

Psalm 21:10

Authorized King James Version (KJV)

Their fruit shalt thou destroy from the earth, and their seed from among the children of men.

Analysis

God's judgment extends to the 'fruit' (descendants) and 'seed' (progeny) of the wicked, emphasizing the comprehensive nature of divine justice. From a Reformed perspective, this illustrates corporate solidarity in sin and judgment. However, it also reminds us of God's mercy in Christ, who bore the curse so that believers' 'seed' might be blessed (Gal. 3:13-14). Judgment is both individual and generational.

Historical Context

In ancient Near Eastern warfare, eliminating an enemy's lineage prevented future rebellion. However, this verse primarily emphasizes God's sovereignty over generations—He determines which lines continue and which cease, according to His righteous purposes.

Related Passages

Psalm 19:1 — Heavens declare God's glory

Genesis 1:1 — Creation of heavens and earth

Study Questions

1. How does the doctrine of original sin help explain generational consequences of evil?
2. In what ways does God's promise to Abraham reverse the curse of sin upon future generations?

Interlinear Text

וְרִנְיוֹן דְּתַאֲבָה מֵאָדָם ! יְרַעַם

Their fruit from the earth shalt thou destroy and their seed

H6529

H776

H6

H2233

מִבֵּין אֲדֹם :

from among the children of men

H1121

H120

Additional Cross-References

Psalms 37:28 (Parallel theme): For the LORD loveth judgment, and forsaketh not his saints; they are preserved for ever: but the seed of the wicked shall be cut off.

1 Kings 13:34 (Parallel theme): And this thing became sin unto the house of Jeroboam, even to cut it off, and to destroy it from off the face of the earth.

Psalms 109:13 (Parallel theme): Let his posterity be cut off; and in the generation following let their name be blotted out.

Job 20:28 (Parallel theme): The increase of his house shall depart, and his goods shall flow away in the day of his wrath.