

# 2 Kings 21:16

Authorized King James Version (KJV)

Moreover Manasseh shed innocent blood very much, till he had filled Jerusalem from one end to another; beside his sin wherewith he made Judah to sin, in doing that which was evil in the sight of the LORD.

## Analysis

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**Moreover Manasseh shed innocent blood very much, till he had filled Jerusalem from one end to another; beside his sin wherewith he made Judah to sin, in doing that which was evil in the sight of the LORD.**

This verse contributes to the overall theme of chapter 21: Unprecedented wickedness brings irreversible judgment. 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

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**Historical Setting:** 2 Kings 21 takes place during the final century of Judah's existence, 7th century BCE, including Manasseh and Josiah's reigns. The chapter's theme (Manasseh and Amon's Evil Reigns) reflects the historical reality of the worst apostasy under Manasseh followed by the most thorough reforms under

Josiah, demonstrating that external righteousness cannot reverse God's determined judgment. 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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**Matthew 25:31** — Final judgment

**Romans 2:1** — Judging others

## Study Questions

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1. How does this verse contribute to understanding the theological message of 2 Kings 21 regarding unprecedented wickedness brings irreversible judgment?
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

וְגַם	דָּם	נָקִי	יָשַׁף	מִנְשָׁה	הַרְבֵּה	מְאֹד	עַד
H1571	<b>blood</b>	<b>innocent</b>	<b>shed</b>	<b>Moreover Manasseh</b>	<b>much</b>	<b>very</b>	H5704
	H1818	H5355	H8210	H4519	H7235	H3966	
אֲשֶׁר	מִלֵּא	אֶת	יְרוּשָׁלַם	לְפָנָה	לְפָנָה	לְבַד	
H834	<b>till he had filled</b>	H853	<b>Jerusalem</b>	<b>from one end</b>	<b>from one end</b>	H905	
	H4390		H3389	H6310	H6310		
מִחַטָּאתוֹ	אֲשֶׁר	הִחָט	אֶת	יְהוּדָה	לַעֲשׂוֹת		
<b>beside his sin</b>	H834	<b>to sin</b>	H853	<b>wherewith he made Judah</b>	<b>in doing</b>		
H2403		H2398		H3063	H6213		
הָרַע	בְּעֵינֵי	יְהוָה:					
<b>that which was evil</b>	<b>in the sight</b>	<b>of the LORD</b>					
H7451	H5869	H3068					

## Additional Cross-References

**2 Kings 21:11** (Creation): Because Manasseh king of Judah hath done these abominations, and hath done wickedly above all that the Amorites did, which were before him, and hath made Judah also to sin with his idols: