Second Kings



Downfalls of the Kingdoms

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Downfalls

Theme

Downfalls of the Kingdoms

Key Verse

"So the LORD said, 'I will remove Judah also from my presence as I removed Israel, and I will reject Jerusalem, the city I chose, and this temple, about which I said, "There shall my Name be"" (23:27).

Kingdom Statement

Continued rejection to rule under God as a monarchy destroyed both Israel (1–17) and Judah (18–25), yet the Davidic line remained intact.



Summary Statement

The covenant disobedience and resultant downfalls of the kingdoms of Israel and Judah are contrasted with God's loyalty to the Davidic Covenant to remind Israel of the need to obey the Law-not repeat past mistakes.

Covenant

God's covenant faithfulness blessed kings who obeyed and disciplined those who disobeyed the Mosaic covenant—even in exile— though He still kept David's line.

Redemption

The exile—not annihilation—of the divided kingdoms was due to God's commitment to redeem humanity later via a Redeemer in the salvation role of Jeroboam II (14:26-27).

Messiah

The protection of Joash as the last surviving heir to the throne (11:1-3) shows God's unfailing promise of a Messiah from the line of David despite opposition.

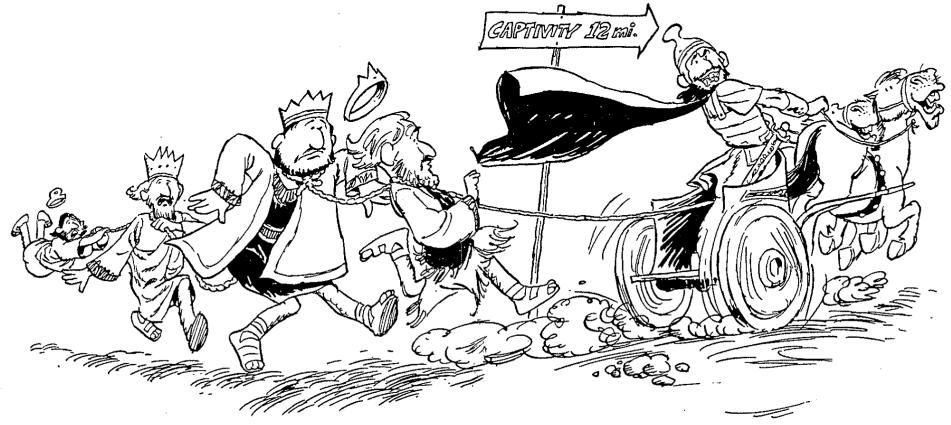
2 Kings	Dow	nfalls of t	the Kingd	loms	249
Late Divided Kingdom			Surviving Kingdom		
Israel & Judah			Judah		
Chaps. 1–17			Chaps. 18–25		
Israel Exiled to Assyria			Judah Exiled to Babylon		
Ahaziah to Hoshea			Hezekiah to Zedekiah		
130 Years			163 Years		
(852-722 BC)			(722-560 BC)		
2 Bad Israel Kings & Elisha's Ministry 1:1–8:15	10 Bad Israel Kings & 4 Bad/ 4 Good Judah Kings 8:16–16:20	Bad Hoshea culminating in Fall of Israel 17	Good Hezekiah & 2 Bad Judah Kings 18–21	Good Josiah & 4 Bad Judah Kings 22:1–24:16	Bad Zedekiah culmination in Fall of Judah & Jerusalem 24:17–25:30

Second Kings

- 1 King Ahaziah is judged
- 2 Intern Elisha receives mantle
- 3 Northern kingdom conquers Moab
- 4 Gehazi and Elisha's miracles
- 5 Seven dips restore Naaman
- 6 Army invisible but ready
- 7 News of Syrian departure
- 8 Dire predictions of Elisha

- 9 Commissioning of King Jehu
- 10 Ahab's seventy sons killed
- 11 Priest Jehoiada crowns Joash
- 12 **T**emple repairs are made
- 13 III Elisha prophesies victory
- 14 Victory proclaimed over Judah
- 15 Idolatrous kings of Israel
- 16 Temple heathenized by Ahaz
- 17 Yielding Israel to Assyria

- 18 Opposing Assyria by Hezekiah
- 19 Fall of Assyrian army
- 20 Illness reversed for Hezekiah
- 21 Sins of Manasseh abound
- 22 Recovery of God's law
- 23 Annals of Josiah's purification
- 24 Exile of King Jehoiachin
- 25 Last siege of Jerusalem



Barry Huddleston, The Acrostic Summarized Bible (Grand Rapids: Baker, 1992)

ALERT

Be Warned

2 Kings

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Warnings Help Us



Danger of death

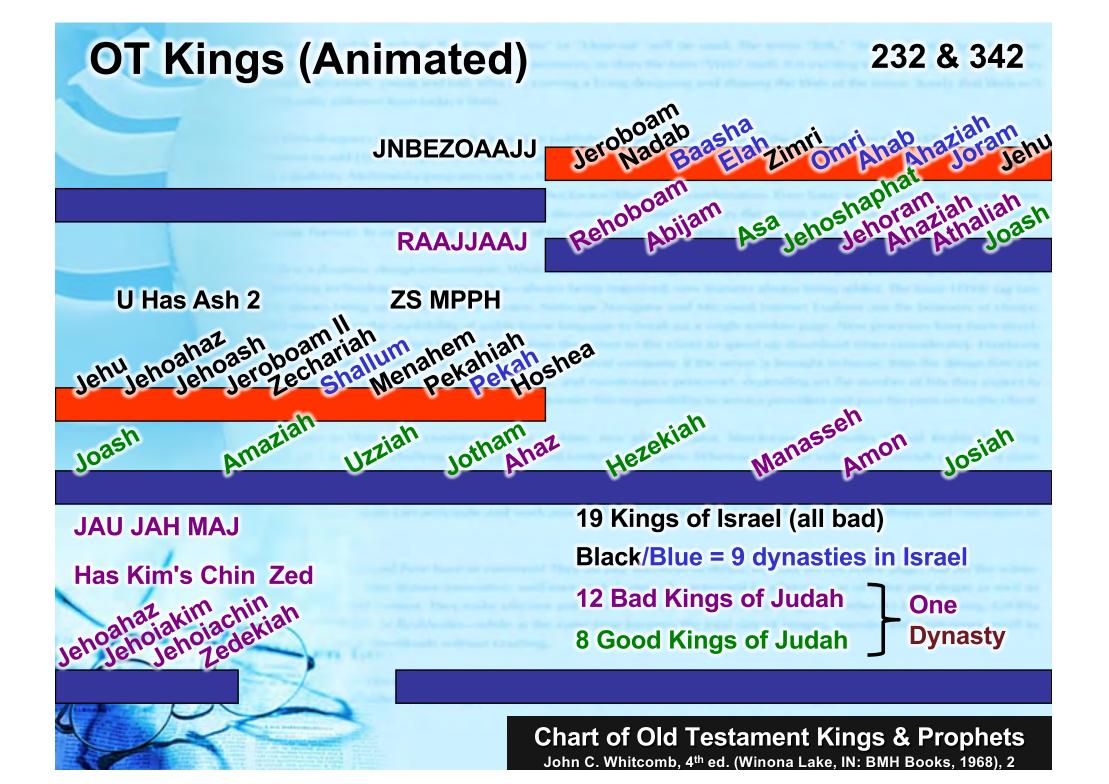


POISON



SLIPPERY SURFACE

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What is the best WARNING we can heed?



I. God warns against worshipping other gods.



"You shall have no other gods before me"
—Exodus 20:3—



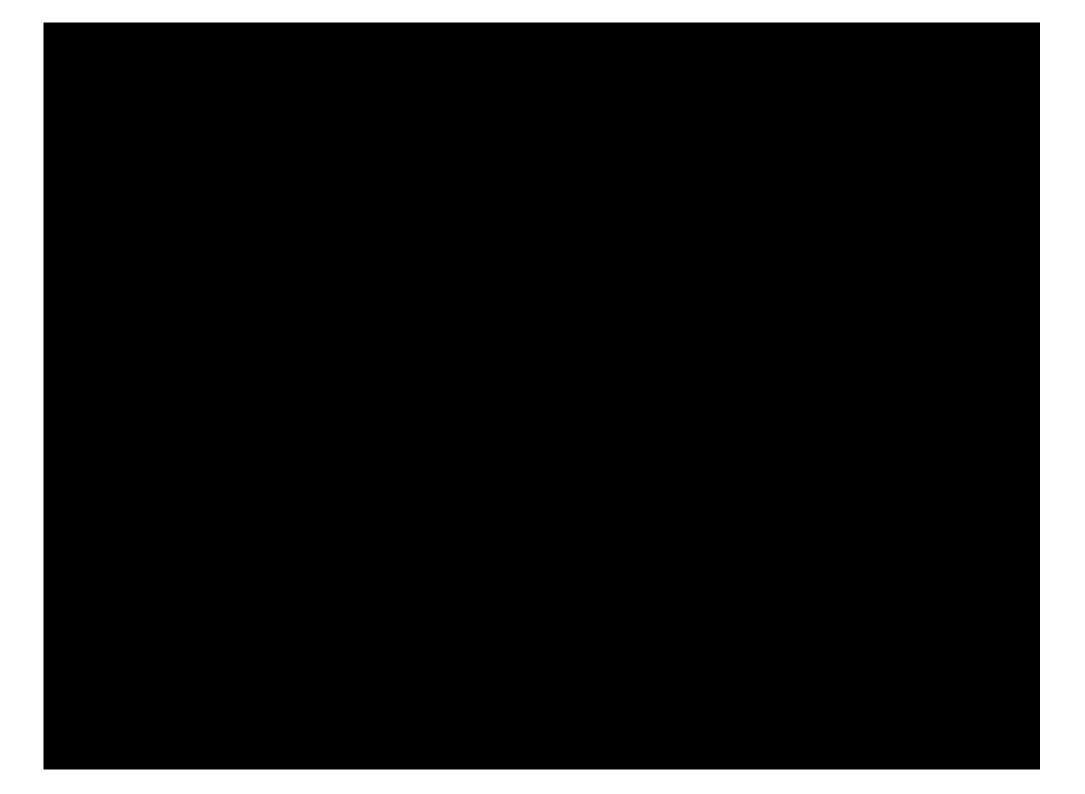
II. Worship God alone so he doesn't discipline your idolatry.

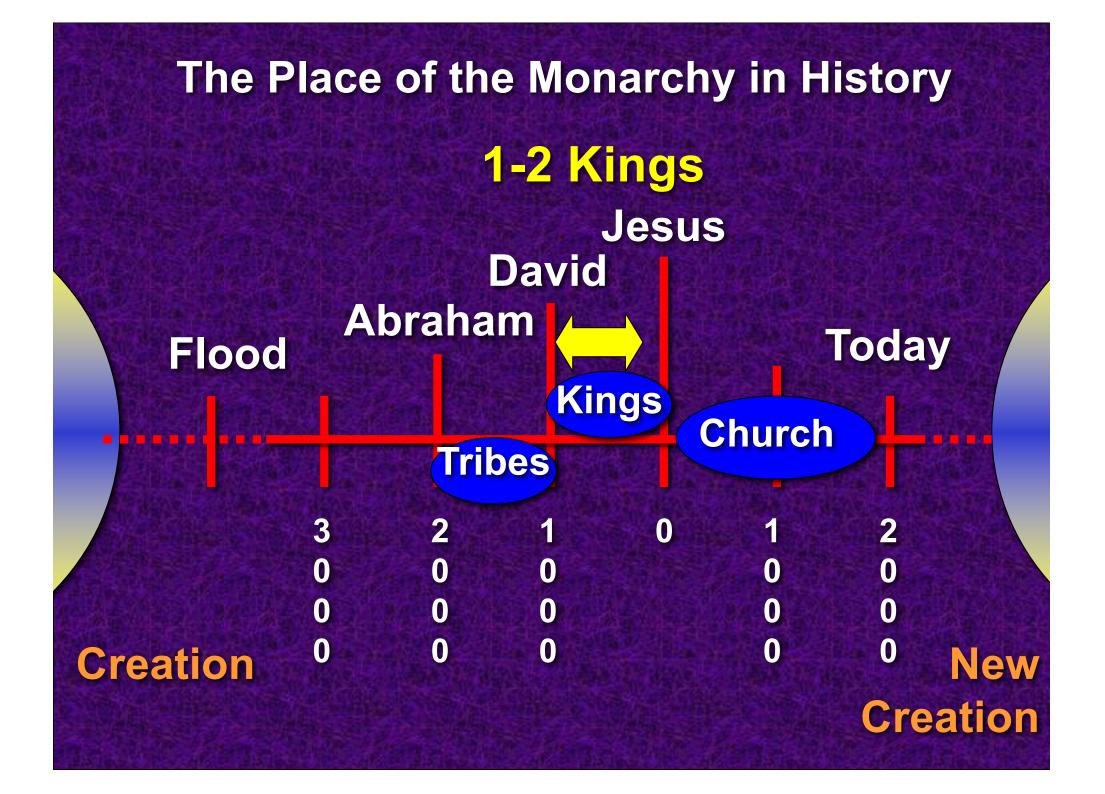
Main Idea of the Book

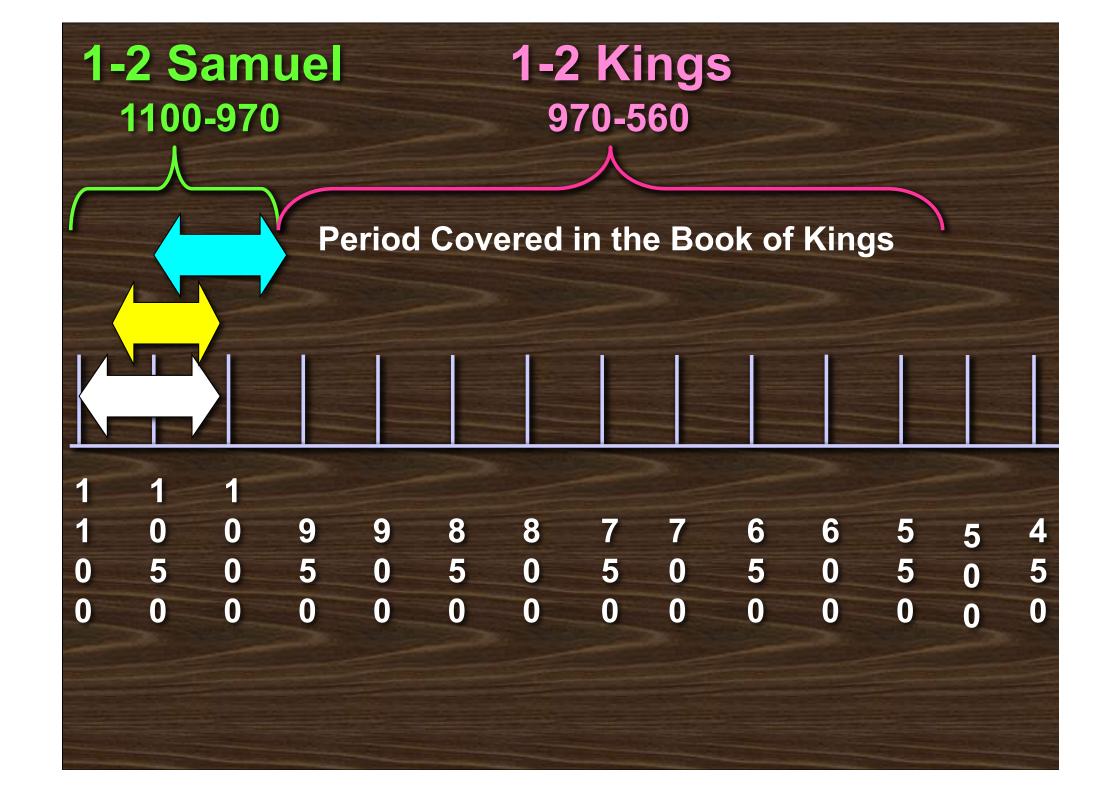
God warns against idolatry by showing us its horrible results.

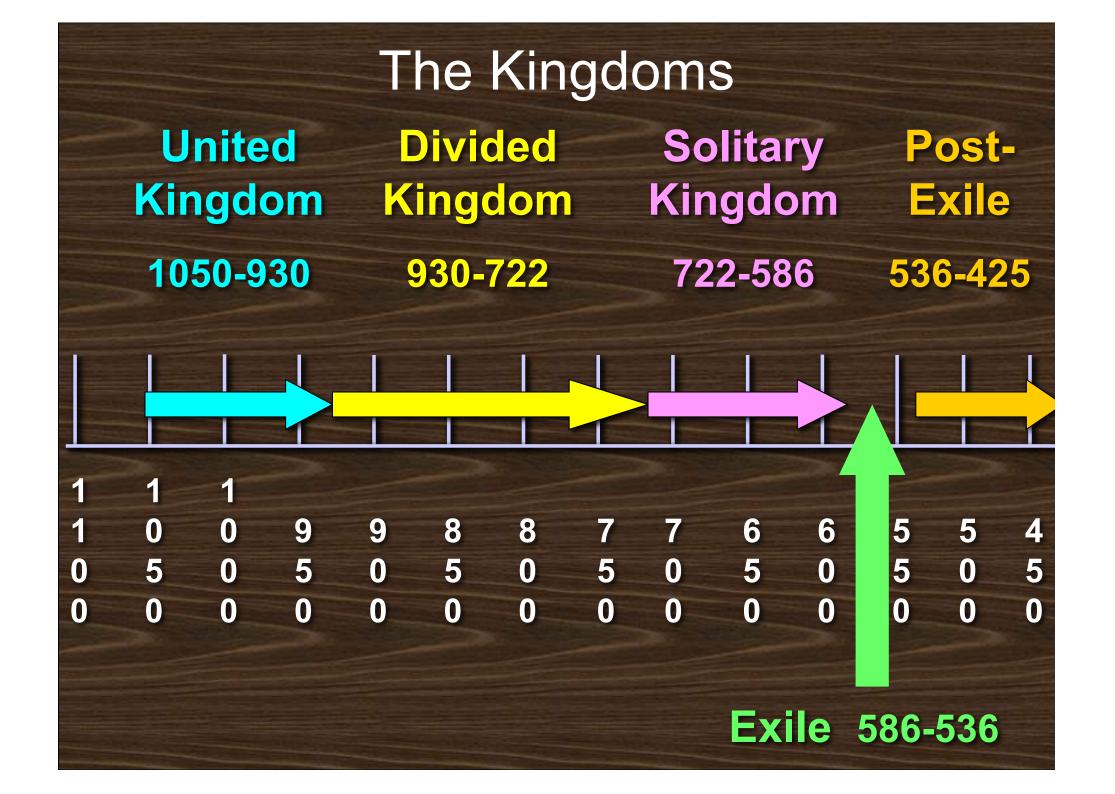


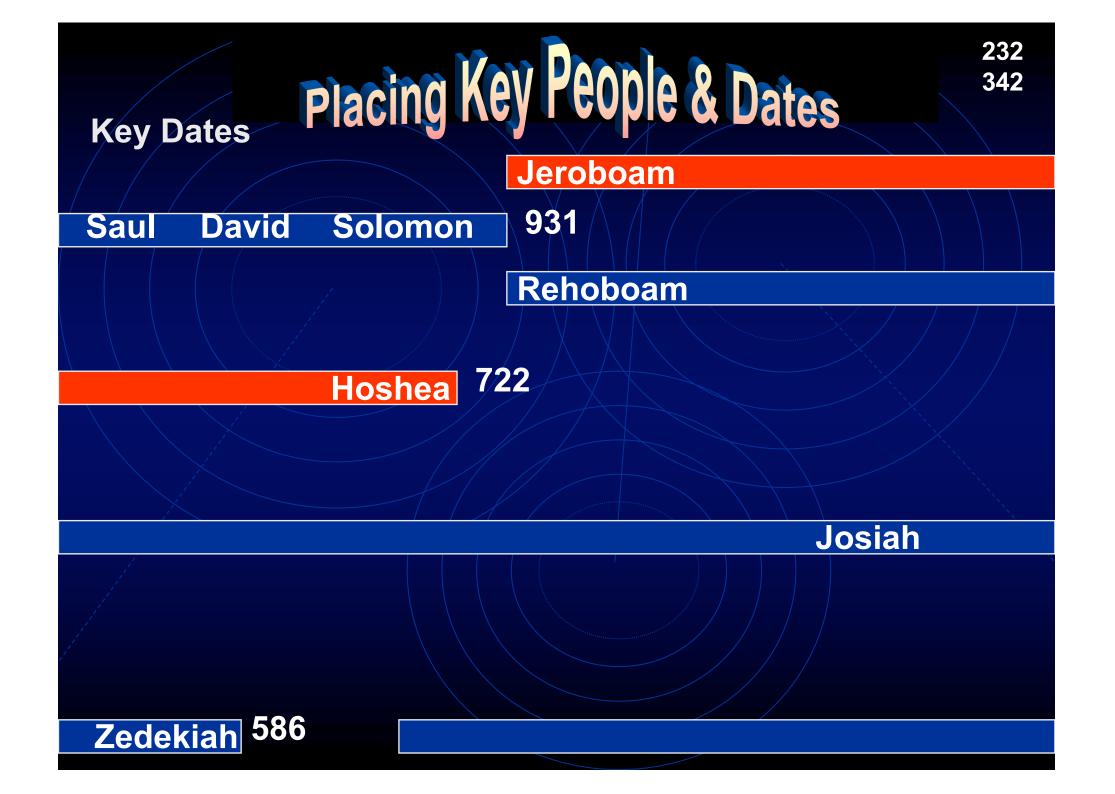






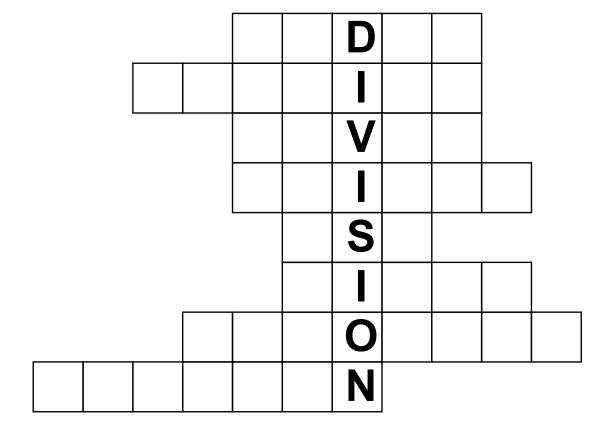






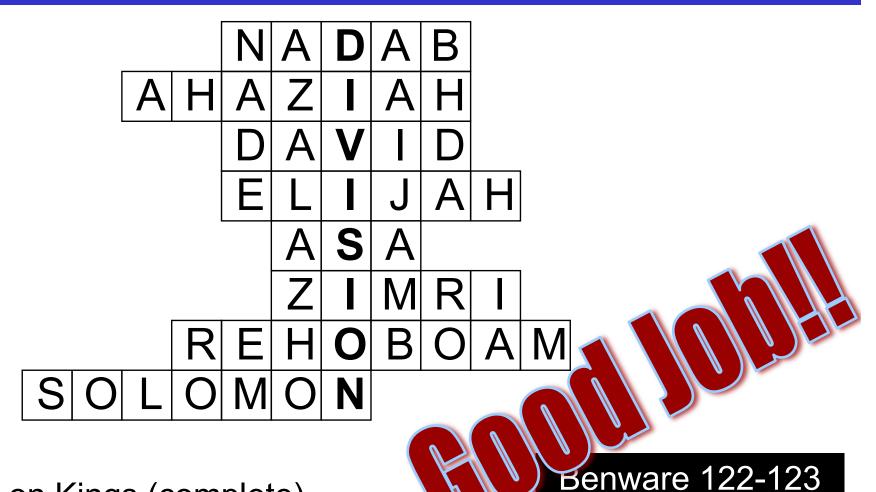


Fill in the names of one prophet and the rest kings in 1 Kings





Fill in the names of one prophet and the rest kings in 1 Kings



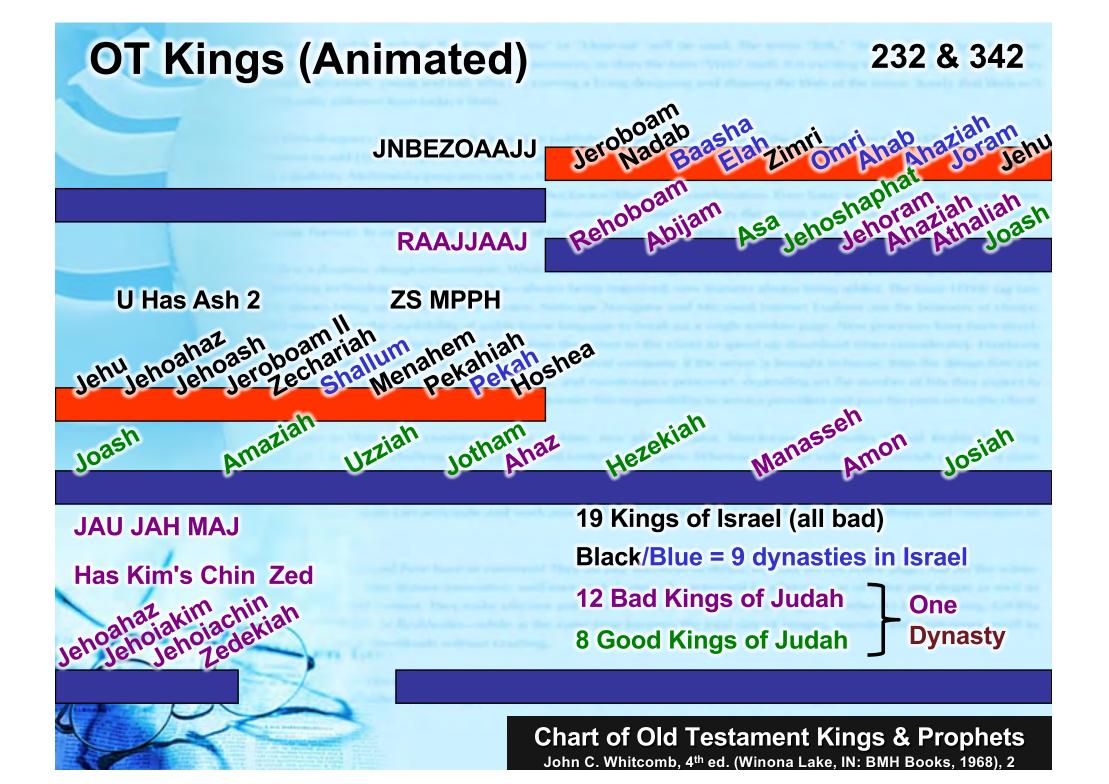
Quiz on Kings (complete)

Importing Paganism...

Jeroboam set up calf idols at Bethel and Dan (1 Kings 12:25-33)

Ahab & Jezebel import Baal worship to Israel (1 Kings 16:29-34)







1.	1 Kings begins with King
	and describes the
	of the kingdom.

- 2. The prophet _____ is featured in 1 Kings, while _____ is featured in 2 Kings.
- 3. 2 Kings tells of the destruction of and



- 1. 1 Kings begins with King Solomon and describes the of the kingdom.
- 2. The prophet _____ is featured in 1 Kings, while _____ is featured in 2 Kings.
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- 1. 1 Kings begins with King Solomon and describes the division of the kingdom.
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- 1. 1 Kings begins with King Solomon and describes the division of the kingdom.
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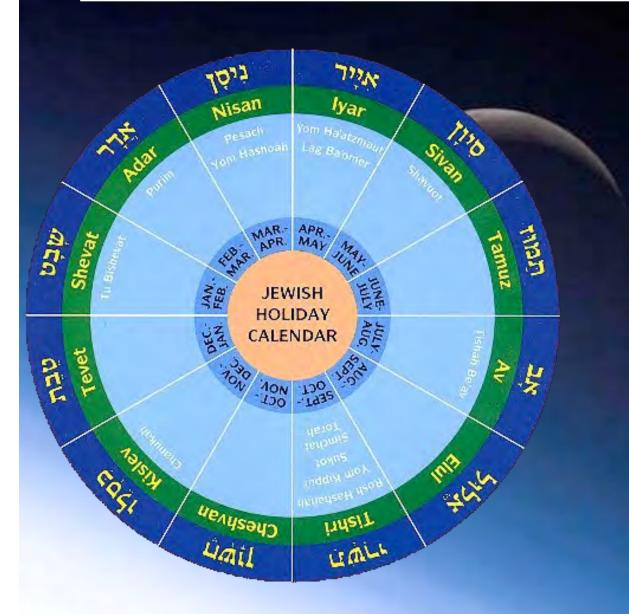


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- 1. 1 Kings begins with King Solomon and describes the division of the kingdom.
- 2. The prophet Elijah is featured in 1 Kings, while Elisha is featured in 2 Kings.
- 3. 2 Kings tells of the destruction of Samaria and Jerusalem.

Calendar Differences Between Judah and Israel



- When a king's reign began
- When the year began



The Exodus Night:

While the Israelites were still in the land of Egypt, the LORD gave the following instructions to Moses and Aaron:

2"From now on, this month will be the first month of the year for you" (Exod. 12:1-2)







Thiele's Solution

 a) Different Dating Systems used by Judah and Israel

Judah	Israel
	Non-Accession year system, beginning with Nisan (931-848)

Time of alliance and intermarriage with Israel

Non-Accession year system, beginning with Tishri for Judah and Nisan for Israel (848-796)

Accession-year system, beginning with Tishri for Judah and Nisan for Israel (796-586)

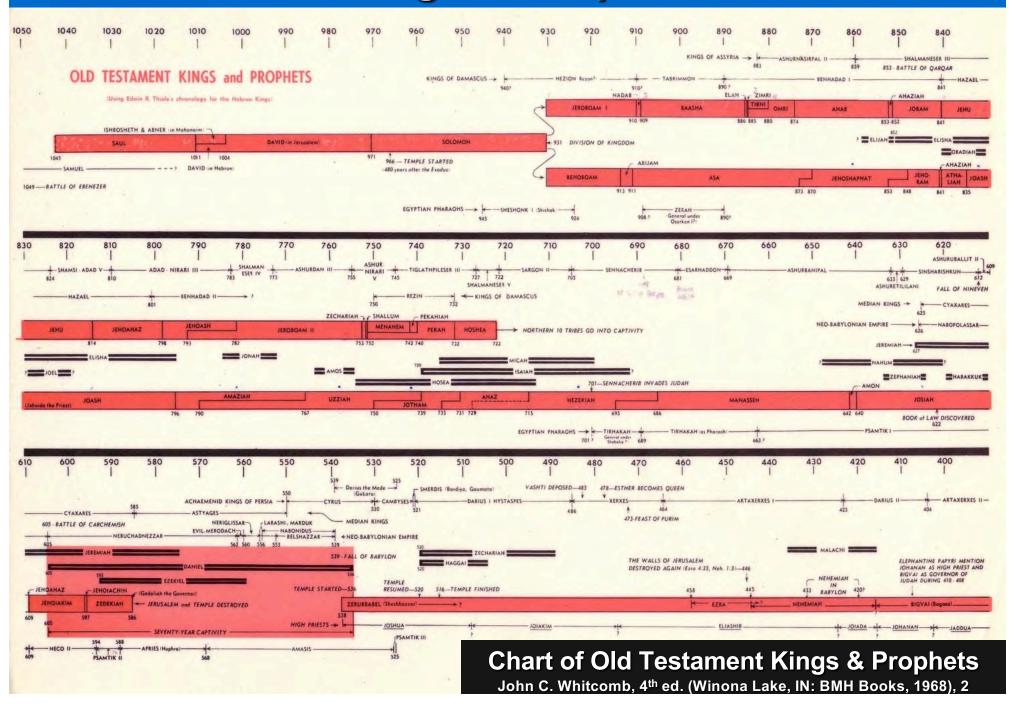


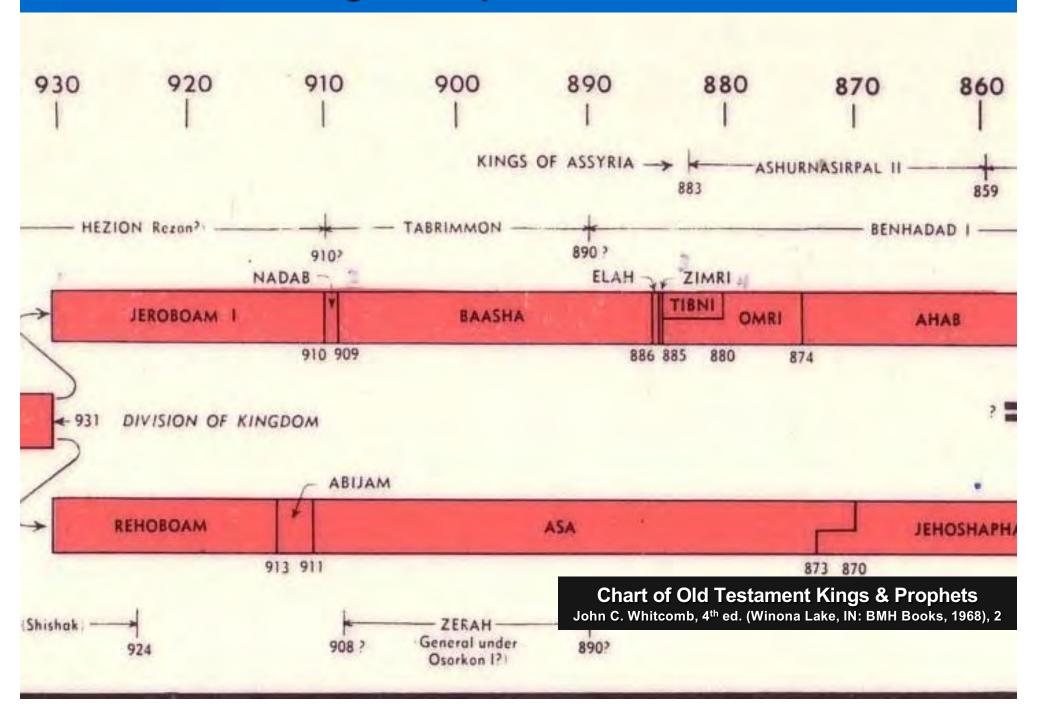
Thiele's Solution

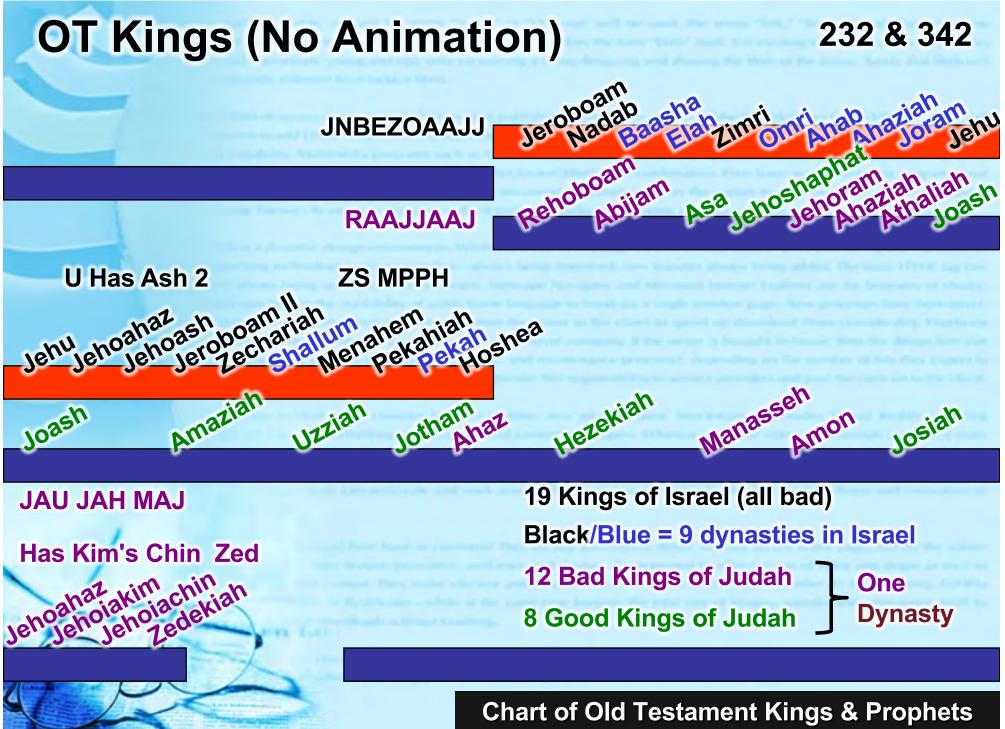
- b) Some co-regencies in Israel and Judah
- c) Two instances of rival reigns in Israel
- d) Certain synchronisms in 2 Kings 17 and 18 inserted by a late hand out of harmony with original pattern of reigns

Chart of OT Kings & Prophets

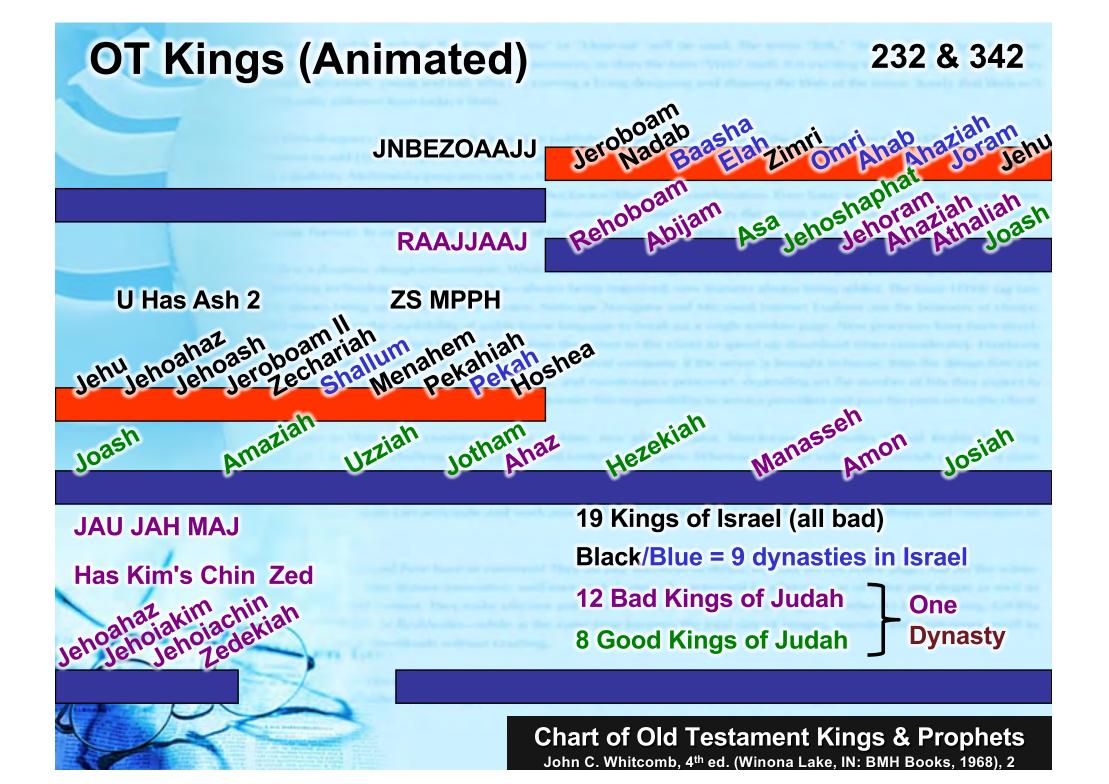
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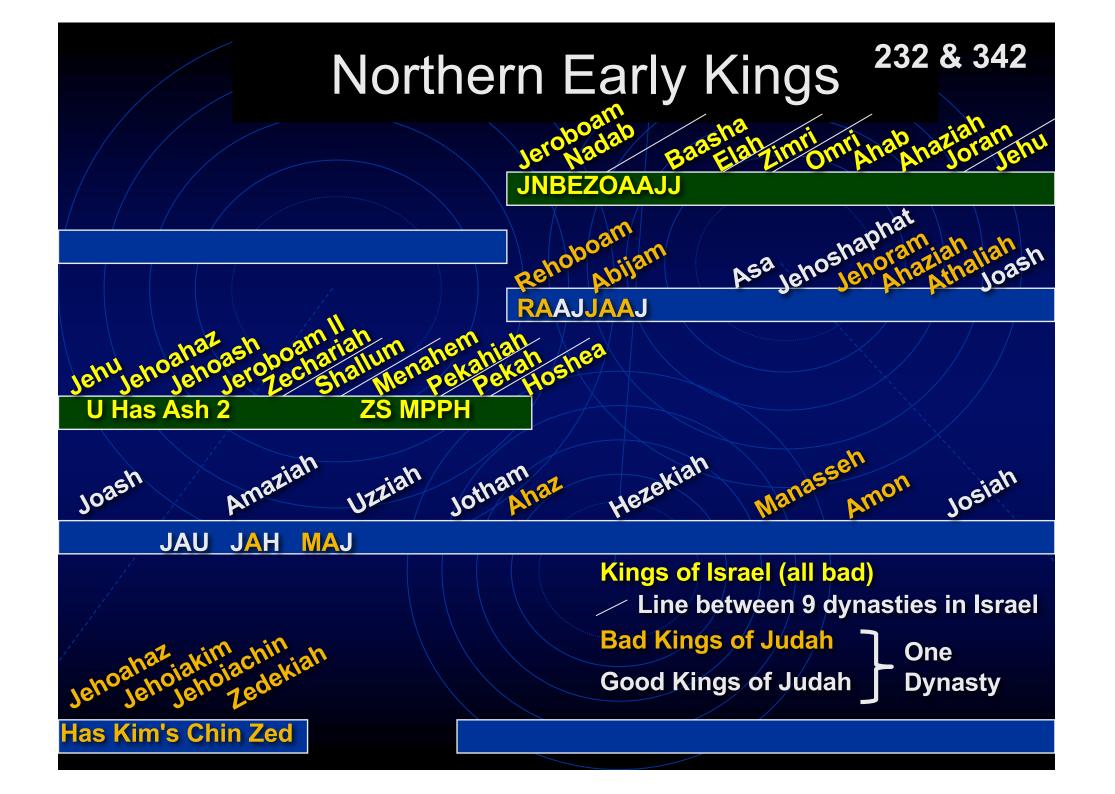


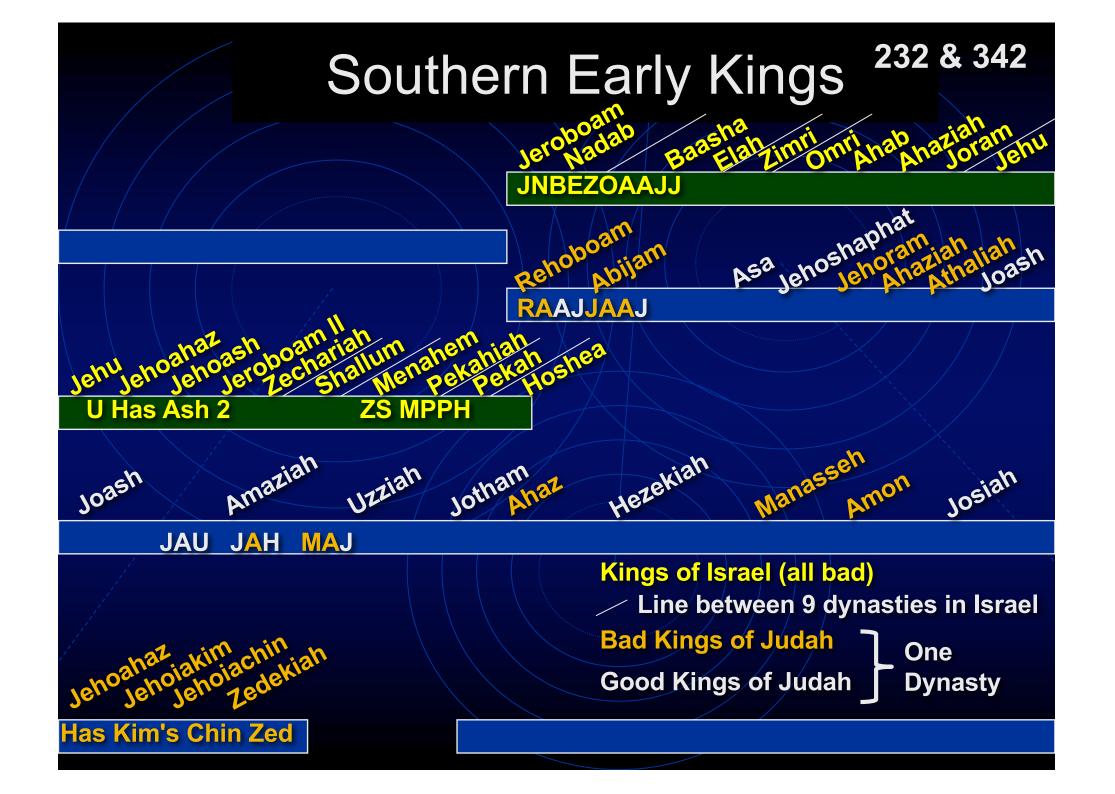


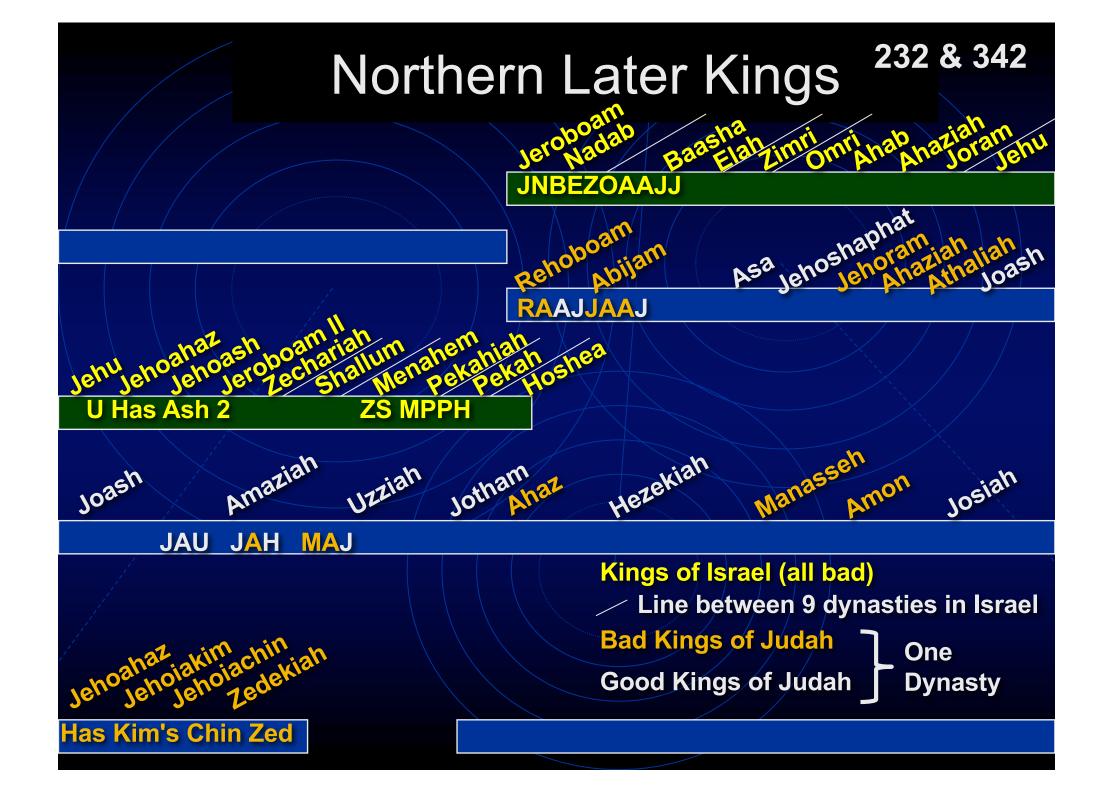


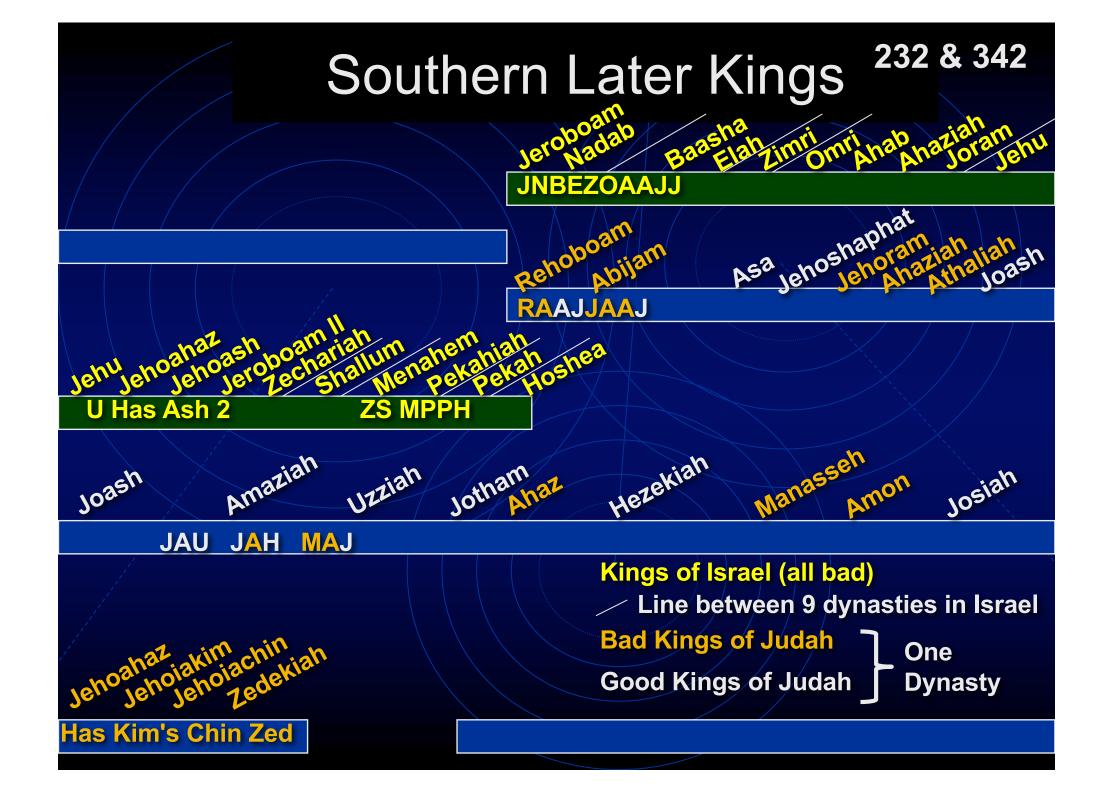
John C. Whitcomb, 4th ed. (Winona Lake, IN: BMH Books, 1968), 2

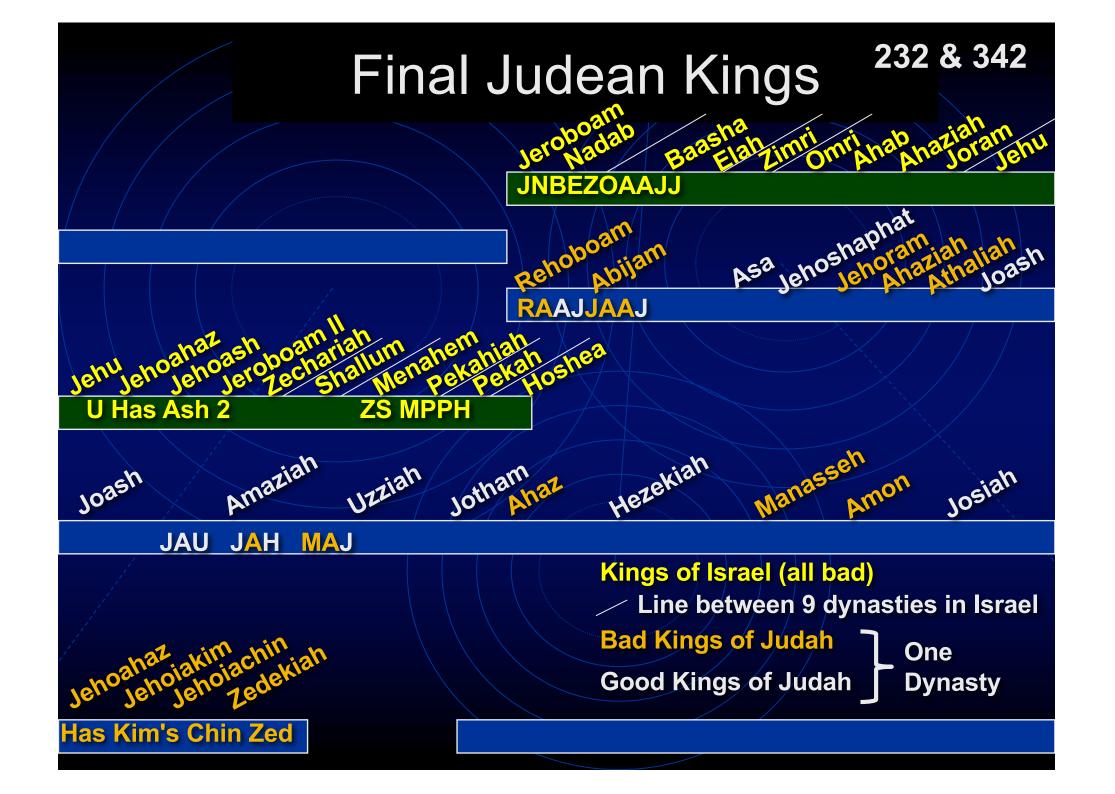


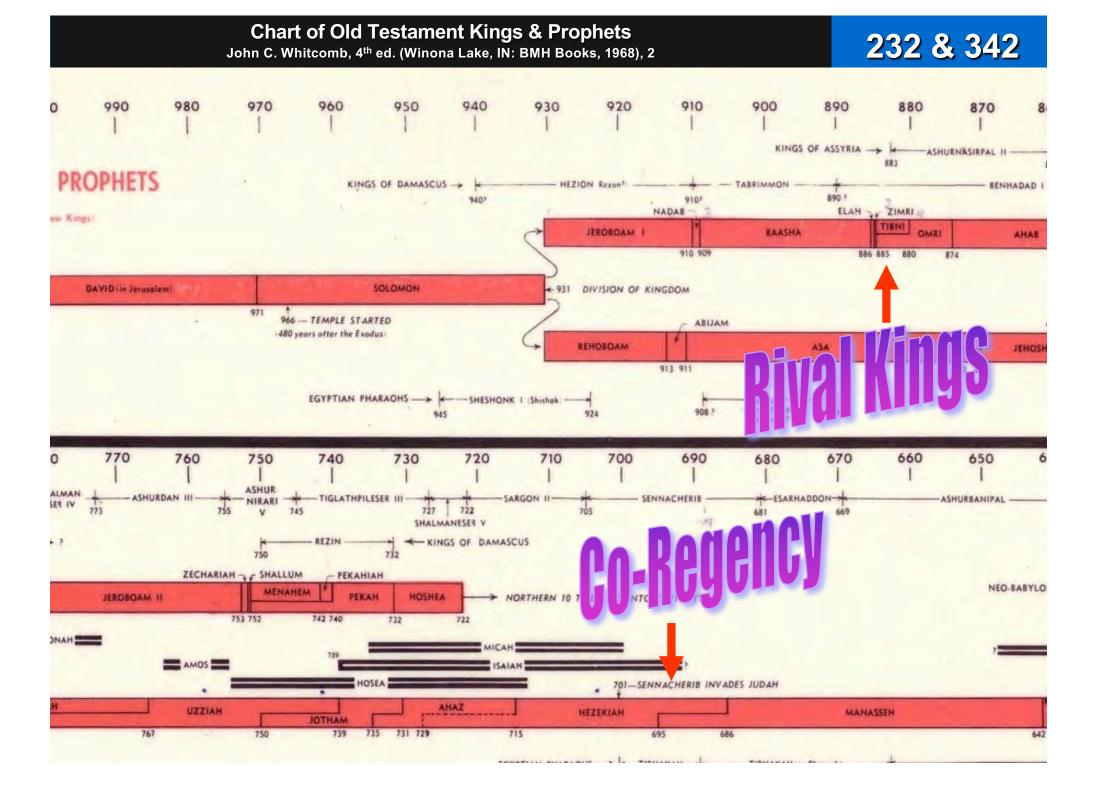


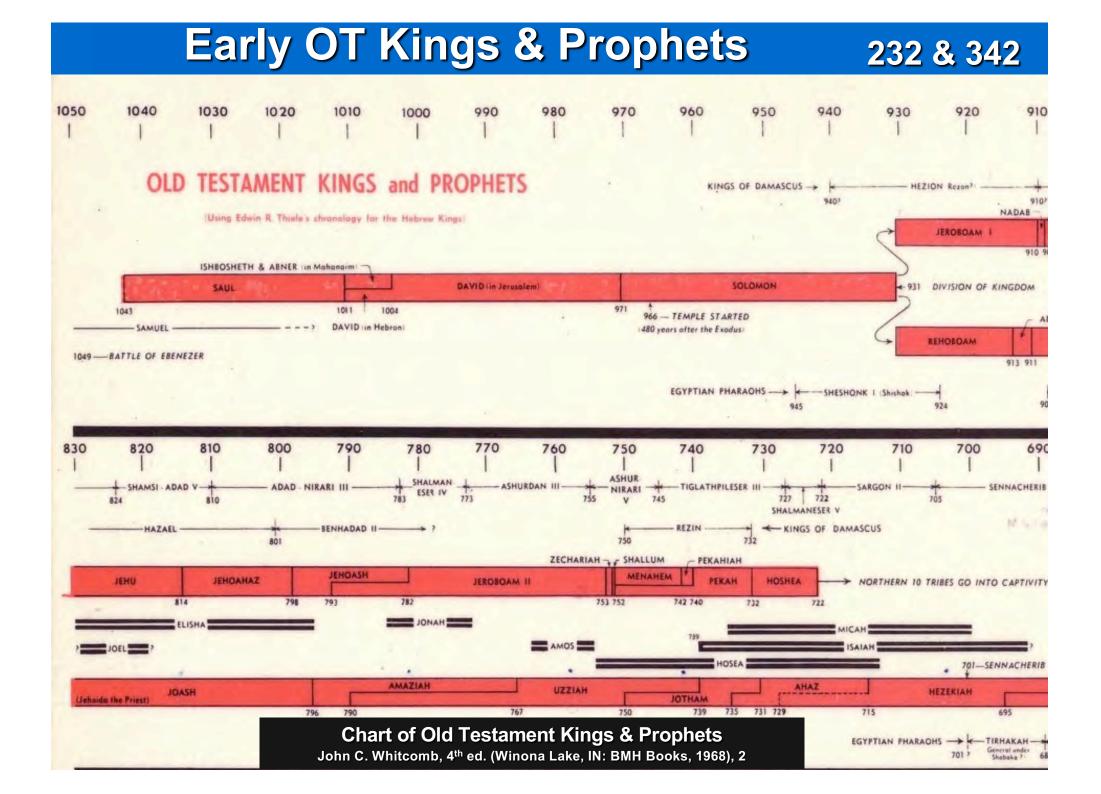


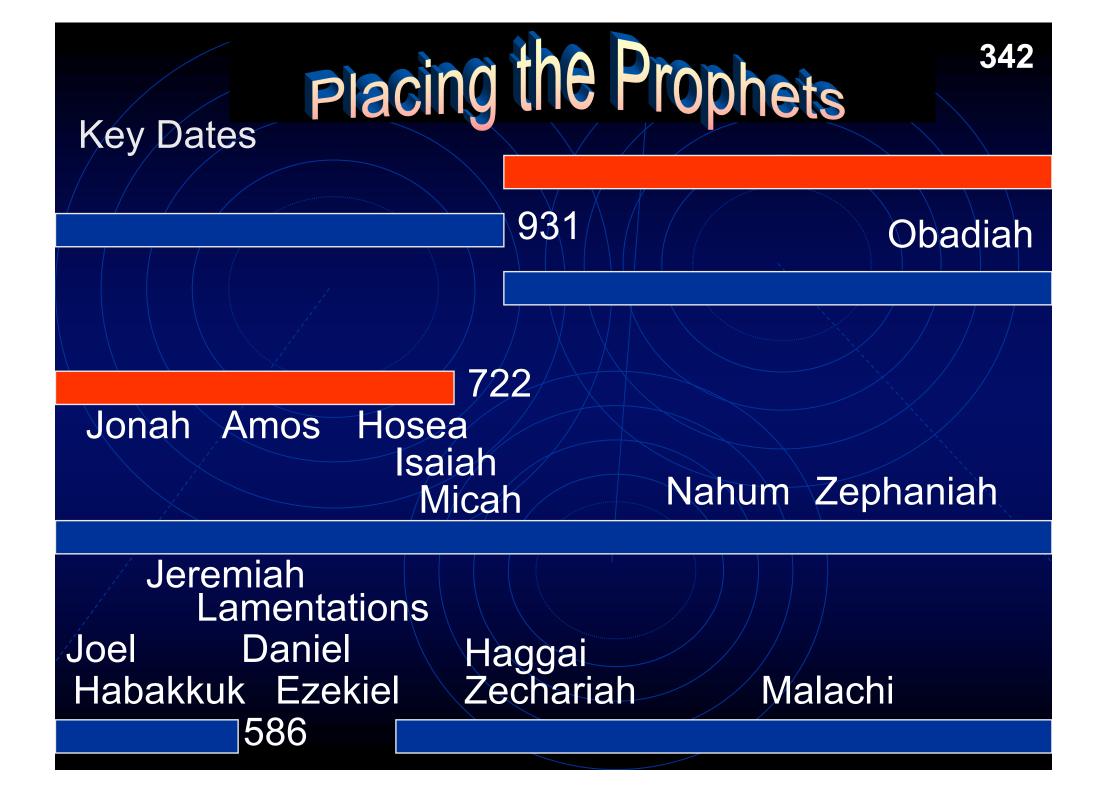












A survey of:



Walk Through The Bible

Contrasts Between 1 & 2 Kings

1 Kings

Date: 971-852 BC

Length: 120 yrs

Kings: David-Ahaziah

Chapters: 22

Division of the Kingdoms

Divided Kingdom (931 BC)

Temple built & consecrated

Begins with blessings for obedience

2 Kings

852-560 BC

Over 293 yrs

Ahaziah-Zedekiah

25

Downfall of the Kingdoms

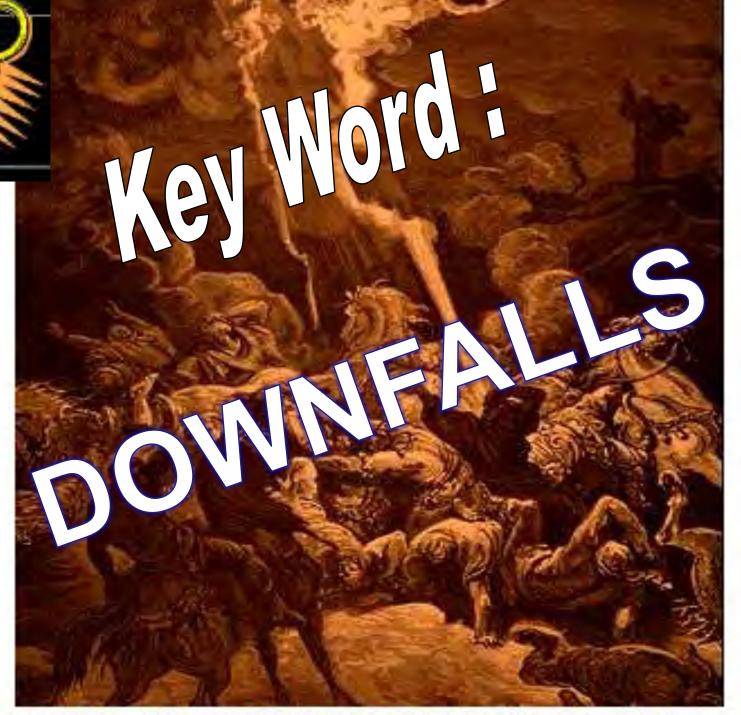
Israel (722 BC), Judah (586 BC)

Temple violated & destroyed

Ends with judgment for disobedience

2 Kings: Downfalls of the Kingdoms 249					
Late Divided Kingdom			Surviving Kingdom		
Israel & Judah			Judah		
Chaps. 1–17		Chaps. 18–25			
Israel Exiled to Assyria		Judah Exiled to Babylon			
Ahaziah to Hoshea		Hezekiah to Zedekiah			
130 Years		163 Years			
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Key Verse

"So the LORD said, 'I will remove Judah also from my presence as I removed Israel, and I will reject Jerusalem, the city I chose, and this temple, about which I said, "There shall my Name be"" (2 Kings 23:27).



Key Characters



3eh4



Hezekiah



Josiah

Summary Statement

The covenant disobedience and resultant downfalls of the kingdoms of Israel and Judah are contrasted with God's loyalty to the Davidic Covenant to remind Israel of the need to obey the Law.

Title

- First and Second Kings originally comprised only one book in the Hebrew canon called "Kings" after the first word in 1:1 ("Now King")
- This single scroll was arbitrarily divided in the Septuagint (250 BC) since the Greek required a greater amount of scroll space.





Title

- The Septuagint titles were Third and Fourth Kingdoms (since 1 and 2 Samuel were designated 1 and 2 Kingdoms).
- Jerome called 1 and 2 Kings
 "The Book of the Kings"
 about six centuries later.
 These titles are appropriate
 as these books record and
 interpret the reign of every
 king of Israel and Judah
 except Saul (David has brief
 mention in 1 Kings 1:1–2:12).

Authorship

External Evidence

 The Talmudic tradition ascribes the authorship of the Books of Kings to Jeremiah and this gains weight from literary parallels between this record
 and the prophecy of Jeremiah.



Authorship

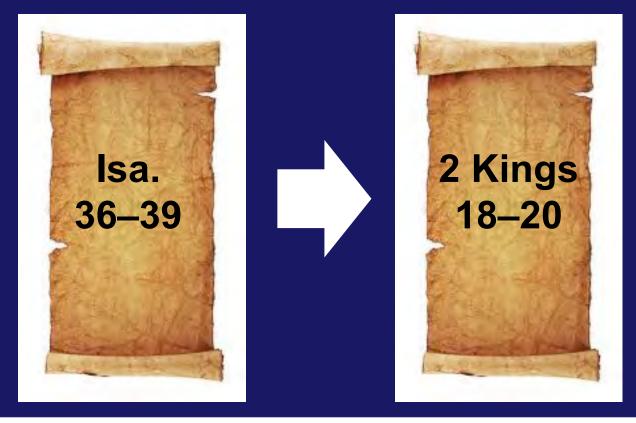
Internal Evidence

- The prophetic-like description of Israel's apostasy indicates these sources at his fingertips:
 - "the book of the acts of Solomon" (11:41),
 - "the book of the chronicles of the kings of Israel" (14:19), and
 - "the book of the chronicles of the kings of Judah" (14:29; 15:7)
- The existence of these books may be attributed to the official secretary Sheba and/or the official recorder of Asaph (2 Kings 18:18).

Authorship

Internal Evidence

Parallels between 2 Kings 18–20 and Isaiah 36–39
also indicate that Isaiah's scroll undoubtedly was a
source. No firm evidence exists to refute the
tradition that Jeremiah authored the Book of Kings.





Recipients

The Book of Kings was written to the remaining kingdom of Judah before (1 Kings 1–2 Kings 23) and after (2 Kings 24–25) its own exile in Babylon.





Date

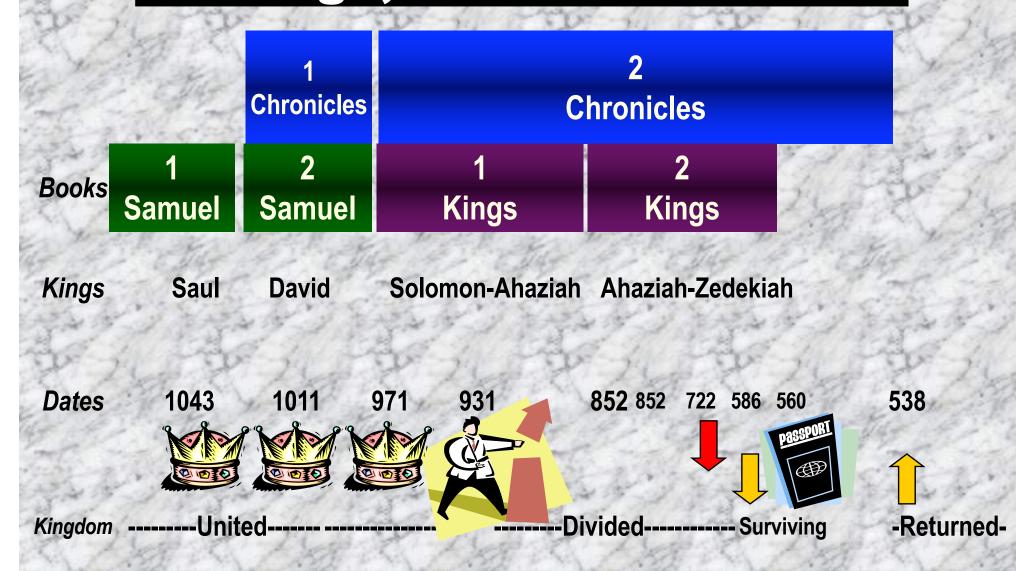
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First Kings covers 120 years from 971 BC with the crowning of Solomon to 852 BC during Ahaziah's reign. The year 931 marks the most significant date when Solomon's kingdom split into the northern nation of Israel and the southern kingdom of Judah after his death.

Jerome	1 Kingdoms	2 Kingdoms	3 Kingdoms	4 Kingdor	ns	2
Books	1 Samuel	2 Samuel	1 Kings	2 Kings		
Kings	Saul	David	Solomon-Ahaziah	Ahaziah-Ze	dekiah	
Dates	1043	1011	971 931 8	52 852 722	586 560 538 Passport	
Kingdom	Unit	ed		ivided	Surviving -Re	turned-

Making Sense of Samuel, Kings, and Chronicles

220264



Why Two Records?

While Kings & Chronicles overlap in recording the kingdom era, some notable differences can be cited:

Kings of... Elements **Evaluation Purpose** Author **Faith** Outlook Recipients Chronology **Emphasis** Content **Attributes Protagonist**

Israel & Judah Royal / prophetic **Based on Mosaic Law Ethical: Judging both nations** Jeremiah the prophet / priest Man's faithlessness **Negative: rebellion/tragedy** Exilic Jews (ca. 550 BC) 971-586 BC Political: emphasizes the throne **Historical God's justice Human responsibility**

Judah (almost exclusively) Priestly (temple and worship) Based on David/worship of Yahweh Covenant: Blessing Judah due to David Ezra the priest God's faithfulness Positive: hope amidst apostasy/tragedy Postexilic Jews (ca. 440 BC) 1011-538 BC **Spiritual: emphasizes the temple** Theological God's grace

Divine sovereignty

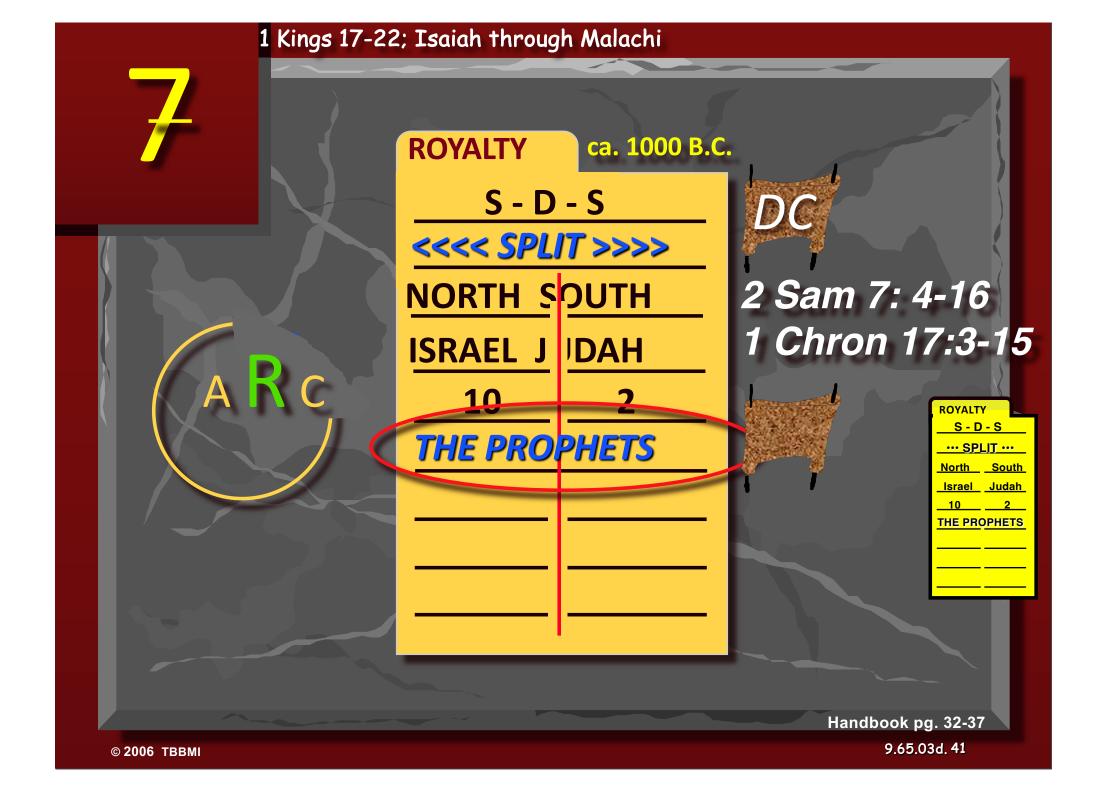


Date

Three lines of evidence indicate that First Kings and even most of Second Kings was written before the Babylonian Captivity (586 BC).

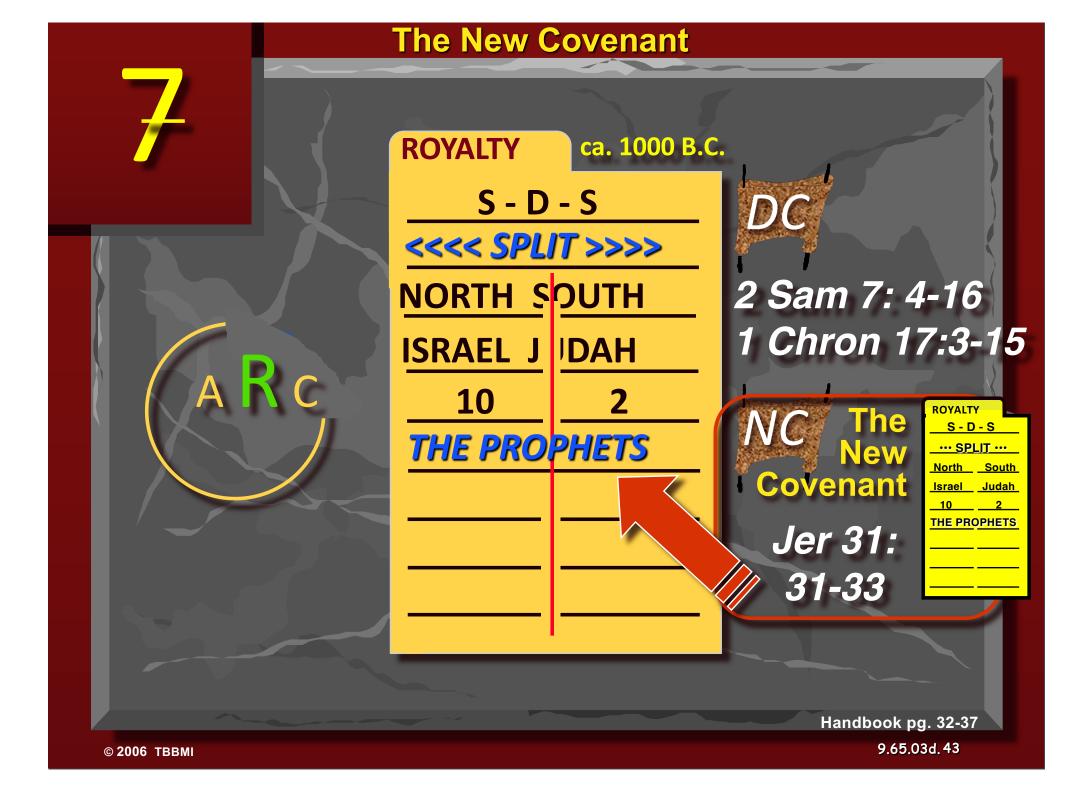
- 1. The ark still resided in Solomon's temple (8:8)
- 2. Israel was still in rebellion against Judah (12:19), and
- 3. Samaria's idolatry persisted even after its resettlement (2 Kings 17:34, 41).

However, the final two chapters of Second Kings record up to 26 years after this captivity and may have been recorded by a Jewish captive in Babylon or by Jeremiah himself, who would have been at least 84 years old.





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Jeremiah 31 THE NEW COVENANT

"When I will make a new covenant with the house of Judah."

ROYALTY

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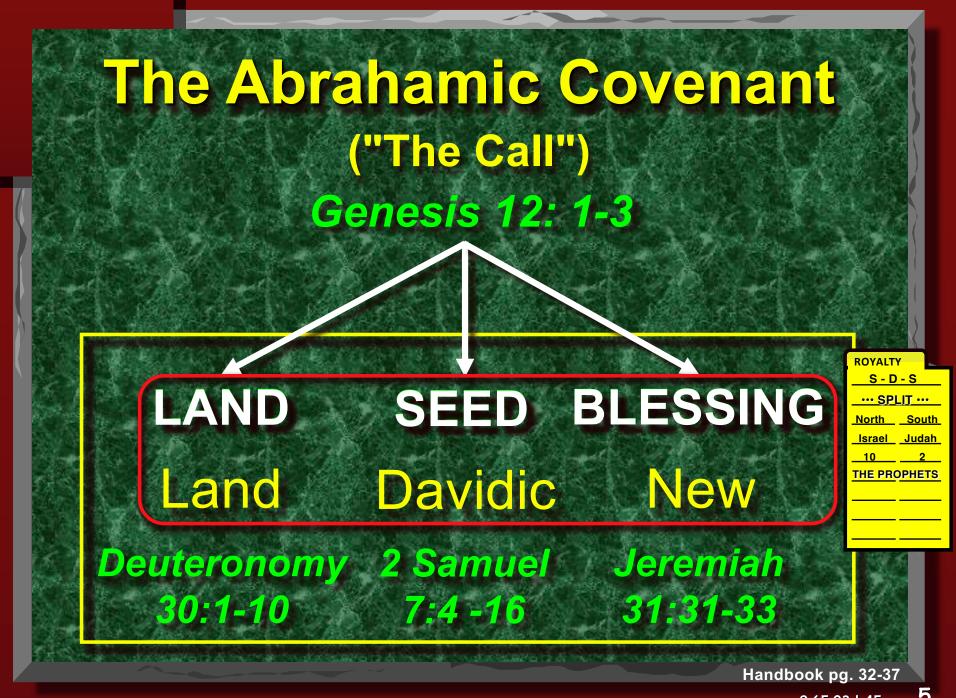
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THE PROPHETS

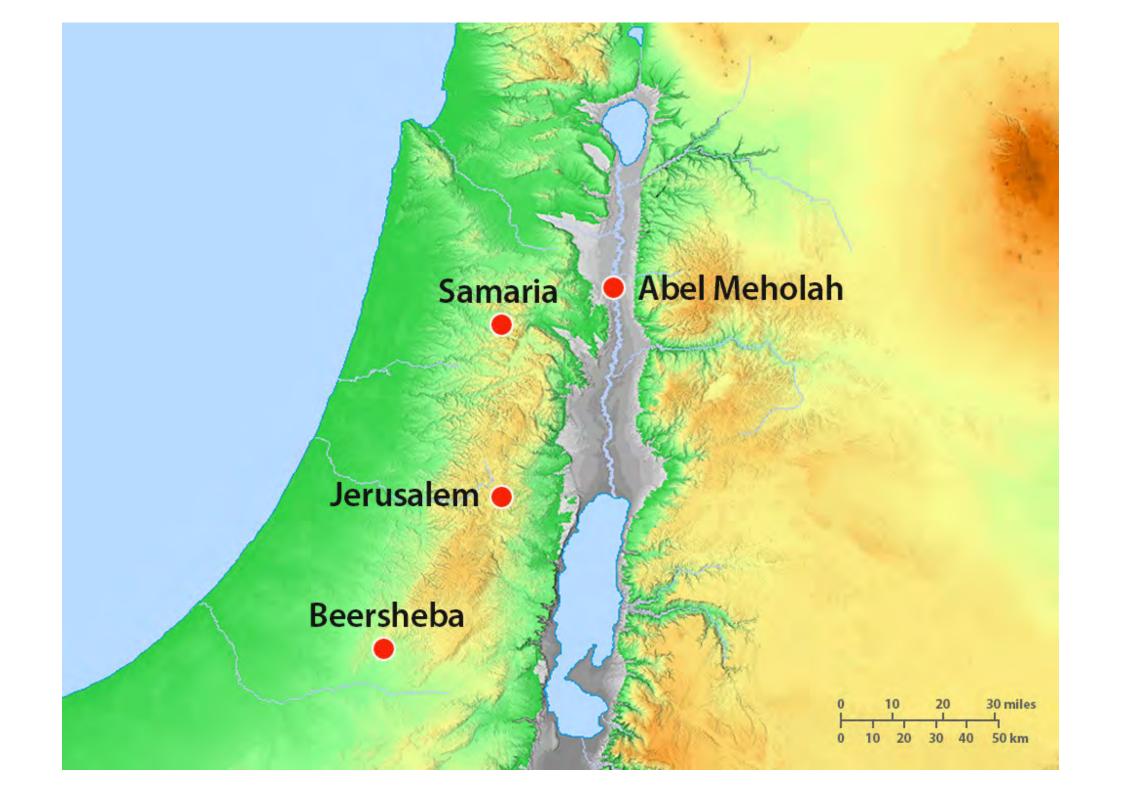
MESSIAH IS PROMISED!

Handbook pg. 32-37



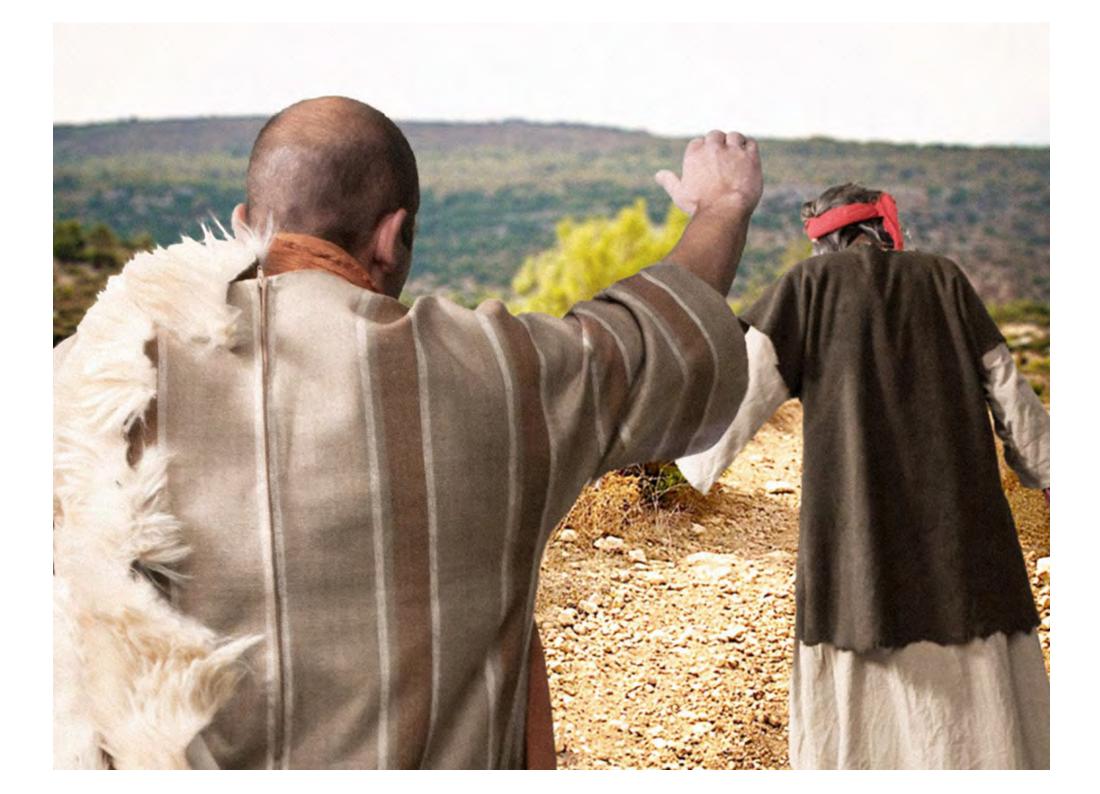




















THE WORD IN PICTURES

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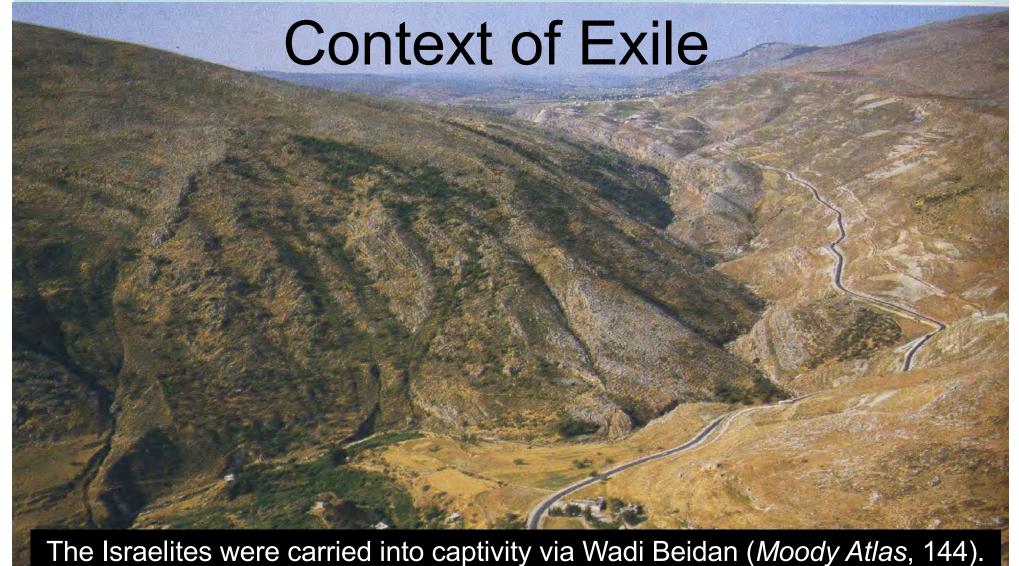
Circumstances

- Written before fall of Judah
- Covers 852 to 560 BC (293 years)
- Fall of Israel at 722 BC
- Fall of Judah at 586 BC
- Release of Jehoiachin in Babylon at 560 BC

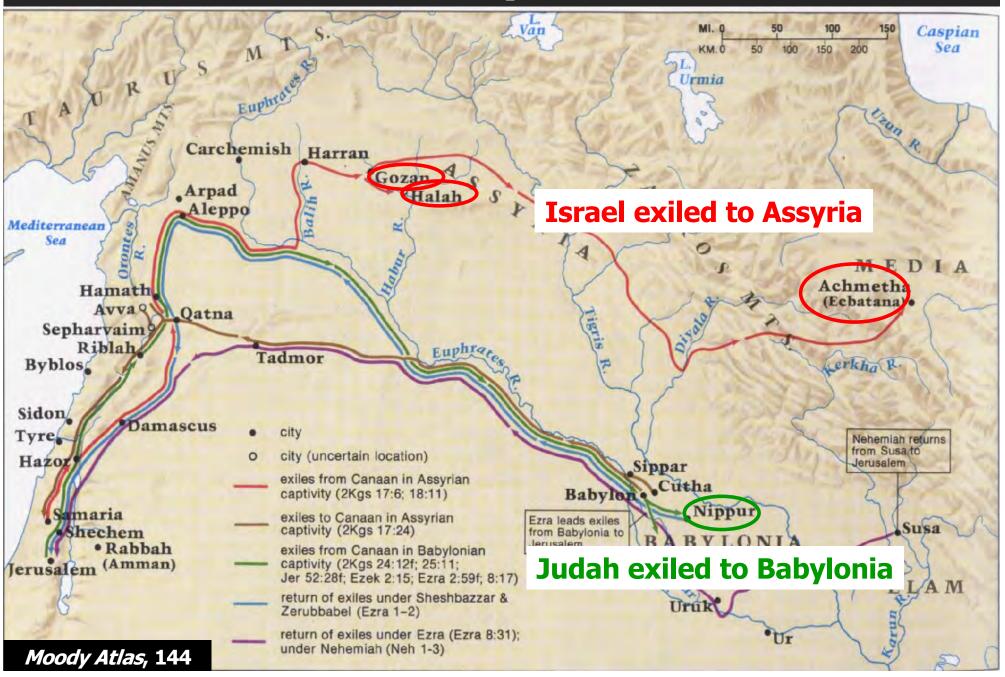


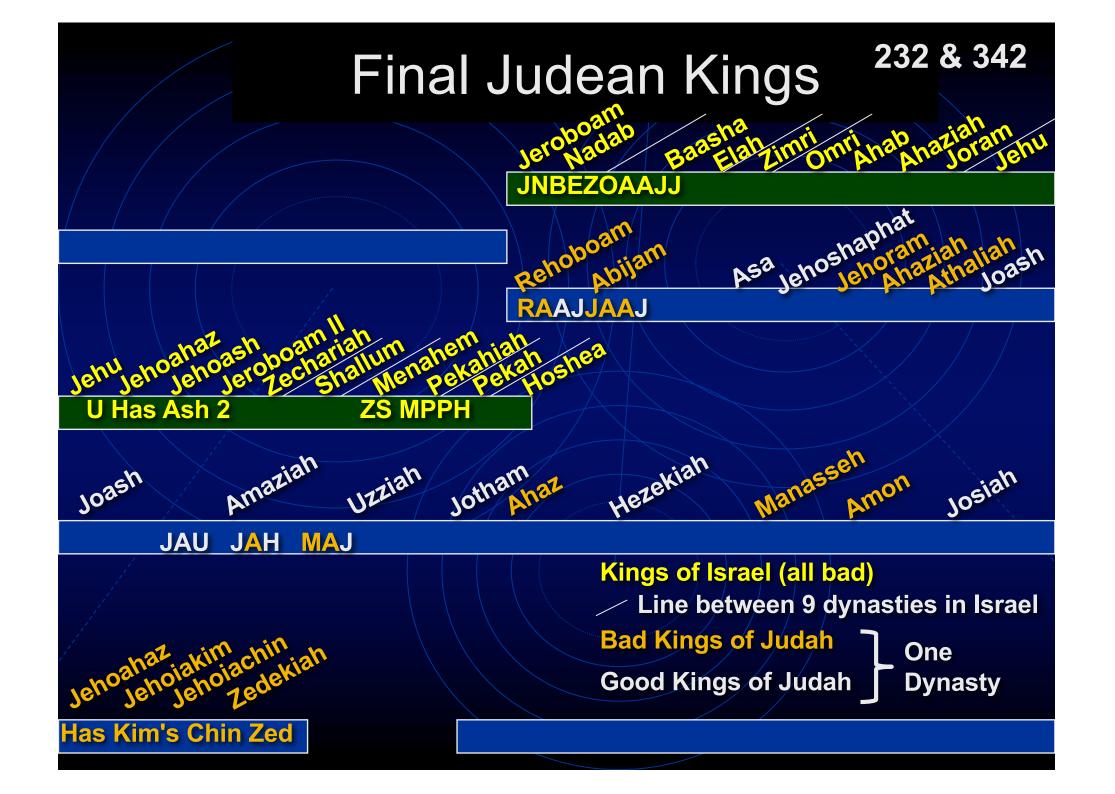
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Israel & Judah



Jewish Deportations





Downfalls of the Kingdoms 24								
Late D	ivided Kir	ngdom	Surviving Kingdom					
Isr	ael & Jud	ah	Judah					
С	haps. 1–1	7	Chaps. 18–25					
Israel	Exiled to A	Assyria	Judah Exiled to Babylon					
Ahaz	ziah to Ho	shea	Hezekiah to Zedekiah					
	130 Years		163 Years					
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2 Bad Israel Kings & Elisha's Ministry 1:1–8:15	10 Bad Israel Kings & 4 Bad / 4 Good Judah Kings 8:16–16:20	Bad Hoshea culminating in Fall of Israel 17	Good Hezekiah & 2 Bad Judah Kings 18–21	Good Josiah & 4 Bad Judah Kings 22:1–24:16	Bad Zedekiah culmination in Fall of Judah & Jerusalem 24:17–25:30			

ALERT

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Warnings Help Us



Danger of death



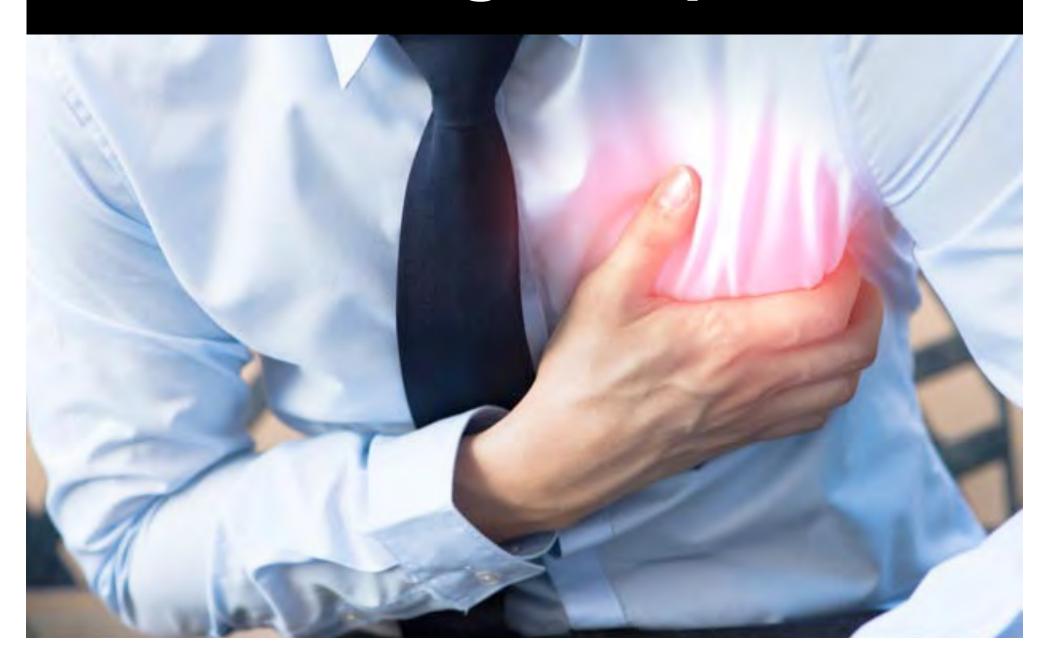
POISON



SLIPPERY SURFACE

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Warnings Help Us



Do you appreciate warnings? Many people don't.



Everyone Worships





What is the best WARNING we can heed?



Background to 2 Kings



Deut. 28: Blessings & Curses

Your towns and your fields will be blessed (3)

Your children and your crops will be blessed (4)

Your fruit baskets and breadboards will be blessed (5)

Wherever you go and whatever you do, you will be blessed (6)

Your enemies will attack you from one direction, but they will scatter from you in seven! (7)

You will lend to many nations, but you will never need to borrow from them (12)

Your towns and your fields will be cursed (16)

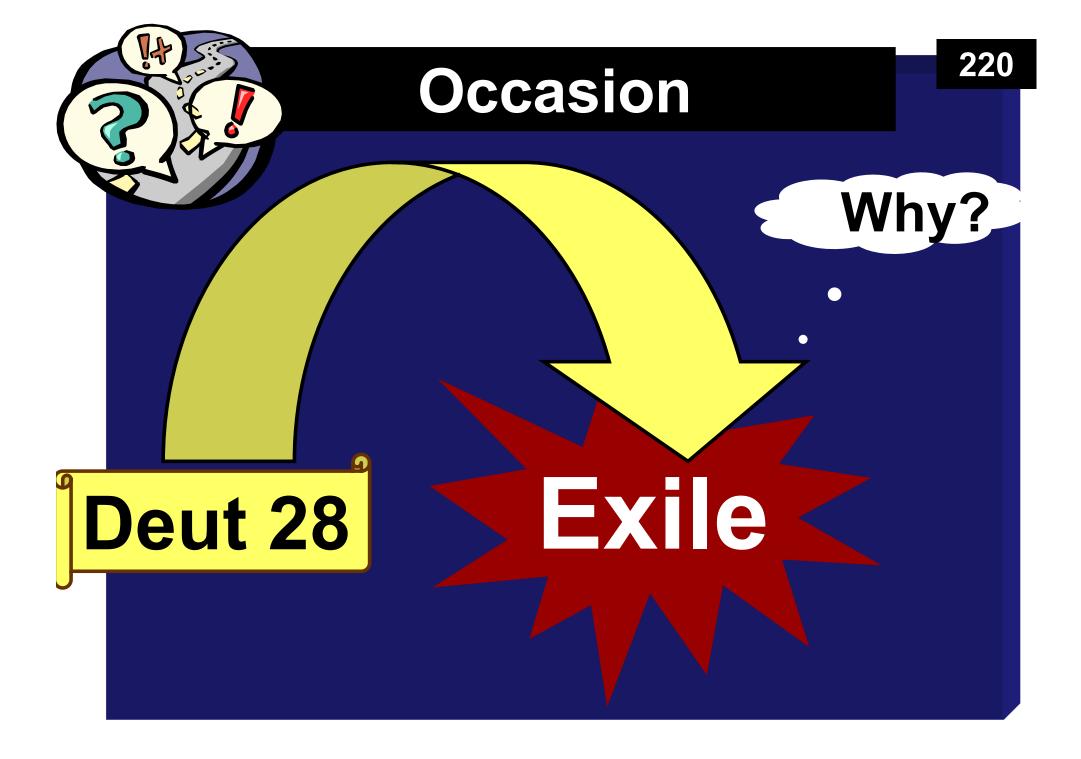
Your children and your crops will be cursed (18)

Your fruit baskets and breadboards will be cursed (17)

Wherever you go and whatever you do, you will be cursed (19)

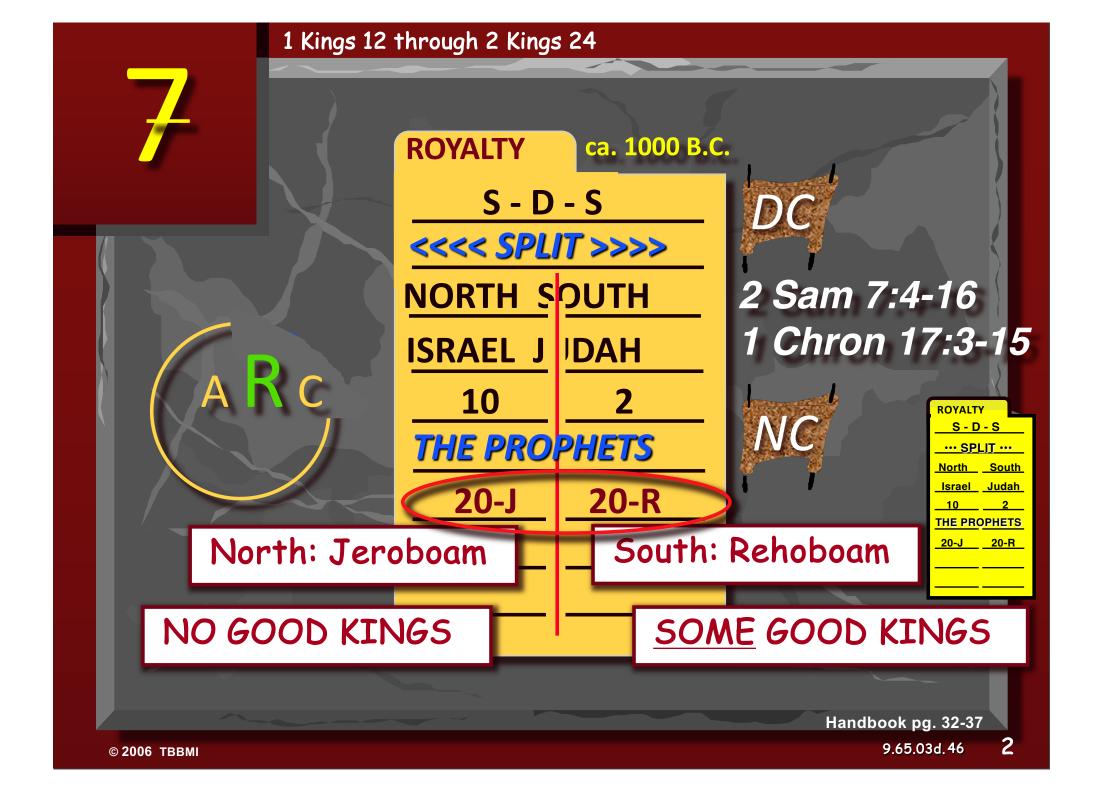
You will attack your enemies from one direction, but you will scatter from them in seven! (25)

They will lend to money to you, but you will not lend to them (44)



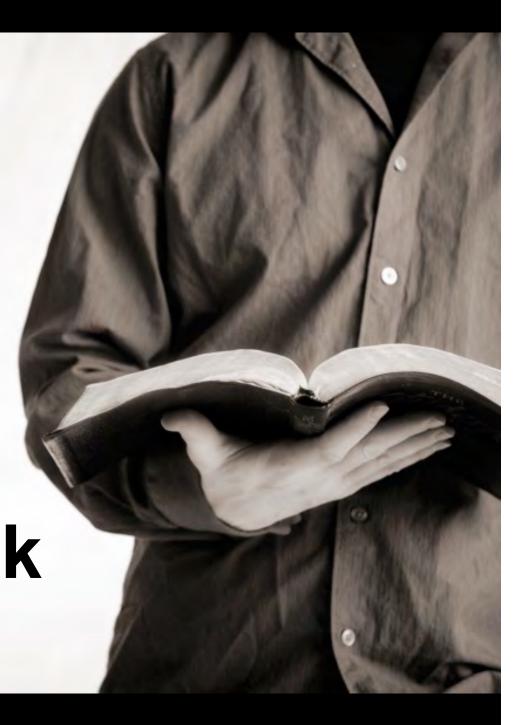
Not heeding God's warnings would raise up enemies.





Let's Study
Through
Scripture

The Bible:
Book by Book





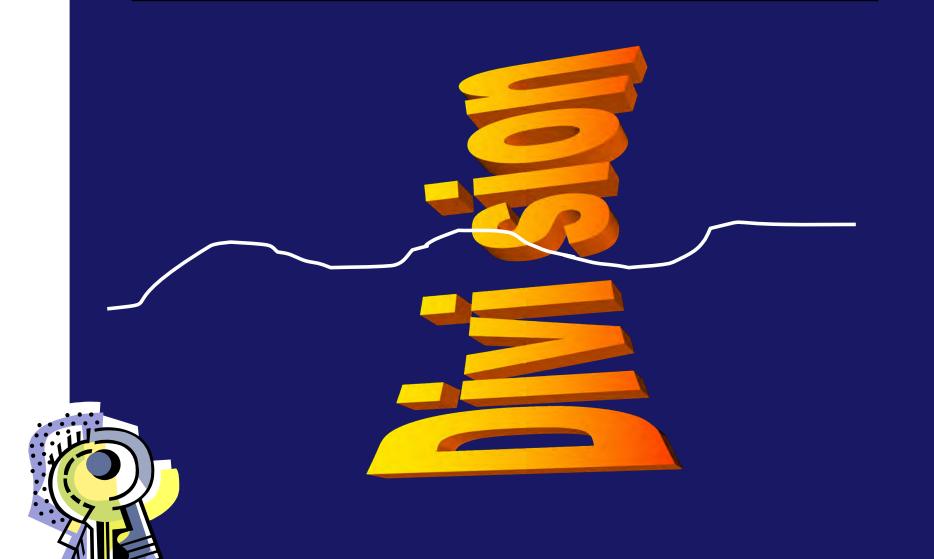
Date

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Dates	1043	1011	971 931 8	52 852 722	586 560 538 Passport	
Kingdom	Unit	ed		ivided	Surviving -Re	turned-

1 Kings Key Word



2 Kings Key Word



DOWNFALLS

What is the best WARNING we can heed?

We will see:

- 1. What God warns against and
- 2. What we should do about it.



Second Kings



Downfalls of the Kingdoms

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I. God warns against worshipping other gods.



"You shall have no other gods before me"
—Exodus 20:3—



Downfalls of the Kingdoms 249								
Late Divided Kingdom			Surviving Kingdom					
Israel & Judah			Judah					
Chaps. 1–17			Chaps. 18–25					
Israel Exiled to Assyria			Judah Exiled to Babylon					
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130 Years			163 Years					
(852-722 BC)			(722-560 BC)					
2 Bad Israel Kings & Elisha's Ministry 1:1–8:15								

1 Kings 22:51–2 Kings 8:15

2 Bad Israel Kings & Elisha's Ministry

Ahaziah of Israel (853-852)

"Is it because there is no God in Israel for you to consult that you have sent messengers to consult Baal-Zebub, the god of Ekron?"

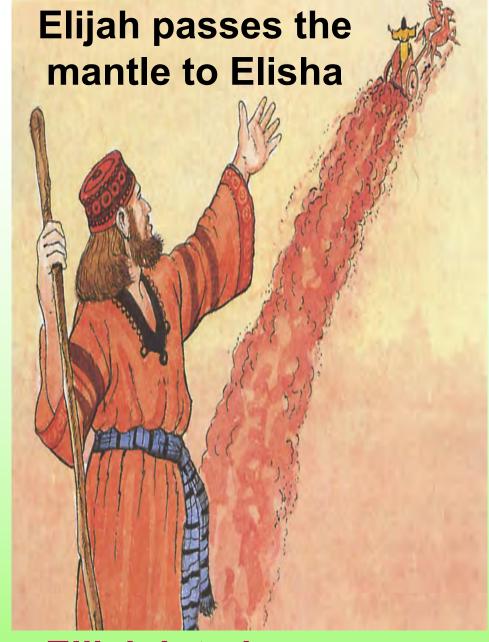
"You will certainly die!"

(1:16)



Elijah (1 Kings) & Elisha (2 Kings)





Elijah into heaven on a chariot of fire



Elisha picks up Elijah's cloak and performs the 1st miracle (divided water of Jordan River)



Healing of the water

Chaps. 1–2

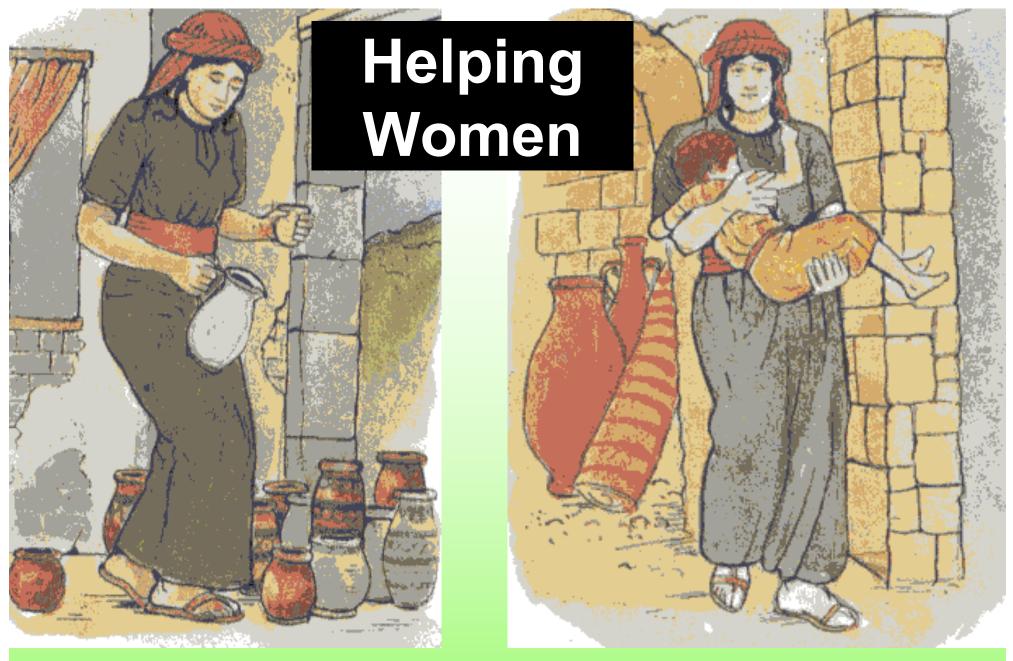
Elijah & Elisha

Elijah means "The LORD is my God," as he confronted a king & priests of Baal. He lived apart & preached judgment & repentance.

Elisha means "God is salvation," as he lived among people, preferring the poor & outcast, and stressed hope & God's grace.



The Desert of Edom was where Elisha provided water for Joram & Jehoshaphat to defeat Moab

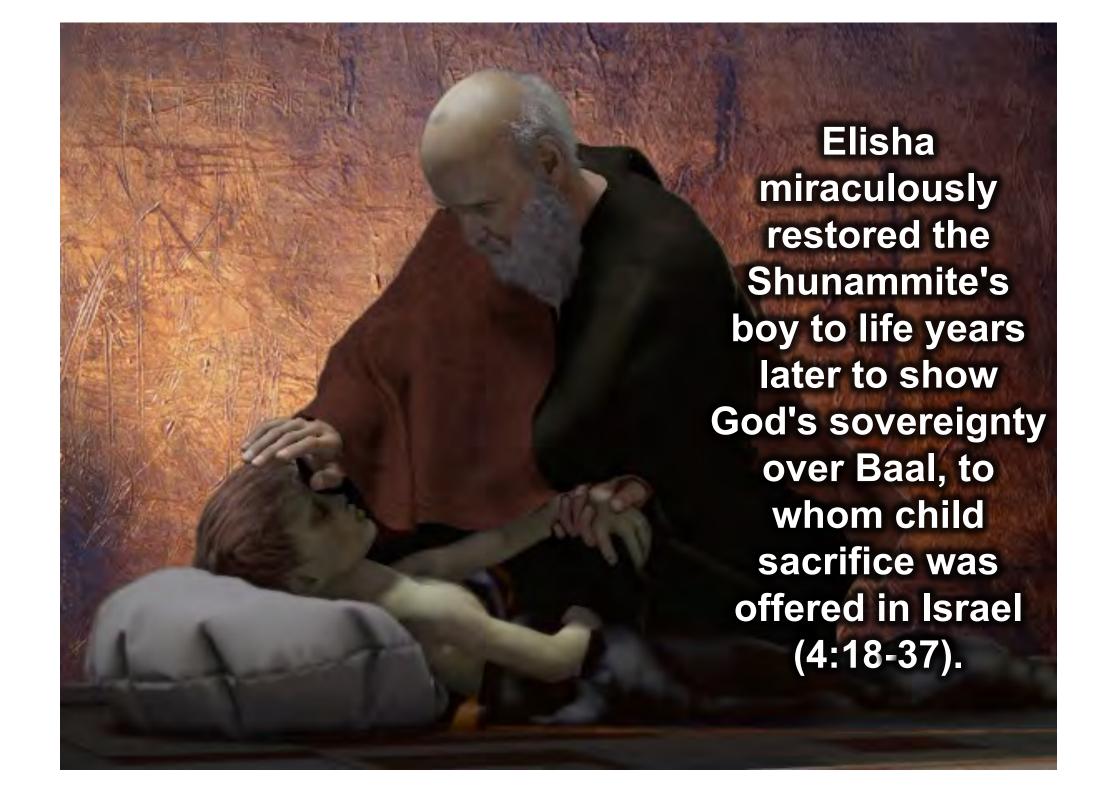


Oil for widow

Son for Shunammite woman & restoration for son Ch 4



Elisha miraculously provided oil for a prophet's widow to pay her debts to show God's care for those who trust him despite the apostasy around them (4:1-7).





Naaman was a mighty Syrian commander and a leper (2 Kings 5)



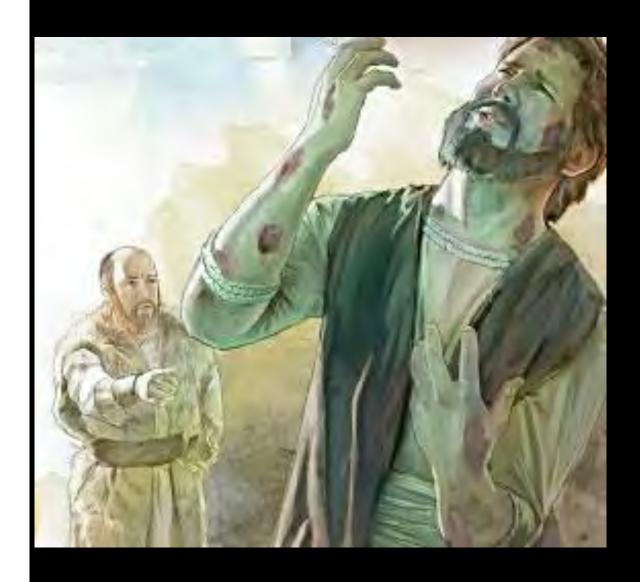
A Captive's Compassion (2 Kings 5:3)

She had been captured in a raid, taken to a foreign country, and made a slave. Yet instead of bitterness, she showed compassion toward her master. She wanted him healed, and she believed her God would do it. God used this girl's tragedy to heal and convert her enemy—a wonderful example of love reaching out.

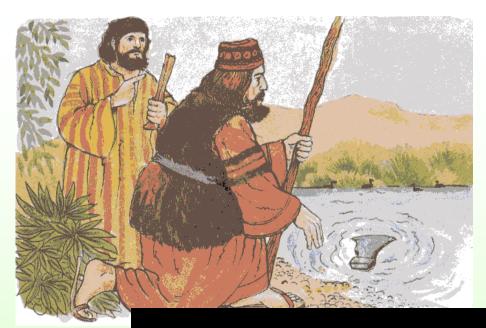


Curing the Syrian general, Naaman, of leprosy shows God's concern wasn't limited to Israel

Warning for Believers



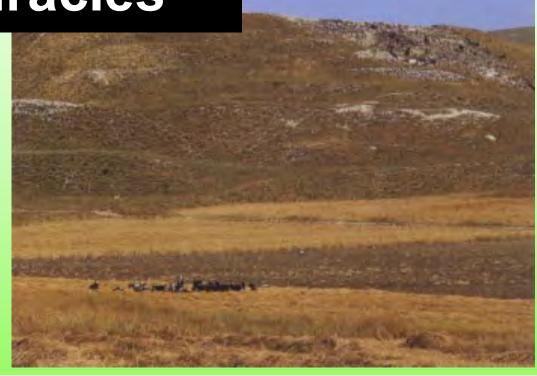
The leprosy of
Naaman transferred
to Elisha's servant
Gehazi for thinking
he was only God's
hireling



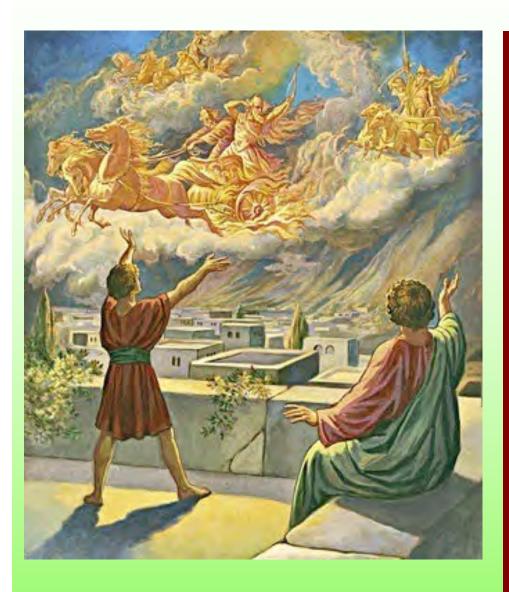
The floating axe-head

More Miracles

Blinding of Syrians (right: Dothan, where Elisha & his servant saw the angel army)



Chariots of Fire (2 Kings 6:17)



Surrounded by an army, Elisha's servant cried, "What shall we do?" But when Elisha prayed, the servant could suddenly see that God's forces, invisible to everyone else, far outnumbered the enemy. The story offers a rare glimpse of the "invisible world" of supernatural forces. God has resources to help that we cannot see.

The Chariots of God



God's forces always outnumber Satan's



Elisha miraculously prophesied Samaria's rescue from a Syrian famine siege and God replied with food from the enemy camp to show that God provides food and protection, not Baal (6:24-7:20)

Downfalls of the Kingdoms 249								
Late Divided Kingdom			Surviving Kingdom					
Israel & Judah			Judah					
Chaps. 1–17			Chaps. 18–25					
Israel Exiled to Assyria			Judah Exiled to Babylon					
Ahaziah to Hoshea			Hezekiah to Zedekiah					
130 Years			163 Years					
(852-722 BC)			(722-560 BC)					
2 Bad Israel Kings & Elisha's Ministry 1:1–8:15	10 Bad Israel Kings & 4 Bad / 4 Good Judah Kings 8:16–16:20							

Family Wickedness (2 Kings 8:25-9:29)

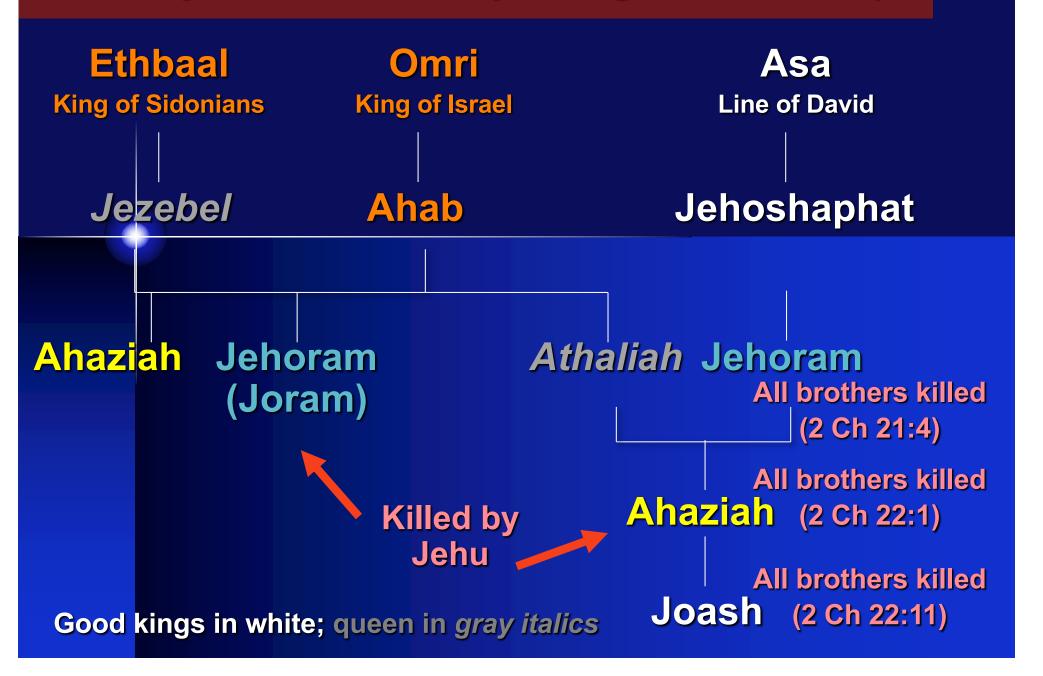


Ahaziah Jehoram (Joram)

Athaliah Jehoram

Good kings in white; queen in gray italics

Family Wickedness (2 Kings 8:25–9:29)





Middle Divided Kingdom

253 -254

2 Kings 1–14

JUDAH

ISRAEL

Jehoram (8)

Ahaziah (1)

Athaliah (6)

Joash (40)

Amaziah (29)

Ahaziah (2)

Joram (12)

Jehu (28)

Jehoahaz (17)

Jehoash (16)

Jeroboam II (41)

Influe

Influenced history

Founders of a dynasty



Late Divided Kingdom

2 Kings 15–17

JUDAH	(52)	ISRAEL		
Azariah/Uzziah		Zechariah	(6 mths)	
		x Shallum	(1 mth)	
		X Menahem	(10)	
	(4.0)	Pekahiah	(2)	
Jotham	(16)	X Pekah	(20)	
Ahaz	(16)	★ ^X Hoshea	(10)	



Influenced history

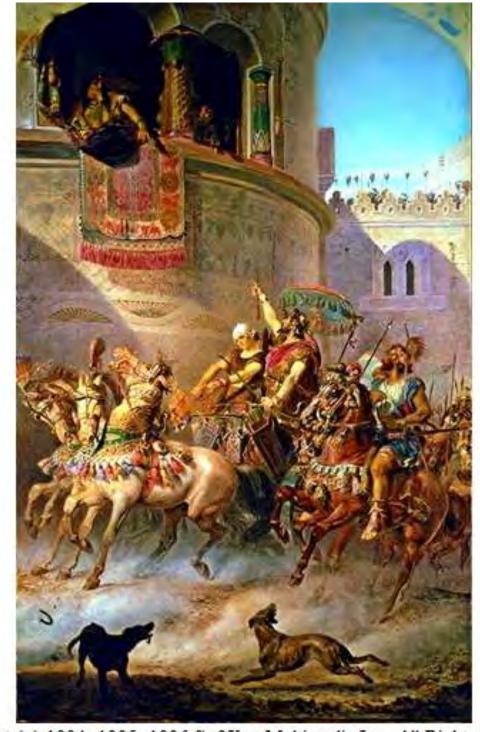


Founders of a dynasty

Jehu of Israel (841-814)

This is what the LORD says:

"I anoint you king over Israel."

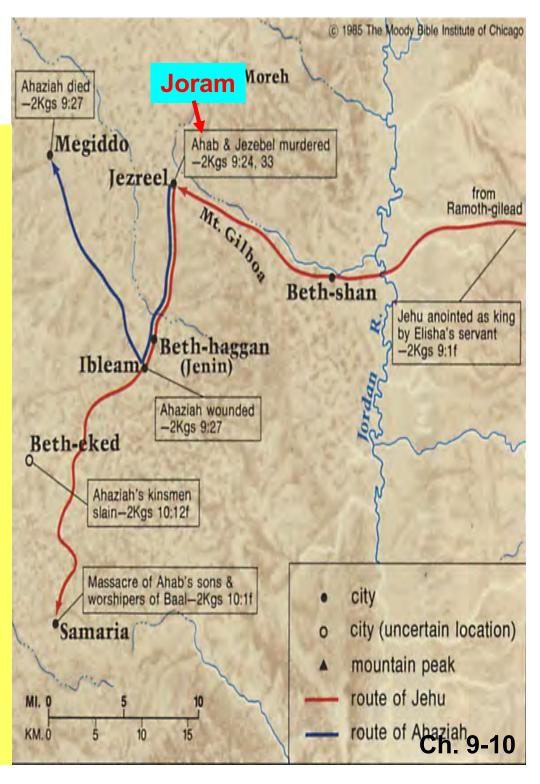


2 Kings 9:3

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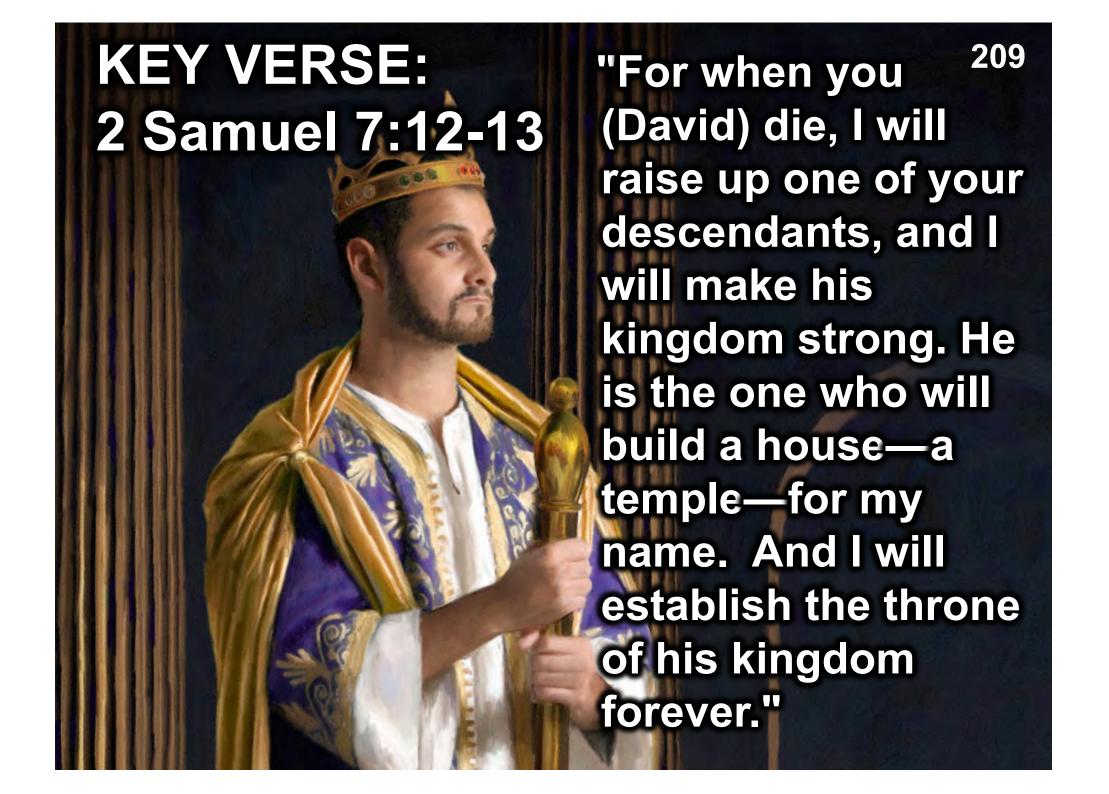
Jehu - King by a coup

- Murdered Joram & Joram's mother, Jezebel
- Murdered Ahaziah & relatives
- Purged the entire family of Ahab (70 sons, close friends, etc.)
- Demolished Baal worship
- Allowed golden calf worship to continue



God chose Jehu to purge Israel, but his violence went far beyond his original task. God condemned Jehu in Hosea 1:4.





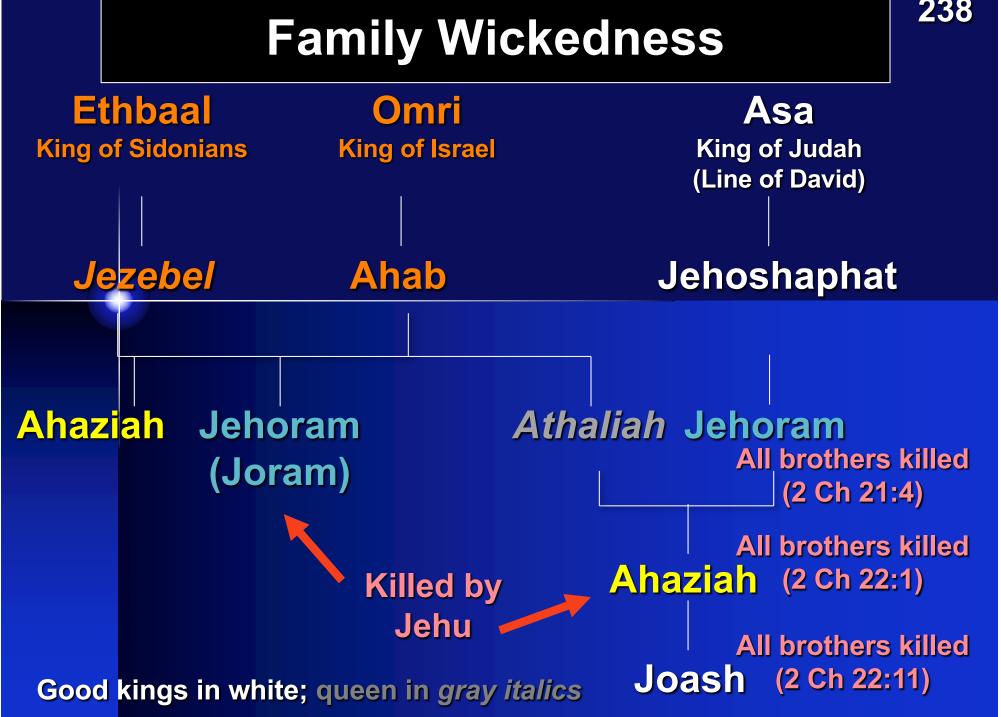


Family Wickedness (2 Chron. 21–22)

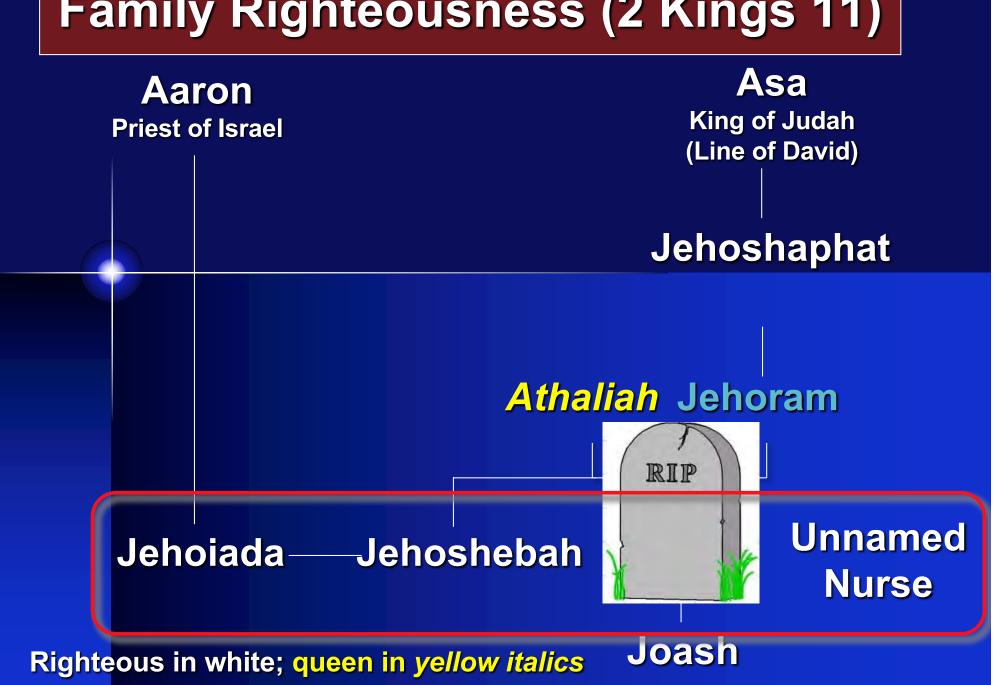


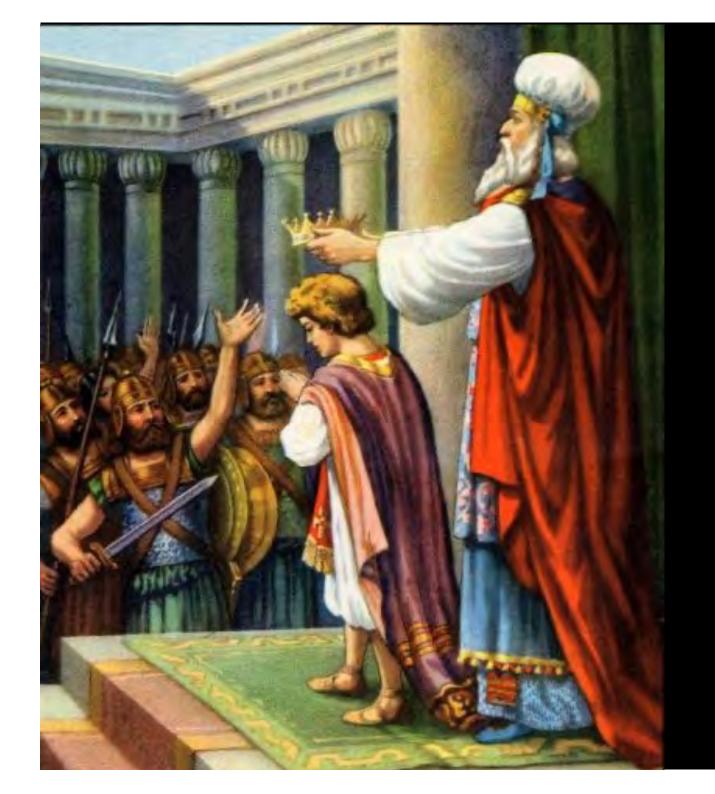
Athaliah Jehoram
All brothers killed
(2 Ch 21:4)

Good kings in white; queen in gray italics



Family Righteousness (2 Kings 11)





Jehoiada Crowns Joash (2 Kings 11:12; 2 Chron. 23:11)



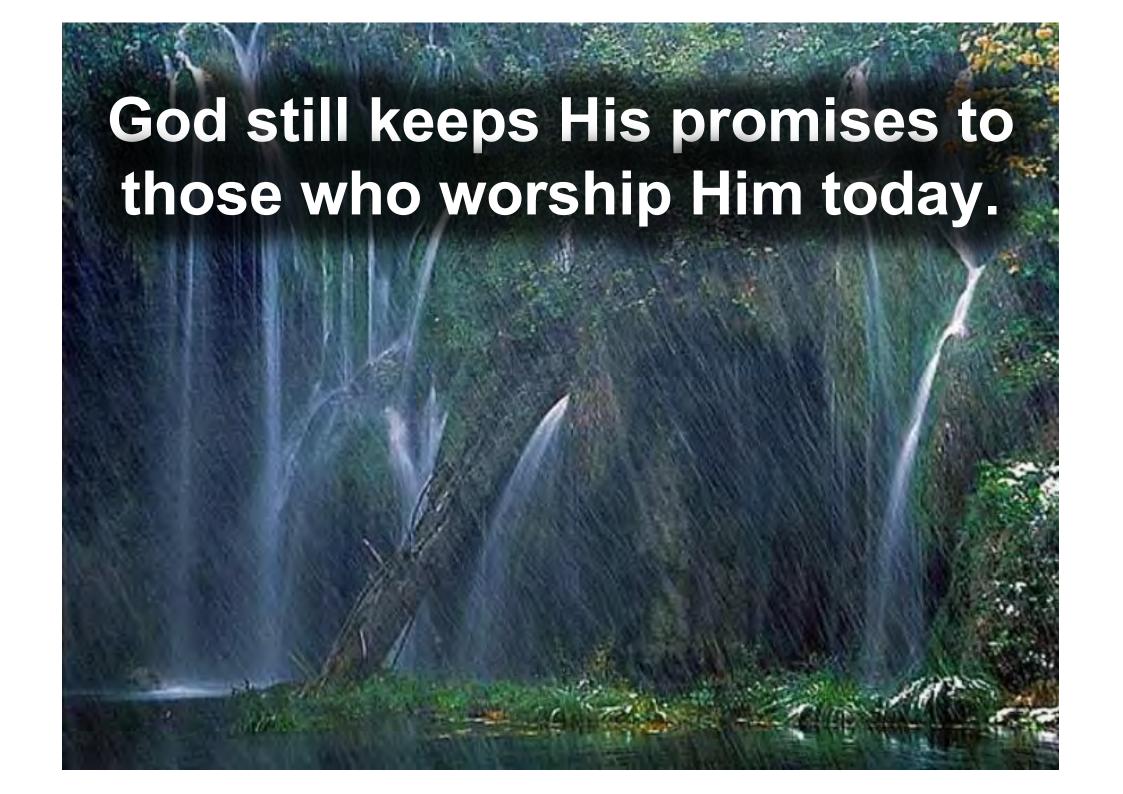


Athaliah Killed (2 Kings 11:15-16; 2 Chron. 23:14-15)



Faithful By A Thread

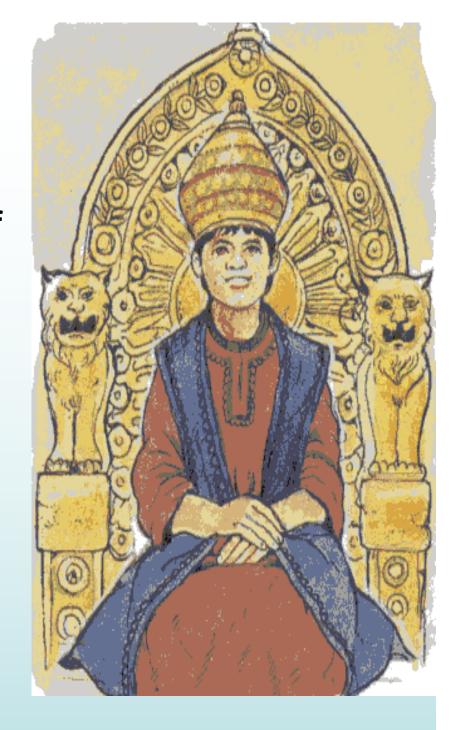
The Davidic rulers came down to only one man (three times!)





Joash of Judah

- Became king at 7 years old
- "Did what was right in the eyes of the LORD all the years Jehoiada the priest instructed him"
- High places not removed, people continued to offer sacrifices and burn incense there
- Temple repaired
- Attacked by Hazael king of Aram; sent sacred objects, gifts and gold from the temple to Hazael in exchange for his withdrawal



2 Kings 12; 2 Chron 24:22

Troublesome Neighbors (2 Kings 13:20)

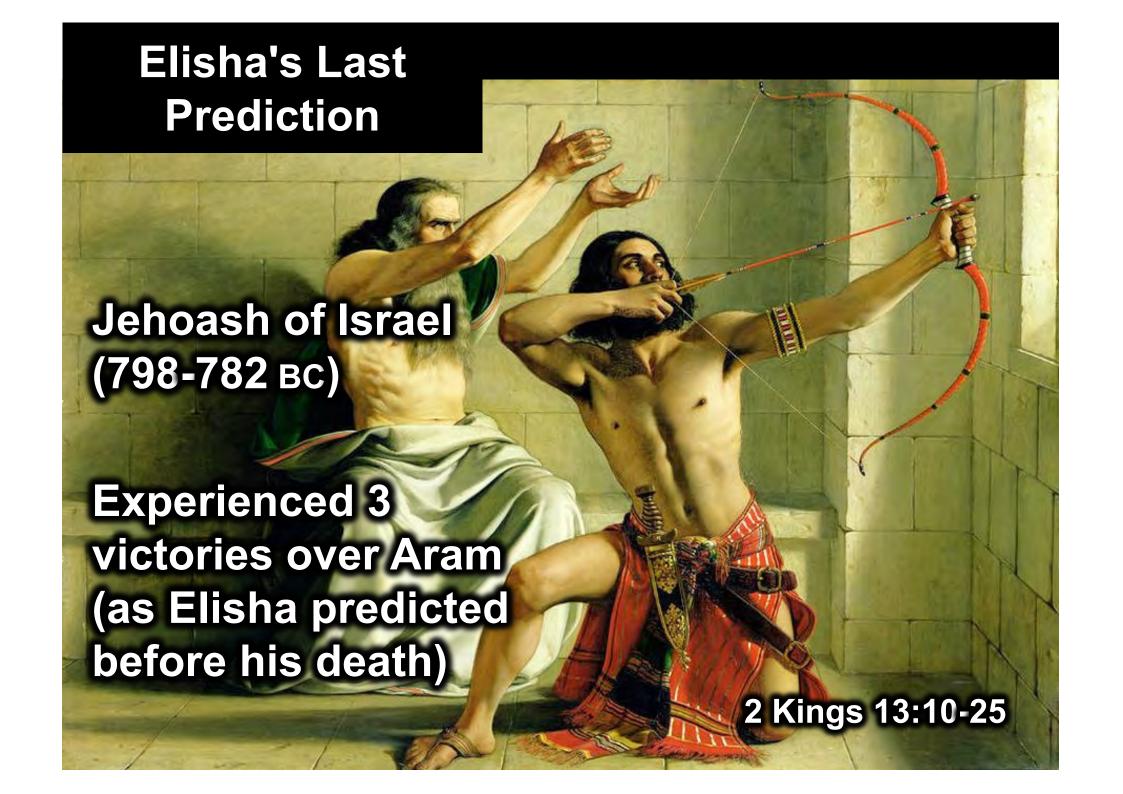
Moab and Aram (Syria) were small kingdoms like Judah and Israel. Sometimes they fought against Israel or Judah, and sometimes they joined together to oppose a larger threat.



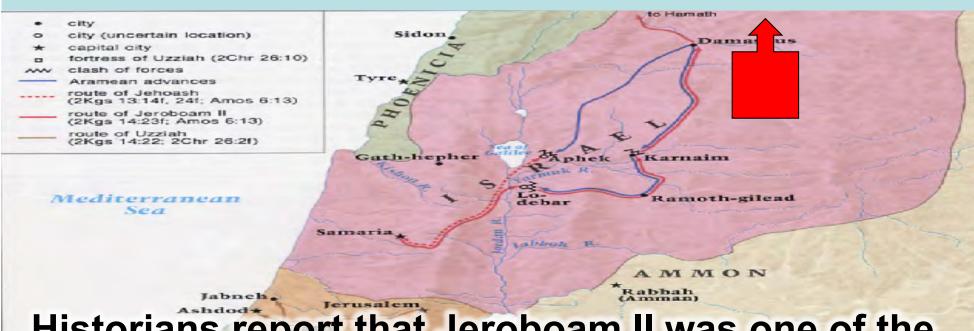
Troublesome Neighbors (2 Kings 13:20)

On the world scene, constant threats came from Egypt and Assyria. Assyria was the superpower before its empire declined. Later, Babylon became the superpower of the region.





Jeroboam II (2 Kings 14:23)



Historians report that Jeroboam II was one of the strongest kings of Israel. Under him, the nation gained power and prestige. But the book of Kings gives little notice to political strength.

Kadesh-barnea

DESERT

It judges kings on the basis of spirituality, and thus Jeroboam II is dismissed in a few paragraphs.



Prophets of Israel (2 Kings 14:23)

Amos and Hosea prophesied in the beautiful city of Samaria. (Jonah also prophesied in Nineveh, the capital city of Assyria.)

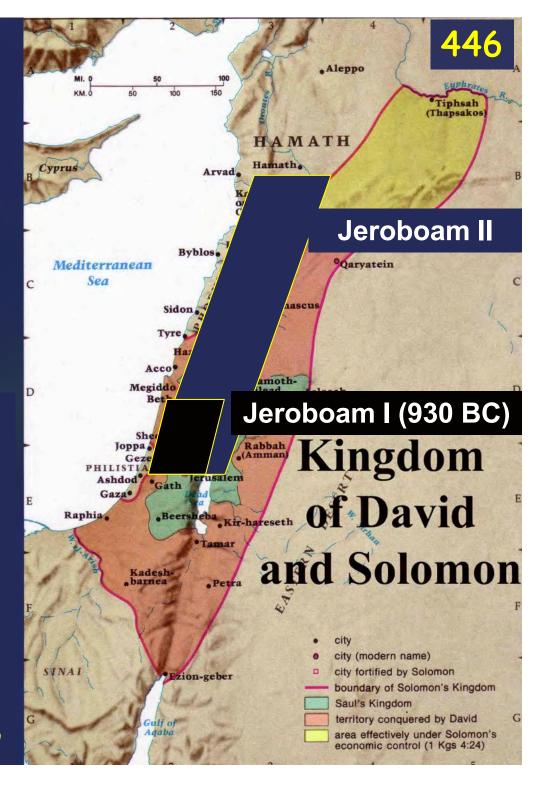
Israel scoffed at these prophets' words of doom, but within 30 years all their predictions came true.

Expansion under Jeroboam II

"Jeroboam II recovered the territories of Israel between Lebo-hamath and the Dead Sea,* just as the LORD, the God of Israel, had promised through Jonah son of Amittai, the prophet from Gath-hepher."

(2 Kings 14:25 NLT).

* Hebrew the sea of the Arabah





Middle Divided Kingdom Kings

2 Kings 1–14

JUDAH		ISRA	ISRAEL		
Jehoram	(8)	Ahaziah	(2)		
Ahaziah	DESCRIPTION OF THE PARTY OF THE	Joram	(12)		
Athaliah		X Jehu	(28)		
Joash	(40)	Jehoahaz	(17)		
Amaziah	(29)	Jehoash	(16)		
	7	Jeroboam II	(41)		



Influenced history



Founders of a dynasty



Late Divided Kingdom

2 Kings 15–17

JUDAH Azariah (Uzziah) (52) **ISRAEL**

Zechariah

(6 mths)

× Shallum

(1 mth)

× Menahem

(10)

Jotham Ahaz (16)

(16)

Pekahiah

X Pekah

X Hoshea

(2)

(20)

(10)



Influenced history



Founders of a dynasty



Invasion

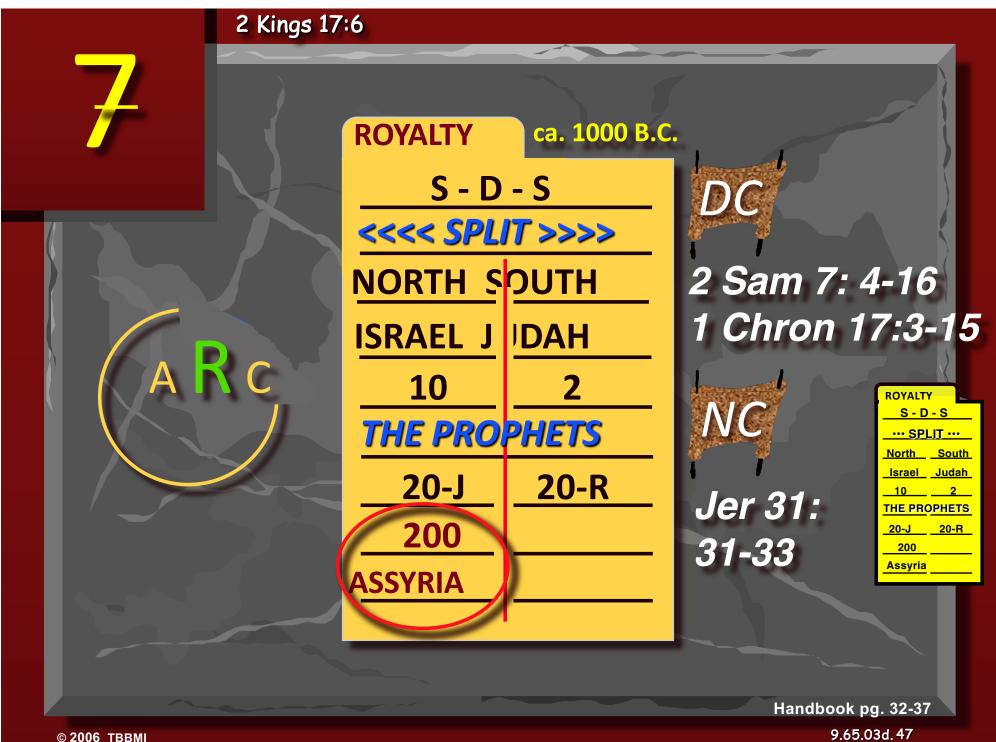
Assyria invaded in the reign of *PEKAH* of Israel (745-727)



Assyrian Campaigns Against Israel & Judah

 The Assyrian invasions of the 8th century BC were the most traumatic political events in Israel's entire history.

 Assyria ruthlessly impaled corpses on stakes, severed heads, and skinned captives alive.

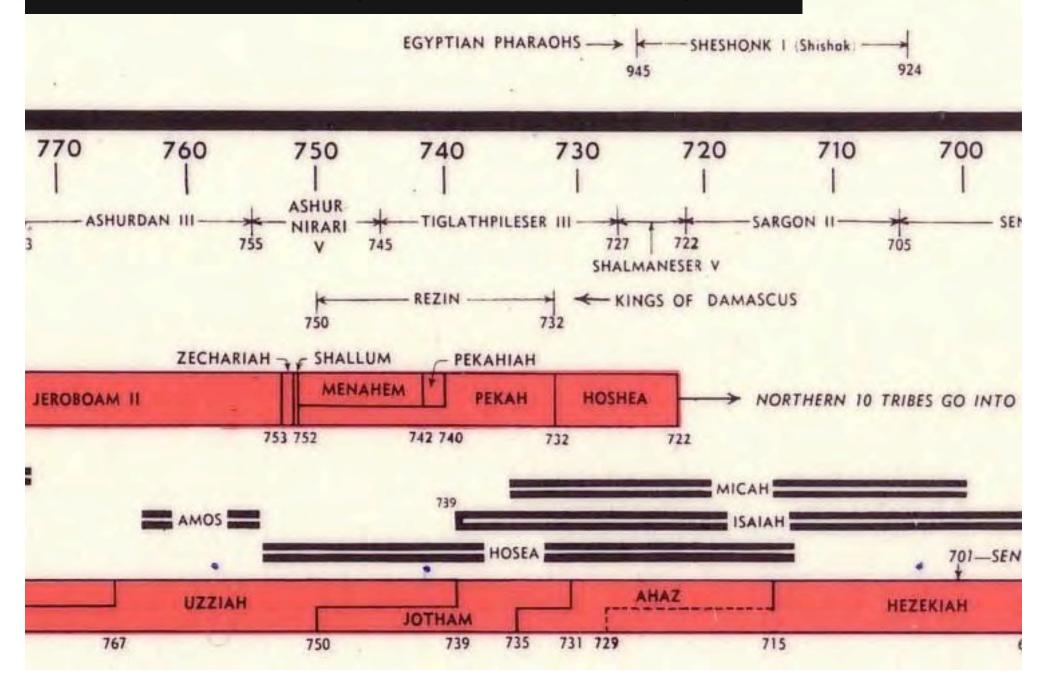


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Downfalls of the Kingdoms 249							
Late Divided Kingdom			Surviving Kingdom				
Israel & Judah			Judah				
Chaps. 1–17			Chaps. 18–25				
Israel Exiled to Assyria			Judah Exiled to Babylon				
Ahaziah to Hoshea			Hezekiah to Zedekiah				
130 Years			163 Years				
(852-722 BC)		(722-560 BC)					
2 Bad Israel Kings & Elisha's Ministry 1:1–8:15	10 Bad Israel Kings & 4 Bad / 4 Good Judah Kings 8:16–16:20	Bad Hoshea culminating in Fall of Israel 17					

Chart of Old Testament Kings & Prophets

John C. Whitcomb, 4th ed. (Winona Lake, IN: BMH Books, 1968), 2



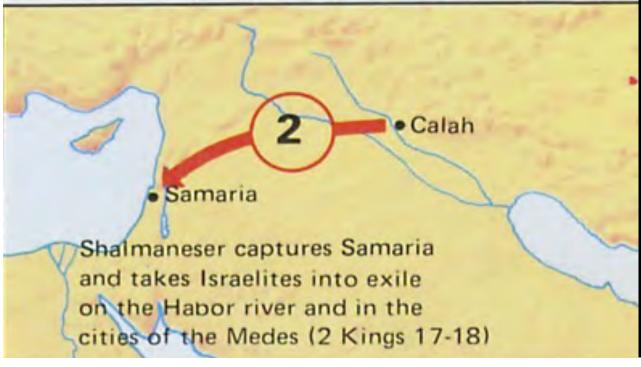


Assyrian Campaigns Against Israel & Judah

The bloody military sieges on both Israel and Judah was profound. The prophets screamed out against their horror, while at the same time pled with the people to see God's hand in history, to recognize spiritual causes in the present punishment.



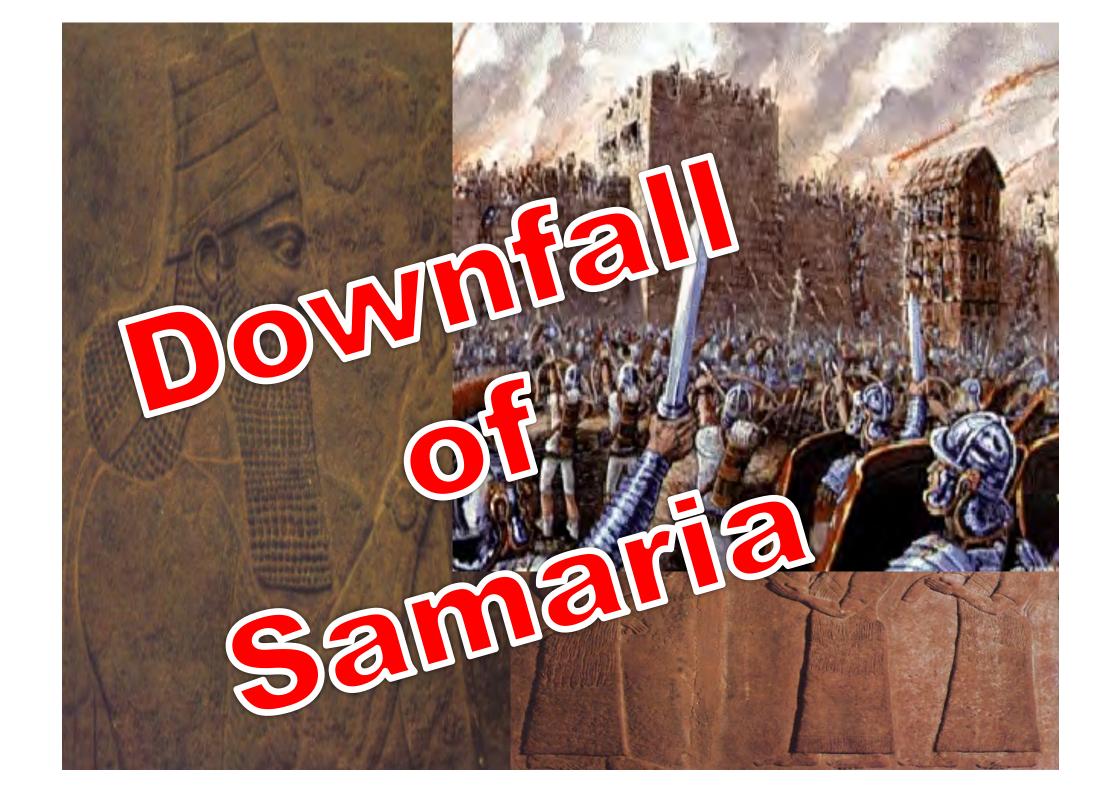




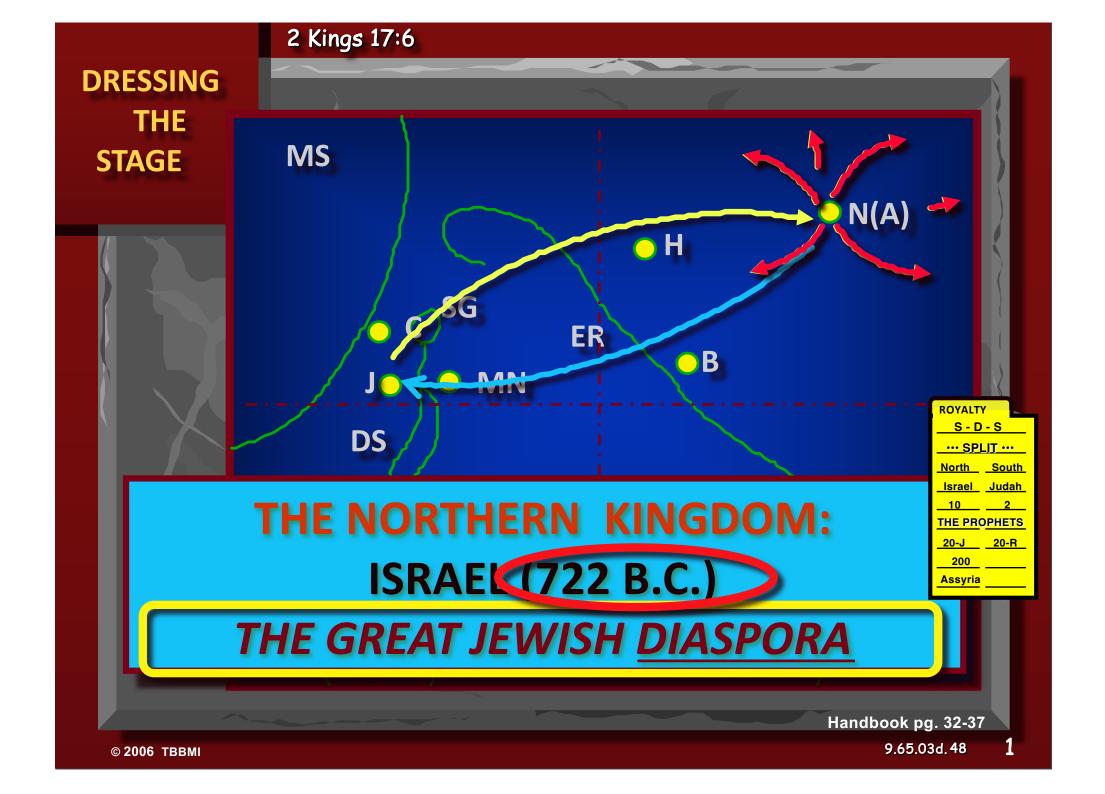
Invasions

Assyria invaded in the reign of *PEKAH* of Israel (745-727) *HOSHEA*

appealed to So of Egypt rather than pay tribute to Shalmaneser resulting in the FALL OF SAMARIA



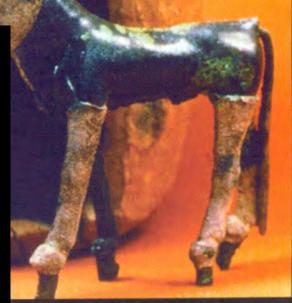




What is the Appeal of Idols?

Life Application Bible, 575

- Power We do not need to answer to a greater authority
- Pleasure Idols can be manipulated to what we want them to be / do
- Passion We deify pleasure, materialism
- Praise & Popularity We appease these gods instead of sacrifice of our lives to God (Rom. 12:1)







1. King ____ of Israel purged the family of ____ and the worship of

2. The troublesome neighbours of Israel & Judah were ____ & ____. The superpower was

3. The last king of Israel was _____.



1. King <u>Jehu</u> of Israel purged the family of ____ and the worship of

.

2. The troublesome neighbours of Israel & Judah were ____ & ____. The superpower was

3. The last king of Israel was _____



1. King <u>Jehu</u> of Israel purged the family of <u>Ahab</u> and the worship of

- 2. The troublesome neighbours of Israel & Judah were ____ & ____. The superpower was
- 3. The last king of Israel was



- 1. King <u>Jehu</u> of Israel purged the family of <u>Ahab</u> and the worship of <u>Baal</u>.
- 2. The troublesome neighbours of Israel & Judah were ____ & ____.

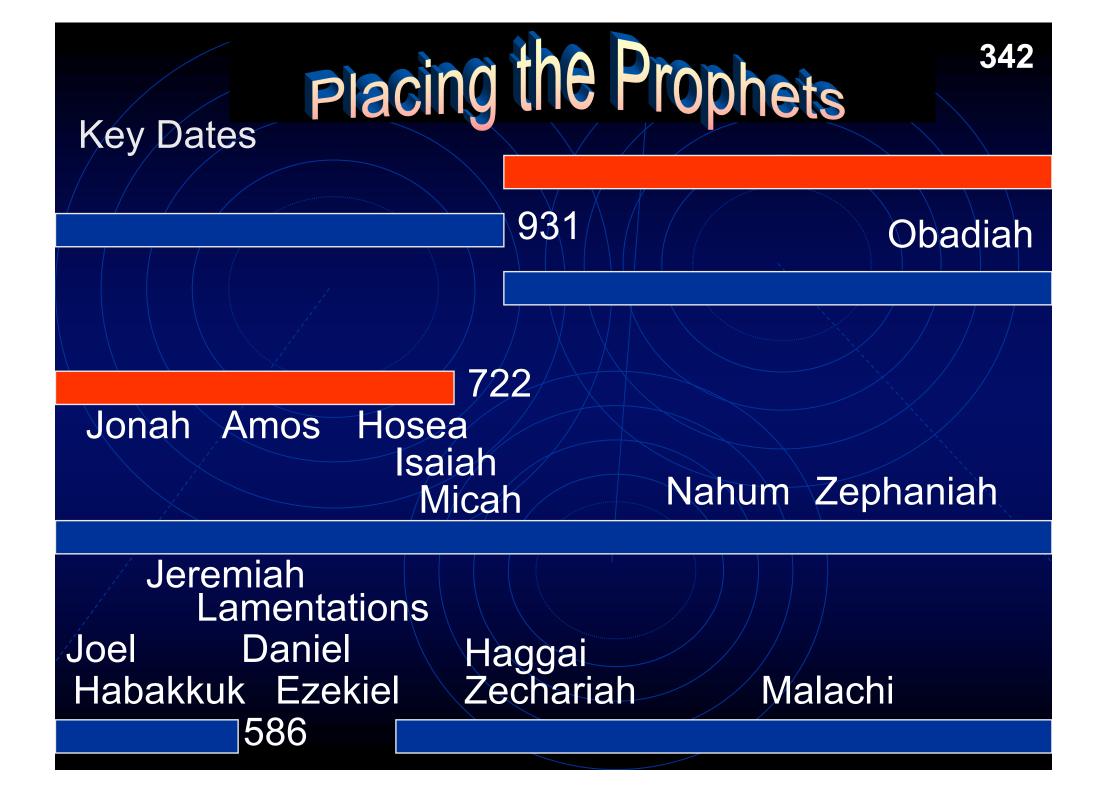
 The superpower was ____.
- 3. The last king of Israel was _____.

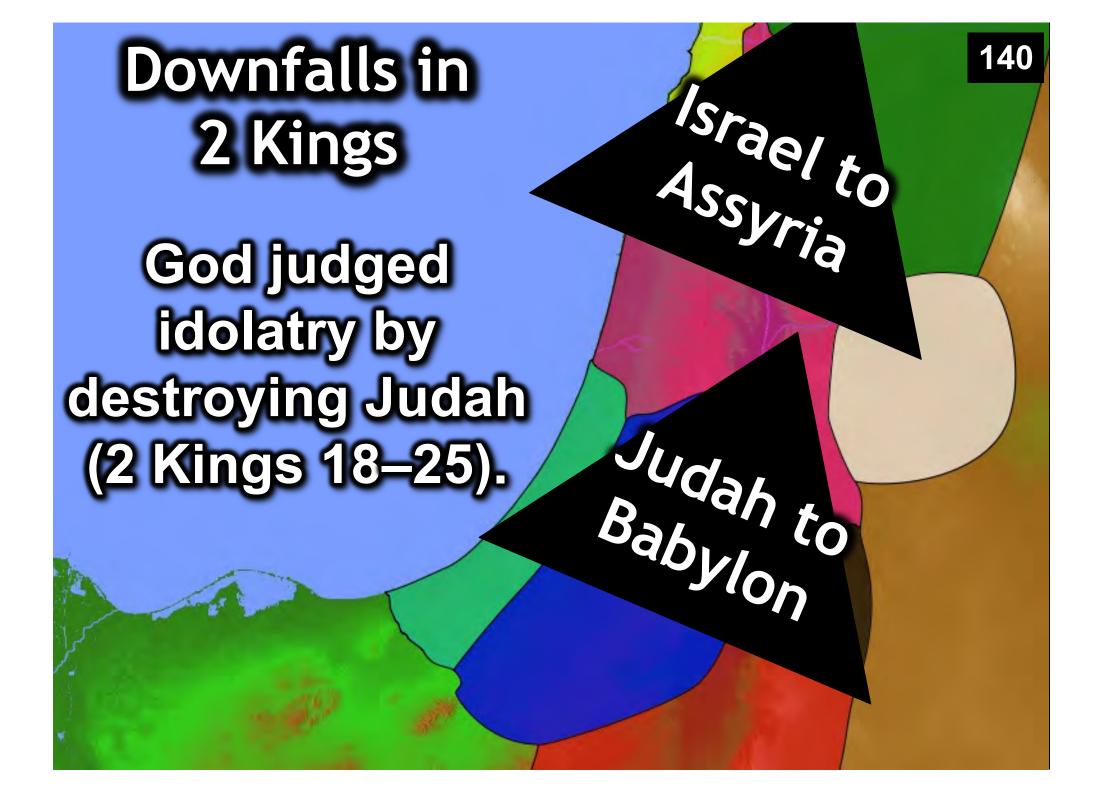


- 1. King <u>Jehu</u> of Israel purged the family of <u>Ahab</u> and the worship of <u>Baal</u>.
- 2. The troublesome neighbours of Israel & Judah were Moab & Aram. The superpower was Assyria.
- 3. The last king of Israel was _____.

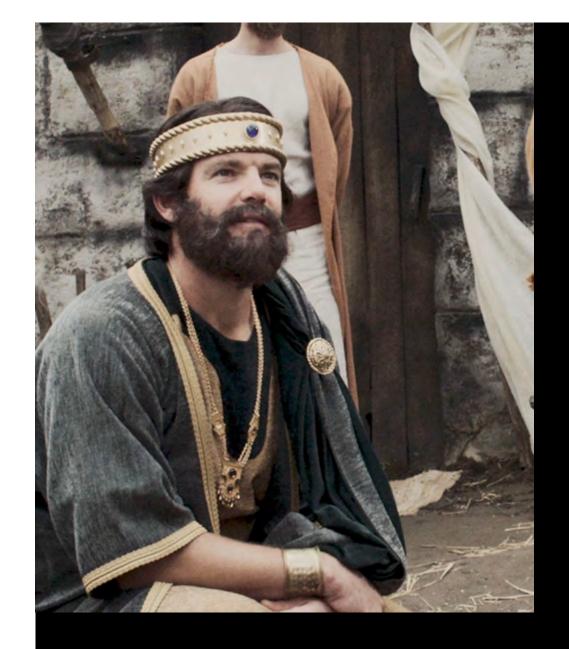


- 1. King <u>Jehu</u> of Israel purged the family of <u>Ahab</u> and the worship of <u>Baal</u>.
- 2. The troublesome neighbours of Israel & Judah were Moab & Aram. The superpower was Assyria.
- 3. The last king of Israel was Hoshea.



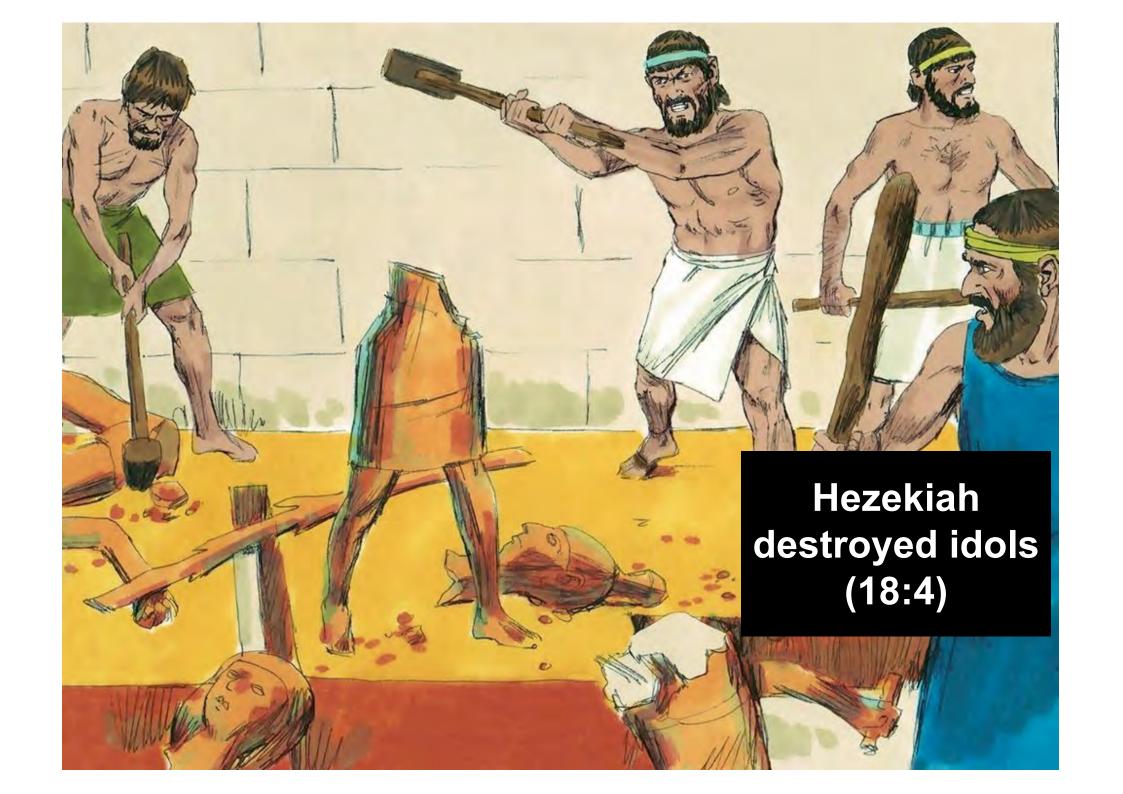


Downfalls of the Kingdoms 249							
Late Divided Kingdom			Surviving Kingdom				
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130 Years			163 Years				
(852-722 BC)			(722-560 BC)				
2 Bad Israel Kings & Elisha's Ministry 1:1–8:15	10 Bad Israel Kings & 4 Bad / 4 Good Judah Kings 8:16–16:20	Bad Hoshea culminating in Fall of Israel 17	Good Hezekiah & 2 Bad Judah Kings 18–21				



Hezekiah

 He became king at age 25 and ruled well for 29 years

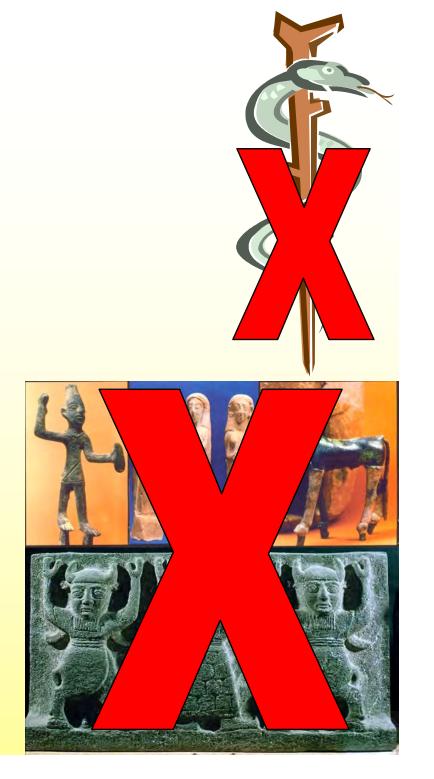


Good Hezekiah & 2 Bad Judah Kings

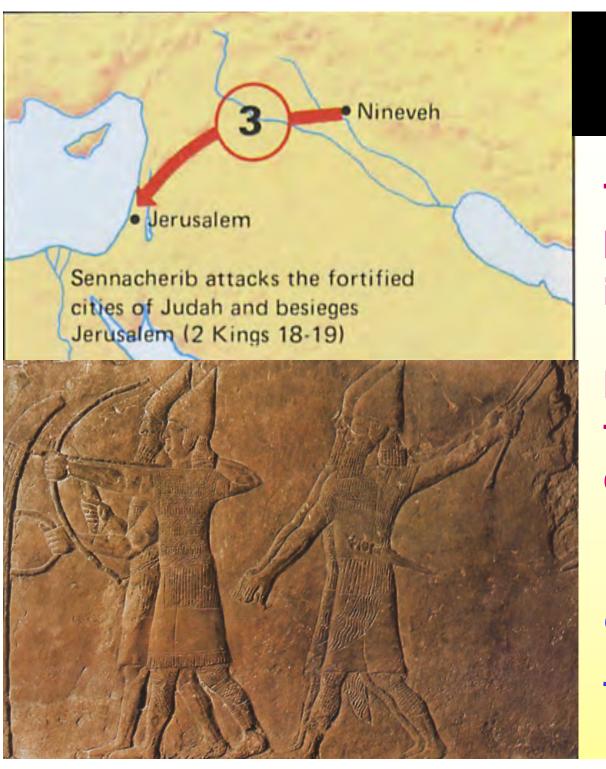
Most righteous king

Removed idolatry

Obeyed, trusted & served God



2 Kings 18–20



Hezekiah's Greatest Test

The Assyrian army besieged Jerusalem in 701 BC

Hezekiah pled with the LORD for deliverance that:

"all kingdoms on earth may know that you alone are God"

Chaps. 18-20



Surviving Kingdom

2 Kings 18–25

JUDAH

Hezekiah (29)

★ Manasseh (55)

Amon (2)

Josiah (31)

Jehoahaz (3 months)

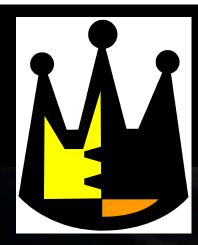
Jehoiakim (11)

Jehoiachin (3 months)

Zedekiah (11)

 $\stackrel{\longleftarrow}{\longrightarrow}$

Influenced history



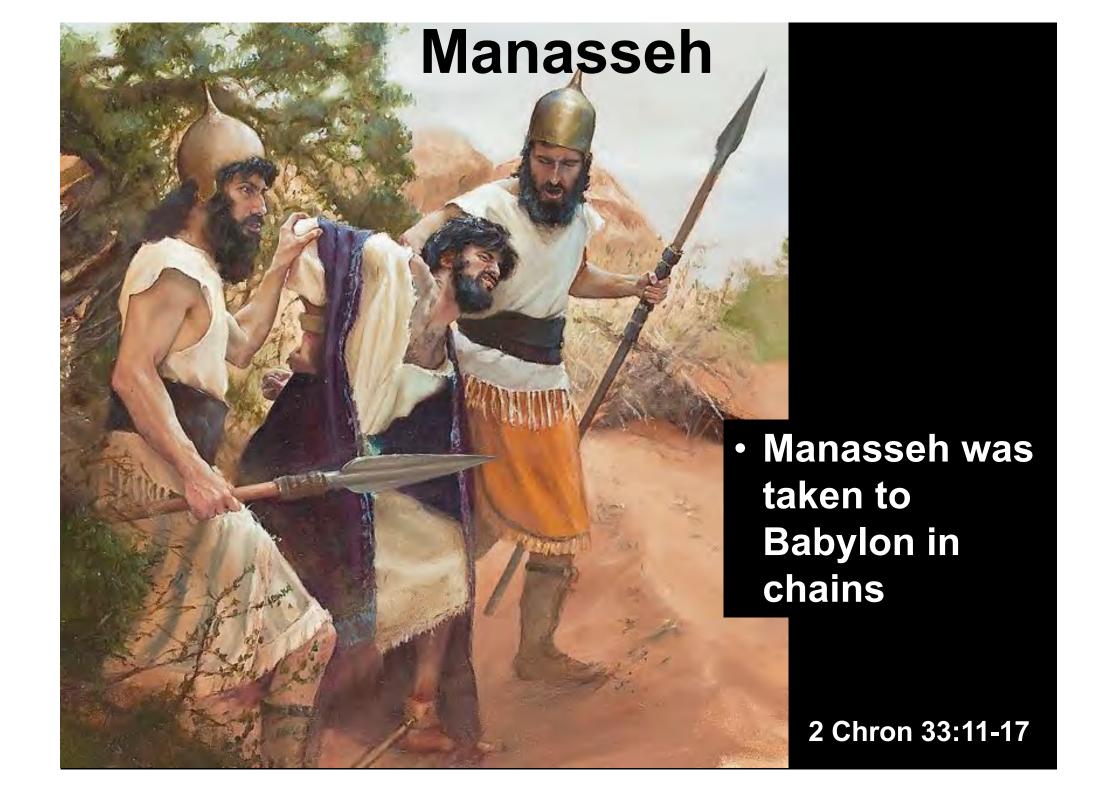
Evil Manasseh

Manasseh's evil reign of 55 years reinstituted all the pagan practices destroyed by Hezekiah his father which vindicated *God's soon punishment* of exile in Babylon for Judah

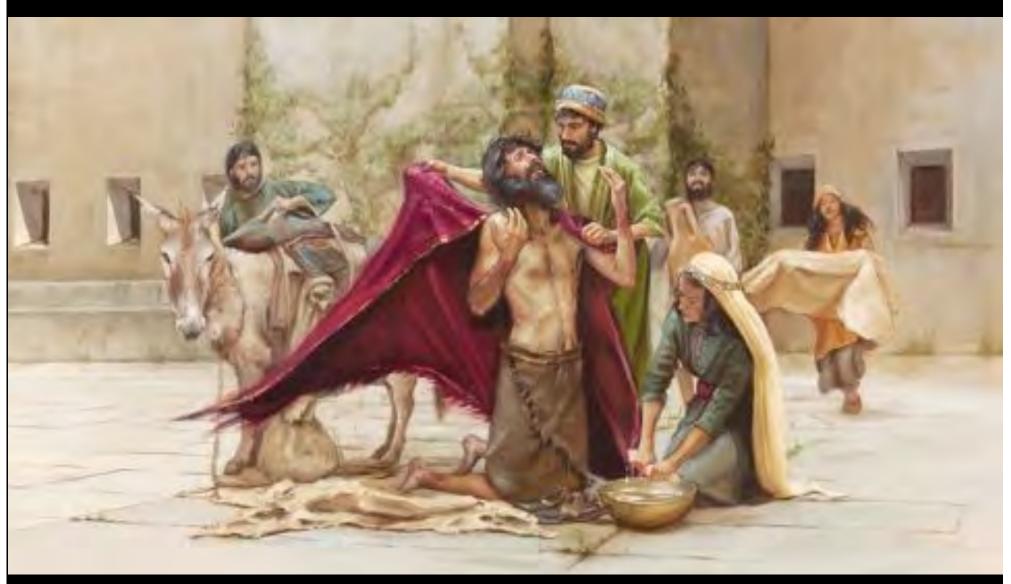


Zephaniah preached just after Manasseh filled both courts with idols





The Prayer of Manasseh



2 Chron 33:11-17

Downfalls of the Kingdoms 249							
Late D	ivided Kir	ngdom	Surviving Kingdom				
Israel & Judah			Judah				
Chaps. 1–17			Chaps. 18–25				
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Josiah



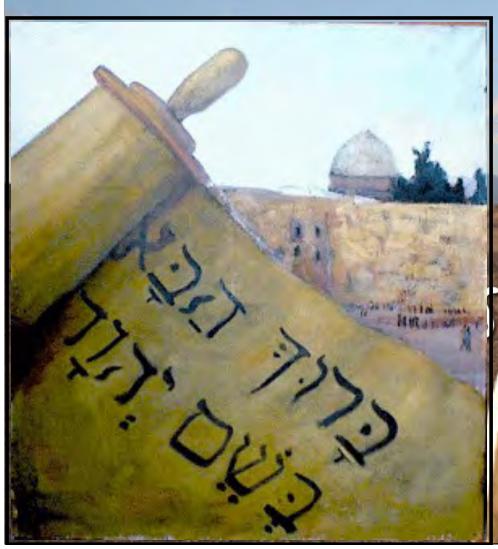
 At age 8, Josiah became the last of the good kings of Judah
 2 Kings 22

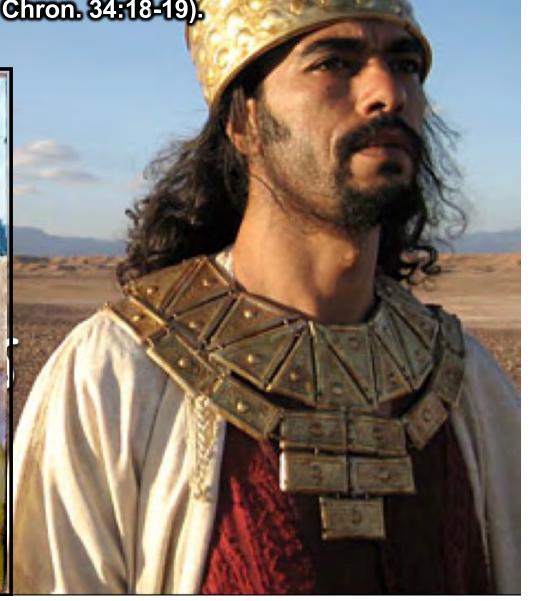


 At age 26, Josiah initiated temple repairs that made a remarkable discovery

The "Book of the Law" motivated Josiah (2 Kings 22)

"Then Shaphan the scribe told the king, saying, 'Hilkiah the priest has given me a book.' And Shaphan read it before the king... when the king heard the words of the Law, that he tore his clothes" (2 Chron. 34:18-19).

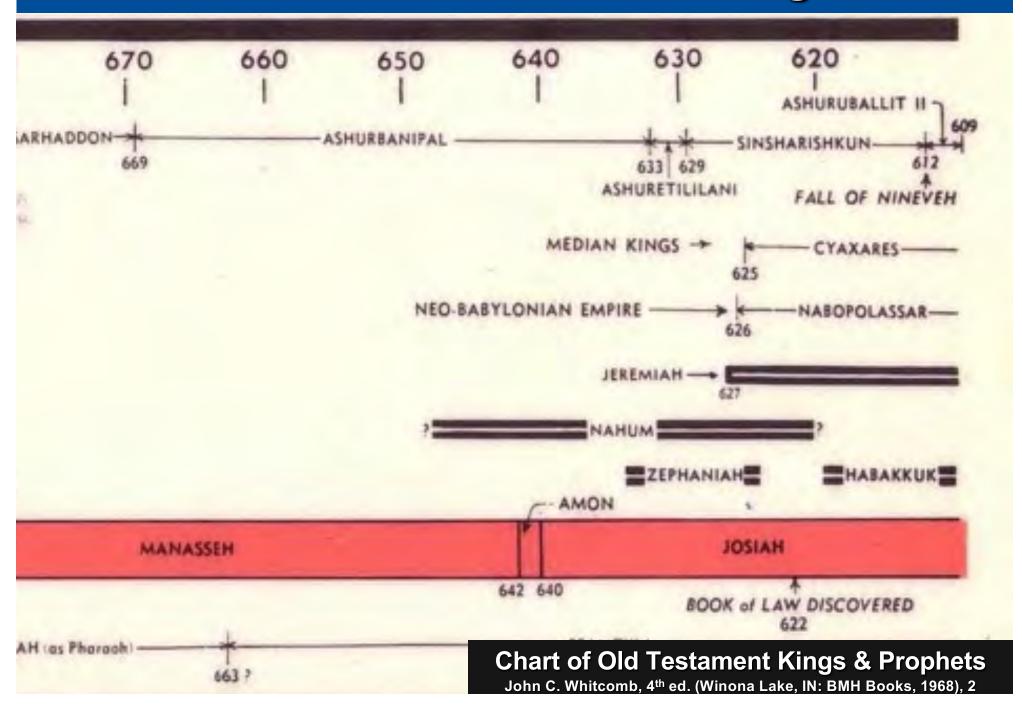






- Reading the scroll led Josiah to action.
- He renewed the Mosaic Covenant and removed all pagan altars built by his grandfather Manasseh

Josiah—Judah's Last Good King 232 & 342



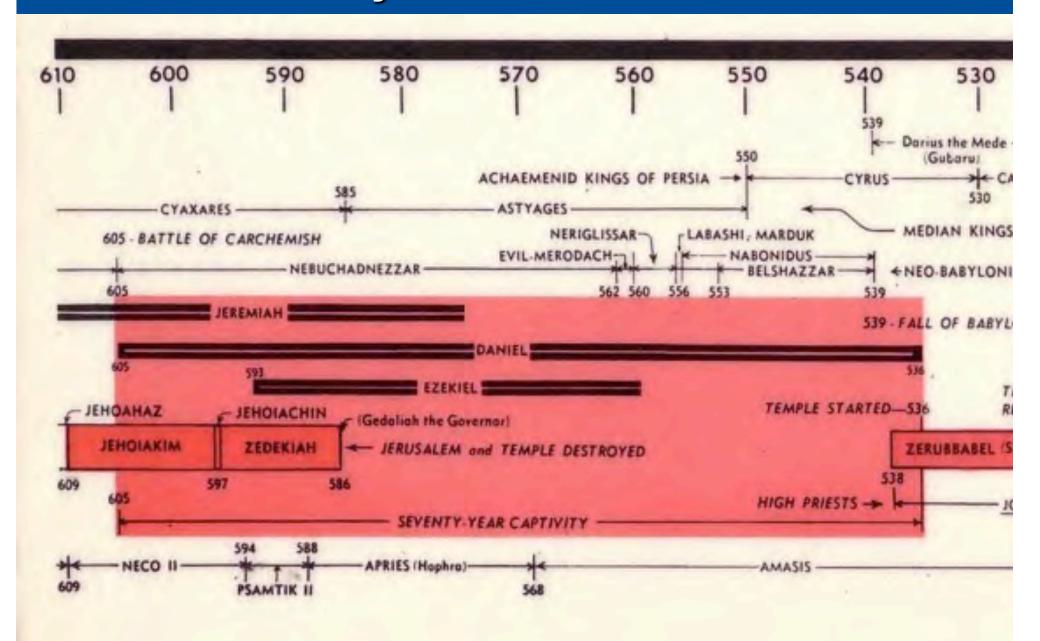


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John C. Whitcomb, 4th ed. (Winona Lake, IN: BMH Books, 1968), 2

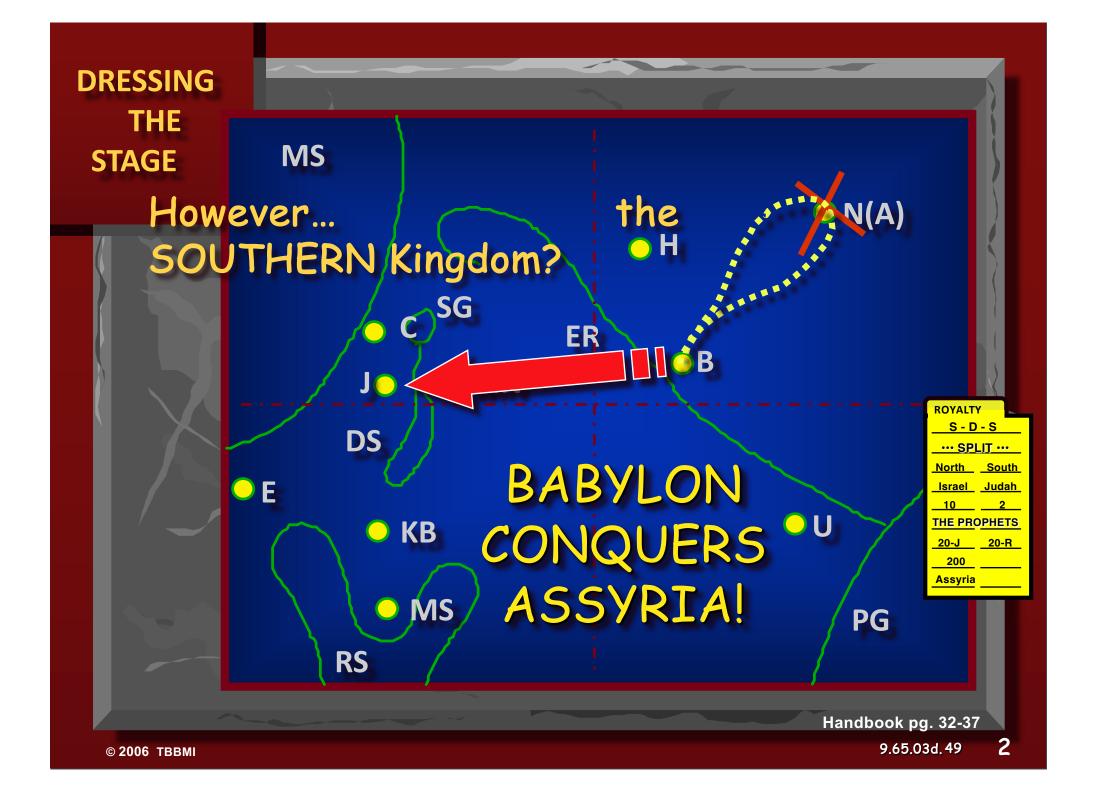
An Evil End to Judah

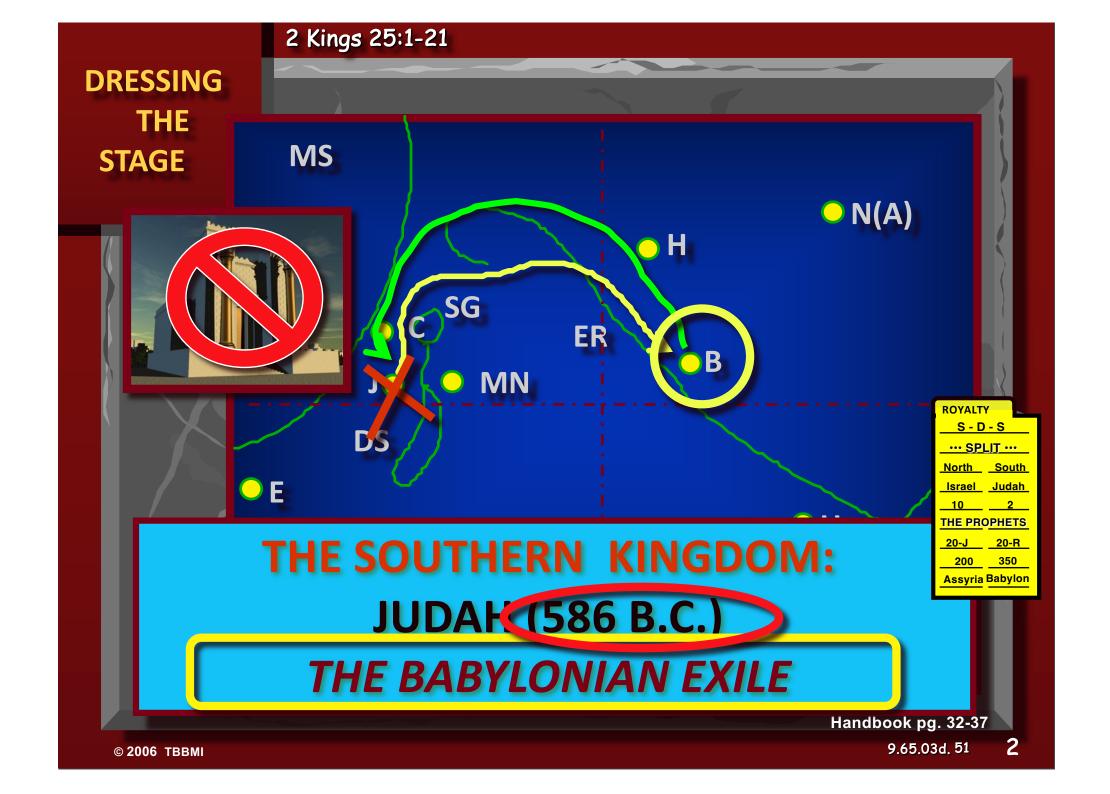
2 Kings 251 Chronicles 3:16-242 Chronicles 36

Josiah 640-609 (31 yrs.)

Good king in white Evil kings in yellow

Jehoiakim Zedekiah Jehoahaz Johanan (no rule) (Eliakim) (Mattaniah) (Shallum) 609-597 597-586 609 (11 yrs.) (11 yrs.) (3 mos.) Jehoiachin (Jeconiah/Coniah) **Babylon 597 Exiled** (3 mos.)





2 Kings 24

Deportation of Jehoiachin to Babylon

During Jehoiakim's reign, Nebuchadnezzar invaded Judah and Jehojakim became his vassal for 3 years. But he changed his mind and rebelled against Babylon.

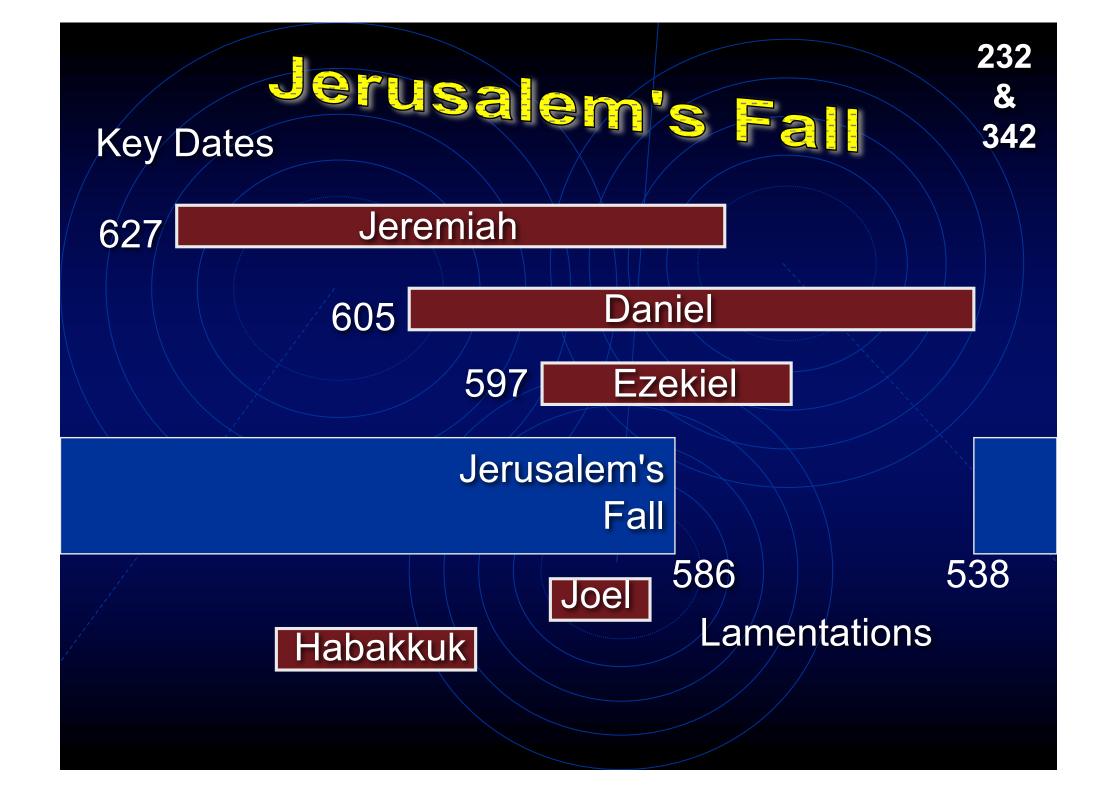
During his son Jehoiachin's reign, Nebuchadnezzar laid siege to Jerusalem and removed all the treasures from the temple and palace. He carried into exile 10,000 people, including Jehoiachin.

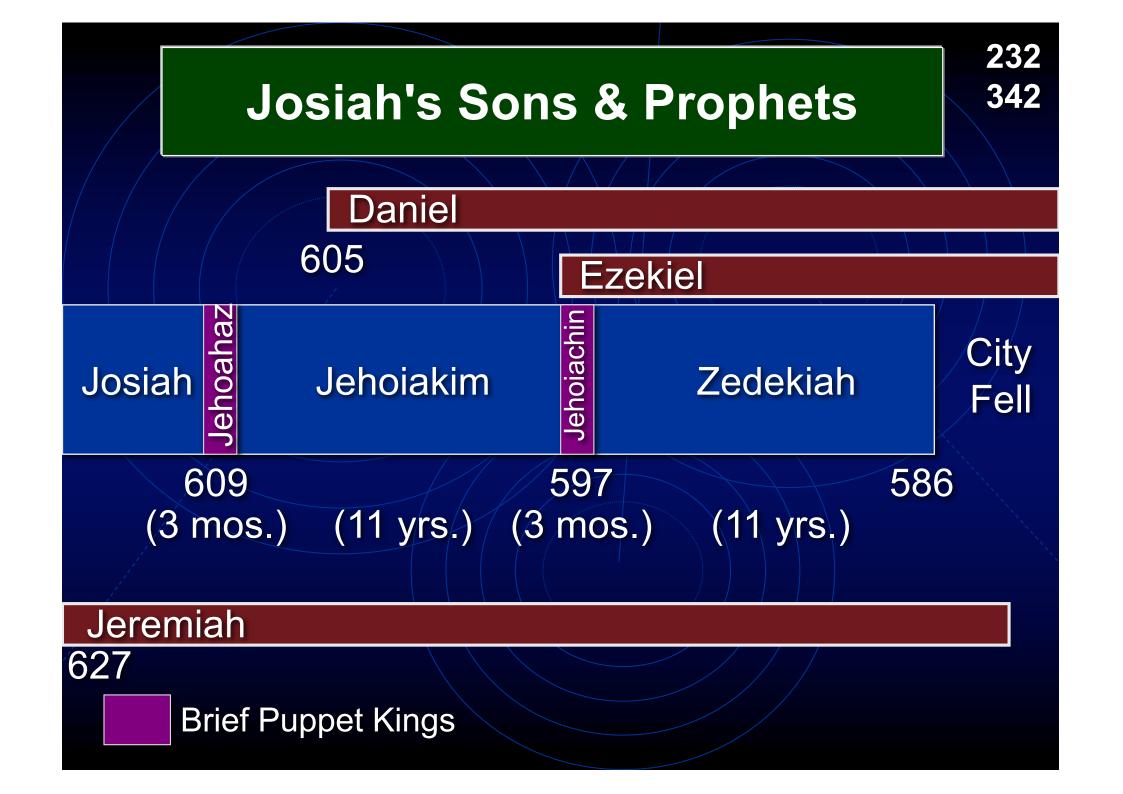
Jerusalem (Amman)

captivity (2Kgs 24:12f; 25:11; Jer 52:28f; Ezek 2:15; Ezra 2:59f; 8:17) return of exiles under Sheshbazzar & Zerubbabel (Ezra 1-2)

return of exiles under Ezra (Ezra 8:31); under Nehemiah (Neh 1-3)

10,000 carried into exile MAM in Babylonia





2 Kings 25

Downfalls of the Kingdoms 249								
Late D	ivided Kir	ngdom	Surviving Kingdom					
Israel & Judah			Judah					
Chaps. 1–17			Chaps. 18–25					
Israel Exiled to Assyria			Judah Exiled to Babylon					
Ahaziah to Hoshea			Hezekiah to Zedekiah					
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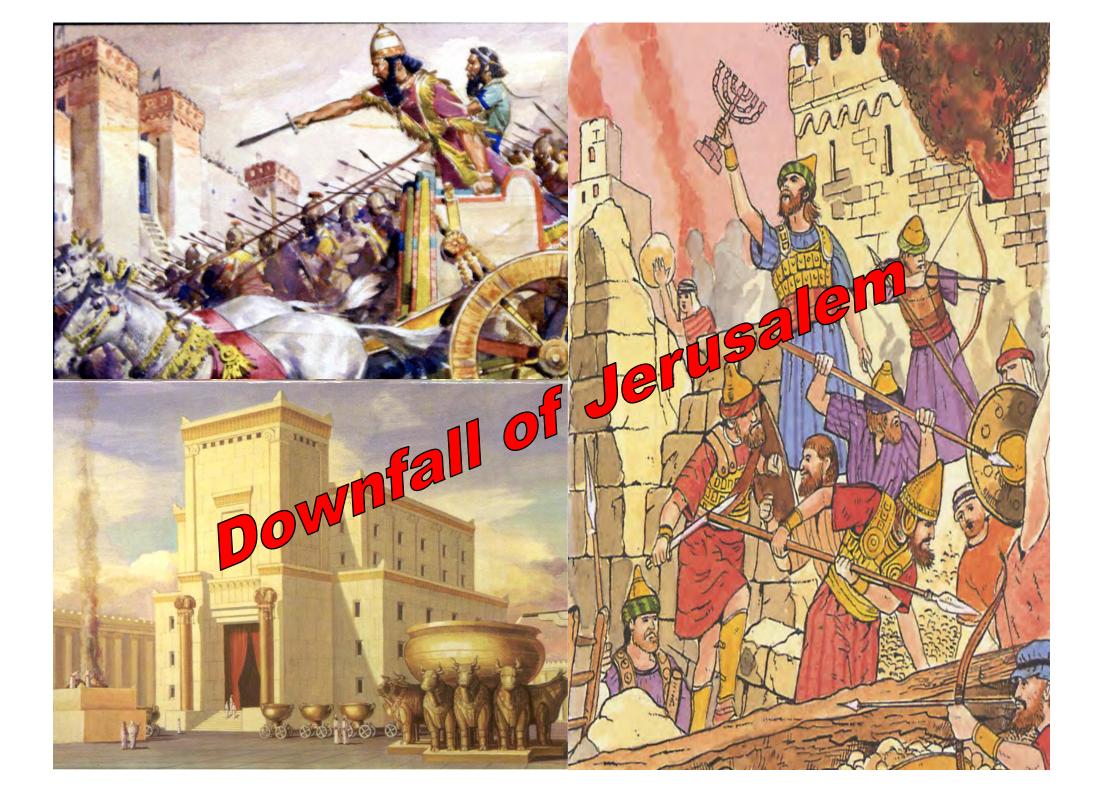


A Kingdom Disappears (2 Kings 25:22)

Judah's final rebellion (under Zedekiah) against Babylon failed, resulting in an 18-month siege and the destruction of Jerusalem.

Survivors were taken away in the "Babylonian captivity," a tragic moment in Jewish history.

God spelled out the reasons for this disaster in 2 Kings 21:10-16 (read).





Nebuchadnezzar's Six Deportations to Babylon

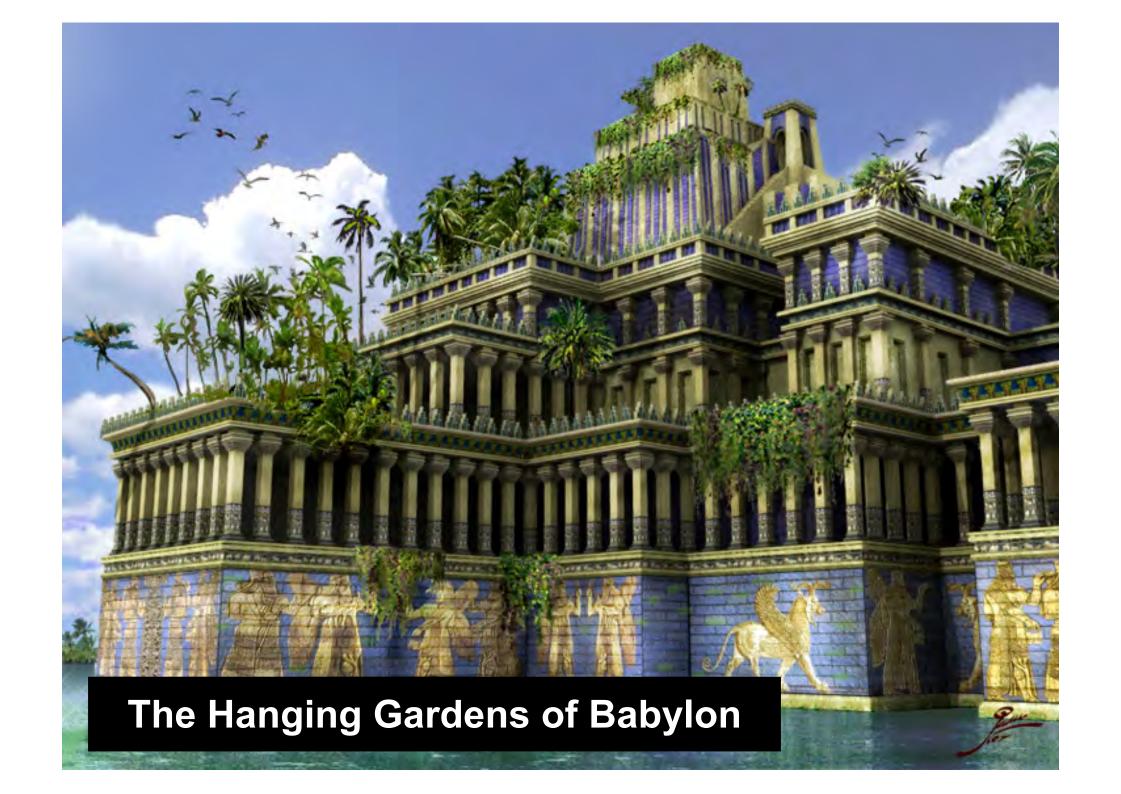
Size	Date	King of Judah	Number taken	Key Captives	Results/ Comments
1 Minor	605 BC	Jehoiakim	Few (Dan 1:3)	Daniel, 3 friends & nobility & royalty	Tribute imposed. Egypt powerful.
2 Moderate	598 BC	Jehoiakim	3023 (Jer. 52:28)		Minor deportation
3 Major	597 BC	Jehoiachin	10,000 (2 Kings 24:14)	Jehoiachin, Ezekiel, Mordecai	Neb. deports many; installs Zedekiah
4 Minor	587 BC	Zedekiah	832 (Jer. 52:29)		Before destruction
5 Major	586 BC	Zedekiah	ca. 10,400 (2 Kings 25:11)	Zedekiah	Jerusalem & temple destroyed
6 Minor	582 BC		745 (Jer. 52:30)		4 years after Jerusalem's destruction



Temple Exile

"This entire land will become a desolate wasteland. Israel and her neighboring lands will serve the king of Babylon for seventy years. ¹²Then, after the seventy years of captivity are over, I will punish the king of Babylon and his people for their sins," says the Lord. I will make the country of the Babylonians a wasteland forever"

(Jeremiah 25:11-12).



"In the thirty-seventh year of the exile of King Jehoiachin of Judah, Evil-merodach ascended to the Babylonian throne. He was kind to Jehoiachin and released him from prison on April 2 of that year. ²⁸He spoke kindly to Jehoiachin and gave him a higher place than all the other exiled kings in Babylon. ²⁹He supplied Jehoiachin with new clothes to replace his prison garb and allowed him to dine in the king's presence for the rest of his life. ³⁰So the king gave him a regular food allowance as long as he lived."

—2 Kings 25:27-30 NLT

Kindness to Jehoiachin in Exile



Ration Tablet Berlin Museum

Babylon excavation 1899-1917



Jehoiachin's Ration Tablet in Exile

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B, Vs. II:
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38. ½ (PI) a-na [Ij]a-'u-DU šarri šá máija-[a-hu-du] 39. 2½ sila a-na 2[+ 3 mârê]^{meš} šarri šá máija-a-hu-du [....] 40. 4 sila a-na 8 amélja-a-hu-da-a-a ½ [silaàm]

38.10 *sila* (oil)

39. 2 ½ *sila* (oil)

40. 4 *sila* (oil)

for Jaukin, King of Judah. for 5 sons of the King of Judah. for 8 men of Judah; ½ sila [for each man].

Grace in Exile

Jehoiachin (Jeconiah/Coniah) 597 (ruled 3 mos.)

Shealtiel Pedaiah Jekamiah Nedabiah
Malkiram Shenazzar Hoshama

Zerubbabel

1 Chronicles 3:17-19

What is the best WARNING we can heed?



I. God warns against worshipping other gods.



"You shall have no other gods before me"
—Exodus 20:3—



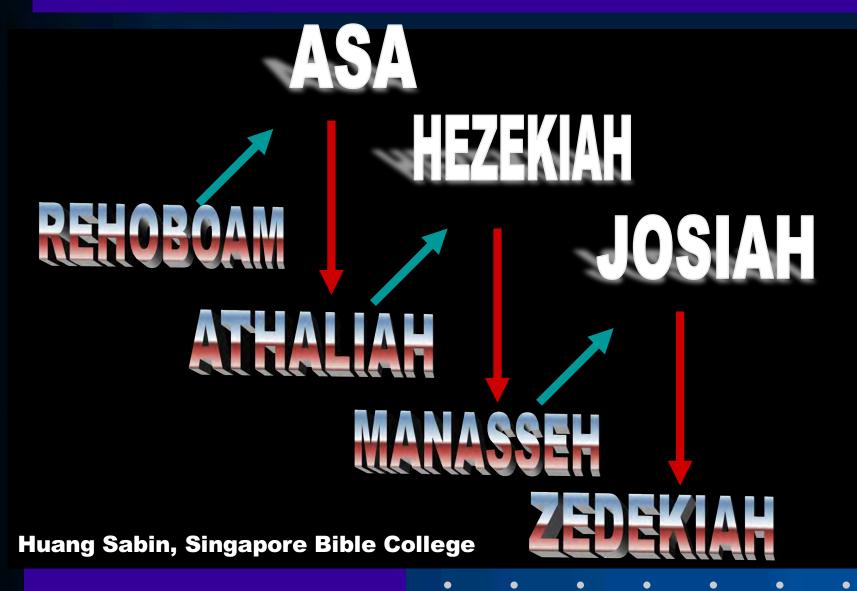
II. Worship God alone so he doesn't discipline your idolatry.

Don't worship family



Crowns we wear today

Decline of Judah

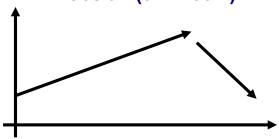




Patterns of Kingly Rule (2 Chronicles)

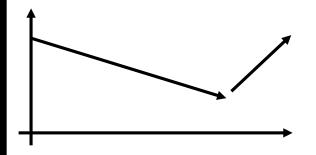
Good with a Bad End (8)

Solomon* (1:1), Asa (14:2), Jehoshaphat (17:3; 20:37), Joash (24:22), Amaziah (25:19, 27), Uzziah (26:16), Hezekiah (32:25), Josiah (34:1–36:1)



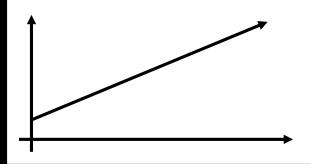
Bad with a Good End (3)

Rehoboam (12:6-7, 12), Abijah** (=Abijam; 13:10; 1 Kings 15:3), Manasseh (33:12, 19)



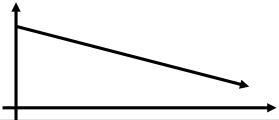
Good to Better (2)

David (1 Kings 3:6), Jotham (27:6)



Bad to Worse (9)

Jehoram (21:6, 11-12), Ahaziah (20:35; 22:3), Athaliah (22:10), Ahaz (28:22), Amon (33:20-25), Jehoahaz (36:1; cf. 2 Kings 13:2), Jehoiakim (36:5), Jehoiachin (36:9), Zedekiah (36:12)



Adapted from Huang Sabin, Singapore Bible College

What is the best WARNING we can heed?





God warns against idolatry by showing us its horrible results.



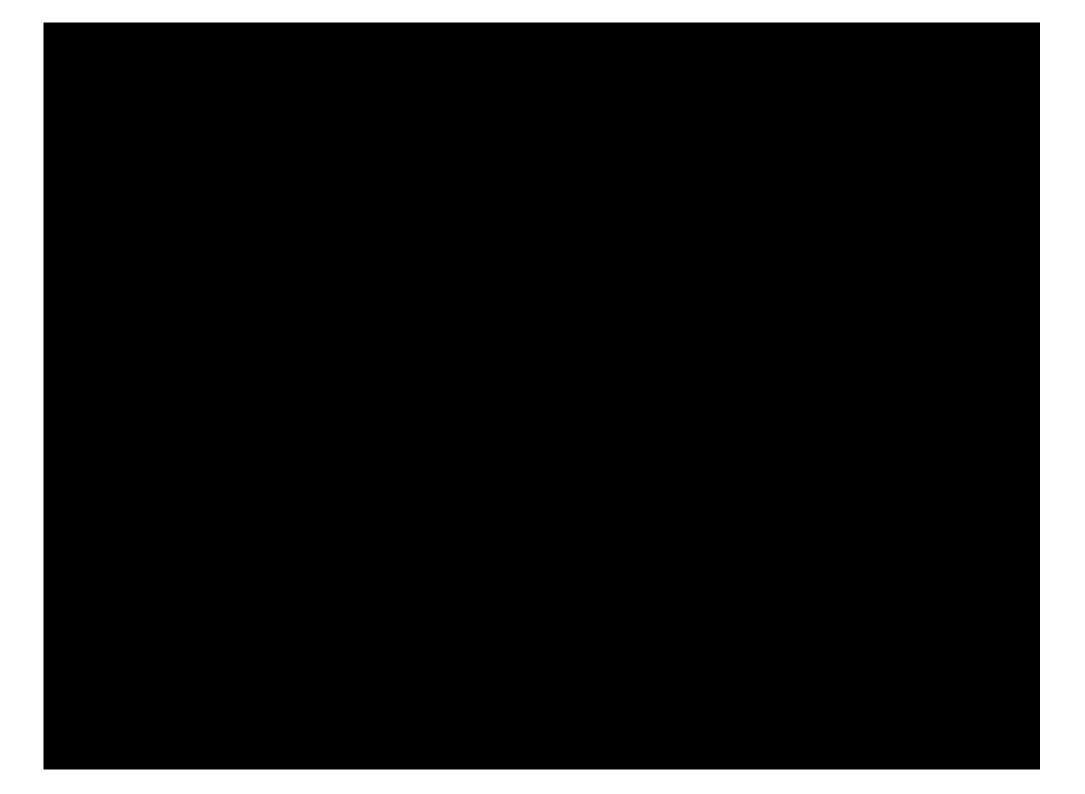


2 Kings Summary Statement

The covenant disobedience and resultant downfalls of the kingdoms of Israel and Judah are contrasted with God's loyalty to the Davidic Covenant to remind Israel of the need to obey the Law-not repeat past mistakes.

What are you most tempted to worship instead of God?





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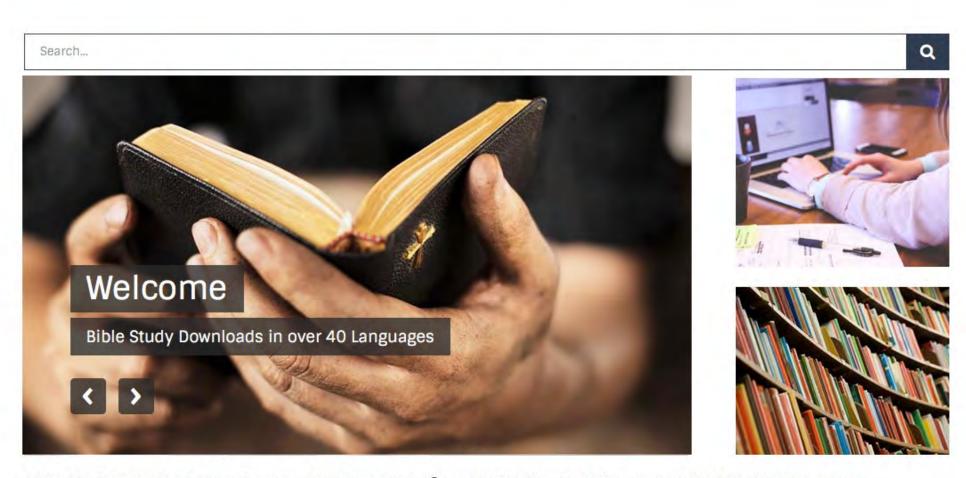
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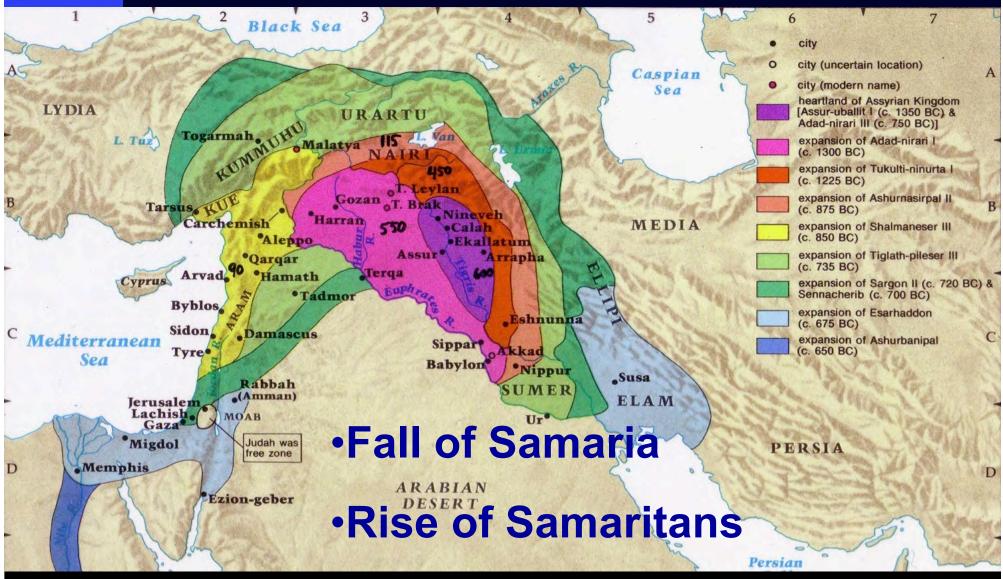
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What Empires and What Order?

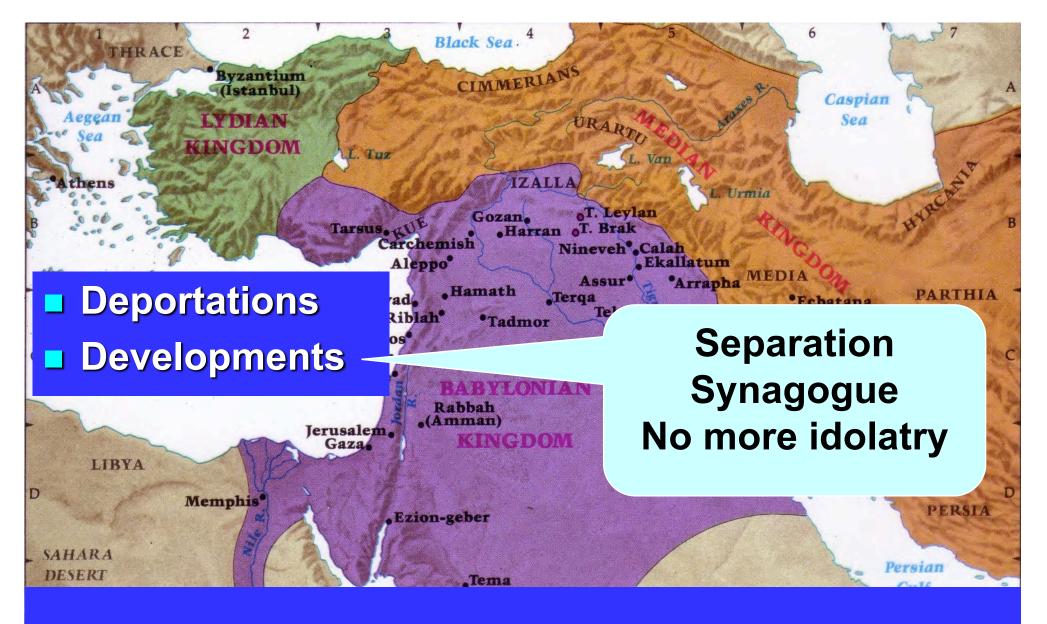


Assyrian Developments



Handwritten numbers show the number of years before Jonah in 760 BC

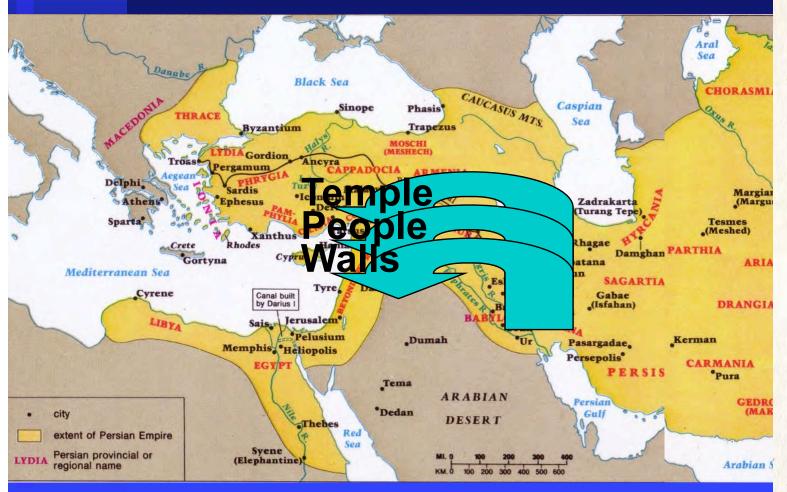
Beitzel, *Moody Atlas of Bible Lands*, 1st ed., 139



Babylonian Rule over Palestine

Beitzel, Moody Atlas of Bible Lands, 1st ed., 145

The Returns Persian Developments Era





Beitzel, Moody Atlas of Bible Lands, 1st ed., 150

Maps of Intertestamental Empires



Beitzel, Moody Atlas of Bible Lands, 1st ed., 152



1. The most righteous king of Judah was ____. His evil son was

- 2. The king that recovered the Book of the Law was ___.
- 3. The last king of Judah was _____
- 4. ____ was released from his Babylonian exile in ___ BC.



1. The most righteous king of Judah was <u>Hezekiah</u>. His evil son was

- 2. The king that recovered the Book of the Law was .
- 3. The last king of Judah was _____
- 4. ____ was released from his Babylonian exile in ___ BC.



- 1. The most righteous king of Judah was <u>Hezekiah</u>. His evil son was <u>Manasseh</u>.
- 2. The king that recovered the Book of the Law was ____.
- 3. The last king of Judah was _____
- 4. ____ was released from his Babylonian exile in ___ BC.



- 1. The most righteous king of Judah was <u>Hezekiah</u>. His evil son was <u>Manasseh</u>.
- 2. The king that recovered the Book of the Law was Josiah.
- 3. The last king of Judah was
- 4. ____ was released from his Babylonian exile in ___ BC.



- 1. The most righteous king of Judah was <u>Hezekiah</u>. His evil son was <u>Manasseh</u>.
- 2. The king that recovered the Book of the Law was Josiah.
- 3. The last king of Judah was Zedekiah.
- 4. ____ was released from his Babylonian exile in ___ BC.



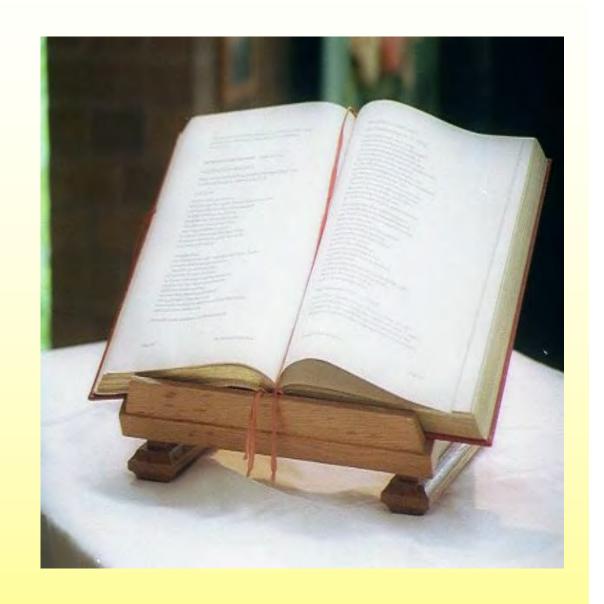
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- 2. The king that recovered the Book of the Law was Josiah.
- 3. The last king of Judah was Zedekiah.
- 4. <u>Jehoiachin</u> was released from his Babylonian exile in ___ BC.

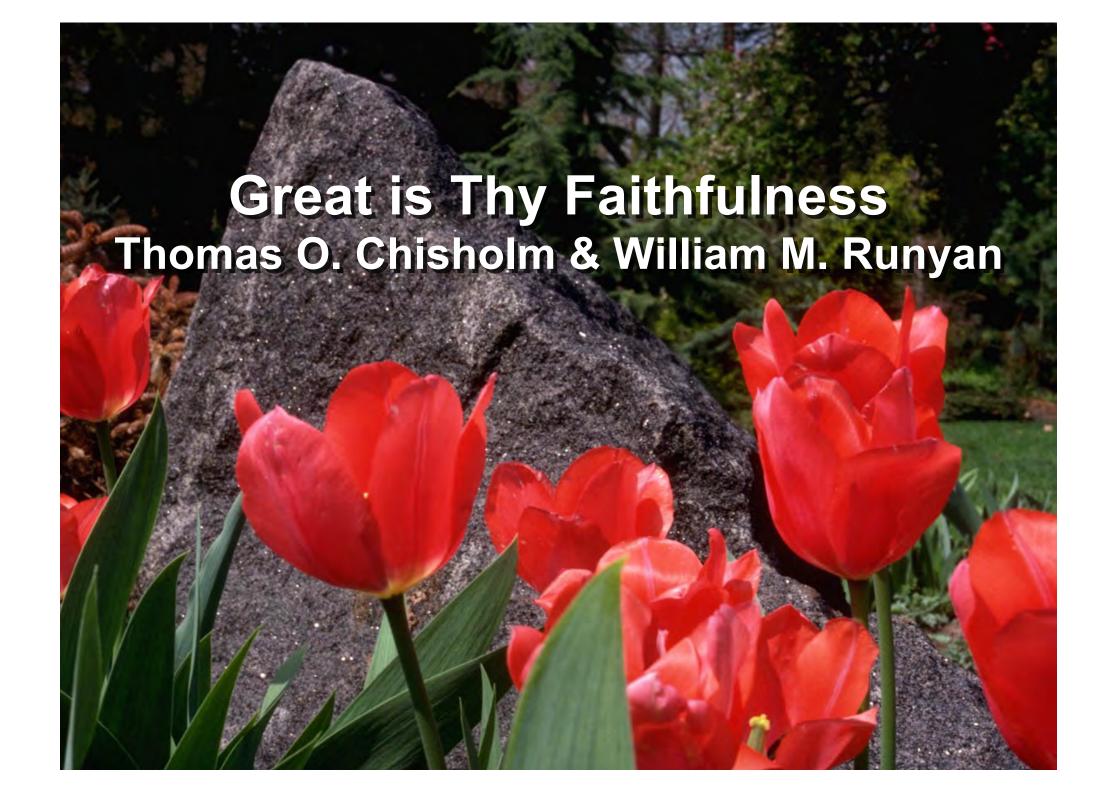


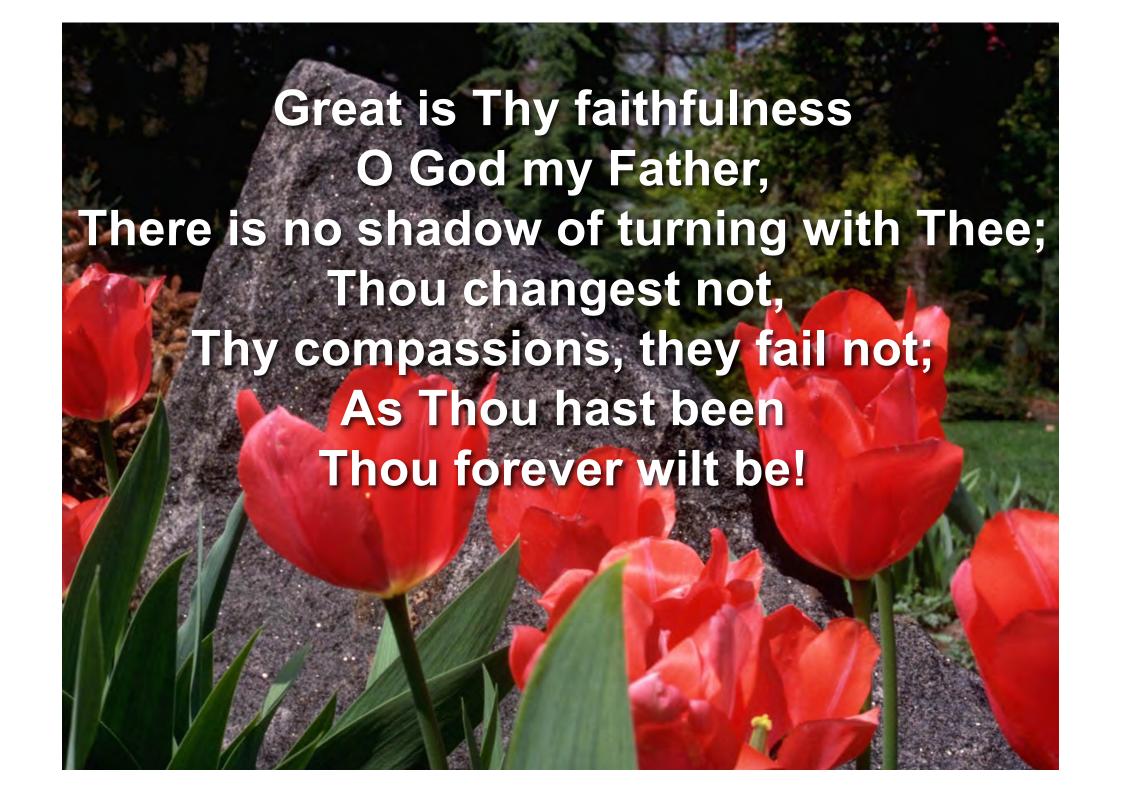
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- 2. The king that recovered the Book of the Law was Josiah.
- 3. The last king of Judah was Zedekiah.
- 4. <u>Jehoiachin</u> was released from his Babylonian exile in <u>560</u> BC.

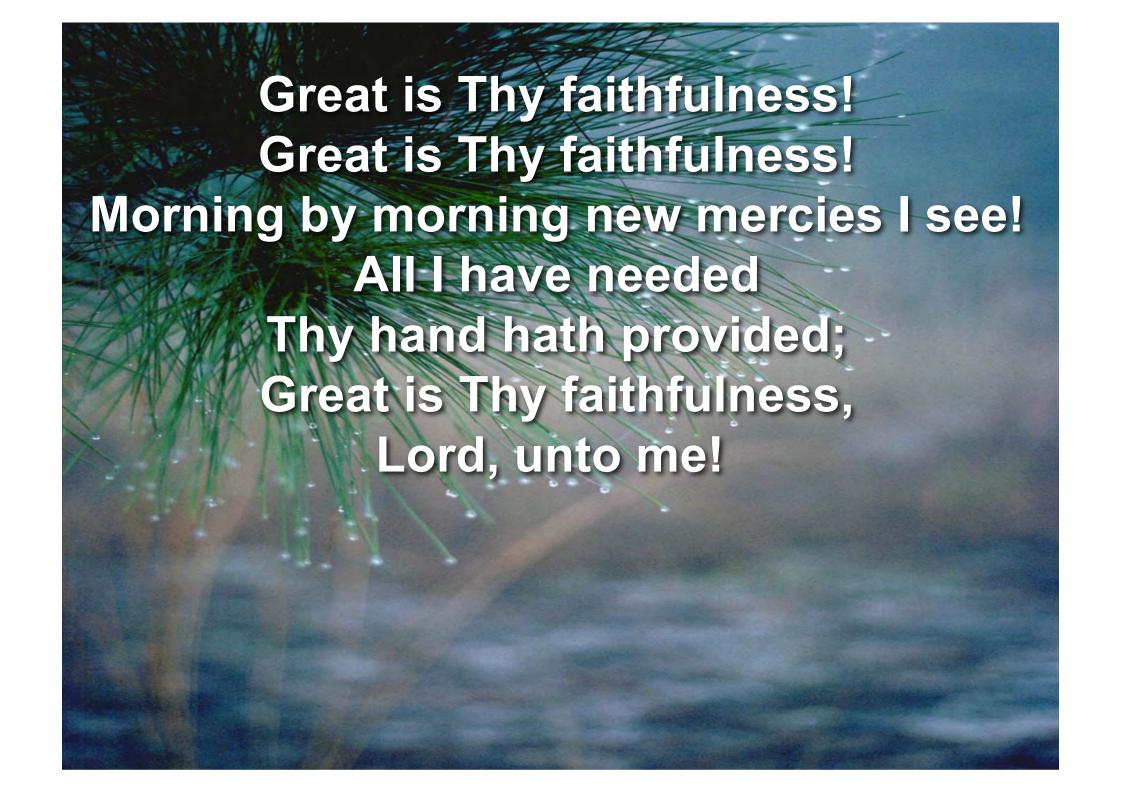
God's Faithfulness

- Jehoiachin was released from his Babylonian prison in 560 BC
- God's mercy and faithfulness to the nation was seen his protecting the Davidic dynasty

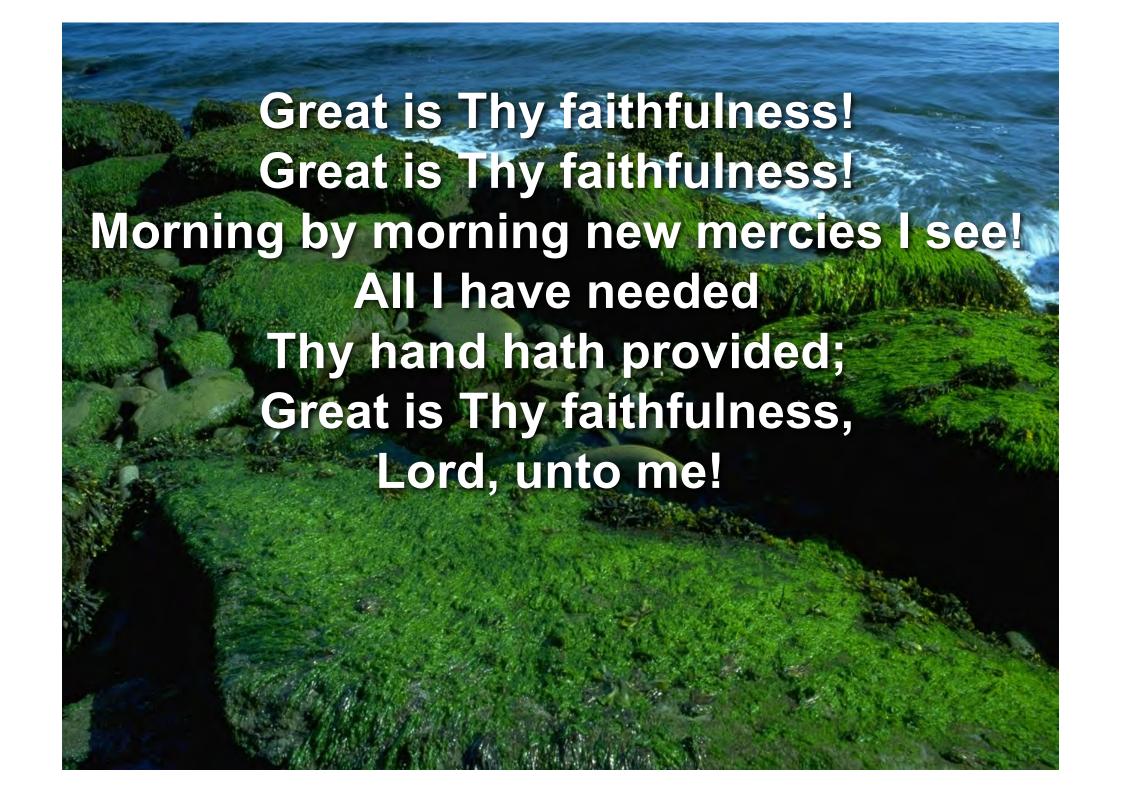










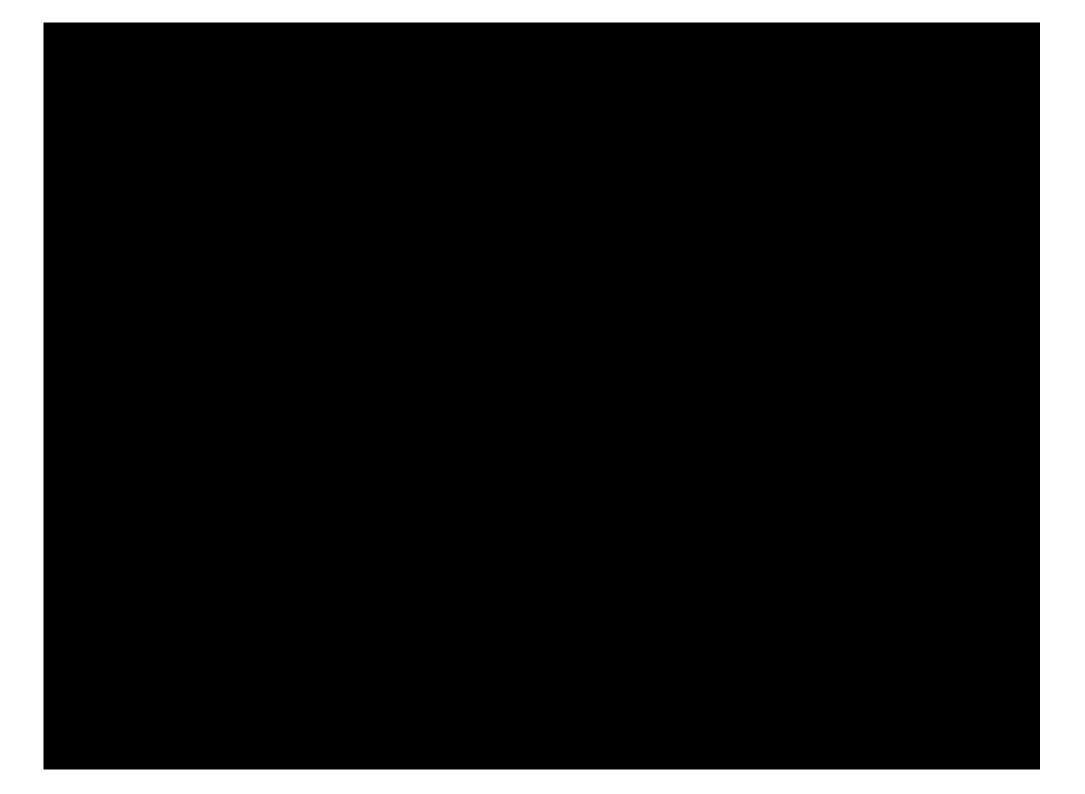


Pardon for sin and a peace that endureth; Thine own dear presence to cheer and to guide. Strength for today and bright hope for tomorrow; Blessings all mine, with ten thousand beside!





Paul Chua Vanna



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