

# 2 Chronicles 32 - Sennacherib's Invasion, Defeat, Death; Hezekiah's Humility, Wealth & Honor; Hezekiah's Death

IV. Judah's Kings (2 Chr 10:1—36:23)

(2) Reform and apostasy in Judah (2 Chr 12:1—36:14)

(M) Hezekiah (2 Chr 29:1—32:33)

(b) Hezekiah's reward (32:1-33)

(i) Sennacherib's defeat (32:1-23)

(ii) Postponed judgment despite his ingratitude and pride (32:24-33)

## 2 Chronicles 32

(b) Hezekiah's reward (32:1-33)

(i) Sennacherib's defeat (32:1-23) (Cf. 2 Kings 18:13—19:37; Is 36:2-22)

**1 After these acts of faithfulness** Sennacherib king of Assyria came and invaded Judah and besieged the fortified cities, and intended to break into them for himself.

**1** After these acts of faithfulness Sennacherib king of Assyria came and invaded Judah and besieged the fortified cities, and thought to break into them for himself.

**1** After all of these acts of faithfulness occurred, King Sennacherib of Assyria came, invaded Judah, and laid siege to the fortified cities, thinking to conquer them for himself.

**1** After these things, and the establishment thereof, Sennacherib king of Assyria came, and entered into Judah, and encamped against the fenced cities, and thought to win them for himself.

- "After these acts of faithfulness" - it was after Hezekiah's acts of faithfulness that God tested his trust

— Some of Judah's other good kings had followed God faithfully, only to abandon faith in Him later in life as a result of pride (i.e. Solomon, Uzziah, et al). In this respect, Hezekiah failed as well (Cf. v25).

2 Now when Hezekiah saw that Sennacherib had come and that he intended to wage war against Jerusalem,

2 Now when Hezekiah saw that Sennacherib had come and that he intended to make war on Jerusalem,

2 As soon as Hezekiah learned that Sennacherib had arrived and had determined to attack Jerusalem,

2 And when Hezekiah saw that Sennacherib was come, and that he was purposed to fight against Jerusalem,

3 he decided with his officers and his warriors to cut off the *supply of water* from the springs which *were* outside the city, and they helped him.

3 he decided with his officers and his warriors to cut off the *supply of water* from the springs which *were* outside the city, and they helped him.

3 he developed a plan with his commanders and his elite forces to cut off the water supply from the springs that were outside the city, and they helped him to carry it out.

3 He took counsel with his princes and his mighty men to stop the waters of the fountains which were without the city: and they did help him.

- Shortly after Hezekiah began his independent reign he broke the treaty which had existed between his father Ahaz and the Assyrians (2 Kings 16:7) and rebelled against Assyria (2 Kings 18:7)

— This probably occurred at the time Sargon II (722-705 BC) of Assyria was preoccupied with rebellions in his Babylonian provinces and so could not punish Hezekiah

— Sargon's successor, Sennacherib (705-681), did decide to bring Judah into line, however, so he led a campaign against Hezekiah in that king's 14th year (2 Kings 18:13), 701 BC

— At first the Assyrians laid siege to the various military towns, but then moved on Jerusalem

4 So many people assembled and stopped up all the springs and the stream which flowed through the region, saying, "Why should the kings of Assyria come and find abundant water?"

4 So many people assembled and stopped up all the springs and the stream which flowed through the region, saying, "Why should the kings of Assyria come and find abundant water?"

4 Many people gathered together and plugged up all the springs, along with the stream that flowed through the region. They were thinking to themselves, "Why should the Assyrian kings invade and discover an abundant water supply?"

4 So there was gathered much people together, who stopped all the fountains, and the brook that ran through the midst of the land, saying, Why should the kings of Assyria come, and find much water?

- Hoping to prevent Jerusalem's capture, Hezekiah took measures to conceal the city's outside water supplies. The stream was probably the Gihon spring (v30).

5 And he resolutely set to work and rebuilt all of the wall that had been broken down and erected towers on it, and *built* another outside wall and strengthened the Millo *in* the city of David, and made weapons and shields in great numbers.

5 And he took courage and rebuilt all the wall that had been broken down and erected towers on it, and *built* another outside wall and strengthened the Millo *in* the city of David, and made weapons and shields in great number.

5 Hezekiah took courage and rebuilt all of the walls that had been broken down. Then he erected watch towers on them, and added another external wall. He fortified the terrace ramparts in the City of David and prepared a large number of weapons and shields.

5 Also he strengthened himself, and built up all the wall that was broken, and raised it up to the towers, and another wall without, and repaired Millo in the city of David, and made darts and shields in abundance.

- Then he repaired breaches in the wall and built towers on it. He even constructed an outer wall, greatly strengthened the terraces below the walls of the city (Cf. 1 Kings 9:24), and added to the nation's weaponry.

6 He appointed military officers over the people and gathered them to him in the public square at the city gate, and spoke encouragingly to them, saying,

6 He appointed military officers over the people and gathered them to him in the square at the city gate, and spoke encouragingly to them, saying,

6 He appointed military officers to take charge of the people, who gathered them together in the square near the city gate and spoke to them encouragingly,

6 And he set captains of war over the people, and gathered them together to him in the street of the gate of the city, and spake comfortably to them, saying,

7 "Be strong and courageous, do not fear or be dismayed because of the king of Assyria nor because of all the horde that is with him; for *the One* with us is greater than *the one* with him.

7 "Be strong and courageous, do not fear or be dismayed because of the king of Assyria nor because of all the horde that is with him; for the one with us is greater than the one with him.

7 "Be strong and courageous. Don't be afraid or disheartened because of the king of Assyria or because of the army that accompanies him, because the one who is with us is greater than the one with him.

7 Be strong and courageous, be not afraid nor dismayed for the king of Assyria, nor for all the multitude that is with him: for there be more with us than with him:

8 With him is *only* an arm of flesh, but with us is the LORD our God to help us and to fight our battles." And the people relied on the words of Hezekiah king of Judah.

8 With him is *only* an arm of flesh, but with us is the LORD our God to help us and to fight our battles." And the people relied on the words of Hezekiah king of Judah.

8 He only has the strength of his own flesh, but the LORD our God is with us to help us and to fight our battles." So the people were encouraged from what King Hezekiah of Judah told them.

8 With him is an arm of flesh; but with us is the LORD our God to help us, and to fight our battles. And the people rested themselves upon the words of Hezekiah king of Judah.

- Next he mobilized the people under army officers and encouraged them not to fear but to trust the Lord, a Power far superior to Assyria

— Hezekiah's reassurance that God was with them to help them (Cf. 2 Chr 14:11; 20:4; 25:8) helped build the people's confidence in the Lord in the face of the awesome Assyrians (Cf. comments about the Assyrians in the Book of Nahum)

— Not mentioned in 2 Chronicles is the fact that Hezekiah tried to stave off Sennacherib by giving him huge amounts of gold and silver (2 Kings 18:14-16)

- The real difference between the two armies was that while both had a measure of physical strength, Israel possessed an additional spiritual resource

### **Sennacherib Blasphemes God (Cf. 2 Kings 18:17-37)**

9 After this Sennacherib king of Assyria sent his servants to Jerusalem while he was besieging Lachish with all his forces with him, against Hezekiah king of Judah and against all of Judah who were in Jerusalem, saying,

9 After this Sennacherib king of Assyria sent his servants to Jerusalem while he was besieging Lachish with all his forces with him, against Hezekiah king of Judah and against all Judah who were at Jerusalem, saying,

9 After this, King Sennacherib of Assyria sent his messengers to Jerusalem while he was in the middle of a vigorous attack on Lachish. They delivered this message to King Hezekiah of Judah and to all the people of Judah who had gathered in Jerusalem:

9 After this did Sennacherib king of Assyria send his servants to Jerusalem, (but he himself laid siege against Lachish, and all his power with him,) unto Hezekiah king of Judah, and unto all Judah that were at Jerusalem, saying,

10 "This is what Sennacherib king of Assyria says: 'On what are you trusting that you are staying in Jerusalem under siege?

10 "Thus says Sennacherib king of Assyria, 'On what are you trusting that you are remaining in Jerusalem under siege?

10 "This is what King Sennacherib of Assyria says: 'What are you leaning on that makes you stay behind while Jerusalem comes under siege?

10 Thus saith Sennacherib king of Assyria, Whereon do ye trust, that ye abide in the siege in Jerusalem?

- Sennacherib tried to defeat Jerusalem by sending his generals, who tried to get the people to submit by using boastful speeches, and by writing threatening letters to Hezekiah (v9-19)

11 Is Hezekiah not misleading you to give yourselves over to die by hunger and by thirst, saying, "The LORD our God will save us from the hand of the king of Assyria"?

11 Is not Hezekiah misleading you to give yourselves over to die by hunger and by thirst, saying, "The LORD our God will deliver us from the hand of the king of Assyria"?

11 Isn't Hezekiah lying to you so he can hand you over to die by famine and thirst? After all, he's telling you "The LORD our God will deliver us from the king of Assyria's control."

11 Doth not Hezekiah persuade you to give over yourselves to die by famine and by thirst, saying, The LORD our God shall deliver us out of the hand of the king of Assyria?

12 Is it not the same Hezekiah who removed His high places and His altars, and said to Judah and Jerusalem, "You shall worship before one altar, and on it you shall burn incense"?

12 Has not the same Hezekiah taken away His high places and His altars, and said to Judah and Jerusalem, "You shall worship before one altar, and on it you shall burn incense"?

12 Isn't this the very same Hezekiah who removed this god's high places and altars? Isn't this the same Hezekiah who issued this order to Judah and Jerusalem: "You are to worship in front of only one altar and burn your sacrifices only on it."?

12 Hath not the same Hezekiah taken away his high places and his altars, and commanded Judah and Jerusalem, saying, Ye shall worship before one altar, and burn incense upon it?  
- In his message, he boasted that no other god had been able to protect his people from the Assyrians (some of those nations and cities are listed in 2 Kings 19:12-13)

13 Do you not know what I and my fathers have done to all the peoples of the lands? Were the gods of the nations of those lands at all able to save their land from my hand?

13 Do you not know what I and my fathers have done to all the peoples of the lands? Were the gods of the nations of the lands able at all to deliver their land from my hand?

13 Don't you know what my predecessors have done to all the other people in other lands? Were the gods of the people who lived in those lands able to deliver their countries out of my control?

13 Know ye not what I and my fathers have done unto all the people of other lands? were the gods of the nations of those lands any ways able to deliver their lands out of mine hand?

14 Who *was there* among all the gods of those nations which my fathers utterly destroyed who could save his people from my hand, that your God would be able to save you from my hand?

14 Who *was there* among all the gods of those nations which my fathers utterly destroyed who could deliver his people out of my hand, that your God should be able to deliver you from my hand?

14 What god, out of all the gods of those nations that my predecessors utterly destroyed, has been able to deliver his people from my control or from the control of my predecessors?

14 Who was there among all the gods of those nations that my fathers utterly destroyed, that could deliver his people out of mine hand, that your God should be able to deliver you out of mine hand?

- How then could Israel expect the Lord to do so since He was just another god?

— In fact Israel, Sennacherib said, had no god since Hezekiah had removed His high places and altars

15 Now then, do not let Hezekiah deceive you or mislead you like this, and do not believe him, for no god of any nation or kingdom was able to save his people from my hand or from the hand of my fathers. How much less will your God save you from my hand?"

15 Now therefore, do not let Hezekiah deceive you or mislead you like this, and do not believe him, for no god of any nation or kingdom was able to deliver his people from my hand or from the hand of my fathers. How much less will your God deliver you from my hand?"

15 Now therefore, don't let Hezekiah lie to you or mislead you like this. Don't believe him, because no god of any nation has been able to deliver his people from my control or from the control of my predecessors. So how much less will your God deliver you from me?"

15 Now therefore let not Hezekiah deceive you, nor persuade you on this manner, neither yet believe him: for no god of any nation or kingdom was able to deliver his people out of mine hand, and out of the hand of my fathers: how much less shall your God deliver you out of mine hand?

**16** His servants spoke further against the LORD God and against His servant Hezekiah.

**16** His servants spoke further against the LORD God and against His servant Hezekiah.

**16** King Sennacherib's spokesmen said even worse things against the LORD God and against his servant Hezekiah.

**16** And his servants spake yet more against the LORD God, and against his servant Hezekiah.

17 He also wrote letters to insult the LORD God of Israel, and to speak against Him, saying, "As the gods of the nations of the lands have not saved their people from my hand, so the God of Hezekiah will not save His people from my hand."

17 He also wrote letters to insult the LORD God of Israel, and to speak against Him, saying, "As the gods of the nations of the lands have not delivered their people from my hand, so the God of Hezekiah will not deliver His people from my hand."

17 Sennacherib also wrote letters like this that insulted and slandered the LORD God of Israel: "Just as the gods of the nations in other lands haven't delivered their people from my control, so also the god of Hezekiah won't deliver his people from me!"

**17** He wrote also letters to rail on the LORD God of Israel, and to speak against him, saying, As the gods of the nations of other lands have not delivered their people out of mine hand, so shall not the God of Hezekiah deliver his people out of mine hand.

- Sennacherib's taunt was followed by still other addresses and letters bearing the same theme—the Lord is just another impotent god unable to save His people

18 They called *this* out with a loud voice in the language of Judah to the people of Jerusalem who were on the wall, to frighten and terrify them, so that they might take the city.

18 They called this out with a loud voice in the language of Judah to the people of Jerusalem who were on the wall, to frighten and terrify them, so that they might take the city.

18 His spokesmen shouted these things out with loud voices in the language of Judah to frighten and terrify the people of Jerusalem who were stationed on the city walls, to make it easier to conquer the city.

18 Then they cried with a loud voice in the Jews' speech unto the people of Jerusalem that were on the wall, to affright them, and to trouble them; that they might take the city.

19 They spoke of the God of Jerusalem as *they did* against the gods of the peoples of the earth, the work of human hands.

19 They spoke of the God of Jerusalem as of the gods of the peoples of the earth, the work of men's hands.

19 In doing so, they spoke about the God of Jerusalem as if he were like the gods of the nations of the earth that are made by the hands of human beings.

19 And they spoke against the God of Jerusalem, as against the gods of the people of the earth, which were the work of the hands of man.

- The Assyrian delegation even spoke in Hebrew to the Judeans on the wall, to make sure that even the common people would hear and understand every word, and so would become demoralized

### **Sennacherib is Defeated and Killed (Cf. 2 Kings 19:35-37)**

20 But King Hezekiah and Isaiah the prophet, the son of Amoz, prayed about this and called out to heaven for help.

20 But King Hezekiah and Isaiah the prophet, the son of Amoz, prayed about this and cried out to heaven.

20 Meanwhile, King Hezekiah and Amoz's son Isaiah the prophet were praying about this and crying out to heaven.

20 And for this cause Hezekiah the king, and the prophet Isaiah the son of Amoz, prayed and cried to heaven.

- Hezekiah turned to the Lord with the prophet Isaiah, and together they sought divine deliverance

— When Hezekiah received the letter, he went up into the house of the Lord, and spread the letter before Him

— His wonderful prayer is recorded in 2 Kings 19:14-19. Hezekiah was a real man of prayer.

21 And the LORD sent an angel who destroyed every warrior, commander, and officer in the camp of the king of Assyria. So he returned in shame to his own land. And when he had entered the temple of his god, some of his own sons killed him there with the sword.

21 And the LORD sent an angel who destroyed every mighty warrior, commander and officer in the camp of the king of Assyria. So he returned in shame to his own land. And when he had entered the temple of his god, some of his own children killed him there with the sword.

21 So the LORD sent an angel, who eliminated all of the elite forces, commanders, and officers within the encampment of the king of Assyria. As a result, he retreated to his own country, deeply ashamed and humiliated. When he visited the temple of his god, some of his sons killed him right there with swords.

21 And the LORD sent an angel, which cut off all the mighty men of valour, and the leaders and captains in the camp of the king of Assyria. So he returned with shame of face to his own land. And when he was come into the house of his god, they that came forth of his own bowels slew him there with the sword.

- God gave a reassuring answer through the prophet Isaiah (2 Kings 19:20-34). An angel destroyed the Assyrian host, forcing Sennacherib to retreat in humility; 185,000 Assyrians

were slaughtered in one night after dinner (2 Kings 19:35).

- Sometime after Sennacherib's return, the Assyrian king was murdered by two of his sons in the temple of his god Nisroch in Nineveh (2 Kings 19:37-38).

— According to Assyrian historical annals this assassination occurred in 681 BC, 20 years after the aborted campaign against Jerusalem in 701 BC

22 So the LORD saved Hezekiah and the inhabitants of Jerusalem from the hand of Sennacherib the king of Assyria and from the hand of all *others*, and guided them on every side.

22 So the LORD saved Hezekiah and the inhabitants of Jerusalem from the hand of Sennacherib the king of Assyria and from the hand of all *others*, and guided them on every side.

22 That's how the LORD delivered Hezekiah, as well as those who lived in Jerusalem, from Assyria's King Sennacherib and all his forces, and provided for all of their needs.

**22** Thus the LORD saved Hezekiah and the inhabitants of Jerusalem from the hand of Sennacherib the king of Assyria, and from the hand of all other, and guided them on every side.

23 And many were bringing gifts to the LORD at Jerusalem and valuable presents to Hezekiah king of Judah; so thereafter he rose in the sight of all nations.

23 And many were bringing gifts to the LORD at Jerusalem and choice presents to Hezekiah king of Judah, so that he was exalted in the sight of all nations thereafter.

23 Many brought gifts to the LORD in Jerusalem and brought presents to King Hezekiah of Judah. As a result, he was exalted in the opinion of all nations thereafter.

23 And many brought gifts unto the LORD to Jerusalem, and presents to Hezekiah king of Judah: so that he was magnified in the sight of all nations from thenceforth.

- As a result of this miraculous deliverance of Jerusalem and similar experiences, Judah's God and king were given gifts and recognition from all the surrounding nations

### **Hezekiah's Illness and Recovery (Cf. 2 Kings 20:1-11; Is 38:1—39:8)**

**24** In those days Hezekiah became mortally ill; and he prayed to the LORD, and the LORD spoke to him and gave him a sign.

**24** In those days Hezekiah became mortally ill; and he prayed to the LORD, and the LORD spoke to him and gave him a sign.

**24** During this time Hezekiah became critically ill, and he prayed to the LORD. The LORD spoke to him and gave him a sign.

**24** In those days Hezekiah was sick to the death, and prayed unto the LORD: and he spake unto him, and he gave him a sign.

- The story of Hezekiah's illness, miraculous healing and extension of life is reported by Isaiah (Is 38:1-8)

— In response to his prayers, God gave him a "sign" (the shadow on a stairway went backwards, 2 Kings 20:11) that he would recover

25 But Hezekiah did nothing in return for the benefit he received, because his heart was proud; therefore wrath came upon him and upon Judah and Jerusalem.

25 But Hezekiah gave no return for the benefit he received, because his heart was proud; therefore wrath came on him and on Judah and Jerusalem.

25 But Hezekiah's response wasn't commensurate with what had been done for him because he was arrogant in heart, so wrath came upon him, upon Judah, and upon Jerusalem.

25 But Hezekiah rendered not again according to the benefit done unto him; for his heart was lifted up: therefore there was wrath upon him, and upon Judah and Jerusalem.

- The extension of Hezekiah's life is greatly abbreviated by the chronicler (Cf. 2 Kings 20:1-11), perhaps because his intent here was to emphasize the pride of the king and not his piety

— Hezekiah did not respond to God appropriately for this blessing because his heart had grown proud

— Thus, God's judgment fell on Judah and Jerusalem

26 However, Hezekiah humbled the pride of his heart, both he and the inhabitants of Jerusalem, so that the wrath of the LORD did not come on them in the days of Hezekiah.

26 However, Hezekiah humbled the pride of his heart, both he and the inhabitants of Jerusalem, so that the wrath of the LORD did not come on them in the days of Hezekiah.

26 But Hezekiah humbled himself while he was arrogant in heart, and the inhabitants of Jerusalem joined him in this. As a result, the LORD's wrath did not come upon them during Hezekiah's lifetime.

26 Notwithstanding Hezekiah humbled himself for the pride of his heart, both he and the inhabitants of Jerusalem, so that the wrath of the LORD came not upon them in the days of Hezekiah.

- The king humbled himself quickly, and God postponed remaining judgment

### **Hezekiah's Wealth and Accomplishments (Cf. 2 Kings 20:12-21; Is 39:1-8)**

27 Now Hezekiah had immense riches and honor; and he made for himself treasuries for silver, gold, precious stones, spices, shields, and all kinds of valuable articles,

27 Now Hezekiah had immense riches and honor; and he made for himself treasuries for silver, gold, precious stones, spices, shields and all kinds of valuable articles,

**27** Hezekiah received immense wealth and honor. He built treasuries for himself to store silver, gold, precious stones, spices, shields, and all sorts of valuable items,

**27** And Hezekiah had exceeding much riches and honour: and he made himself treasuries for silver, and for gold, and for precious stones, and for spices, and for shields, and for all manner of pleasant jewels;

- The kingdom of Judah had become very poor during the reign of Ahaz, but now it has again become wealthy

**28** also storehouses for the produce of grain, wine, and oil; stalls for all kinds of cattle, and sheepfolds for the flocks.

**28** storehouses also for the produce of grain, wine and oil, pens for all kinds of cattle and sheepfolds for the flocks.

**28** along with storage facilities for grain, wine, oil, stalls for all sorts of cattle, and sheepfolds for his flocks.

**28** Storehouses also for the increase of corn, and wine, and oil; and stalls for all manner of beasts, and cotes for flocks.

**29** He made cities for himself and acquired flocks and herds in abundance, because God had given him very great wealth.

**29** He made cities for himself and acquired flocks and herds in abundance, for God had given him very great wealth.

**29** He also built cities for himself and stored up flocks and herds in abundance, because God had given him great riches.

**29** Moreover he provided him cities, and possessions of flocks and herds in abundance: for God had given him substance very much.

- He had wealth and honor; he built storage facilities, agricultural settlements, and villages, etc.

**30** It was Hezekiah who stopped the upper outlet of the waters of Gihon and directed them to the west side of the city of David. And Hezekiah was successful in everything that he did.

**30** It was Hezekiah who stopped the upper outlet of the waters of Gihon and directed them to the west side of the city of David. And Hezekiah prospered in all that he did.

**30** Hezekiah stopped up the upper outlet of the Gihon springs and diverted them down to the western side of the City of David. He prospered in everything he did.

**30** This same Hezekiah also stopped the upper watercourse of Gihon, and brought it straight down to the west side of the city of David. And Hezekiah prospered in all his works.

## **The Tunnel of Hezekiah**

He rerouted the city's water supply from the Gihon spring (in the Kidron Valley on the east) to the west side, and succeeded in these and many other undertakings. The tunnel of Hezekiah was dug through solid rock from the Gihon spring to the Pool of Siloam, a distance of 1,777 feet with workmen digging from each end and meeting in the middle. In 1880 an inscription was discovered on the wall of the tunnel about 19 feet from where it opens into the Pool of Siloam. It briefly narrates the history of the excavation and was probably executed by Hezekiah's workmen. (It may, however, be possible that this tunnel was actually executed in the time of Solomon.)

## **Hezekiah's Heart is Tested by God**

31 Even *in the matter of* the messengers of the rulers of Babylon, who were sent to him to inquire about the wonder that had happened in the land; God left him alone *only* to test him, so that He might know everything that was in his heart.

31 Even *in the matter of* the envoys of the rulers of Babylon, who sent to him to inquire of the wonder that had happened in the land, God left him *alone only* to test him, that He might know all that was in his heart.

31 Later on, envoys came from the princes of Babylon to inquire about the miracle that had happened in the land. God left Hezekiah to himself, so that he might make known what was really in Hezekiah's heart.

**31** Howbeit in the business of the ambassadors of the princes of Babylon, who sent unto him to enquire of the wonder that was done in the land, God left him, to try him, that he might know all that was in his heart.

- Hezekiah foolishly and proudly displayed all the wealth of the temple and his palace to the Babylonian envoys of Merodach-Baladan (2 Kings 20:12-19; Is 39)

— The chronicler without details simply recorded that God allowed all this to test him and to know everything that was in his heart. That is, God wanted to show Hezekiah himself the consequences of pride.

**32** Now the rest of the acts of Hezekiah and his deeds of devotion, behold, they are written in the vision of Isaiah the prophet, the son of Amoz, in the Book of the Kings of Judah and Israel.

**32** Now the rest of the acts of Hezekiah and his deeds of devotion, behold, they are written in the vision of Isaiah the prophet, the son of Amoz, in the Book of the Kings of Judah and Israel.

**32** Now the rest of Hezekiah's accomplishments and his faithful deeds are recorded in the vision of Amoz's son Isaiah the prophet, and in the Book of the Kings of Judah and Israel.

**32** Now the rest of the acts of Hezekiah, and his goodness, behold, they are written in the vision of Isaiah the prophet, the son of Amoz, and in the book of the kings of Judah and Israel.

- His other deeds, the historian said, were found in the records of Isaiah (Cf. Is 36-39) and of the kings of Israel and Judah

33 So Hezekiah lay down with his fathers, and they buried him in the upper section of the tombs of the sons of David; and all Judah and the inhabitants of Jerusalem honored him at his death. And his son Manasseh became king in his place.

33 So Hezekiah slept with his fathers, and they buried him in the upper section of the tombs of the sons of David; and all Judah and the inhabitants of Jerusalem honored him at his death. And his son Manasseh became king in his place.

33 Hezekiah died, as had his fathers, and they buried him in the upper part of the tombs of the descendants of David. All of Judah and the inhabitants of Jerusalem honored him at his death. But his son Manasseh reigned in his place.

33 And Hezekiah slept with his fathers, and they buried him in the chiefest of the sepulchres of the sons of David: and all Judah and the inhabitants of Jerusalem did him honour at his death. And Manasseh his son reigned in his stead.

- After Hezekiah died he was buried with honor among his fathers (royal ancestors)