

# 2 Samuel 19:28

Authorized King James Version (KJV)

For all of my father's house were but dead men before my lord the king: yet didst thou set thy servant among them that did eat at thine own table. What right therefore have I yet to cry any more unto the king?

## Analysis

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**For all of my father's house were but dead men before my lord the king: yet didst thou set thy servant among them that did eat at thine own table. What right therefore have I yet to cry any more unto the king?**

This verse contributes to the narrative of David's Return, emphasizing restoration, leadership wisdom. David's return to Jerusalem requires political wisdom as he navigates competing factions. His restoration of enemies (Shimei) and reward of supporters demonstrates leadership discernment. Theological themes include wise leadership during restoration, the complexity of post-crisis reconciliation, balancing justice and mercy, and the necessity of moving forward despite ongoing tensions.

## Historical Context

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The historical setting of 2 Samuel 19 occurs during David's reign (circa 1010-970 BCE) over Israel's united monarchy. Archaeological discoveries, including the Tel Dan inscription mentioning the 'House of David,' corroborate biblical historicity. Ancient Near Eastern customs regarding restoration, leadership wisdom provide crucial background. The geopolitical situation involved regional powers—Philistines, Ammonites, Arameans, Moabites, Edomites—as David consolidated and

expanded Israel's territory. Cultural practices concerning kingship, warfare, covenant relationships, family dynamics, and religious observance differed significantly from modern Western contexts, requiring careful attention to avoid anachronistic interpretation while extracting timeless theological principles applicable across cultures and eras.

## **Related Passages**

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**James 2:17** — Faith and works

**Romans 1:17** — The righteous shall live by faith

## **Study Questions**

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1. How does this passage deepen your understanding of restoration, leadership wisdom?
2. What does this verse reveal about God's character, and how should that shape your worship and obedience?
3. In what specific ways can you apply this truth to your current circumstances and relationships this week?

## Interlinear Text

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כִּי	ל א	הָ ה	כָּל	בֵּית	אָבִי	כִּי	אִם	אֲנִשִּׁי
H3588	<b>were but</b>	H1961	H3605	<b>house</b>	<b>For all of my father's</b>	H3588	H518	H376
	H3808			H1004	H1			
מֵת	לִפְנֵי	יְהוָה	הַמֶּלֶךְ:	וְאַתָּה	שָׂת			
<b>dead</b>	<b>before my lord</b>	<b>any more unto the king</b>	<b>yet didst thou set</b>					H853
H4194	H113		H4428		H7896			
עֶבְדְּךָ	בְּאֶמְלֵךְ	שְׁלֹחֶךָ	וְיָמָה	יֵשׁ	לִי			
<b>thy servant</b>	<b>among them that did eat</b>	<b>at thine own table</b>	H4100	<b>therefore have</b>	H0			
H5650	H398	H7979		H3426				
עוֹד	צִדִּיק ה	וְלִזְעֹק	עוֹד	אֶל	הַמֶּלֶךְ:			
H5750	<b>What right</b>	<b>I yet to cry</b>	H5750	H413	<b>any more unto the king</b>			
	H6666	H2199			H4428			

## Additional Cross-References

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**2 Samuel 9:13** (Kingdom): So Mephibosheth dwelt in Jerusalem: for he did eat continually at the king's table; and was lame on both his feet.

**2 Samuel 9:10** (Parallel theme): Thou therefore, and thy sons, and thy servants, shall till the land for him, and thou shalt bring in the fruits, that thy master's son may have food to eat: but Mephibosheth thy master's son shall eat bread alway at my table. Now Ziba had fifteen sons and twenty servants.