

# 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

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ע	ד	מְאֹד	בָּרָבָר	ה	ע	ד	מְאֹד	בָּרָבָר	ה	ע
וְגַם	וְגַם	וְגַם	וְגַם	וְגַם	וְגַם	וְגַם	וְגַם	וְגַם	וְגַם	וְגַם
H1571	blood	innocent	shed	Moreover	Manasseh	much	very			H5704
H1818		H5355	H8210		H4519	H7235	H3966			
אֲשֶׁר	אֲשֶׁר	מִלְאָה	מִלְאָה	אֲתָה	יְרוּשָׁלָם	מִן	לְפָנָי	לְפָנָי	לְבָדֵד	לְבָדֵד
H834	till he had filled		H853		Jerusalem	from one end	from one end			H905
		H4390			H3389		H6310		H6310	
מִמְפְּטָאתָהוּ	מִמְפְּטָאתָהוּ	אֲשֶׁר	אֲשֶׁר	אֲתָה	קָרְבָּן	יְהִי	יְהִי	וְתַ	לְעֵשׂ	וְתַ
beside his sin		H834		H853	to sin				wherewith he made Judah	in doing
H2403			H2398						H3063	H6213
בְּעֵינֵי	בְּעֵינֵי	עַבְדָּךְ	עַבְדָּךְ							
that which was evil	in the sight	of the LORD								
H7451		H5869			H3068					

## Additional Cross-References

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**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:

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