶׁבְנָא	רְ	הַסְּפֵרְ	וְאֶת	זְבָןְ	מִתְפָּסְ	מִתְפָּסְ
<b>and Shebna</b>	<b>the scribe</b>	H853	<b>and the elders</b>	H2205	<b>of the priests</b>	<b>covered</b>
H7644	H5608			H3548	H3680	
בְּשִׁלְךָ	יְמִ	אֶל	יְשֻׁעָיָהוּ	בְּנֵי	בְּנֵי	אַחֲרֵי:
<b>with sackcloth</b>	H413	<b>to Isaiah</b>	H3470	H5030	H1121	<b>of Amoz</b>
H8242						H531

## Additional Cross-References

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**Isaiah 1:1** (Parallel theme): The vision of Isaiah the son of Amoz, which he saw concerning Judah and Jerusalem in the days of Uzziah, Jotham, Ahaz, and Hezekiah, kings of Judah.

**Isaiah 2:1** (Parallel theme): The word that Isaiah the son of Amoz saw concerning Judah and Jerusalem.

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