

2 Kings 20:18

Authorized King James Version (KJV)

And of thy sons that shall issue from thee, which thou shalt beget, shall they take away; and they shall be eunuchs in the palace of the king of Babylon.

Analysis

And of thy sons that shall issue from thee, which thou shalt beget, shall they take away; and they shall be eunuchs in the palace of the king of Babylon.

This verse contributes to the overall theme of chapter 20: God's mercy and human presumption. The reference to kingship reminds readers that all human authority is subordinate to God's ultimate kingship. 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 20 takes place during Hezekiah's reign in Judah, late 8th century BCE, around 715-686 BCE. The chapter's theme (Hezekiah's Illness and Recovery) 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

Colossians 1:16 — All things created through Christ

Psalms 19:1 — Heavens declare God's glory

Study Questions

1. How does this verse contribute to understanding the theological message of 2 Kings 20 regarding God's mercy and human presumption?
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

<p>וּמִבְנֵי יָדָאֲשֶׁר יֵצְאוּ מִמֶּנָּה</p> <p>And of thy sons H1121</p>	<p>אֲשֶׁר</p> <p>H834</p>	<p>יֵצְאוּ</p> <p>that shall issue H3318</p>	<p>מִמֶּנָּה</p> <p>H4480</p>	<p>אֲשֶׁר</p> <p>H834</p>
<p>תֹּלַד יָד</p> <p>from thee which thou shalt beget H3205</p>	<p>יִקָּח</p> <p>shall they take away H3947</p>	<p>וְהָיוּ</p> <p>H1961</p>		
<p>סְרִיסִים יִהְיוּ</p> <p>and they shall be eunuchs H5631</p>	<p>בְּהֵיכַל</p> <p>in the palace H1964</p>	<p>מֶלֶךְ</p> <p>of the king H4428</p>	<p>בָּבֶל:</p> <p>of Babylon H894</p>	

Additional Cross-References

2 Chronicles 33:11 (Kingdom): Wherefore the LORD brought upon them the captains of the host of the king of Assyria, which took Manasseh among the thorns, and bound him with fetters, and carried him to Babylon.

2 Kings 24:12 (Kingdom): And Jehoiachin the king of Judah went out to the king of Babylon, he, and his mother, and his servants, and his princes, and his officers: and the king of Babylon took him in the eighth year of his reign.

Daniel 1:3 (Kingdom): And the king spake unto Ashpenaz the master of his eunuchs, that he should bring certain of the children of Israel, and of the king's seed, and of the princes;

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