

2 Kings 9:4

Authorized King James Version (KJV)

So the young man, even the young man the prophet, went to Ramoth-gilead.

Analysis

So the young man, even the young man the prophet, went to Ramoth-gilead.

This verse contributes to the overall theme of chapter 9: Divine judgment executed on Ahab's house. The prophetic ministry served as God's primary means of covenant enforcement, calling both kings and people to faithfulness. During this period, Israel and Judah struggled with persistent idolatry, particularly Baal worship introduced under Ahab and Jezebel.

The narrative demonstrates God's justice in judging covenant unfaithfulness while maintaining His ultimate purposes for redemption.

Historical Context

Historical Setting: 2 Kings 9 takes place during Jehu's dynasty and the violent purge of Baal worship, around 841 BCE. The chapter's theme (Jehu's Violent Revolution) reflects the historical reality of violent political revolution motivated by zeal for Yahweh but lacking genuine heart transformation. 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

James 2:17 — Faith and works

Romans 1:17 — The righteous shall live by faith

Study Questions

1. How does this verse contribute to understanding the theological message of 2 Kings 9 regarding divine judgment executed on ahab's house?
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

וַיֵּלֶךְ

H1980

הַנָּעַר

So the young man

H5288

הַנָּעַר

So the young man

H5288

הַנָּבִי יָא

the prophet

H5030

כְּמֹת

to Ramothgilead

H7433

גִּלְעָד:

H1568