

2 Kings 19:35

Authorized King James Version (KJV)

And it came to pass that night, that the angel of the LORD went out, and smote in the camp of the Assyrians an hundred fourscore and five thousand: and when they arose early in the morning, behold, they were all dead corpses.

Analysis

And it came to pass that night, that the angel of the LORD went out, and smote in the camp of the Assyrians an hundred fourscore and five thousand: and when they arose early in the morning, behold, they were all dead corpses.

This verse contributes to the overall theme of chapter 19: Faith vindicated through divine intervention. 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 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

Romans 10:9 — Confession and belief for salvation

Ephesians 2:8 — Salvation by grace through faith

Study Questions

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

וַיְהִי H1961	בַּלַּיְלָה H3915	וַיֵּצֵא אֵל H1931	מַלְאָךְ הַ	וַיֵּצֵא אֵל H3318		וַיֵּצֵא אֵל H4397
And it came to pass that night		went out	that the angel			
יְהוָה הַ	וַיִּכּוּ	בַּמַּחֲנֶה הַ	אֲשֶׁר וּר	מֵאָה הַ	שְׁמוֹנִים	
of the LORD	and smote	in the camp	of the Assyrians	an hundred	fourscore	
H3068	H5221	H4264	H804	H3967	H8084	
וַחֲמִשָּׁה הַ	אֶל לָף	וַשְׁכּוּ יָמוּ	בַבֹּקֶר	וְהָיָה הַ	כָּל מֵ	
and five	thousand	and when they arose early	in the morning			
H2568	H505	H7925	H1242	H2009	H3605	
פְּגָרֵי יָם	מֵתִים:					
corpses	behold they were all dead					
H6297	H4191					

Additional Cross-References

2 Samuel 24:16 (References Lord): And when the angel stretched out his hand upon Jerusalem to destroy it, the LORD repented him of the evil, and said to the angel that destroyed the people, It is enough: stay now thine hand. And the angel of the LORD was by the threshingplace of Araunah the Jebusite.

Isaiah 37:36 (References Lord): Then the angel of the LORD went forth, and smote in the camp of the Assyrians a hundred and fourscore and five thousand: and when they arose early in the morning, behold, they were all dead corpses.

Isaiah 10:33 (References Lord): Behold, the Lord, the LORD of hosts, shall lop the bough with terror: and the high ones of stature shall be hewn down, and the haughty shall be humbled.

Acts 12:23 (References Lord): And immediately the angel of the Lord smote him, because he gave not God the glory: and he was eaten of worms, and gave up the ghost.

Hosea 1:7 (References Lord): But I will have mercy upon the house of Judah, and will save them by the LORD their God, and will not save them by bow, nor by sword, nor by battle, by horses, nor by horsemen.

Daniel 5:30 (Parallel theme): In that night was Belshazzar the king of the Chaldeans slain.

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