

# Genesis 19:21

Authorized King James Version (KJV)

And he said unto him, See, I have accepted thee concerning this thing also, that I will not overthrow this city, for the which thou hast spoken.

## Analysis

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**And he said unto him, See, I have accepted thee concerning this thing also, that I will not overthro...** This passage is part of the Abrahamic narratives which shift from universal human history to God's particular covenant people. The Abraham cycle (Genesis 12-25) demonstrates God's sovereign election, covenant faithfulness, and the development of faith through testing and promise fulfillment.

Central themes include God's unconditional covenant promises (land, descendants, blessing to nations), the call to faith and obedience, the testing of faith through delays and impossibilities, the contrast between divine promises and human schemes, and God's gracious persistence despite human failures. Abraham emerges as the father of faith whose trust in God's promises becomes the model for all believers (Romans 4, Galatians 3, Hebrews 11).

Theologically, these narratives establish:

1. salvation by grace through faith rather than works
2. covenant as God's gracious initiative binding Himself to His people
3. the necessity of patient trust when promises seem impossible
4. the consequences of attempting to fulfill God's promises through human effort
5. the pattern of divine testing producing mature faith.

The Abraham cycle foreshadows Christ as the ultimate seed through whom blessing extends to all nations (Galatians 3:16).

## Historical Context

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The patriarchal narratives (Genesis 12-50) reflect the cultural, social, and legal customs of the ancient Near East during the Middle Bronze Age (2000-1500 BCE). Archaeological discoveries including the Mari tablets, Nuzi tablets, and Egyptian records confirm many details: nomadic pastoralism, covenant-making ceremonies, marriage customs, property laws, and international travel patterns described in Genesis.

The cultural practices reflected include: treaty/covenant forms (Genesis 15), bride-price customs (Genesis 24, 29), inheritance laws favoring firstborn sons (Genesis 25, 27), adoption practices (Genesis 15, 30), levirate-type arrangements (Genesis 38), and Egyptian administrative systems (Genesis 41, 47). These parallels confirm Genesis's historical reliability while showing how God worked within ancient cultural frameworks to accomplish His purposes.

For later Israelites, these narratives established their identity as Abraham's descendants, explained their claim to Canaan, justified their possession of Joseph's bones (Exodus 13:19), and provided models of faith despite imperfection. The patriarchs' failures and God's faithfulness encouraged Israel that covenant relationship depended on God's grace rather than human merit. The movement from Mesopotamia to Canaan to Egypt set the stage for the Exodus and conquest narratives.

## Related Passages

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**Ephesians 2:8** — Salvation by grace through faith

**Romans 10:9** — Confession and belief for salvation

**Psalms 19:1** — Heavens declare God's glory

**Colossians 1:16** — All things created through Christ

## Study Questions

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1. How does understanding this verse shape our doctrine of humanity, sin, or salvation?
2. How should this truth about Lot's Daughters shape our daily decisions and priorities?
3. In what ways does this narrative foreshadow or typify aspects of Christ's redemptive work?

## Interlinear Text

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|                       |               |                  |                                |               |       |
|-----------------------|---------------|------------------|--------------------------------|---------------|-------|
| וַיֹּאמֶר             | אֵלָיו        | הִנֵּה           | נָשָׂא אִתִּי                  | כָּנָן יְרֵךְ | גַּם  |
| And he said           | H413          | unto him See     | I have accepted                | thee          | H1571 |
| H559                  |               | H2009            | H5375                          | H6440         |       |
| לְדָבָר               |               | הַזֶּה           | לְבִלְתִּי                     | הַפֶּכֶךְ     | אֶת   |
| concerning this thing | H2088         | H1115            | also that I will not overthrow | H853          |       |
| H1697                 |               |                  | H2015                          |               |       |
| הָעִיר                | אֲשֶׁר        | דִּבַּרְתָּ:     |                                |               |       |
| this city             | for the which | thou hast spoken |                                |               |       |
| H5892                 | H834          | H1696            |                                |               |       |

## Additional Cross-References

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**Psalms 145:19** (Parallel theme): He will fulfil the desire of them that fear him: he also will hear their cry, and will save them.

**Psalms 34:15** (Parallel theme): The eyes of the LORD are upon the righteous, and his ears are open unto their cry.

**Psalms 102:17** (Parallel theme): He will regard the prayer of the destitute, and not despise their prayer.

**Hebrews 2:17** (Parallel theme): Wherefore in all things it behoved him to be made like unto his brethren, that he might be a merciful and faithful high priest in things pertaining to God, to make reconciliation for the sins of the people.

**Matthew 12:20** (Parallel theme): A bruised reed shall he not break, and smoking flax shall he not quench, till he send forth judgment unto victory.

**Genesis 12:2** (Parallel theme): And I will make of thee a great nation, and I will bless thee, and make thy name great; and thou shalt be a blessing:

**Genesis 4:7** (Parallel theme): If thou doest well, shalt thou not be accepted? and if thou doest not well, sin lieth at the door. And unto thee shall be his desire, and thou shalt rule over him.

**Genesis 18:24** (Parallel theme): Peradventure there be fifty righteous within the city: wilt thou also destroy and not spare the place for the fifty righteous that are therein?

**Luke 11:8** (Parallel theme): I say unto you, Though he will not rise and give him, because he is his friend, yet because of his importunity he will rise and give him as many as he needeth.