



2 Chronicles

David's Line Preserved

Key Word

**271
39**

Preservation

2 Chronicles

Theme

271

**David's Line
Preserved**

2 Chronicles

Key Verse

"As for you [Solomon], if you walk before me as David your father did, and do all that I command, and observe my decrees and laws, I will **establish your royal throne, as I covenanted with David your father when I said, 'You shall never fail to have a man to rule over Israel'" (7:17-18).**

2 Chronicles

Kingdom Statement

39

Rejecting to rule under God ended
the rule of Solomon (1–9) and
Judah's kings (10–36) yet God
preserved David's line to exhort
Israel to proper temple worship.

2 Chronicles



Summary Statement

The spiritual perspective on the **preservation of David's line despite the fall and exile of Judah admonishes the remnant to proper temple worship —not the idolatry of the past.**

2 Chronicles

Covenant

42d

Though Judah's sin ended the nation in exile, God sustained his covenant with King David (7:17-18) as a model of the people's need to worship according to the Mosaic covenant.

2 Chronicles

Redemption

42d

God's salvific purposes cannot be thwarted even by exile, for as Cyrus restored Judah (36:22-23), so Christ will appear as Redeemer even from the kingly line under discipline from sin.

2 Chronicles

Messiah



**Solomon's glorious temple prefigures Christ
whose glory will far surpass it when he is
worshipped by all nations in the kingdom era.**

2 Chronicles

Solomon

Davidic Dynasty

Chapters 1–9

Chapters 10–36

Temple Constructed

Temple Destroyed

Royalty

Ruins

40 Years

393 Years

971-931 BC

931-538 BC

**Wealth &
Wisdom**

1

**Temple
Construction**

2–7

**Successes
& Death**

8–9

**Kingdom
Divides via
Rehoboam**

10–12

**7 Bad,
8 Good
Kings**

13–35

**4 Bad Kings then
Judah Falls**

36

1 Kings 1–11

1 Kings 12–22

2 Kings 1–25

- | | | |
|-------------------------------------|--|-----------------------------------|
| 1 Request for God's wisdom | 8 Solomon's cities and sacrifices | 30 Observance of the Passover |
| 2 Enlistment of Hiram's help | 9 Observations by Sheba's queen | 31 Further reforms of Hezekiah |
| 3 Initiation of temple construction | 10 Leaders reject Rehoboam's harshness | 32 Judah invaded by Assyria |
| 4 Garnishments of the temple | 11 Offenses strengthened by Rehoboam | 33 Unfortunate reign of Manasseh |
| 5 New home for ark | 12 Mistake of Rehoboam judged | 34 Discovery of the law |
| 6 Offering temple dedication prayer | 13 Overcoming Israel under Abijah | 35 Account of Passover observance |
| 7 Filling Temple with Glory | 14 Narrative of Asa's faith | 36 Horror of Judah's captivity |
| | 15 Temporal reforms of Asa | |
| | 16 Hypocrisy and Asa's death | |
| | 17 Revival under King Jehoshaphat | |
| | 18 Offenses done by Jehoshaphat | |
| | 19 Use of impartial judges | |
| | 20 God's victory over Moab | |
| | 21 Horrible reign of Jehoram | |
| | 22 Terrible reign of Ahaziah | |
| | 23 Hailing Joash as king | |
| | 24 Expense of temple repairs | |
| | 25 Keeping idols defeats Amaziah | |
| | 26 Incense offered by Uzziah | |
| | 27 Normal reign of Jotham | |
| | 28 Gross sins of Ahaz | |
| | 29 Spiritual reign of Hezekiah | |



2 Chronicles

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

A silhouette of a person kneeling in prayer, with hands clasped, against a vibrant sunset sky with orange, yellow, and blue hues. The person is positioned on the left side of the frame, facing right.

Be Secure

2 Chronicles

Dr. Rick Griffith • Crossroads International Church Singapore
CICFamily.com • BibleStudyDownloads.org

**God wants us to feel secure in
our walk with him.**

**Yet too often we feel anything
but secure.**

Why Two Records?

264

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

Kings

Chronicles

<i>Kings of...</i>	Israel & Judah	Judah (almost exclusively)
<i>Elements</i>	Royal / prophetic	Priestly (temple and worship)
<i>Evaluation</i>	Based on Mosaic Law	Based on David/worship of Yahweh
<i>Purpose</i>	Ethical: Judging both nations	Covenant: Blessing Judah due to David
<i>Author</i>	Jeremiah the prophet / priest	Ezra the priest
<i>Faith</i>	Man's faithlessness	God's faithfulness
<i>Outlook</i>	Negative: rebellion/tragedy	Positive: hope amidst apostasy/tragedy
<i>Recipients</i>	Exilic Jews (ca. 550 BC)	Postexilic Jews (ca. 440 BC)
<i>Chronology</i>	971-586 BC	1011-538 BC
<i>Emphasis</i>	Political: emphasizes the throne	Spiritual: emphasizes the temple
<i>Content</i>	Historical	Theological
<i>Attributes</i>	God's justice	God's grace
<i>Protagonist</i>	Human responsibility	Divine sovereignty



How does God help us be
secure?

2 ways

A photograph of several hands raised in prayer against a dark background. The hands are of various skin tones and are positioned at different heights, creating a sense of collective worship. Some hands have rings on the fingers. The lighting is soft, highlighting the palms and fingers.

I. God **blesse**s our worship.

2 Chronicles 1–9

**II. God preserves us even in
discipline.**

2 Chronicles 10–36

Main Idea

God **blesses** and **preserves**
us to worship him

2 Chronicles

2 Chronicles Ultimate Security

Solomon

Jesus

Son of David

Ultimate Son of David

**Established united
monarchy of Israel**

**Established kingdom
of God upon earth**

He built the temple

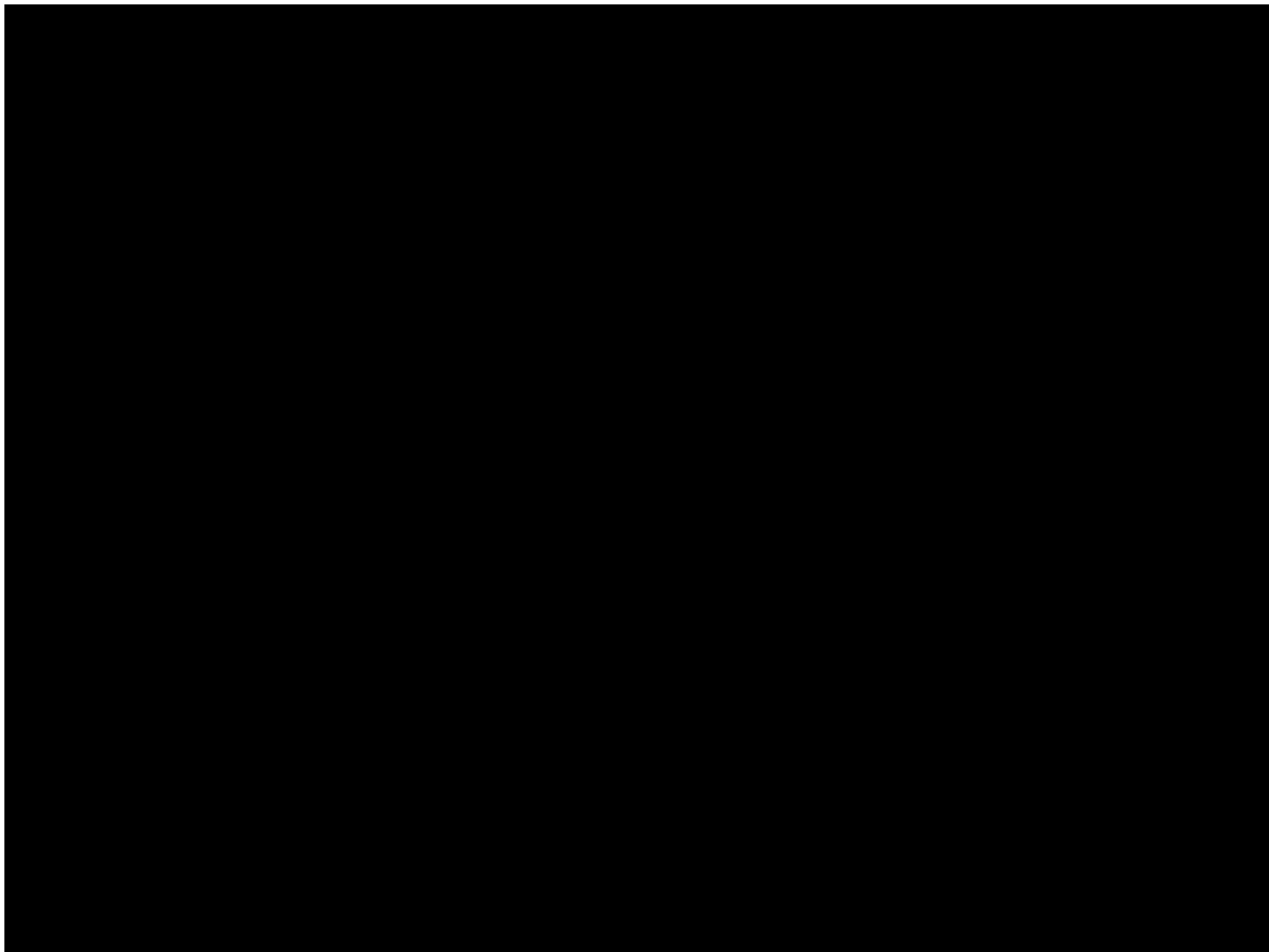
He was the temple

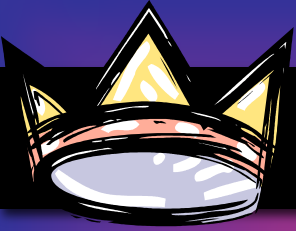
**Established a
kingdom that would
last until 586 BC**

**Established a
kingdom that will
never end**

**Chastened because of
his iniquity**

**Chastened because of
our iniquities**





REVIEW QUIZ ON 1-2 Kings

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 _____.



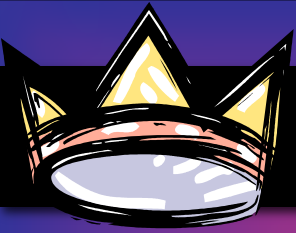
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REVIEW QUIZ ON 1-2 Kings

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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.

Placing Key People & Dates

Key Dates

Jeroboam

Saul David Solomon

931

Rehoboam

Hoshea 722

Josiah

Jeremiah
wrote Kings

Zedekiah 586

Critical scholars point out many places where the chronologies of Kings and Chronicles do not match—and the reigns of the kings of Israel and Judah seem contradictory. So what should we do?



Oh, well... The Bible just has those contradictions?

The Mystery of the Kings

- ◆ The **total number of years** of the reigns of Israel and Judah in a fixed time span were **not the same**
- ◆ If chronology is worked according to lengths of reign, synchronisms **won't fit** (and vice versa)
- ◆ Seeming **lack of harmony** between OT chronology and that of ANE
- ◆ Why does it matter?
 - It concerns the **historicity** and **reliability** of the Bible and the **accuracy** of its transmission





Is the Chronology of Israel's Kings Necessary?

- ◆ Whether David and Solomon ever even lived was doubted by “Biblical Minimalists” in the July/Aug 1997 issue of *BAR*



Years Kings of Judah Ruled

◆ Rehoboam	17	◆ Jotham	18
◆ Abijam	3	◆ Ahaz	19
◆ Asa	41		29
◆ Jehoshaphat			55
◆ Jehoram			2
◆ Ahaziah	1	◆ Josiah	31
◆ Athaliah	6	◆ Jehoahaz	3 months
◆ Joash			11
◆ Amaziah		◆ Jehoiachin	3 months
◆ Azariah (Uzziah)	52	◆ Zedekiah	11
		◆ Total	398

Rehoboam began 931 BC
 Zedekiah ended 586 BC
 Total Years 345 years


Why the difference?
 How can we explain this?

Proposed Reasons for Discrepancies



- a) **Inaccurate** systems used by biblical historians
- b) Accidental **errors of transmission**
- c) Largely **schematic** and **artificial** chronology
- d) **Intentional mutilation** of text to cover up various facts

Proposed Solutions

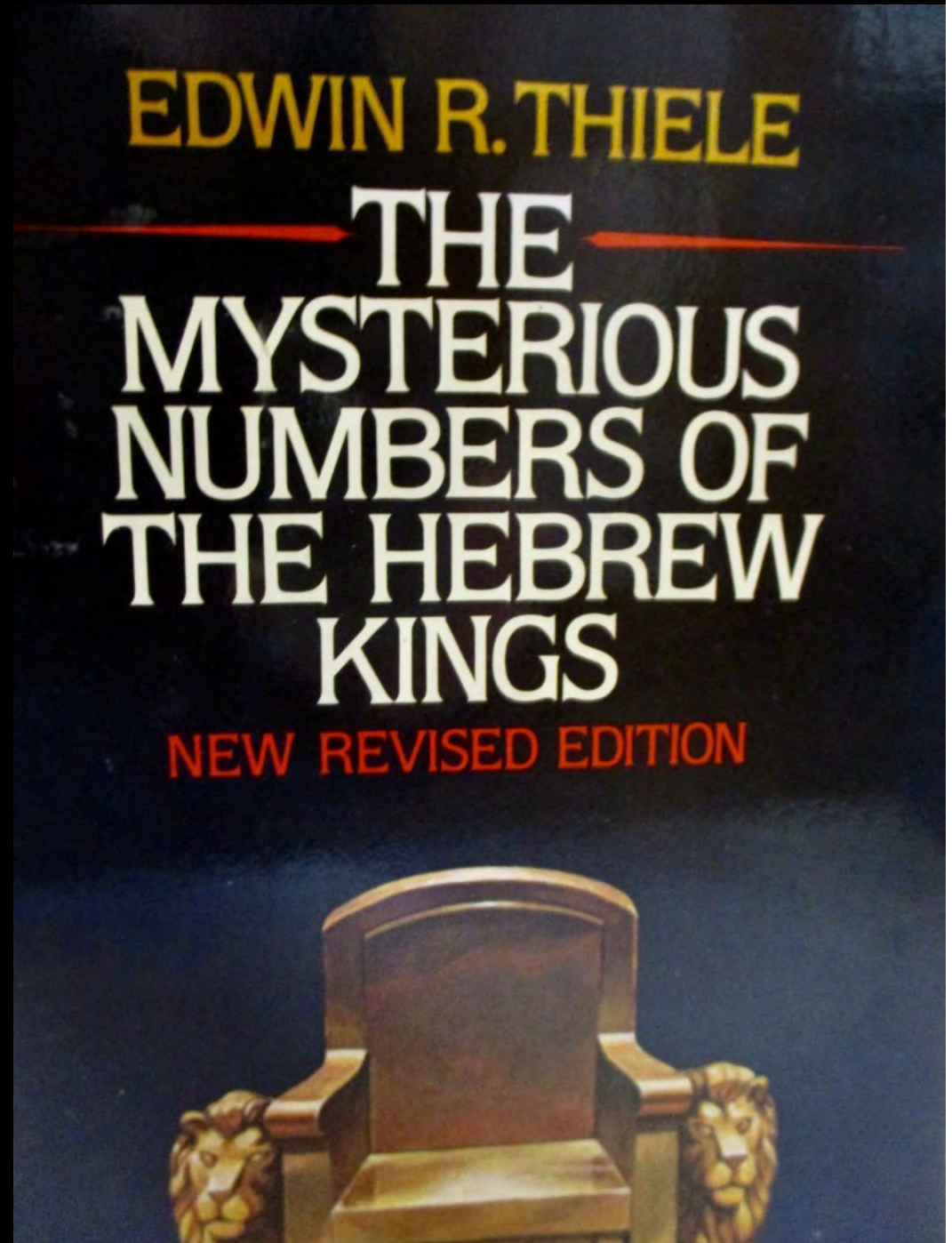
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- 1) **Editorial changes** to the chronological data (3rd century B.C. Septuagint)
 - 2) **Include periods of political chaos** in which no king sat on the throne
 - 3) **Disregard the data** in the Masoretic Text and determine dates with synchronisms with ANE history
 - 4) **Discover original method** of dating

Enter stage...

**Seventh-Day Adventist
OT scholar
Edwin R. Thiele
(pronounced TEE-lee)**



1924-2006



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)

Hebrew Calendars

Sacred Calendar Begins

12 Adar → 1 Nisan → Mar-Apr → 2 Iyar

3 Sivan

4 Tammuz

5 Av

6 Elul

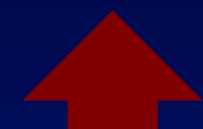
7 Tishri

8 Cheshvan

9 Kislev

Civil Calendar Begins

Sep-Oct



Which system did they use to determine the king's reign?

Israel began with Nisan & didn't count accession year

1 Nisan

Mar-Apr

2 Iy

evat

Sacred Calendar Begins

Did they count the accession year?

Two Key Issues:

Civil Calendar Begins

4 Tammuz

Judah began with Tishri & counted accession year

3 Cheshvan

Sep-Oct

7 Tishri

6 Elul

5 Av

What if the king's reign began here?

Thiele's Solution

- a) **Different Dating Systems** used by Judah and Israel

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

232 & 342



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

Chart of OT Kings & Prophets

232 & 342

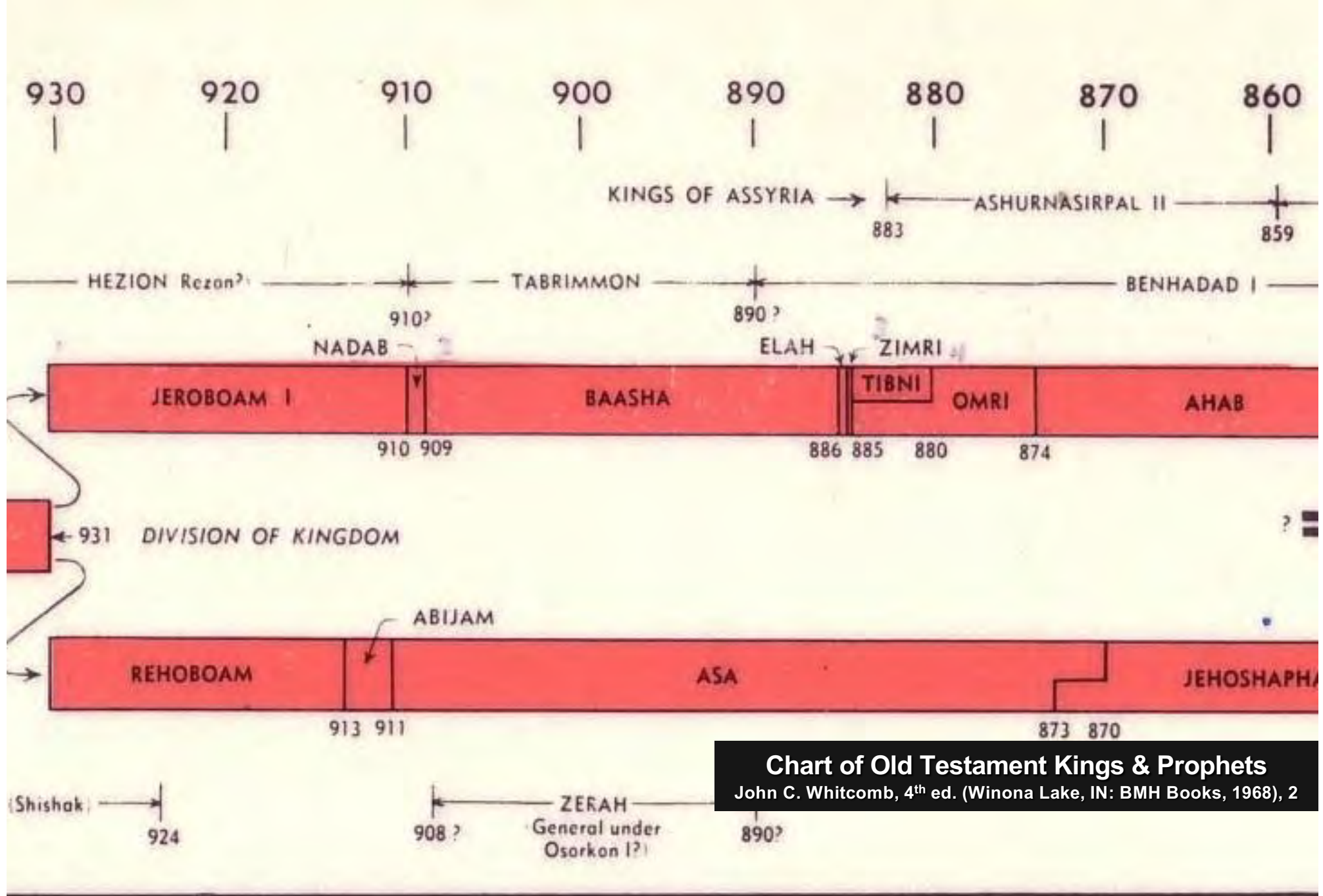


Chart of Old Testament Kings & Prophets

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

OT Kings (Animated)

232 & 342

JNBEZOAAJJ

Jeroboam
Nadab
Baasha
Elah
Zimri
Omri
Ahab
Ahaziah
Joram
Jehu

RAAJJAAJ

Rehoboam
Abijam
Asa
Jehoshaphat
Jehoram
Ahaziah
Athaliah
Joash

U Has Ash 2

ZS MPPH

Jehu
Jehoahaz
Jehoash
Jeroboam II
Zechariah
Shallum
Menahem
Pekahiah
Pekah
Hoshea

Joash

Amaziah

Uzziah

Jotham

Ahaz

Hezekiah

Manasseh

Amon

Josiah

JAU JAH MAJ

Has Kim's Chin Zed

Jehoahaz
Jehoiakim
Jehoiachin
Zedekiah

19 Kings of Israel (all bad)

Black/Blue = 9 dynasties in Israel

12 Bad Kings of Judah

8 Good Kings of Judah

One

Dynasty

Chart of Old Testament Kings & Prophets

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Northern Early Kings

232 & 342

Jeroboam
Nadab

Baasha
Elah

Zimri

Omri

Ahab

Ahaziah

Joram

Jehu

JNBEZOAAJJ

Rehoboam
Abijam

Asa

Jehoshaphat

Jehoram

Ahaziah

Athaliah

Joash

RAAJJAAJ

Jehu
Jehoahaz
Jehoash
Jeroboam II
Zechariah
Shallum

Menahem
Pekahiah
Pekah
Hoshea

U Has Ash 2

ZS MPPH

Joash

Amaziah

Uzziah

Jotham

Ahaz

Hezekiah

Manasseh

Amon

Josiah

JAU JAH MAJ

Kings of Israel (all bad)

Line between 9 dynasties in Israel

Bad Kings of Judah

Good Kings of Judah

One
Dynasty

Jehoahaz
Jehoiakim
Jehoiachin
Zedekiah

Has Kim's Chin Zed

Southern Early Kings

232 & 342

Jeroboam
Nadab

Baasha
Elah

Zimri

Omri

Ahab

Ahaziah

Joram

Jehu

JNBEZOAAJJ

Rehoboam
Abijam

Asa

Jehoshaphat

Jehoram

Ahaziah

Athaliah

Joash

RAAJJAAJ

Jehu
Jehoahaz
Jehoash
Jeroboam II
Zechariah
Shallum

Menahem
Pekahiah
Pekah
Hoshea

U Has Ash 2

ZS MPPH

Joash

Amaziah

Uzziah

Jotham

Ahaz

Hezekiah

Manasseh

Amon

Josiah

JAU JAH MAJ

Kings of Israel (all bad)

Line between 9 dynasties in Israel

Bad Kings of Judah

Good Kings of Judah

} One
Dynasty

Jehoahaz
Jehoiakim
Jehoiachin
Zedekiah

Has Kim's Chin Zed

Northern Later Kings

232 & 342

Jeroboam
Nadab

JNBEZOAAJJ

Baasha
Elah

Zimri

Omri

Ahab

Ahaziah

Joram

Jehu

Rehoboam
Abijam

RAAJJAAJ

Asa

Jehoshaphat

Jehoram

Ahaziah

Athaliah

Joash

Jehu
Jehoahaz
Jehoash
Jeroboam II
Zechariah
Shallum

U Has Ash 2

Menahem
Pekahiah
Pekah
Hoshea

ZS MPPH

Joash

Amaziah

Uzziah

Jotham

Ahaz

Hezekiah

Manasseh

Amon

Josiah

JAU JAH MAJ

Kings of Israel (all bad)

— Line between 9 dynasties in Israel

Bad Kings of Judah

Good Kings of Judah

One

Dynasty

Jehoahaz
Jehoiakim
Jehoiachin
Zedekiah

Has Kim's Chin Zed

Southern Later Kings

232 & 342

Jeroboam
Nadab

JNBEZOAAJJ

Baasha
Elah

Zimri

Omri

Ahab

Ahaziah

Joram

Jehu

Rehoboam
Abijam

RAAJJAAJ

Asa

Jehoshaphat

Jehoram

Ahaziah

Athaliah

Joash

Jehu
Jehoahaz
Jehoash
Jeroboam II
Zechariah
Shallum

U Has Ash 2

Menahem
Pekahiah
Pekah
Hoshea

ZS MPPH

Joash

Amaziah

Uzziah

Jotham

Ahaz

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Manasseh

Amon

Josiah

JAU JAH MAJ

Kings of Israel (all bad)

— Line between 9 dynasties in Israel

Bad Kings of Judah

Good Kings of Judah

} One
Dynasty

Jehoahaz
Jehoiakim
Jehoiachin
Zedekiah

Has Kim's Chin Zed

Final Judean Kings

232 & 342

Jeroboam
Nadab

Baasha
Elah

Zimri

Omri

Ahab

Ahaziah

Joram

Jehu

JNBEZOAAJJ

Rehoboam
Abijam

Asa

Jehoshaphat

Jehoram

Ahaziah

Athaliah

Joash

RAAJJAAJ

Jehu
Jehoahaz
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Jeroboam II
Zechariah
Shallum

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U Has Ash 2

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Joash

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Ahaz

Hezekiah

Manasseh

Amon

Josiah

JAU JAH MAJ

Kings of Israel (all bad)

— Line between 9 dynasties in Israel

Bad Kings of Judah

Good Kings of Judah

One

Dynasty

Jehoahaz
Jehoiakim
Jehoiachin
Zedekiah

Has Kim's Chin Zed

Placing the Prophets

342

Key Dates



931

Obadiah



722

Jonah Amos Hosea

Isaiah

Micah

Nahum Zephaniah



Jeremiah

Lamentations

Joel

Daniel

Haggai

Habakkuk Ezekiel

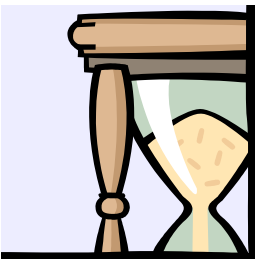
Zechariah

Malachi



586

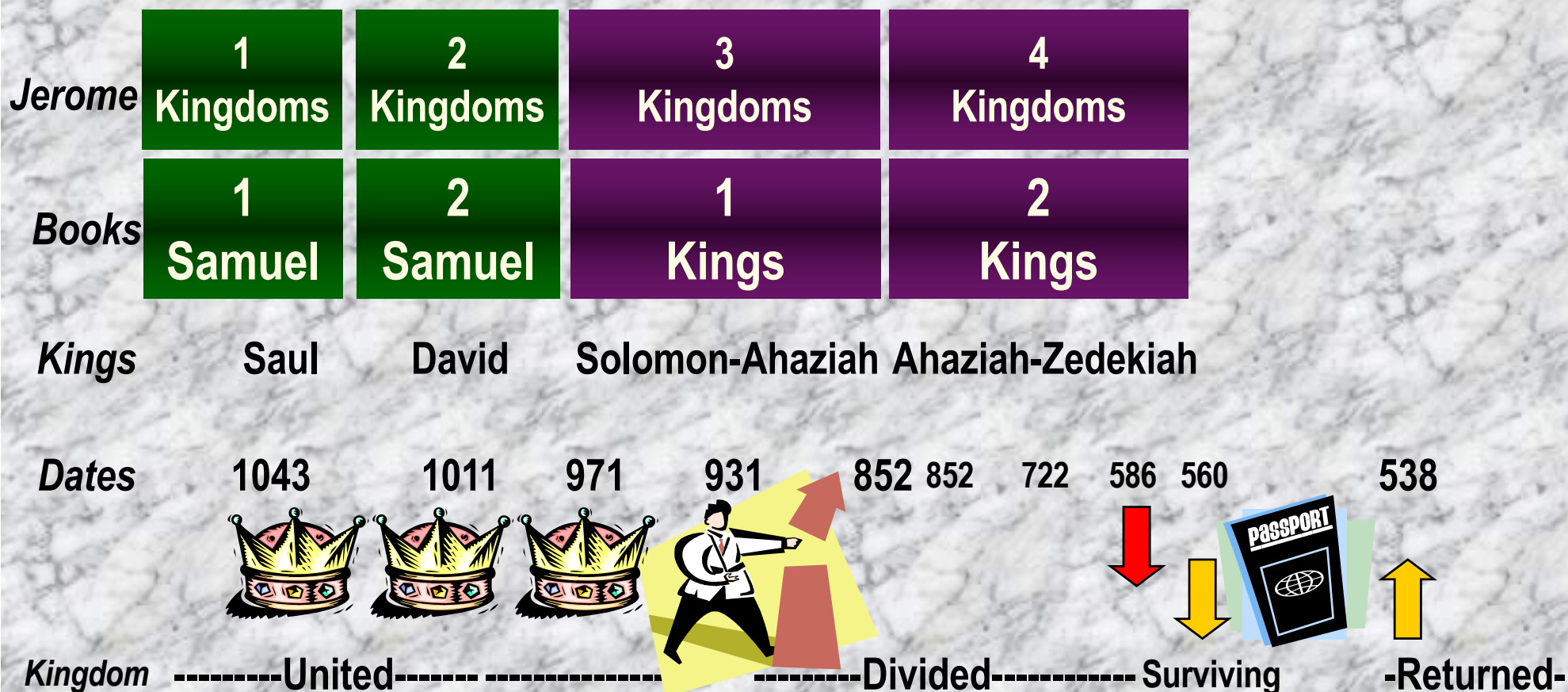




Date

250
264

- 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.



1 Chronicles v. 2 Chronicles

273

Some contrasts between the two books of Chronicles may prove helpful

	1 Chronicles	2 Chronicles
History Covered	Creation to Solomon enthroned	Solomon to Return from Exile
Dates Covered	4143-971 BC	971-538 BC
Length	3172 years	433 years
Kings	Saul-David (2 kings)	Solomon-Zedekiah (21 kings)
# of Chapters	29	36
General Content	Success of Davidic kingdom	Success of Davidic kingdom (cont'd)
Judgments	No major ones	Judah (586 BC)
Temple	Preparations for Building	Built, then ruined 380 yrs. later
Beginning / end	Begins with genealogies and David's obedience	Ends with judgment for Davidic kings' disobedience

Solomon

If My People

1 Chronicles		2 Chronicles	
God's Sovereignty 1-9		Solomon 1-9	
David's Service 10-29			
Genealogy	History		
Prepared	United		
4143-1011	1011-931		

Why Two Records?

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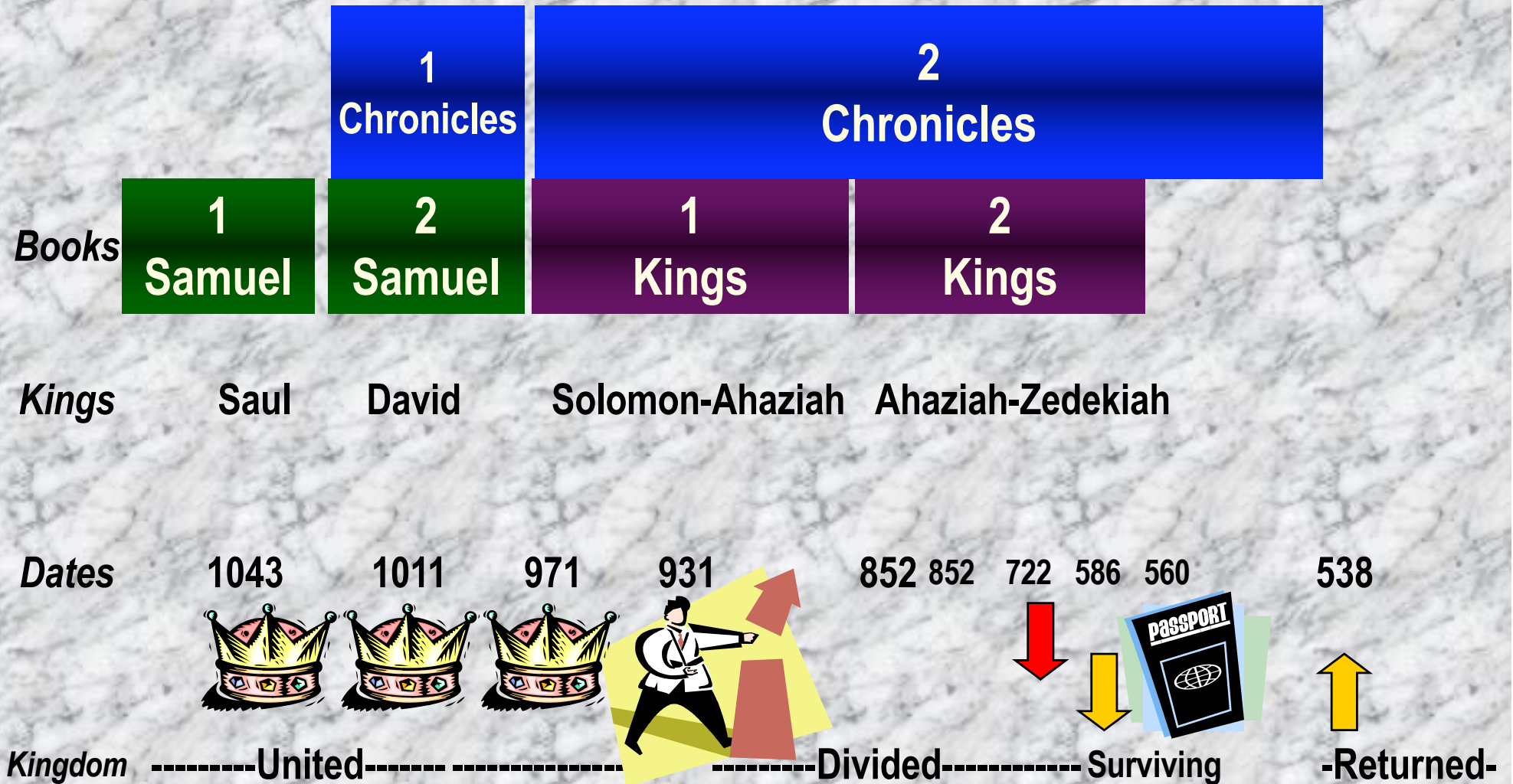
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Making Sense of Samuel, Kings, and Chronicles

220
264



A silhouette of a person kneeling in prayer, with hands clasped, against a vibrant sunset sky with orange and yellow hues. The person is positioned on the left side of the frame, facing right.

Be Secure

2 Chronicles

Dr. Rick Griffith • Crossroads International Church Singapore
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**Harold
"Hal"
Francis
Griffith**

***27 Dec 1925
-29 Jan 2018***



Hal & Rick

2100 hrs. 8 JUNE 1964

DEAR DADDY

DADDY I WISH I COULD BE WITH YOU.

I MISS YOU. DO YOU HAVE A OFFICE

WITH A DESK I LIKE TO WORK

IN THE GARDEN TOMMY KATHY ARE
FINE

LOVE

RICKY

**My First Letter to
Dad at Age 6**



Dad & Mom



Taking Care of Carolynn

Early Years

P 73568

THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH.

STATE OF NEW YORK

Registered Number

CERTIFICATE AND RECORD OF BIRTH

46786

OF

Name of Child

Griffith, HAROLD FRANCIS

Sex	Male	Color	White	Mother's Marriage Name	Lily Griffith
Date of Birth	December 27-1925			Mother's Name Before Marriage	Lily Pierce
Place of Birth Street, No. and Borough	141 West 109			Mother's Residence	535 East 148
Father's Name	Frank Griffith			Mother's Birthplace	New York
Father's Residence	535 East 148			Mother's Age	20
Father's Birthplace	New York			Mother's Occupation	House
Father's Age	22	Color	White	Number of Children Born to this Mother including Present Birth	1
Father's Occupation	Clerk			Number of Children of this Mother Now Living	1

I, the undersigned, hereby certify that I attended professionally at the above birth and I am personally cognizant thereof; and that all the facts stated in said certificate and report of birth are true to the best of my knowledge, information and belief.

Signature

Kwold Konstantine MD

PHYSICIAN
MIDWIFE

DATE OF REPORT, ...

19...

Residence

Woman's Hosp.





P 73568

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PHYSICIAN
MIDWIFE

DATE OF REPORT, ...

19...

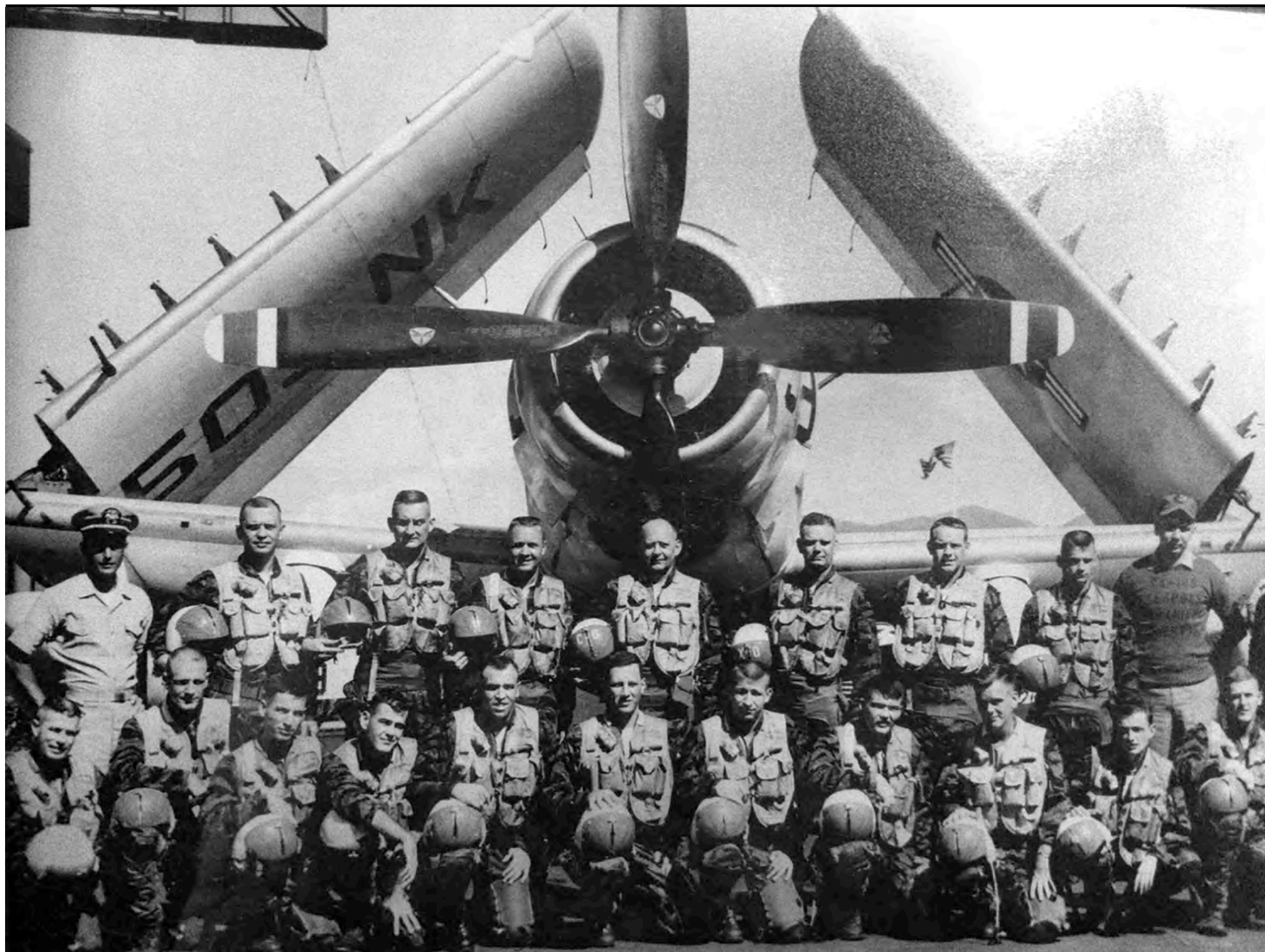
Residence

Woman's Hosp.











Captain (1968)







Siblings



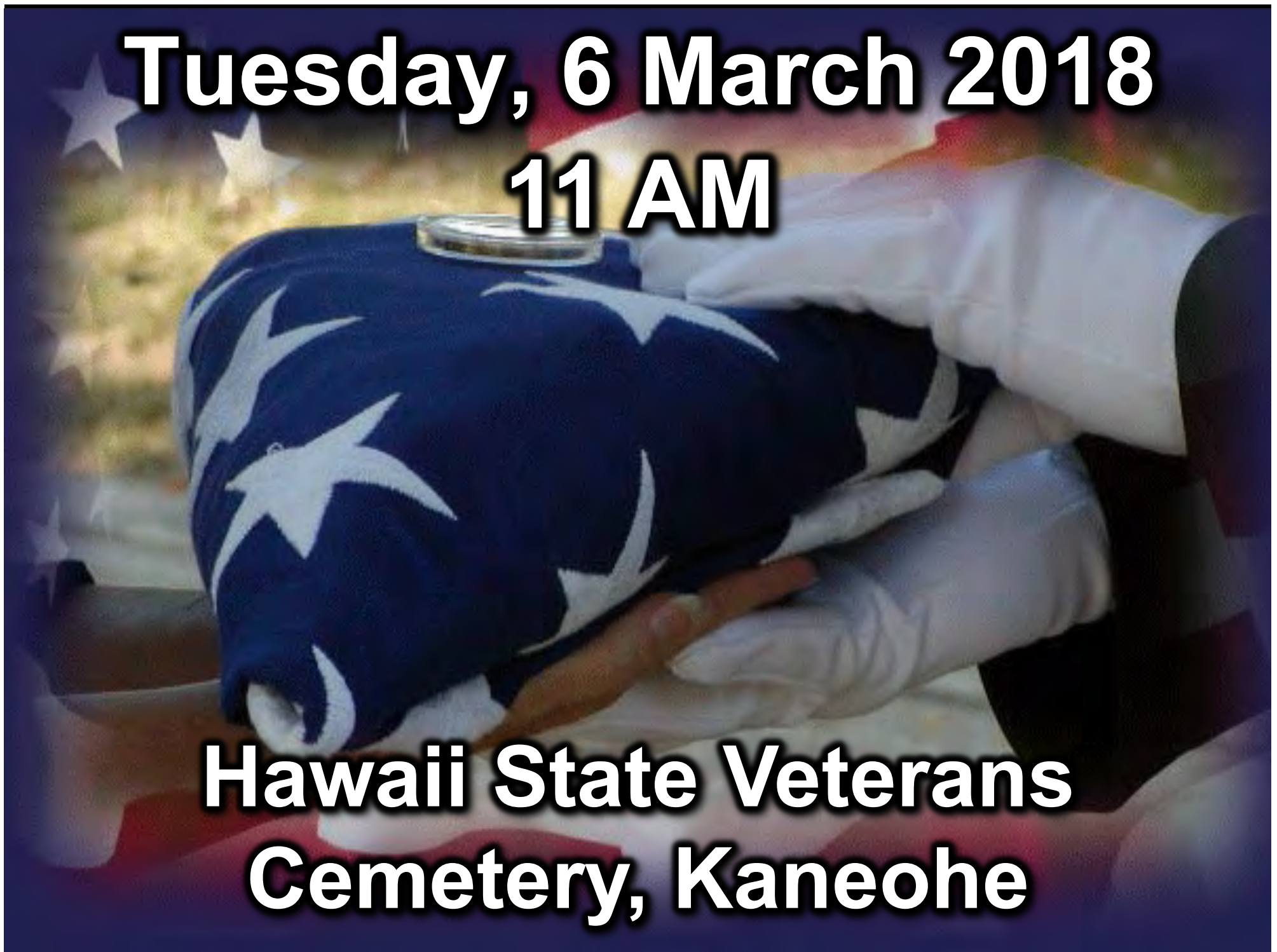
Military Funeral Honors



Tuesday, 6 March 2018

11 AM

**Hawaii State Veterans
Cemetery, Kaneohe**



security

sɪ'kjʊərɪti, sɪ'kjɔːrɪti/

Noun

**1. the state of being free from danger or threat.
"the system is designed to provide maximum
security against toxic spills"**

**synonyms: certainty, safe future, assured future,
safety, reliability, dependability, solidness,
soundness "employees have an interest in the
security of their jobs"**

**God made us to feel secure in our
walk with him.**

**Yet too often we are anything but
secure.**

**How does God help us be
secure?**



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 bread-
boards 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 bread-
boards 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)**



Prophetic Curses

154
220

Why?

Deut. 28

Exile

Key Verse

"I declare that the LORD will build a house for you: When your days are over and you go to be with your fathers, I will raise up your offspring to succeed you, one of your own sons, and I will **establish his kingdom. He is the one who will build a house for me, and I will **establish** his throne forever. I will be his father, and he will be my son. I will never take my love away from him, as I took it away from your predecessor. I will set him over my house and my kingdom forever; his throne will be **established** forever" (1 Chron. 17:10b-14).**

1 Chronicles

David's Line Established

David's Line

David's Concern (Ark / Temple)

Chapters 1–9

Chapters 10–29

Genealogy

History

Ancestry

Activity

Saul's Throne to David

David's Throne to Solomon

4143-1011 BC (3132 years)

1011-971 BC (40 years)

Davidic
Line
1–3

Tribal
Lines
4–8

Priests /
Levites
9:1-34

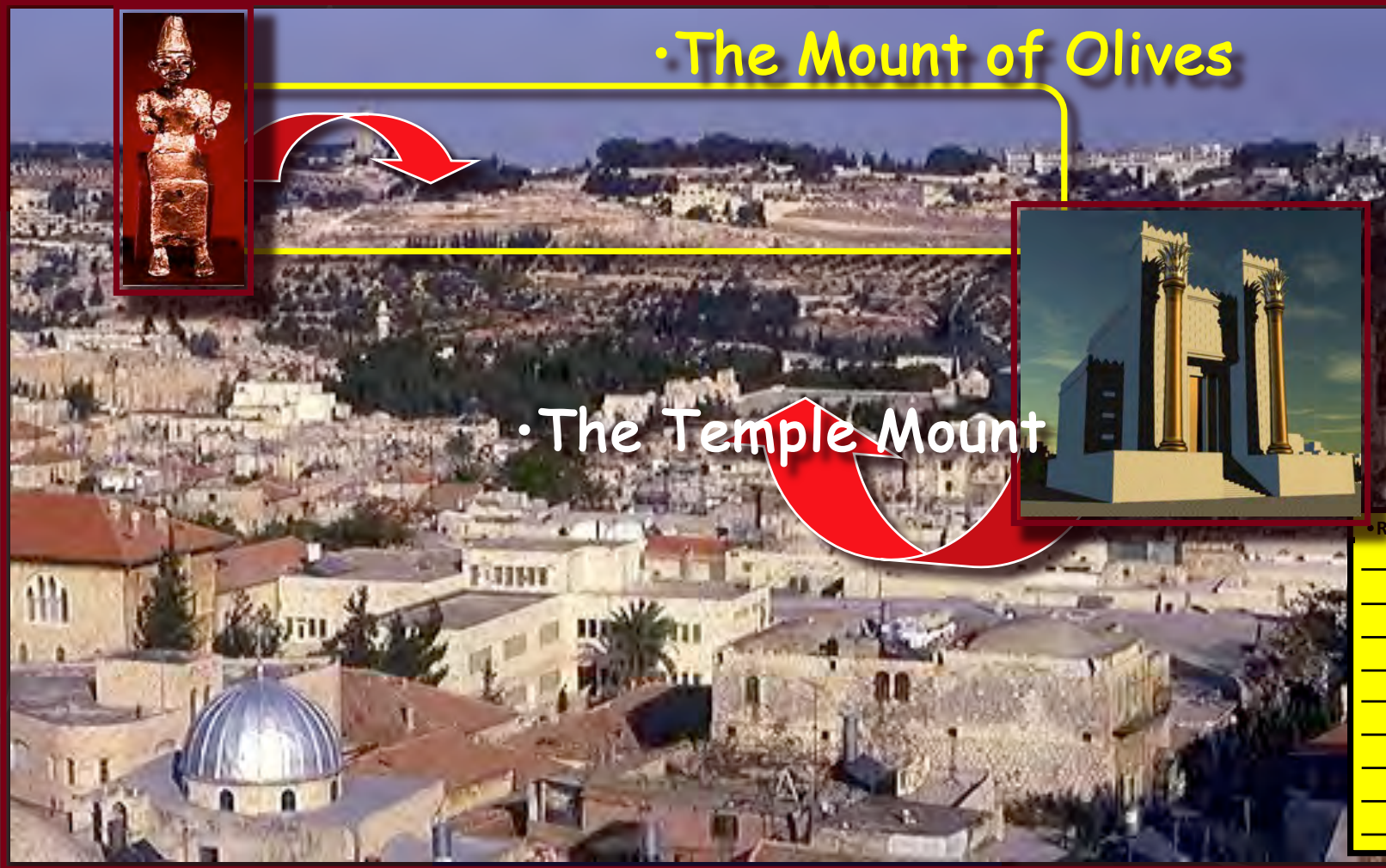
Saul's
Line
9:35-44

Accession
to Throne
10–12

Respect
for Ark
13–17

Military
Victories
18–20

Temple
Prep.
21–29



6
3-15

•ROYALTY	
•S - D - S	

•IDOL WORSHIP!

**The chief reason they had
gone into exile was idolatry.
How could they really be
cured of false worship?**

Let's Study Through Scripture

The Bible: Book by Book



2 Chronicles Synthesis

David's line preserved



1-9 Solomon


10-36

Davidic dynasty

A silhouette of a person with their arms raised in a gesture of praise or surrender, set against a dramatic sunset sky with orange and yellow clouds. The person is positioned in the lower center of the frame, with their arms reaching towards the top corners.

**How does God help us be
secure?**

2 ways



I. God **blesse**s our worship.

2 Chronicles 1–9

God blessed Solomon for building the temple (2 Chron 1–9).



ROYALTY
S - D - S

Israel's "First" Temple

Handbook pg. 32-37

Solomon

Davidic Dynasty

Chapters 1–9

Chapters 10–36

Temple Constructed

Temple Destroyed

Royalty

Ruins

40 Years

393 Years

971-931 BC

931-538 BC

**Wealth &
Wisdom**

1

**Temple
Construction**

2–7

**Successes
& Death**

8–9

**Kingdom
Divides via
Rehoboam**

10–12

**7 Bad,
8 Good
Kings**

13–35

**4 Bad Kings then
Judah Falls**

36

1 Kings 1–11

1 Kings 12–22

2 Kings 1–25

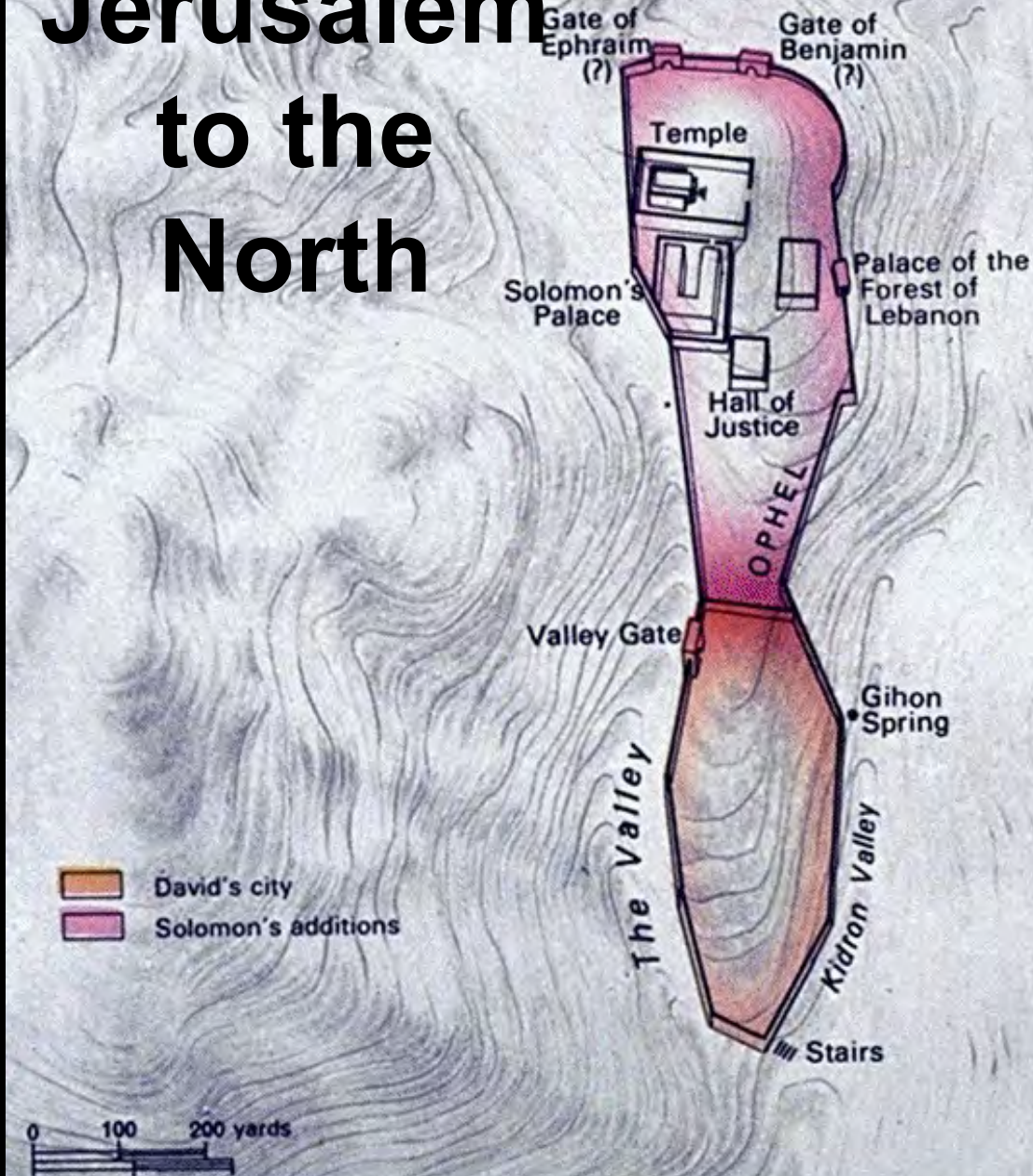
2 Chronicles 1



The Wisdom & Splendor of Solomon

2 Chronicles 2

Expanding Jerusalem to the North



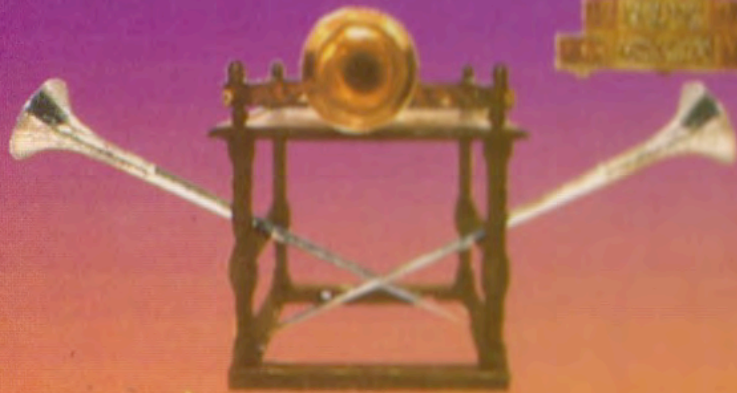
2 Chronicles 3

The Temple

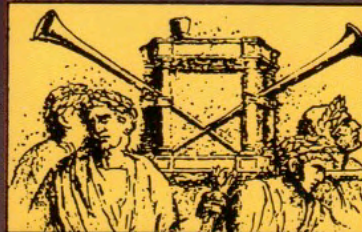


Solomon

מכון המקדש
THE TEMPLE
INSTITUTE



Preparations for the Third Temple





The harp and silver decanter

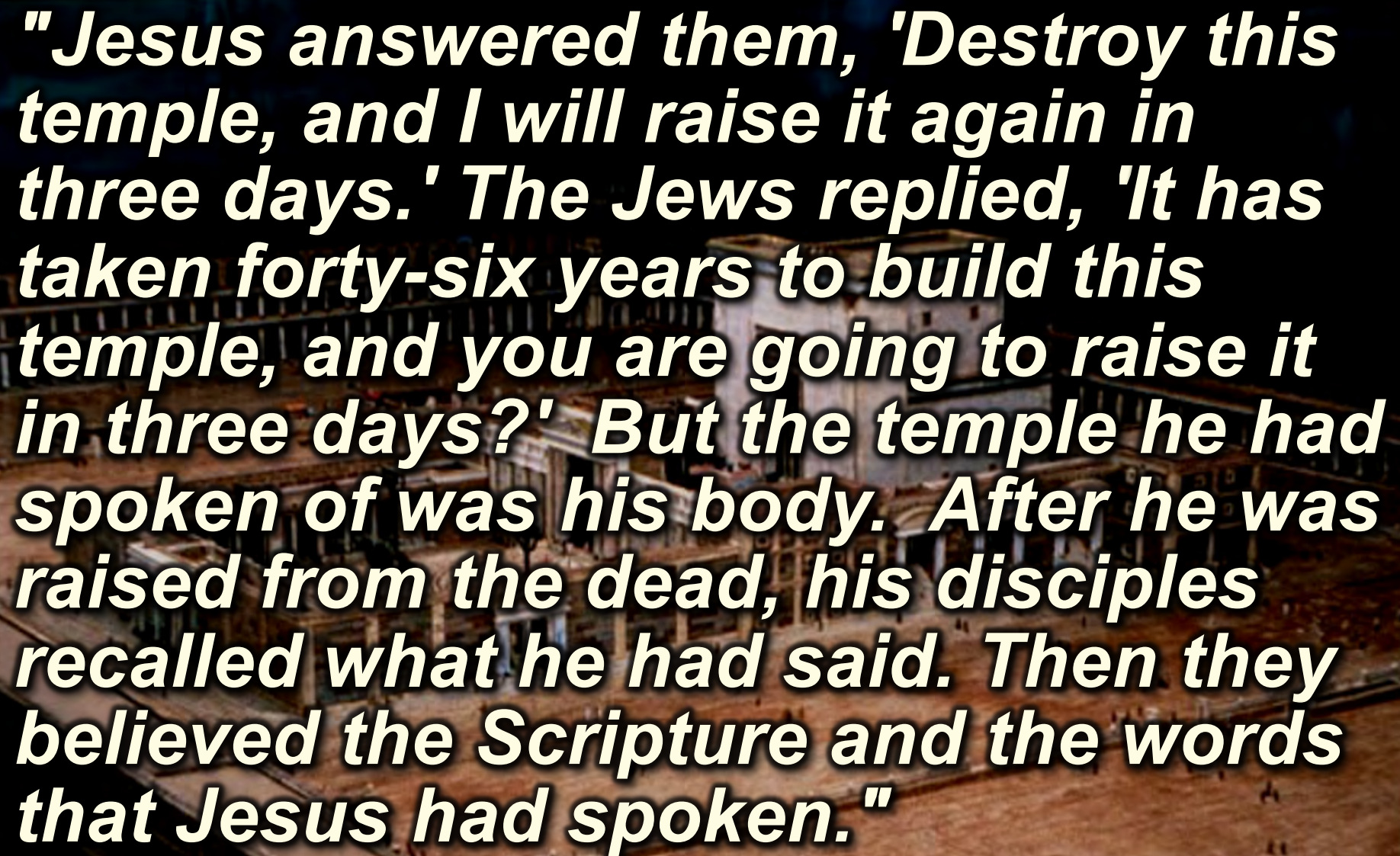
A harp and incense chalice



Menorah (Lampstand)



2 Chronicles 4

An aerial photograph of the Temple Mount in Jerusalem, showing the large, terraced platform and the surrounding city walls. The image is used as a background for the text.

"Jesus answered them, 'Destroy this temple, and I will raise it again in three days.' The Jews replied, 'It has taken forty-six years to build this temple, and you are going to raise it in three days?' But the temple he had spoken of was his body. After he was raised from the dead, his disciples recalled what he had said. Then they believed the Scripture and the words that Jesus had spoken."

John 2:19-22 (NIV)

An aerial photograph of the Temple of Jerusalem, showing the large, rectangular temple platform with its surrounding walls and the central building. The image is used as a background for the text.

"I tell you that one greater than the temple is here." Matthew 12:6 (NIV)

"Then some stood up and gave this false testimony against him, 'We heard him say, 'I will destroy this man-made temple and in three days will build another, not made by man.'""

Mark 14:57-58 (NIV)

Worship of the Temple Instead of God


An aerial night view of the Temple of Jerusalem, showing the Temple Mount and the surrounding city walls. The Temple Mount is illuminated, and the city walls are visible in the background.

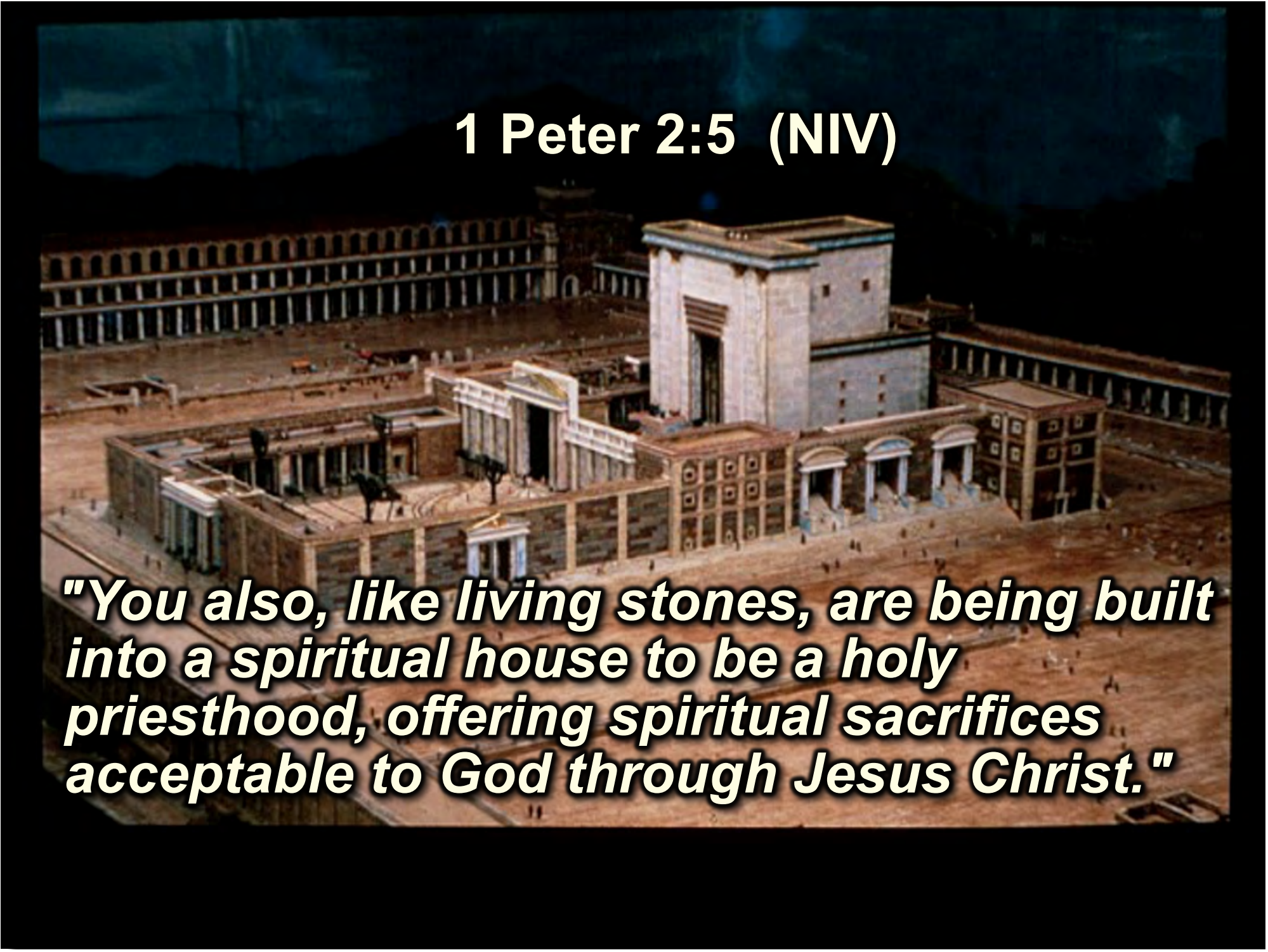
1 Corinthians 3:16-17 (NIV)

"Don't you know that you yourselves are God's temple and that God's Spirit lives in you? If anyone destroys God's temple, God will destroy him; for God's temple is sacred, and you are that temple."

Ephesians 2:21-22 (NIV)

"In him the whole building is joined together and rises to become a holy temple in the Lord. And in him you too are being built together to become a dwelling in which God lives by his Spirit."

An aerial night photograph of a large, ancient Roman temple complex. The central focus is a large, rectangular temple with a prominent portico and a tall, square tower. The temple is surrounded by a large, open courtyard. In the background, a long, multi-story colonnade with many arches stretches across the horizon. The sky is dark and cloudy, and the overall scene is illuminated by warm, golden light, possibly from the moon or street lamps.

An aerial night view of the Temple of Jerusalem, showing the Temple Mount and the surrounding city walls. The temple building is illuminated, and the city lights are visible in the background.

1 Peter 2:5 (NIV)

"You also, like living stones, are being built into a spiritual house to be a holy priesthood, offering spiritual sacrifices acceptable to God through Jesus Christ."

2 Chronicles 5

Parallels between David's and Solomon's Transfers of the Ark

275

	<u>David</u> (1 Chron.)	<u>Solomon</u> (2 Chron.)
<i>Ark location before transfer</i>	Kiriath Jearim	City of David
<i>Ark location after transfer</i>	House of Obed near the City of David	Temple on Moriah (former threshing floor of Araunah)
<i>Consultation with Israel's leaders & national procession</i>	13:1-5	5:2-3
<i>Transports the ark correctly</i>	15:1-16:3	5:2-10
<i>Celebration of praise at arrival</i>	16:7-36	5:11-14
<i>System of regular worship set up</i>	16:4-6, 37-42	8:12-16
<i>Divine revelation given</i>	17:1-15	7:12-22
<i>Prayer by the king</i>	17:16-27	6:12-42

2 Chronicles 6

Parallels between David's and Solomon's Transfers of the Ark

275

	<u>David</u> (1 Chron.)	<u>Solomon</u> (2 Chron.)
<i>Ark location before transfer</i>	Kiriath Jearim	City of David
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<i>Consultation with Israel's leaders & national procession</i>	13:1-5	5:2-3
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<i>Celebration of praise at arrival</i>	16:7-36	5:11-14
<i>System of regular worship set up</i>	16:4-6, 37-42	8:12-16
<i>Divine revelation given</i>	17:1-15	7:12-22
<i>Prayer by the king</i>	17:16-27	6:12-42

2 Chronicles 7

Parallels between David's and Solomon's Transfers of the Ark

275

	<u>David</u> (1 Chron.)	<u>Solomon</u> (2 Chron.)
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<i>Ark location after transfer</i>	House of Obed near the City of David	Temple on Moriah (former threshing floor of Araunah)
<i>Consultation with Israel's leaders & national procession</i>	13:1-5	5:2-3
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<i>Divine revelation given</i>	17:1-15	7:12-22
<i>Prayer by the king</i>	17:16-27	6:12-42

Humility & Repentance

"Then if my people who are called by my name will humble themselves and pray and seek my face and turn from their wicked ways, I will hear from heaven and will forgive their sins and restore their land"

(2 Chronicles 7:14 NLT).

Key Verse

**"As for you [Solomon], if you walk before me as David your father did, and do all that I command, and observe my decrees and laws, I will establish your royal throne, as I covenanted with David your father when I said, 'You shall never fail to have a man to rule over Israel'"
(2 Chronicles 7:17-18).**



Jerusalem: from the South
approaching the Temple Mount

2 Sam. 24:18-24; 2 Chron. 3:1



The Temple Mount: Jerusalem's Global Focal Point

2 Sam. 24:18-24; 2 Chron. 3:1



Ancient Threshing Floor

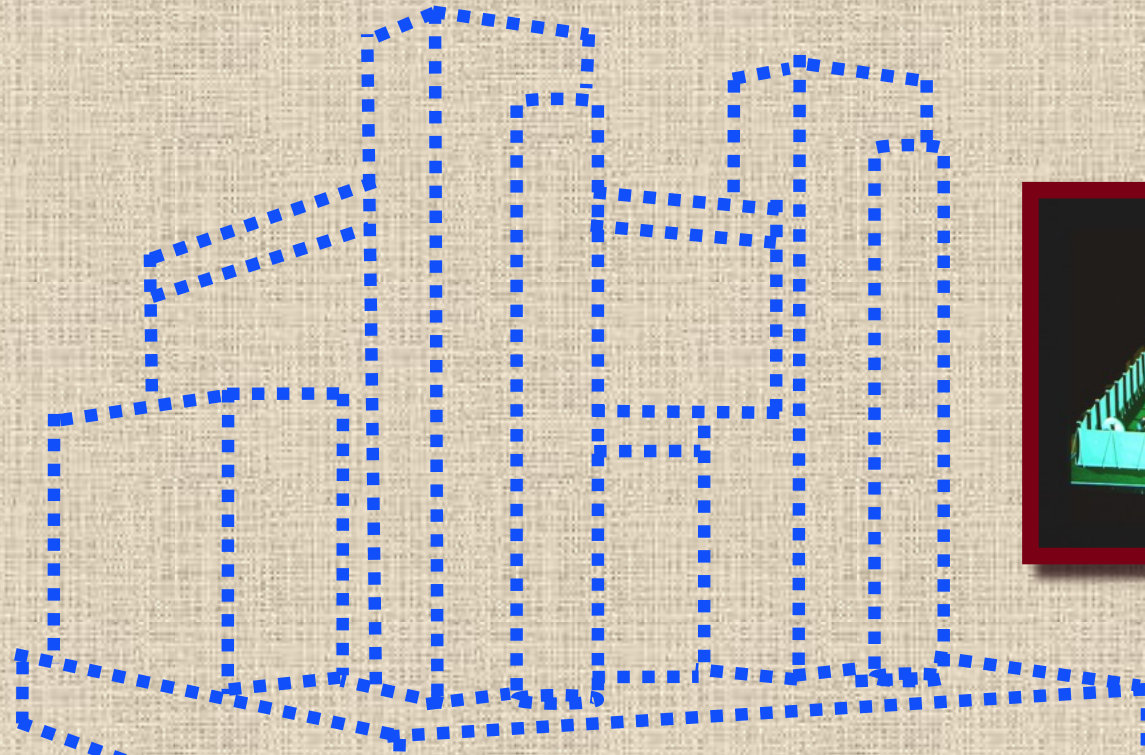


Araunah's threshing floor...

David bought it...

To build the FIRST Temple to the Lord!

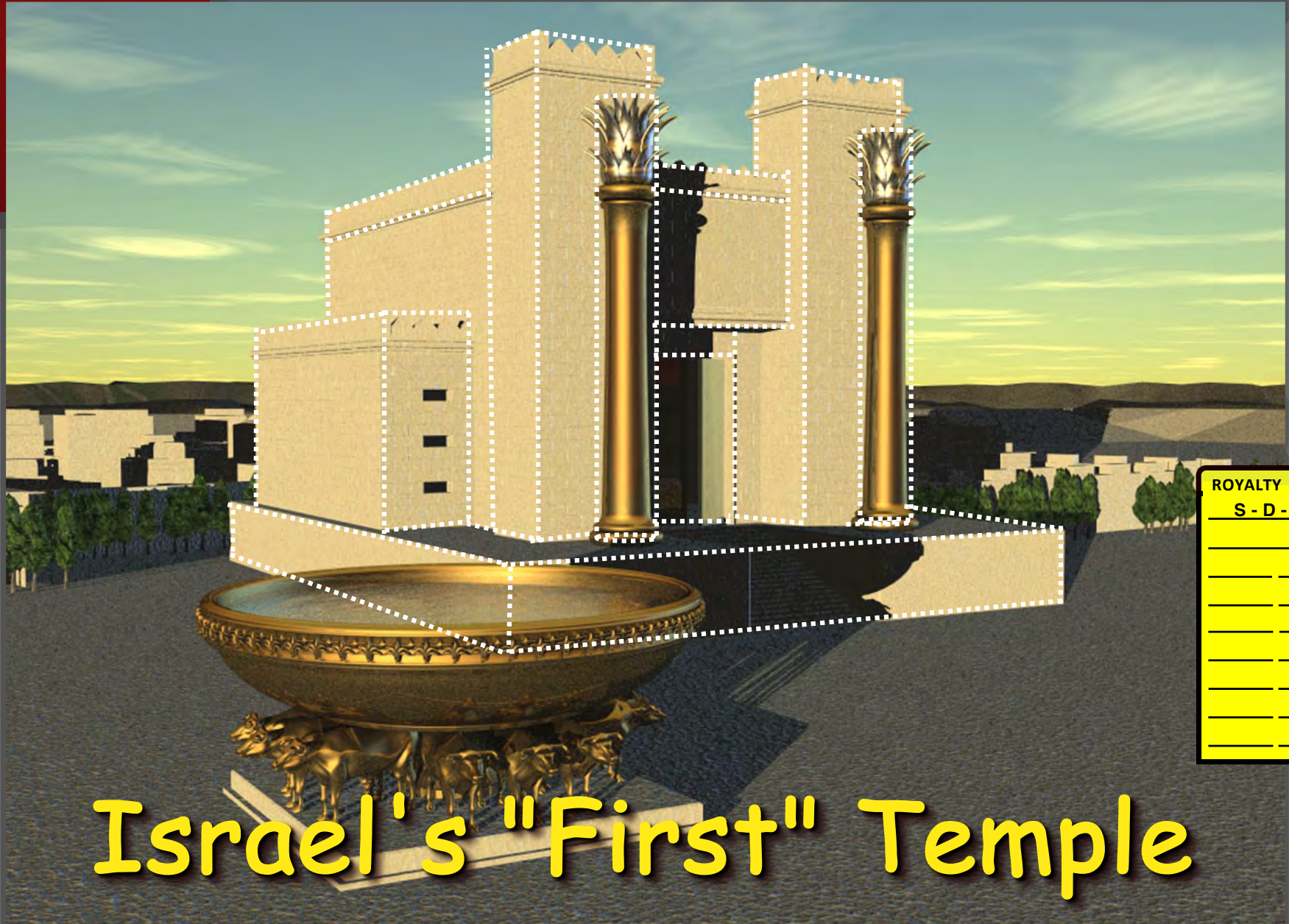
On Mount Moriah!



King David planned it.

But...his son Solomon
was to build it!

ROYALTY
S - D - S



ROYALTY
S - D - S

Israel's "First" Temple

Handbook pg. 32-37

Jerusalem's Temple Mount Today

Site of Abraham's Near-Sacrifice of Isaac...Mt. Moriah ...Mt. Zion

HOW DID THE ANCIENTS BUILD THIS?

NO POWER EQUIPMENT!

NO COMPUTERS!

NOT EVEN A SLIDE RULE!

ROYALTY	
S	D - S

ONLY MANPOWER!

Handbook pg. 32-37

Jerusalem's Temple Mount Today

Site of Abraham's Near-Sacrifice of Isaac...Mt. Moriah...Mt. Zion

Building those amazing structures!

The Western or
"Wailing Wall"



Herod's Temple
Today's Islamic Temple
Built on the Rock

Jerusalem's Temple Mount Today



Dome of the Rock on
The Temple Mount



Inside the Dome
of the Rock



Handbook pg. 32-37



Praying at The Wall



The Western Wall of the Temple Mount

ROYALTY
S - D - S

Solomon's Temple Cutaway



A Third Temple Possibility!





ROYALTY	
S	D - S

The Western Wall of the Temple Mount

1 Kings 6:14-38



ROYALTY	
S - D - S	

Handbook pg. 32-37

THE ENORMOUS IMPORTANCE OF THE TEMPLE MOUNT!

- **Spiritual**
- **Theological**
- **Political**
- **Geographical**
- **Eschatological**



ROYALTY	
S	D - S

- ca. 1000 B.C.

Construction!

Heavy Taxation!

Bankruptcy!

Idolatry!

Solomon's Problems

• **2 Sam. 7:4-16**

ion. 17:3-15

- ROYALTY
- S - D - S

The Temple Mount in Today's Jerusalem: A Prime Focal Point of Planet Earth



Handbook pg. 32-37

National Repentance

"Then one night the LORD appeared to Solomon and said, 'I have heard your prayer and have chosen this Temple as the place for making sacrifices. ¹³At times I might shut up the heavens so that no rain falls, or command grasshoppers to devour your crops, or send plagues among you. ¹⁴Then if my people who are called by my name will humble themselves and pray and seek my face and turn from their wicked ways, I will hear from heaven and will forgive their sins and restore their land.'"

(2 Chronicles 7:12-14 NLT).

2 Chronicles 8

Parallels between David's and Solomon's Transfers of the Ark

275

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<i>Divine revelation given</i>	17:1-15	7:12-22
<i>Prayer by the king</i>	17:16-27	6:12-42

2 Chronicles 9

Tyre Destroyed

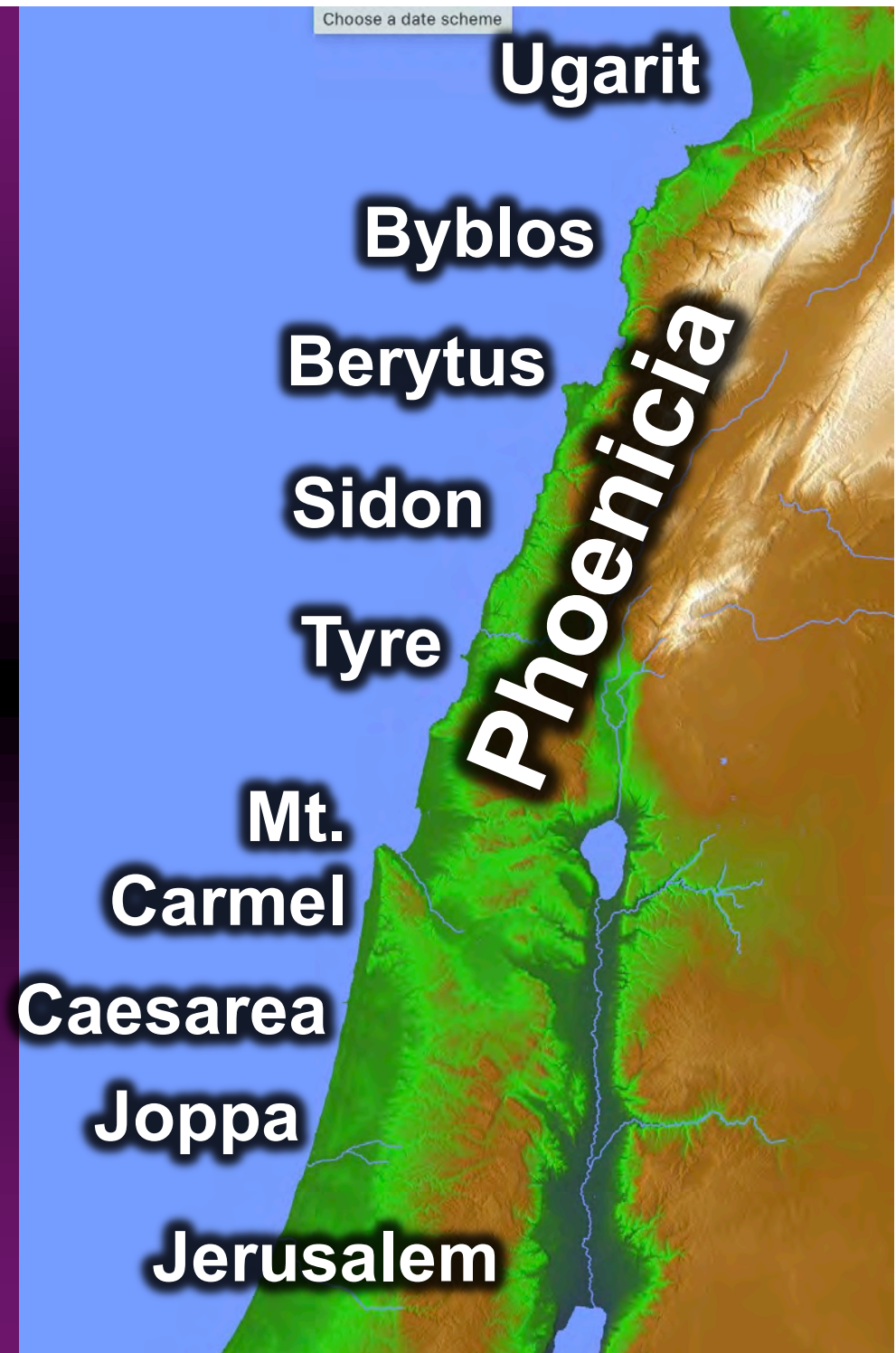
Phoenicia

**“This message came to me
concerning Tyre:
Weep, O ships of Tarshish,
for the harbor and houses of
Tyre are gone!
The rumors you heard in
Cyprus are all true”
(Isaiah 23:1 NLT).**



Geography of Phoenicia

- ♦ Strip of land between the Mediterranean Sea and mountains
- ♦ 'a fertile ground'
- ♦ Heart of the region: Tyre, Sidon and Byblos





Trade

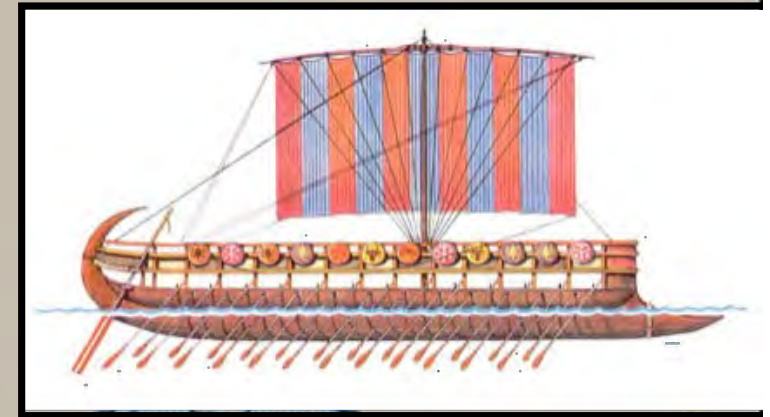
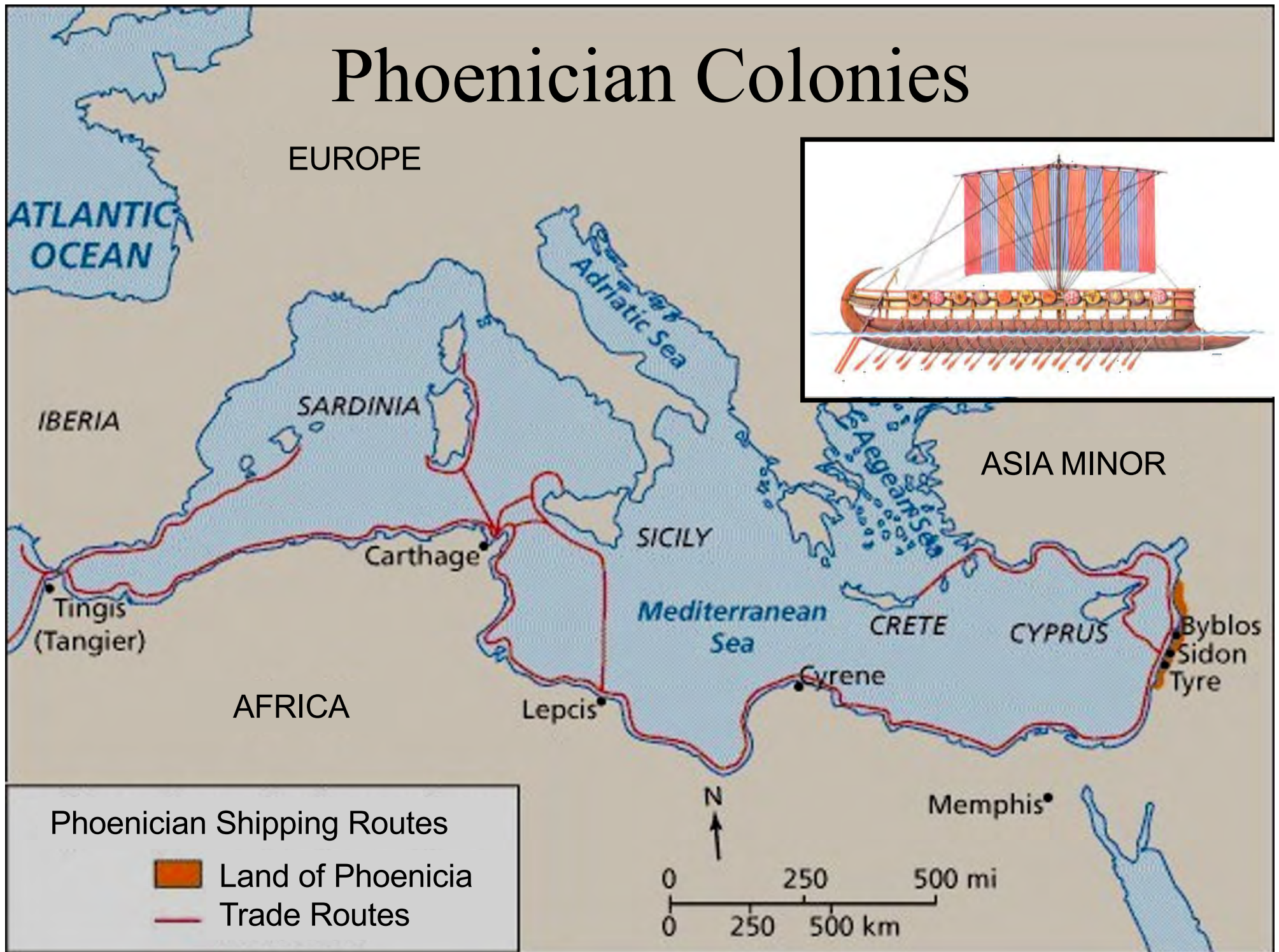


Exported crafts and imported raw materials from faraway countries:



- ♦ bronze – exported to Assyria, Cyprus, Greece, Italy
- ♦ ivory – imported from Syria and re-exported finished product to the west
- ♦ Also glass workings, wool stuffs dyed in purple, etc.

Phoenician Colonies

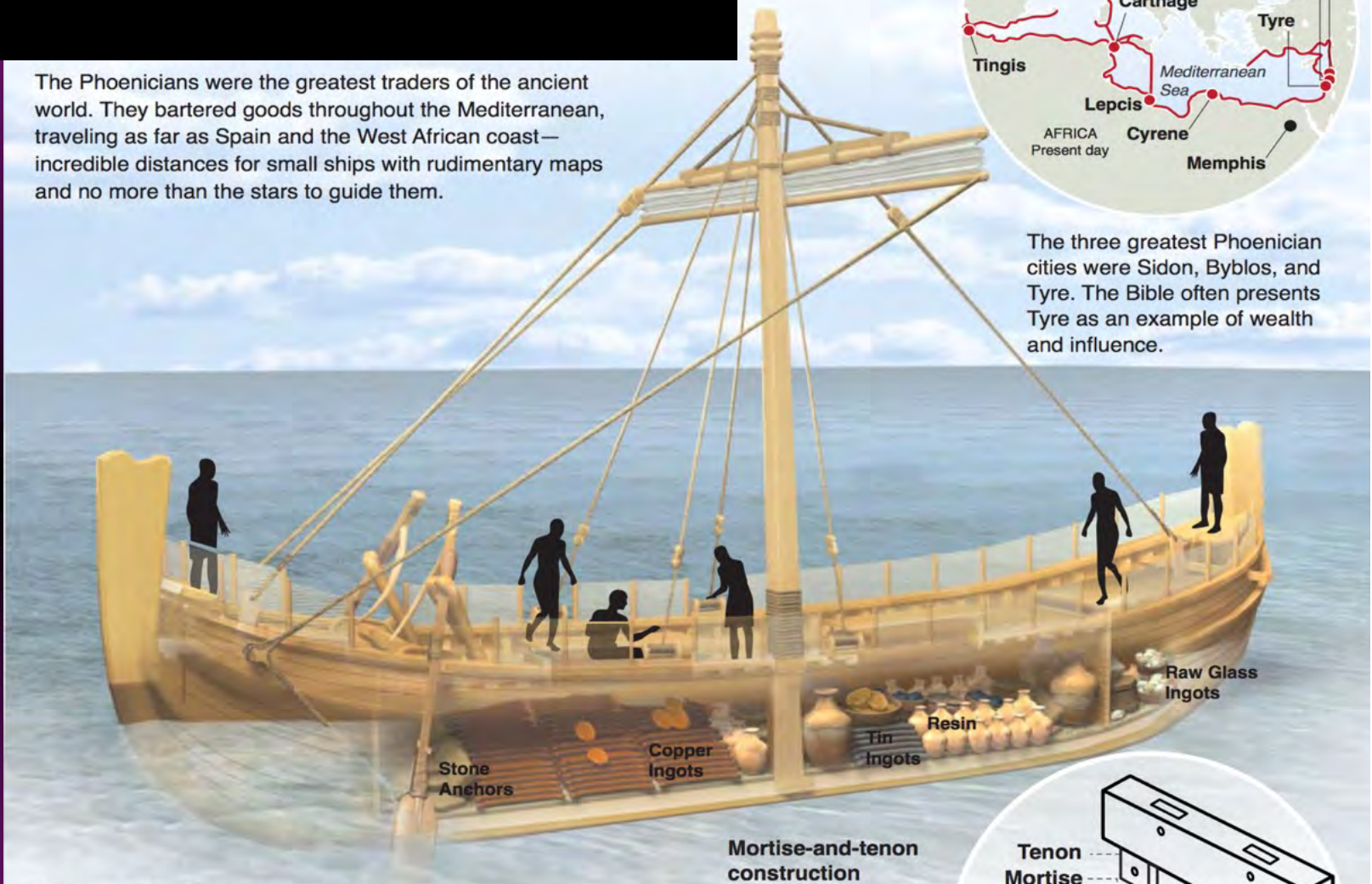


Ancient Phoenician Ship

The Phoenicians were the greatest traders of the ancient world. They bartered goods throughout the Mediterranean, traveling as far as Spain and the West African coast—incredible distances for small ships with rudimentary maps and no more than the stars to guide them.



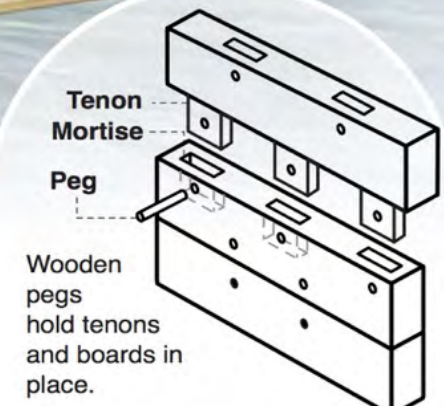
The three greatest Phoenician cities were Sidon, Byblos, and Tyre. The Bible often presents Tyre as an example of wealth and influence.



A Phoenician shipwreck from the 14th century BC was discovered off the coast of Turkey. It was carrying 10 tons of copper, one ton of tin, nearly a ton of terebinth resin (for incense) in 150 jars, a large quantity of raw glass, and many other precious goods.

Mortise-and-tenon construction

Builders would chisel matching square holes (mortises) into the edges of the boards and insert square lengths of oak (tenons).



Trade

Commercially astute –
used trade treaties and
political alliances:

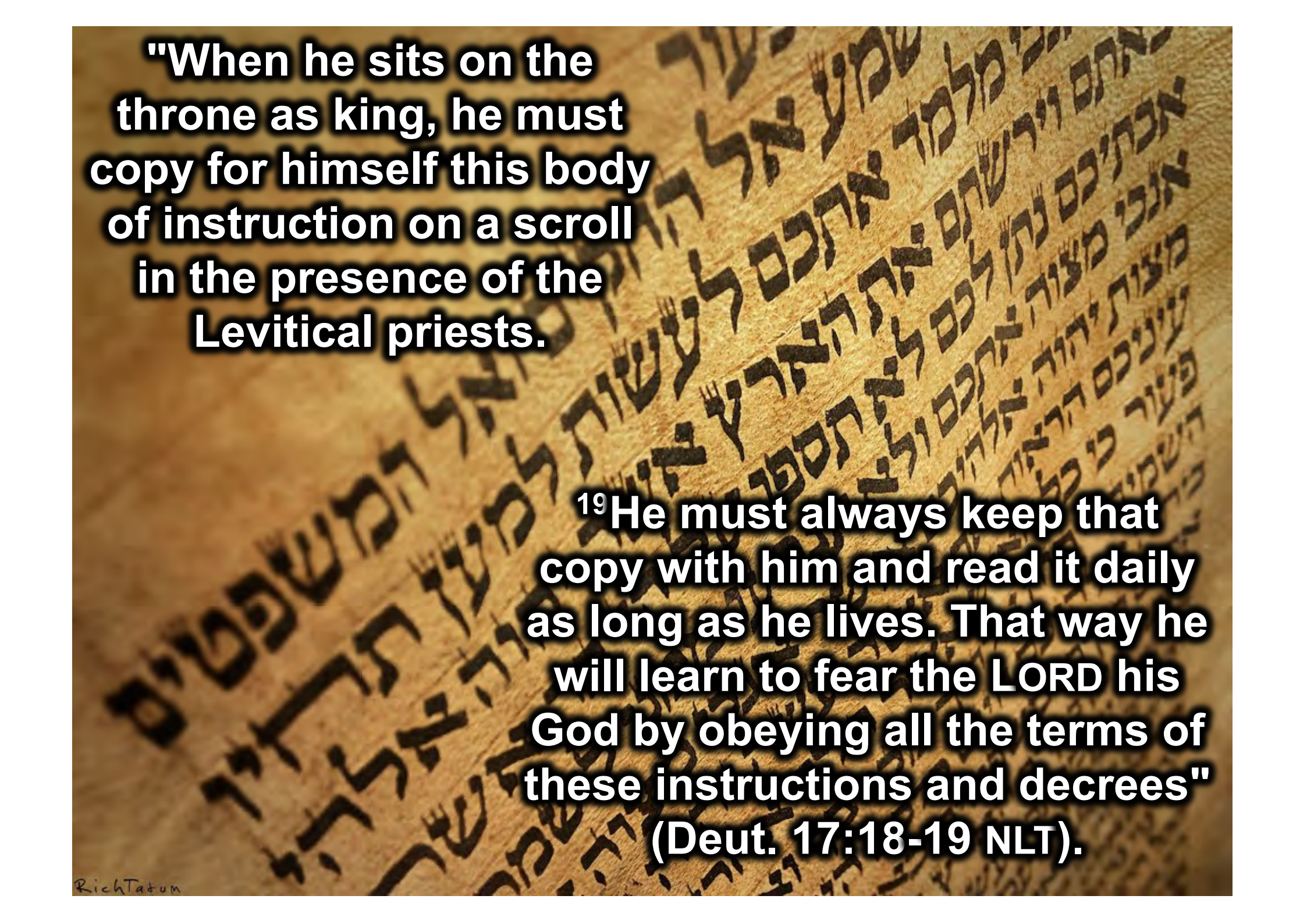


- ❖ Phoenicia was allied in trade with David (2 Sam 5:11, 1 Kings 5:1)
- ❖ Relations between King Hiram and Solomon in building and overseas ventures
- ❖ Export of oil, wine and timber

Warnings for Kings (1400 BC)

**"And he must not
accumulate large
amounts of wealth
in silver and gold
for himself"
(Deut. 17:17b NLT).**



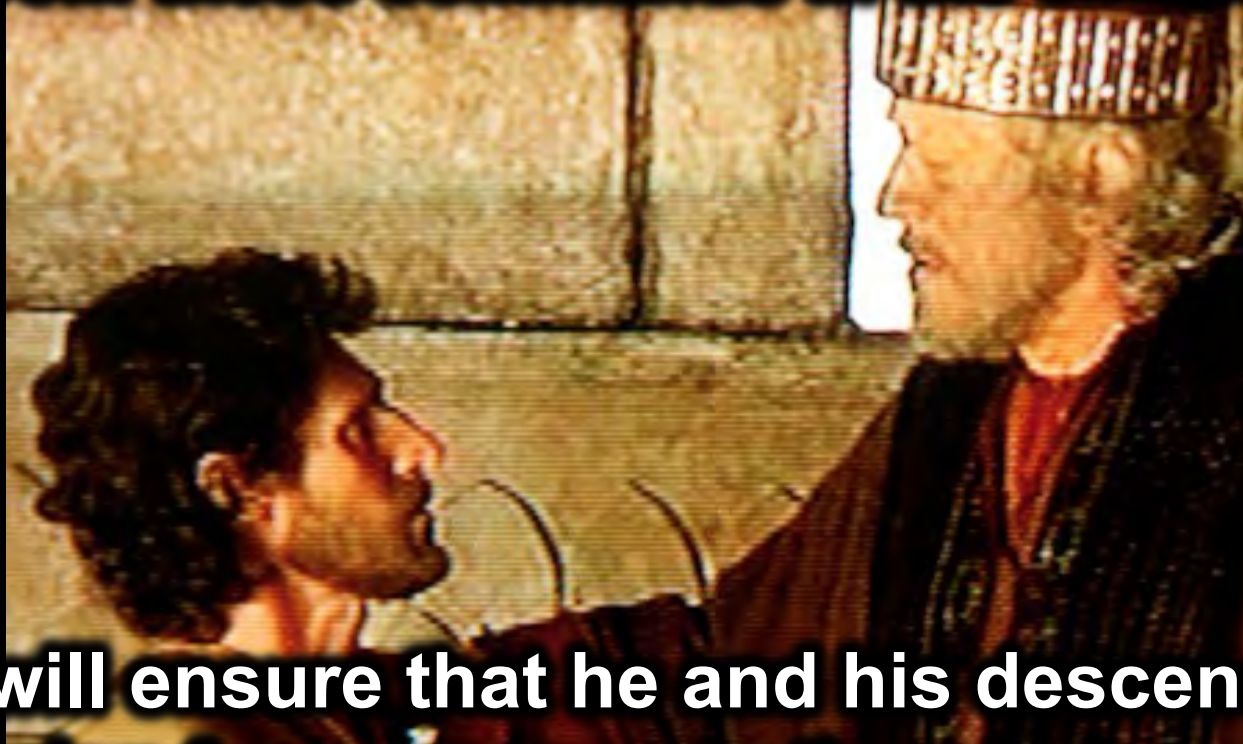
The background of the image is a close-up of a scroll with Hebrew text written in a cursive script. The text is dark brown or black on a light tan, textured surface. The scroll is slightly curved, and the text is arranged in horizontal lines that follow the curve. The lighting is warm, creating a golden-brown hue across the entire image.

"When he sits on the throne as king, he must copy for himself this body of instruction on a scroll in the presence of the Levitical priests.

¹⁹He must always keep that copy with him and read it daily as long as he lives. That way he will learn to fear the LORD his God by obeying all the terms of these instructions and decrees"
(Deut. 17:18-19 NLT).

Warnings for Kings (1400 BC)

"This regular reading will prevent him from becoming proud and acting as if he is above his fellow citizens. It will also prevent him from turning away from these commands in the smallest way"



"And it will ensure that he and his descendants will reign for many generations in Israel"
(Deut. 17:20 NLT).

God honors us...

**Solomon
teaches us in**

**1 Chronicles
1–9.**

...when we honor him.

Humility & Repentance

"Then if my people who are called by my name will humble themselves and pray and seek my face and turn from their wicked ways, I will hear from heaven and will forgive their sins and restore their land"

(2 Chronicles 7:14 NLT).

Key Verse

"As for you [Solomon], if you walk before me as David your father did, and do all that I command, and observe my decrees and laws, I will establish your royal throne, as I covenanted with David your father when I said, 'You shall never fail to have a man to rule over Israel'"
(2 Chronicles 7:17-18).


Key Verse of Joshua

**"Do not let this book of Law
depart from your mouth;
meditate upon it
day and night, so that you
may be careful to do
everything written
in it. Then you will be
prosperous and successful"
——Joshua 1:8——**



**How does God help us be
secure?**





I. God **blesse**s our worship.

2 Chronicles 1–9

II. God **preserves us even in
discipline.**

2 Chronicles 10–36

2 Chronicles 10

The Twelve Tribes



United Kingdom



If My People

1 Chronicles		2 Chronicles	
God's Sovereignty 1-9	David's Service 10-29	Solomon 1-9	Sons 10-36
Genealogy	History		
Prepared	United	Divided	
4143-1011	1011-931	931-538	

Christ: Greater than the Temple (Matthew 12:6)

Divided Kingdom

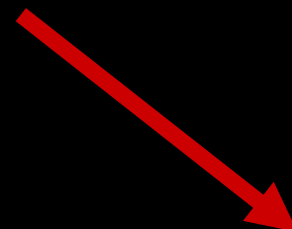


Decline of Israel

JEROBOAM

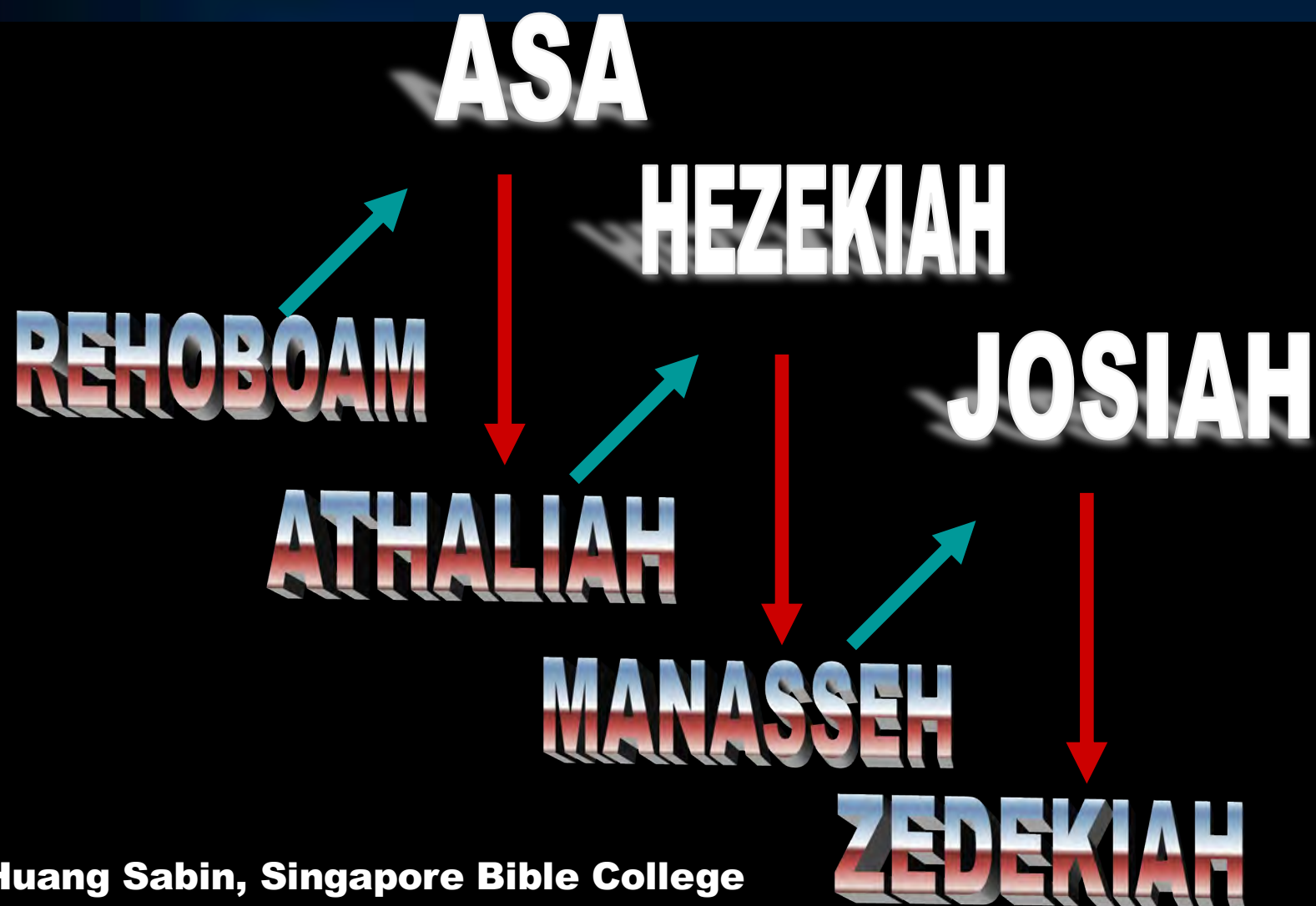


AHAB



HOSHEA

Decline of Judah



Key Word

271

Preservation

The Davidic Line

If My People

1 Chronicles		2 Chronicles	
God's Sovereignty 1-9	David's Service 10-29	Solomon 1-9	Sons 10-36
Genealogy	History		
Prepared	United	Divided	
4143-1011	1011-931	931-538	

7

• ROYALTY

• ca. 1000 B.C.

• S - D - S

DC

• 2 Sam 7:4-16

• 1 Chron 17:3-15

• ARC

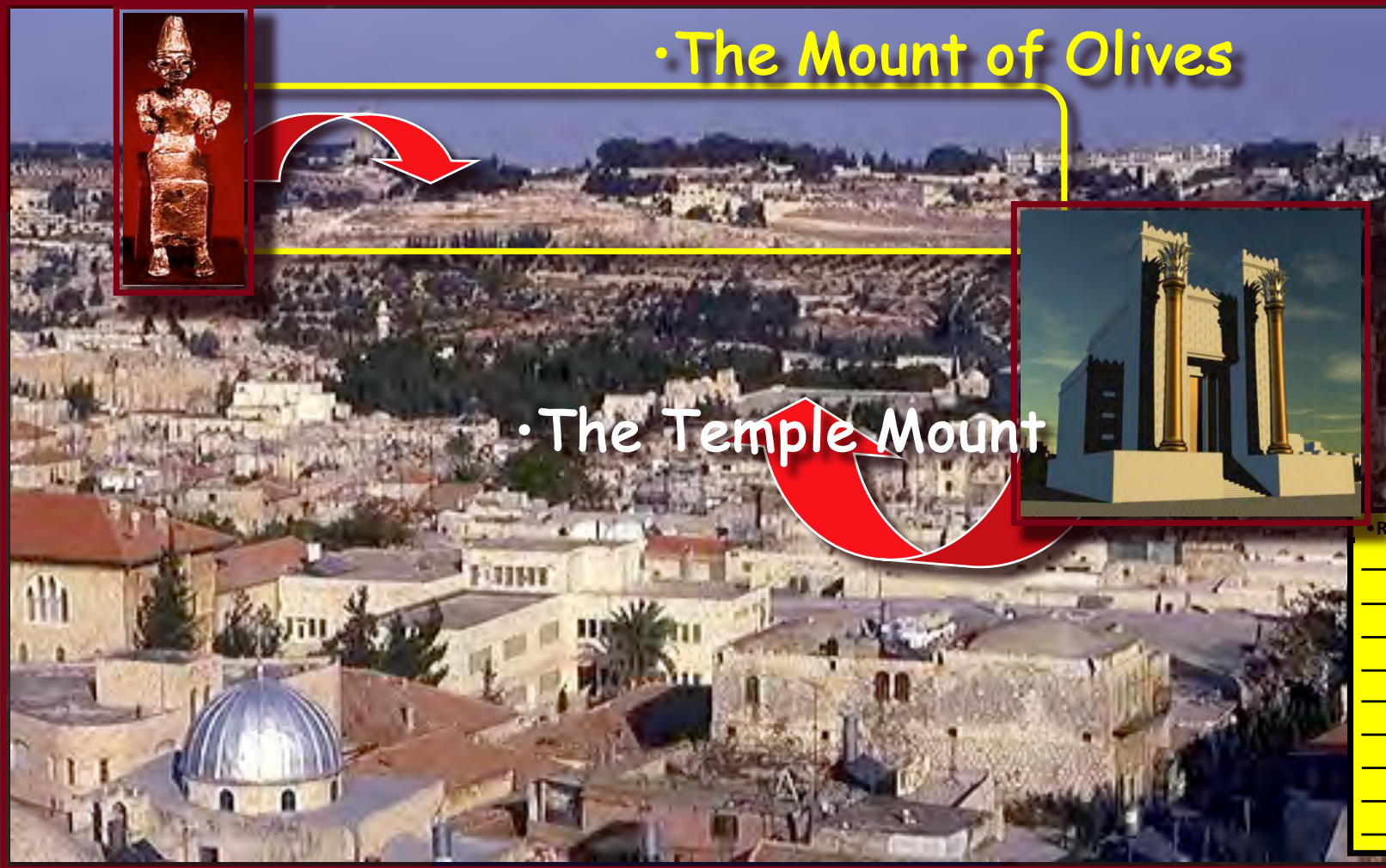


• ROYALTY

• S - D - S

SOLOMON: REALLY BIG IDEAS!
BIG ISSUE: BILLS COMING DUE.

• Handbook pg. 32-37



•The Mount of Olives

•The Temple Mount

6
3-15

•ROYALTY
•S - D - S

IDOL WORSHIP!

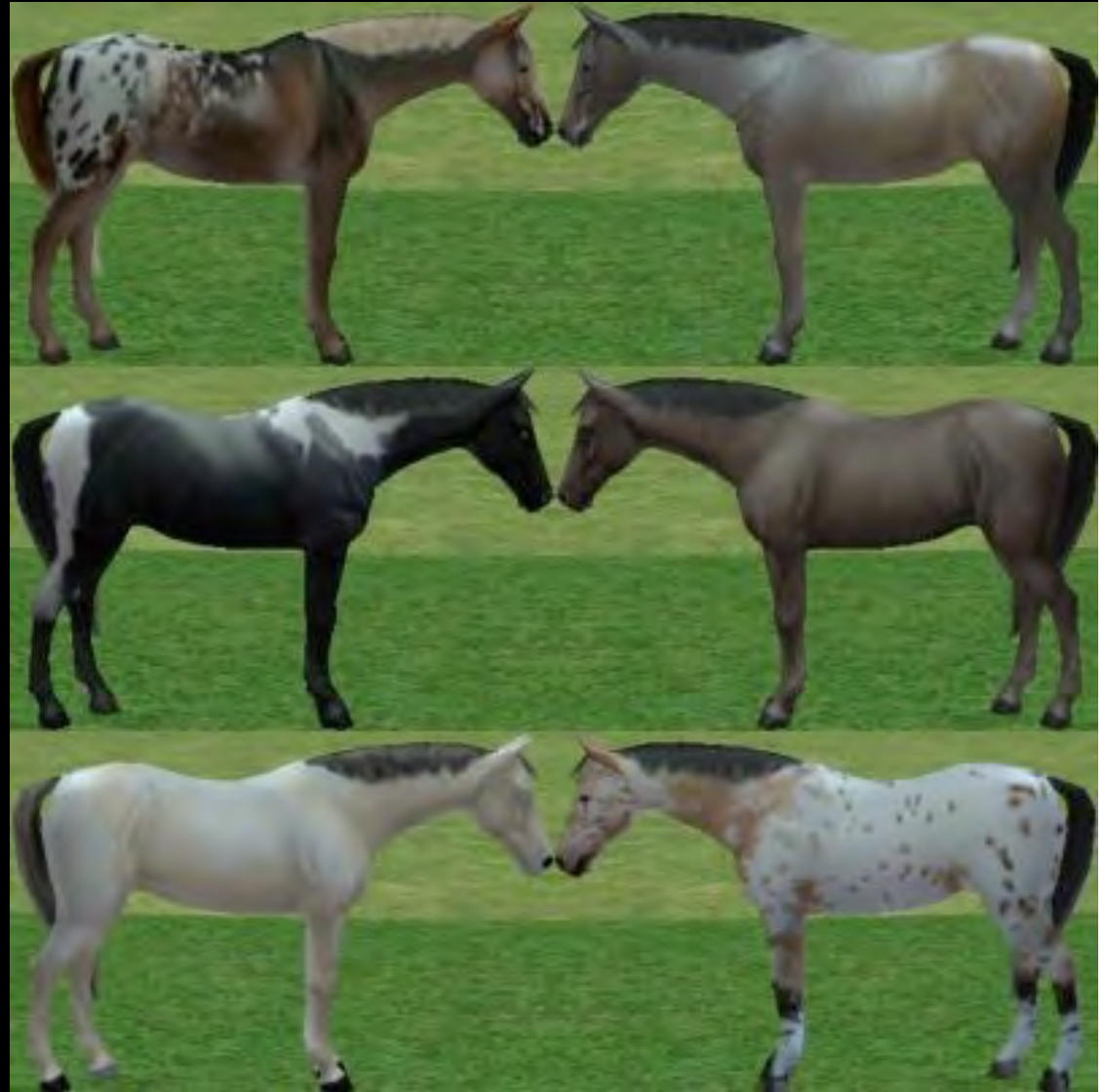
Warnings for Kings (1400 BC)

**"You are about to enter the land the LORD your God is giving you. When you take it over and settle there, you may think, 'We should select a king to rule over us like the other nations around us.' ¹⁵ If this happens, be sure to select as king the man the LORD your God chooses. You must appoint a fellow Israelite; he may not be a foreigner"
(Deut. 17:14-15 NLT).**

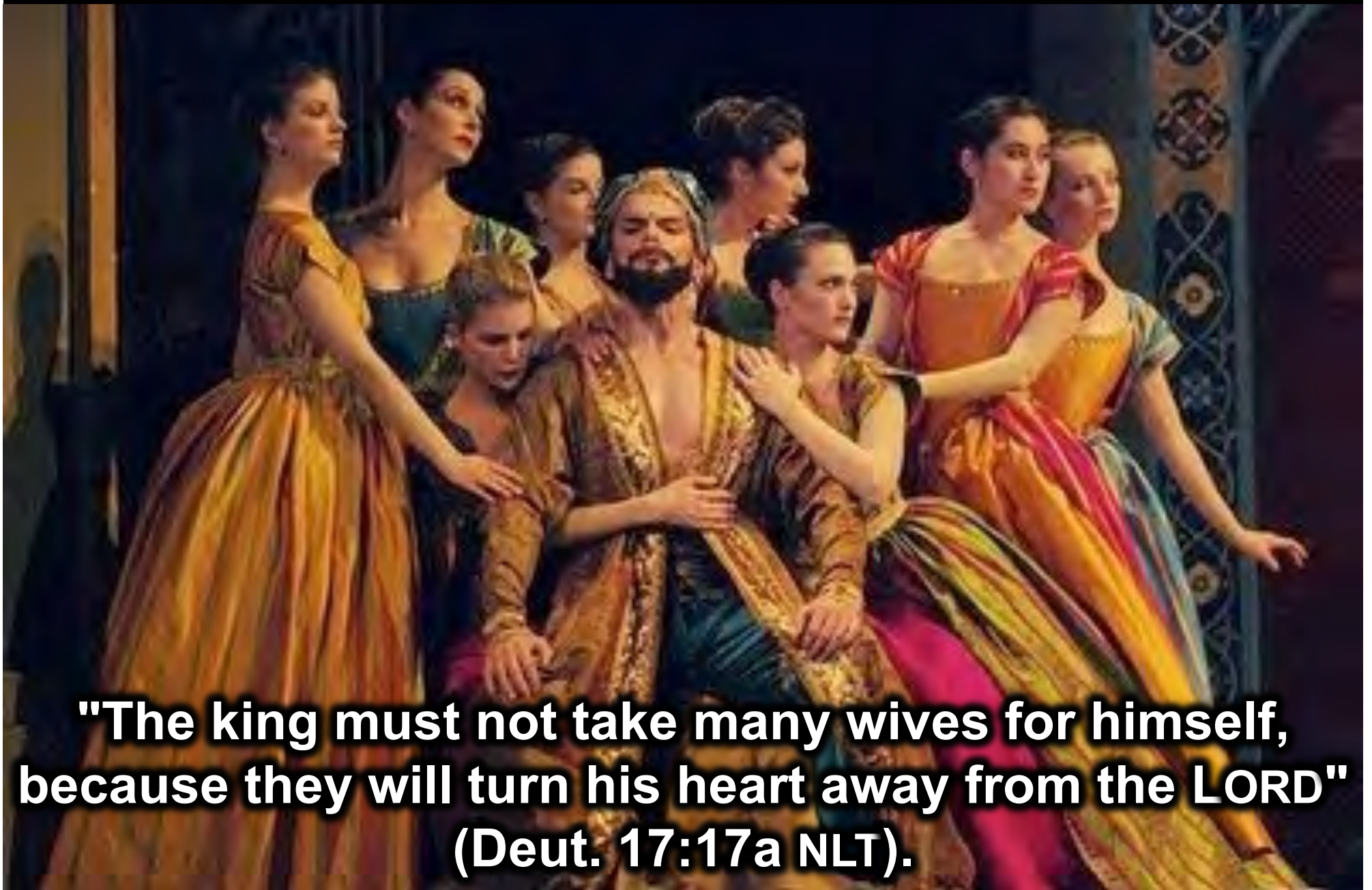


Warnings for Kings (1400 BC)

"The king must not build up a large stable of horses for himself or send his people to Egypt to buy horses, for the LORD has told you, 'You must never return to Egypt'" (Deut. 17:16 NLT).



Warnings for Kings (1400 BC)



**"The king must not take many wives for himself,
because they will turn his heart away from the LORD"
(Deut. 17:17a NLT).**

2 Chronicles 11

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)



2 Chronicles 12

“On the day you stood aloof while strangers carried off his wealth and foreigners entered his gates and cast lots for Jerusalem, you were like one of them” (Obadiah 11 NIV).



Shishak



"But when Rehoboam was firmly established and strong, he abandoned the Law of the LORD, and all Israel followed him in this sin. ² Because they were unfaithful to the LORD, **King Shishak of Egypt came up and attacked Jerusalem in the fifth year of King Rehoboam's reign.** ³ He came with 1,200 chariots, 60,000 horses, and a countless army of foot soldiers, including Libyans, Sukkites, and Ethiopians" (2 Chron 12:1-3 NLT).



**Egyptian
Warrior**

"Shishak conquered Judah's fortified towns and then advanced to attack Jerusalem. ⁵ The prophet Shemaiah then met with Rehoboam and Judah's leaders, who had all fled to Jerusalem because of Shishak. Shemaiah told them, 'This is what the LORD says: You have abandoned me, so I am abandoning you to Shishak.' ⁶ Then the leaders of Israel and the king humbled themselves and said, 'The LORD is right in doing this to us!'" (2 Chron 12:4-6 NLT).



**Egyptian
Warrior**

"When the LORD saw their change of heart, he gave this message to Shemaiah: 'Since the people have humbled themselves, I will not completely destroy them and will soon give them some relief. I will not use Shishak to pour out my anger on Jerusalem.

⁸ But they will become his subjects, so they will know the difference between serving me and serving earthly rulers'"
(2 Chron 12:7-8 NLT).



**Egyptian
Warrior**

**"So King Shishak of Egypt came up
and attacked Jerusalem. He
ransacked the treasuries of the
LORD's Temple and the royal
palace; he stole everything,
including all the gold shields
Solomon had made"
(2 Chron 12:9 NLT).**



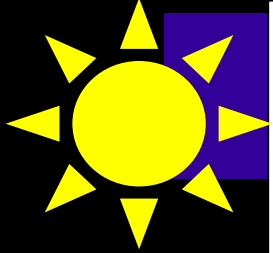
**Egyptian
Warrior**

The kings fell into four basic types.



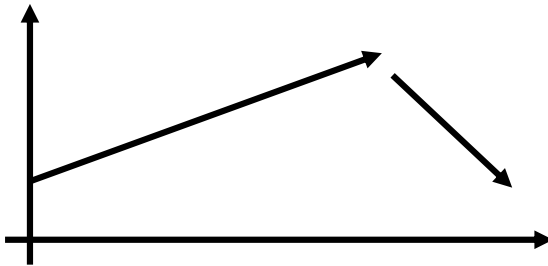
Patterns of Kingly Rule

279



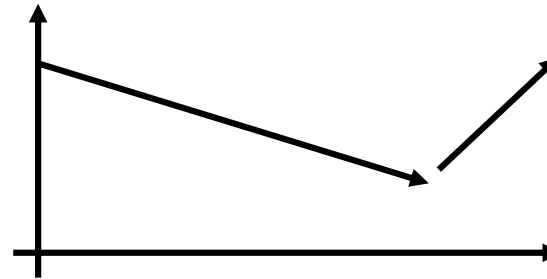
Good with a Bad End (8)

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)



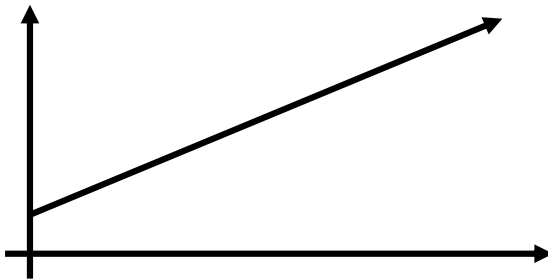
Bad with a Good End (3)

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



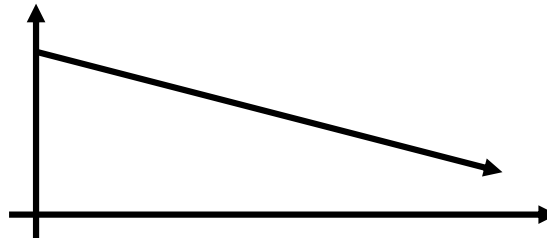
Good to Better (2)

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)

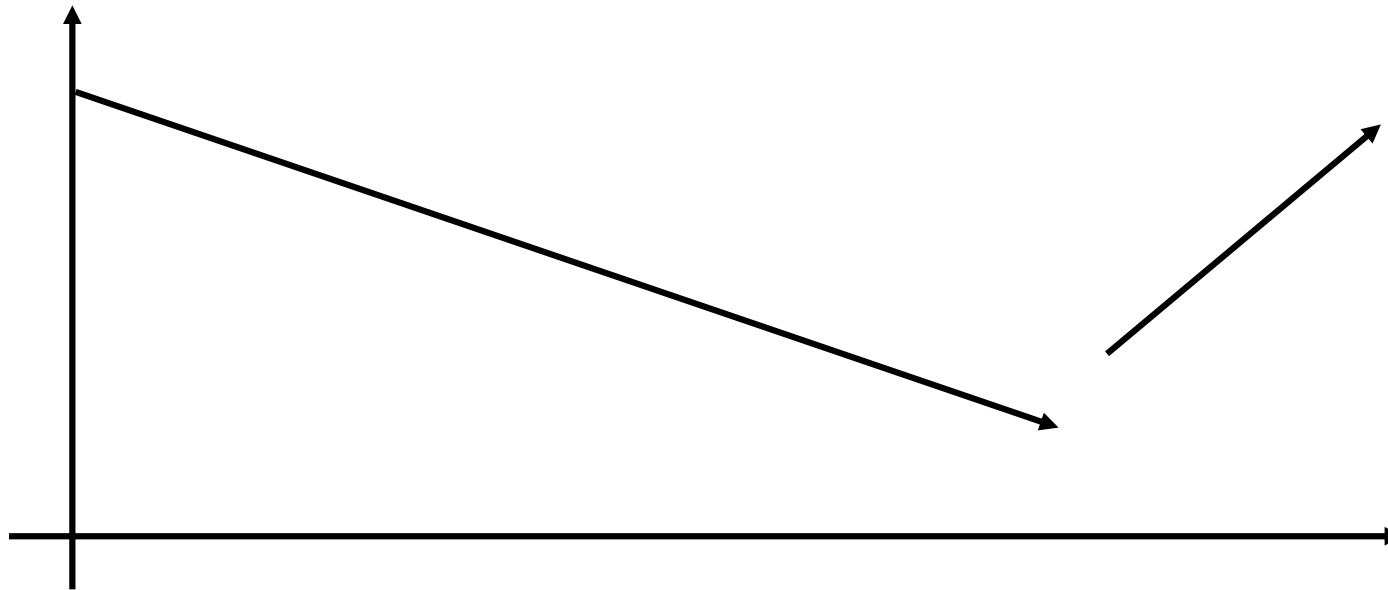


Patterns of Kingly Rule

279

Bad with a Good End (3)

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



Rehoboam 11–12

Abijah 13

Asa 14–16 **

Jehoshaphat 17–20 **

Jehoram 21

Ahaziah 22

Athaliah 23

Joash 24**

**Kings of Judah
in 2 Chronicles
11–24**

Amaziah 25 *

Uzziah 26 *

Jotham 27 *

Ahaz 28

Hezekiah 29-32 **

Manasseh 33

Josiah 34-35 **

**Kings of Judah
in 2 Chronicles
25–35**

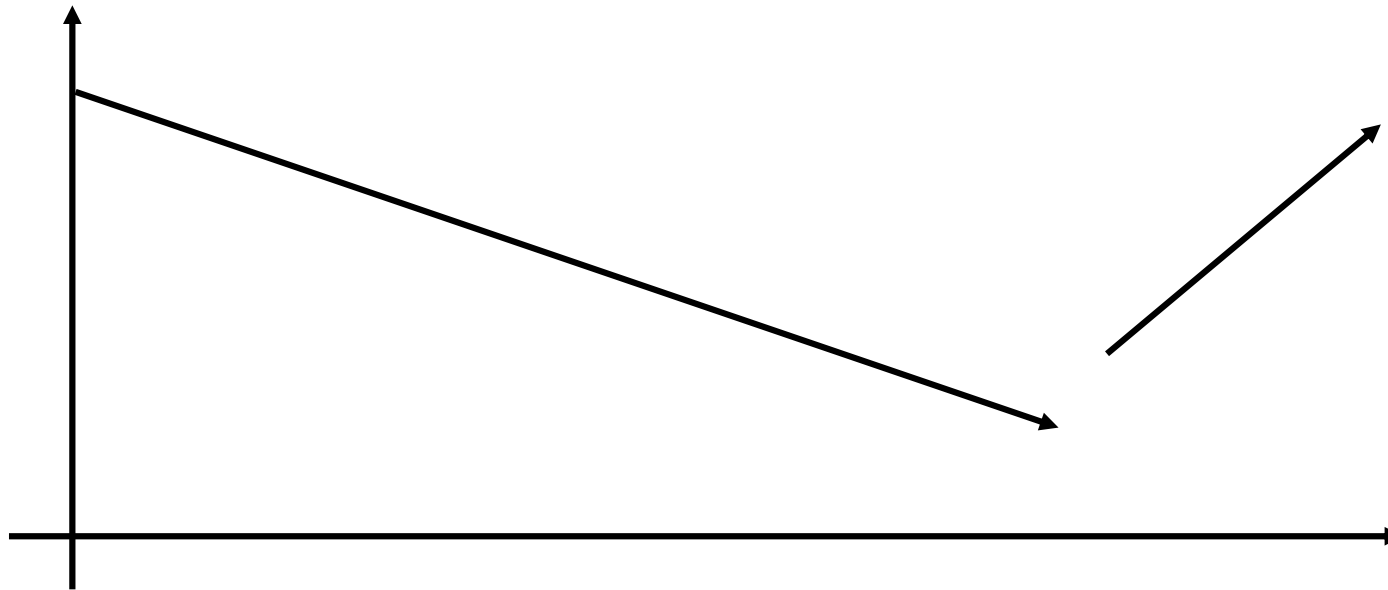
2 Chronicles 13

Patterns of Kingly Rule

279

Bad with a Good End (3)

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

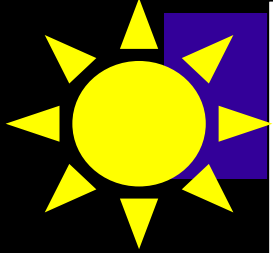


Chronicles vs. Samuel/Kings

267a

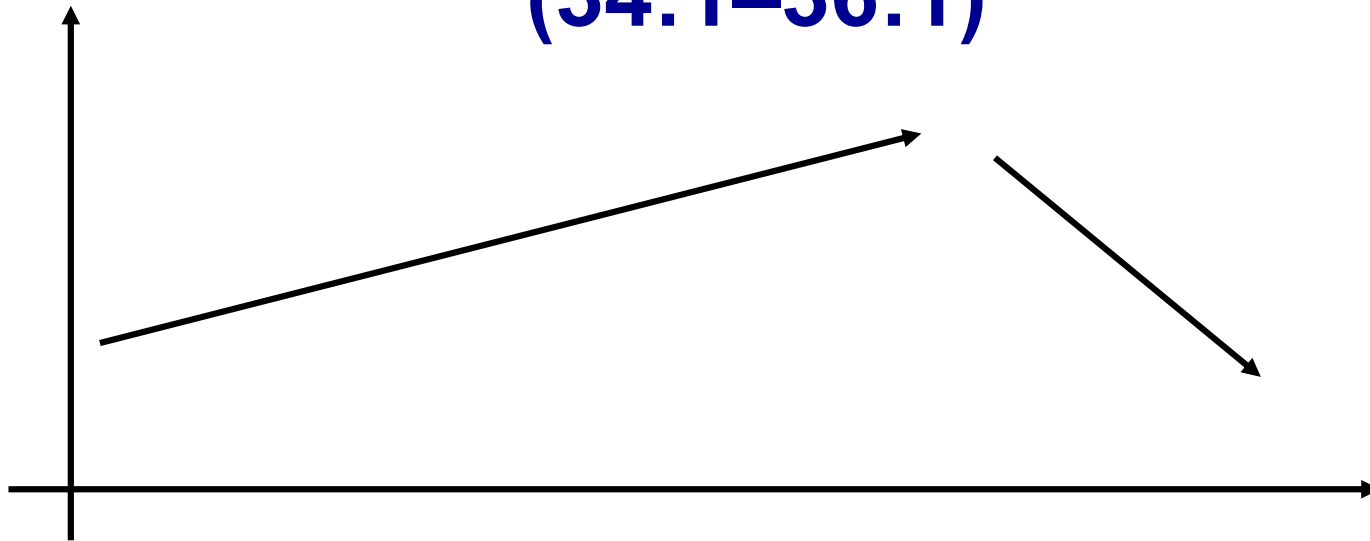
The execution of the Saulites (1 Sam. 21:1-14)	Abijam of Judah defeats Jeroboam of Israel by honoring temple (2 Chron. 13:3-21)
Adonijah's rebellion against his father David (1 Kings 1)	Revivals under 6 kings of Judah, all "sons" of David
David's charge to Solomon to avenge his opposers (1 Kings 2:1-9)	David's charge to Solomon to build the temple (1 Chron. 22:2-19)
Negative information on the kings of Israel (e.g., 1 Kings 13:1-14:20 on Jeroboam; 1 Kings 15:25-21:29 on others)	Positive details about kings of Judah: Asa (1 Chron. 14:6-15:15), Jehoshaphat (2 Chron. 17:1- 19), Hezekiah (2 Chron. 32:27-30), etc.
Stories of Elijah (1 Kings 15:25-21:29) and Elisha (2 Kings 2:1-8:15; 13:14-25) since they ministered primarily in Israel	God's discipline by plague and enemy invasions upon Joram of Judah for his evil ways (1 Chron. 21:11-20)
Negative events after Judah's fall (2 Kings 25)	Renewal of Passover (2 Chron. 30) & other reforms of worship (2 Chron. 31)
The 2 falls of Israel (2 Kings 17:1-41 & 17:5-6; 18:9-12)	The end of Judah's exile (2 Chron. 36:22-23)

2 Chronicles 14



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)**



Decline of Judah



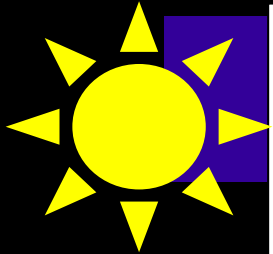
2 Chronicles 15

Revivals in 2 Chronicles

Revival #	1	2	3	4	5	6
Chapters	15	20	23–24	25	29–31	34–35
Kings	Asa	Jehoshaphat	Joash (via Jehoiada)	Amaziah	Hezekiah	Josiah
Actions						
Results						

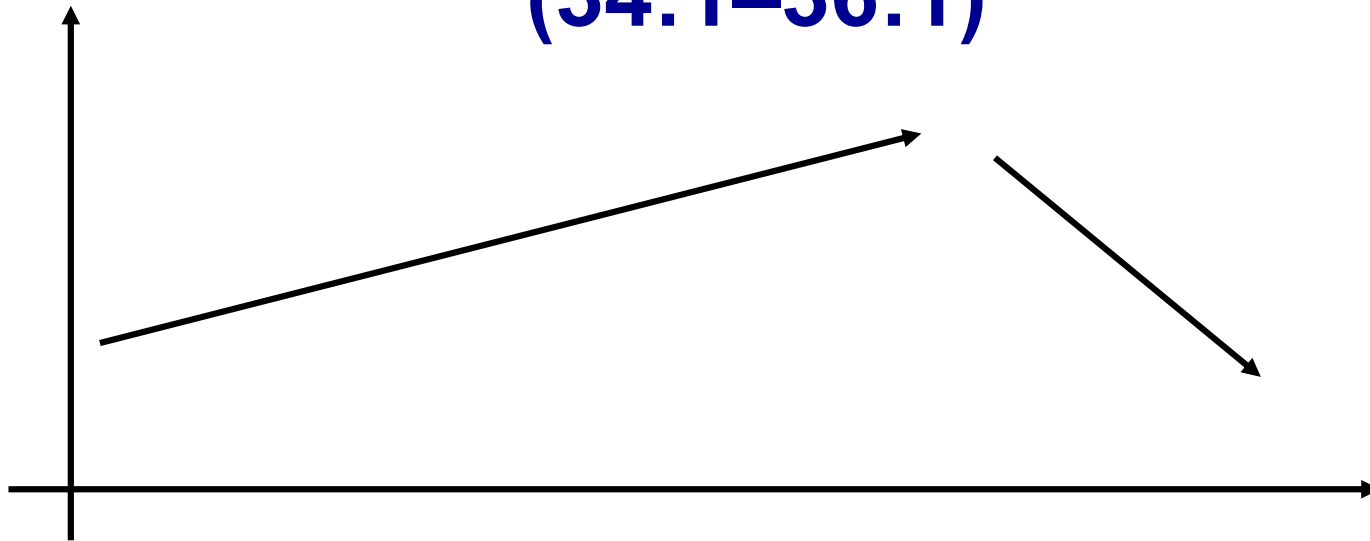
2 Chronicles 16

2 Chronicles 17



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)



Chronicles vs. Samuel/Kings

267a

The execution of the Saulites (1 Sam. 21:1-14)	Abijam of Judah defeats Jeroboam of Israel by honoring temple (2 Chron. 13:3-21)
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7

•A R C

• ROYALTY •ca. 1000 B.C.

•S - D - S

•<<<< SPLIT >>>>

• NORTH SOUTH

• ISRAEL JU DAH

•10

2

THE PROPHETS

•DC

•2 Sam 7: 4-16

•1 Chron 17:3-15

•ROYALTY	
•S - D - S	
• ... SPLIT ...	
•North	South
•Israel	•
•10	Judah 2
•THE PROPHETS	

7

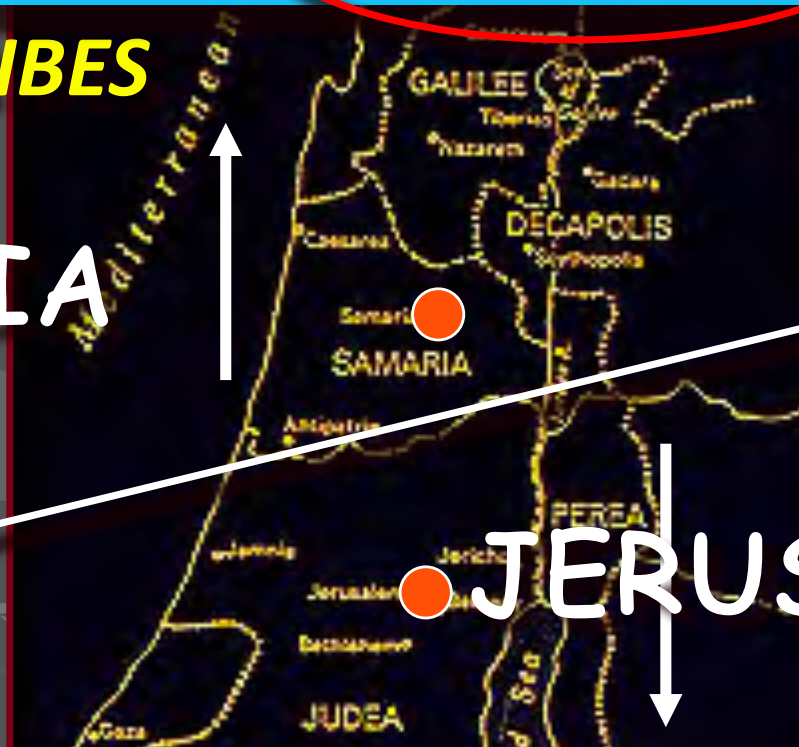
THE NORTHERN KINGDOM:

ISRAEL

10 TRIBES

SAMARIA

2 TRIBES



JERUSALEM

ROYALTY	
S - D - S	
... SPLIT ...	
North	South
Israel	Judah
10	2

THE SOUTHERN KINGDOM:

JUDAH

2 Chronicles 18

Whose Will?

2 Chronicles 18



Dr. Rick Griffith, Crossroads International Church Singapore
cicfamily.com & BibleStudyDownloads.org

1991: Move to Singapore



- Rick, 33
- Susan, 30 something
- Kurt, 4
- Stephen, 1



My Three Sons (1995)



My Three Sons (2015)

2016

***The Griffiths
9 Jan 2016***



**John
(23)**

**Rick &
Susan**

**Kurt &
Cara (29)**

**Stephen &
Katie (26)**

SINGAPORE BIBLE COLLEGE

9



Singapore's Strategic Location

10/40 Window

- Poorest Area
- 97% of Unreached



What's God's will for you?



Job Ministry Marriage ?



God's Will?

How can you do **God's** will
rather than your own?



Two Kings



**Three Principles to
Know God's Will**

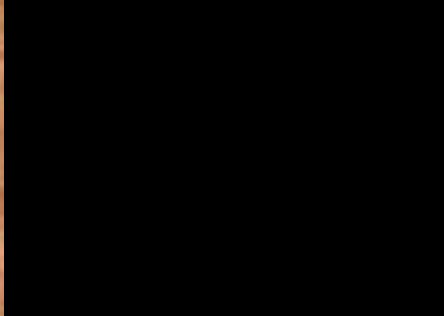
**I. Don't say
you want
God's will
when you've
already
made up
your mind
(2 Chron.
18:1-4)**



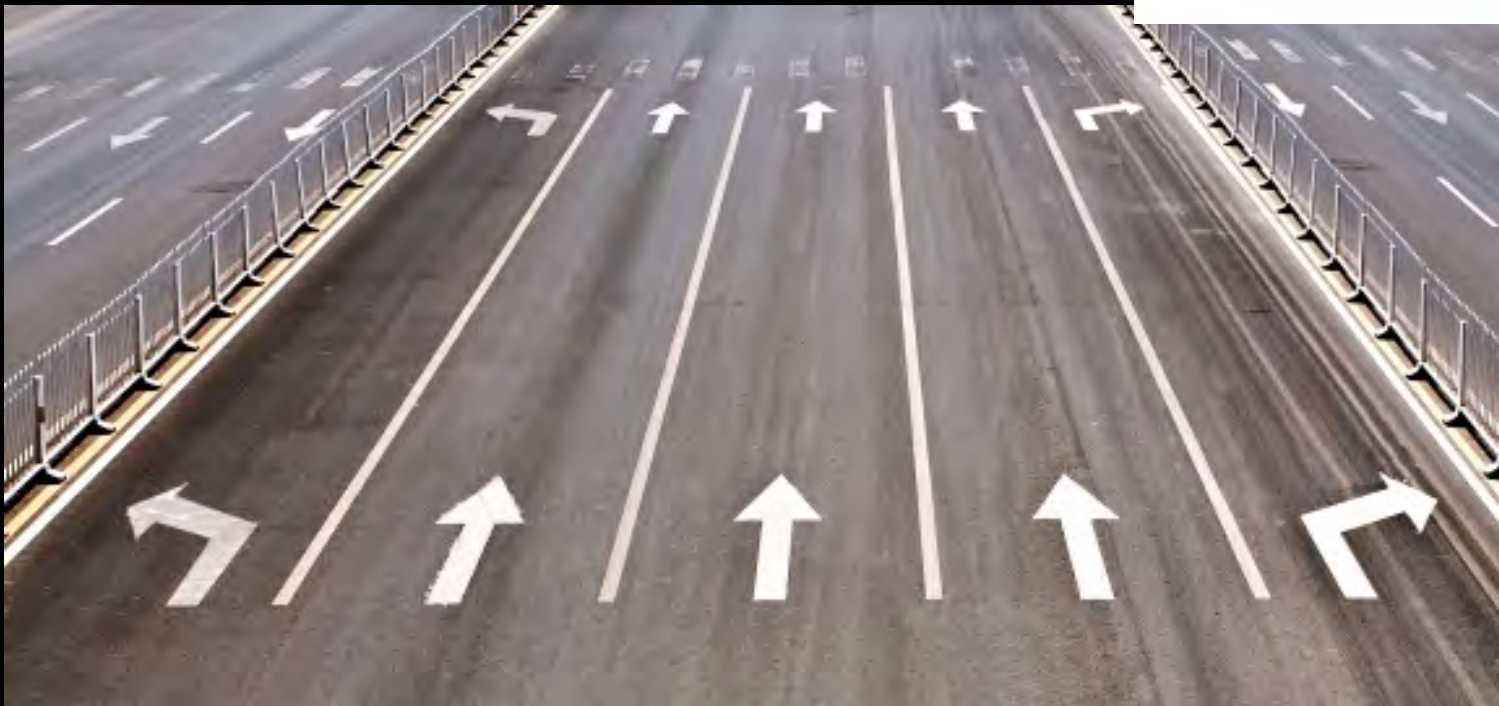
The Aramean Threat

2 Chronicles 18:1-4

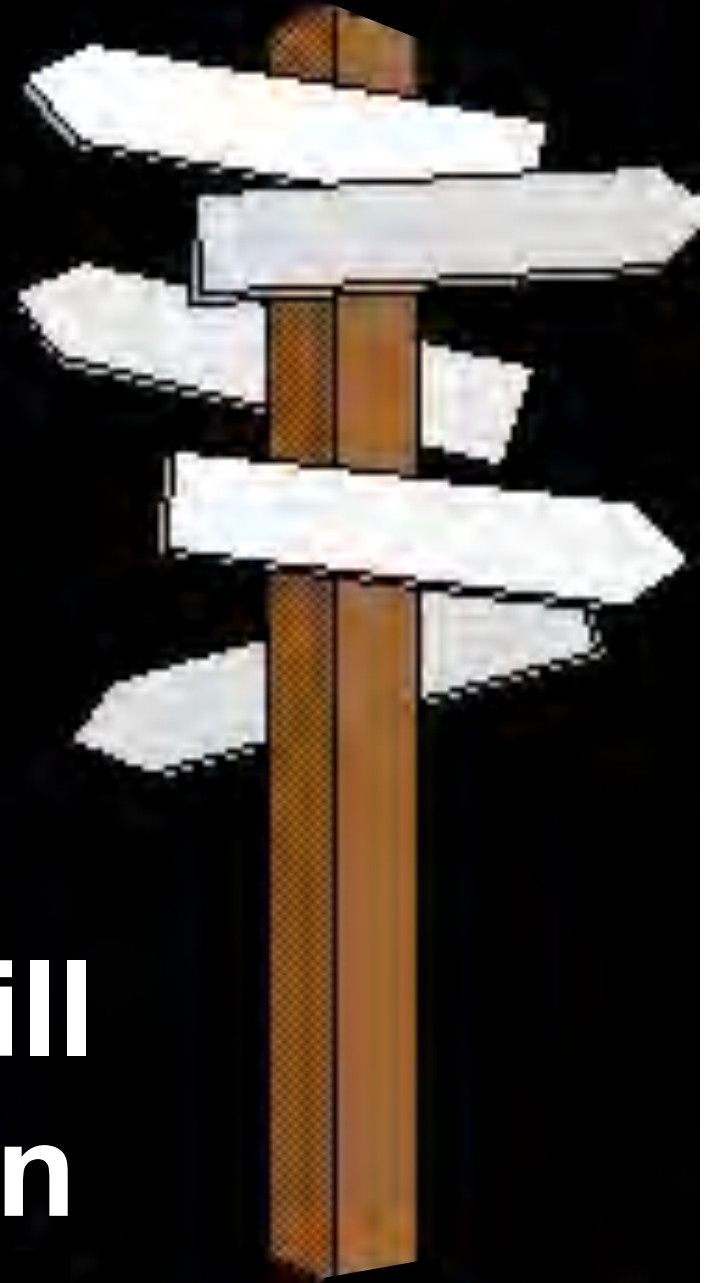




**Are you asking for
God's will but
your decision is
already made?**



**"Oh, Lord,
use me as You will
—especially as an
advisor!"**

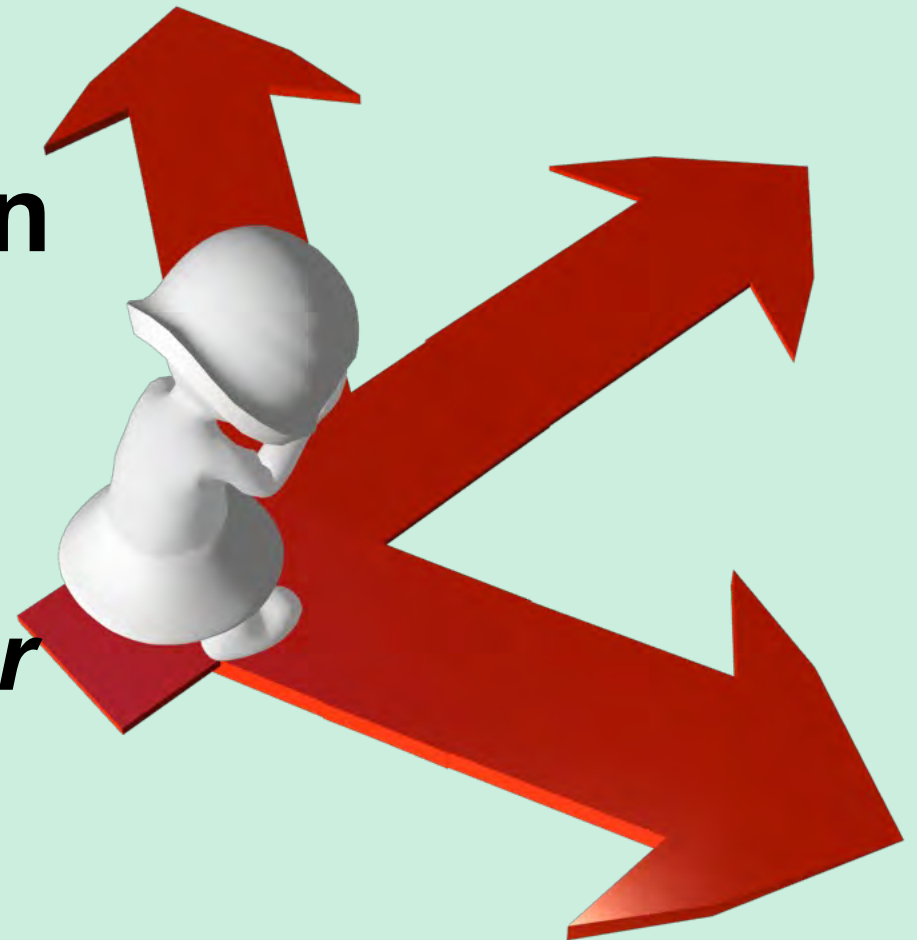
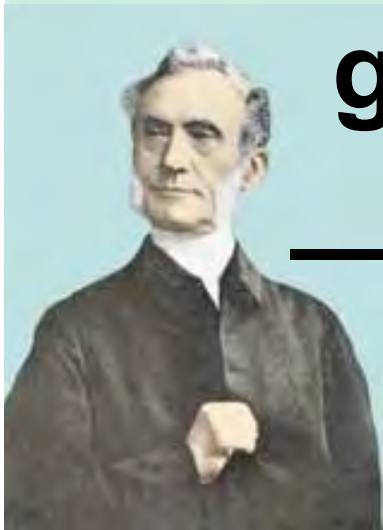


God's Will?



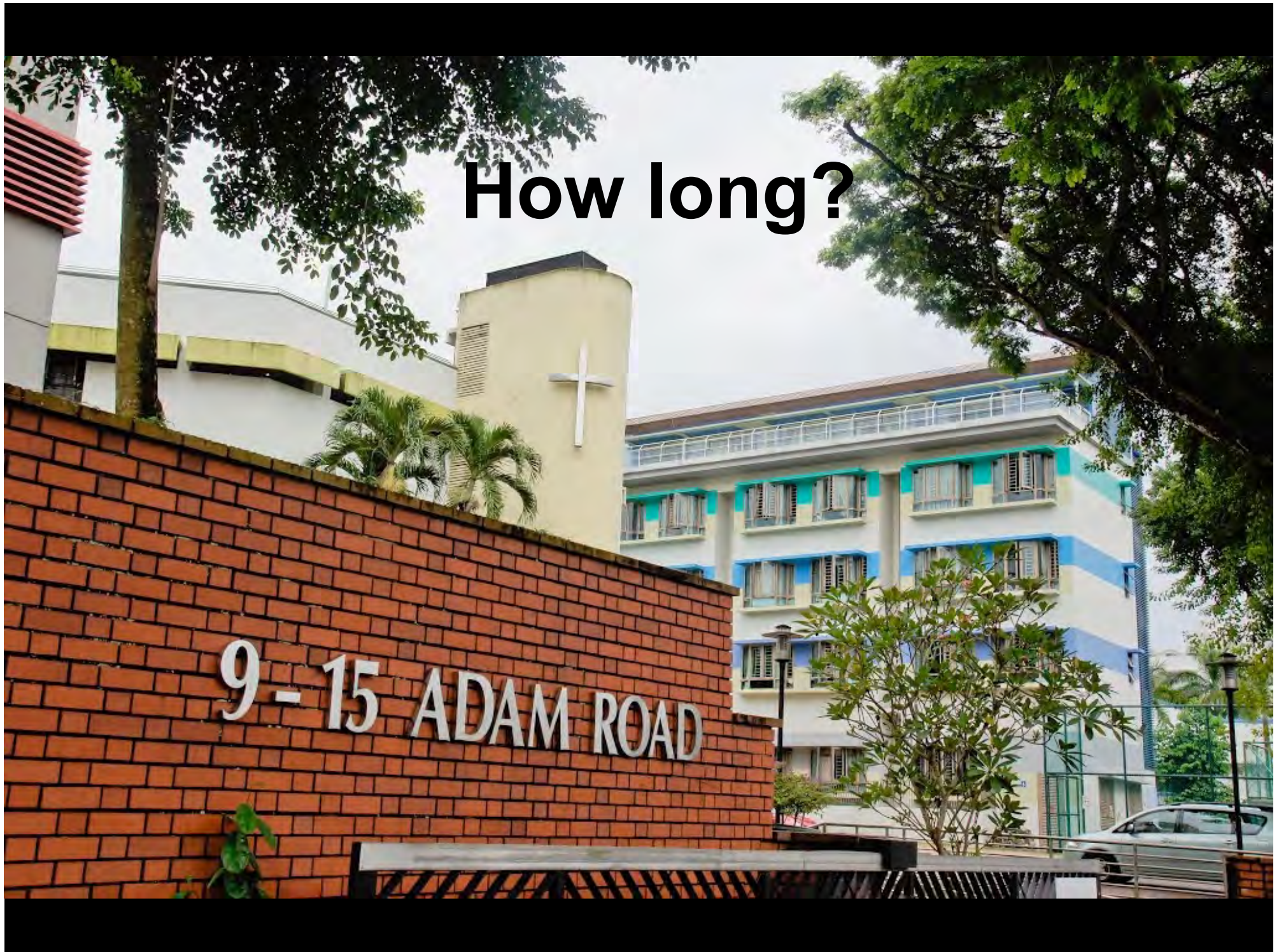
**"I seek at the
beginning to get
my heart into
such a state that
it has
no will of its own
in regard to a
given matter"**

**—George Mueller
(1805-1898)**



How long?

9-15 ADAM ROAD





A close-up, black and white photograph of a US quarter coin. The image focuses on the lower right portion of the coin, showing the profile of George Washington's face. The words "IN GOD WE TRUST" are embossed in a serif font below the profile. The coin's surface has a fine, textured pattern.

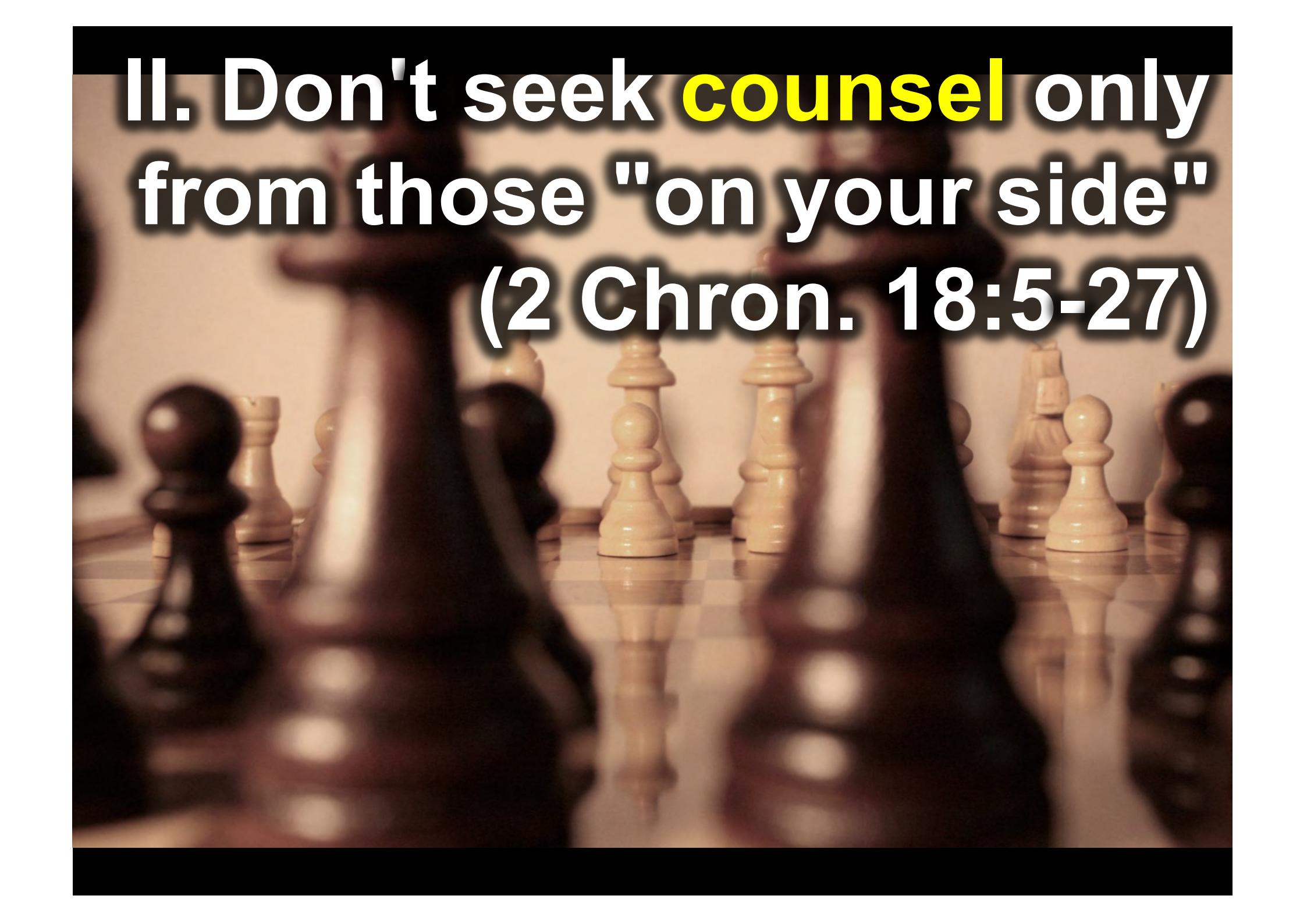
IN GOD WE
TRUST

**I. Don't say
you want
God's will
when you've
already
made up
your mind
(2 Chron.
18:1-4)**



**But
should
you get
counsel
from
others?**





II. Don't seek **counsel only
from those "on your side"
(2 Chron. 18:5-27)**

2 Chron. 18:5-27



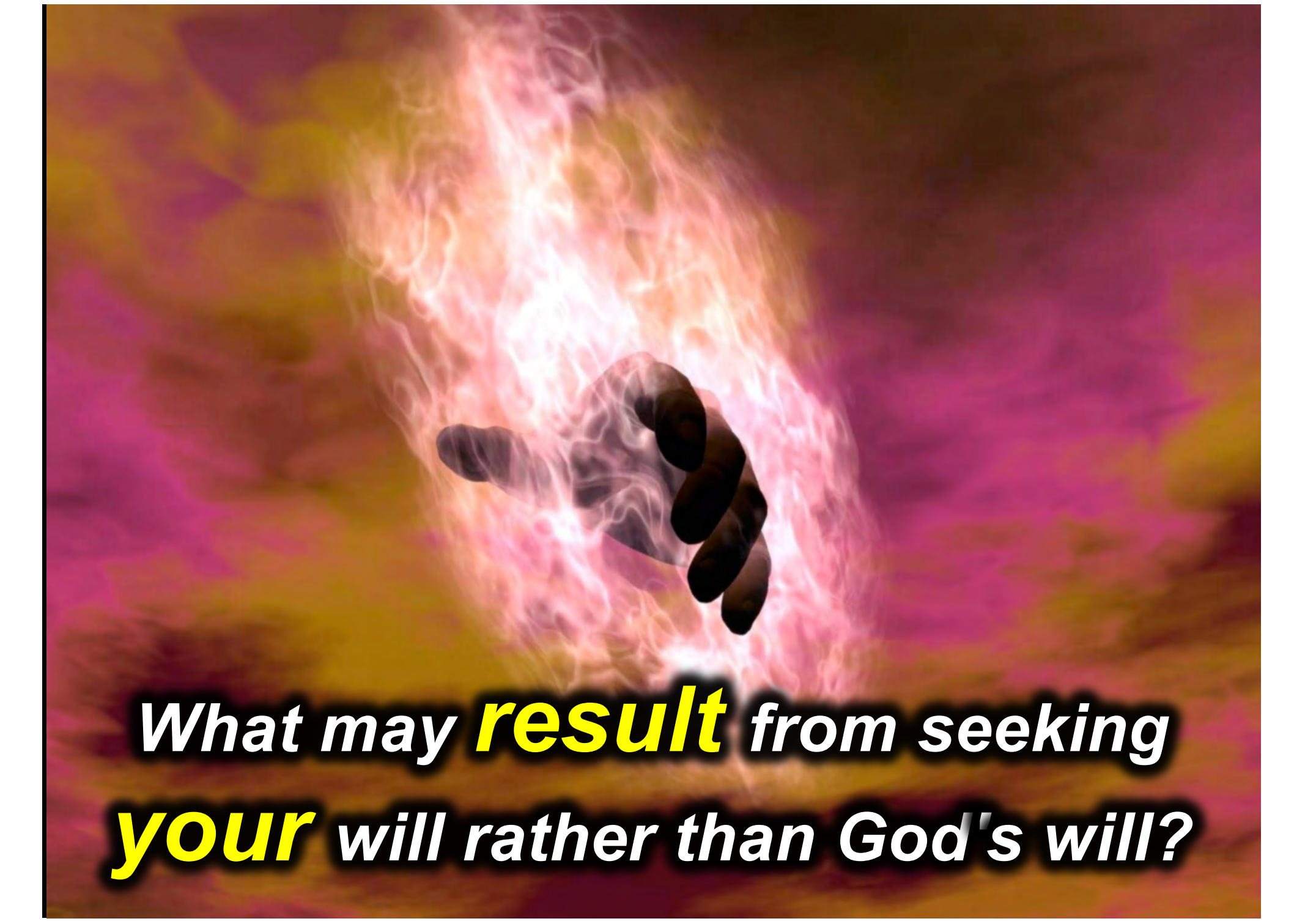
***Are you seeking godly advice in
your pursuit of God's will?***





**III. Ignoring God's clear
will is **disastrous**
(2 Chron. 18:28-34)**

2 Chron. 18:28-34

A hand is shown reaching out from a bright, fiery, and ethereal background. The hand is dark and appears to be emerging from a swirling mass of orange, yellow, and pink light. The background is a mix of these colors, creating a sense of intense energy and divine presence.

*What may **result** from seeking
your will rather than God's will?*

A group of seven people, including adults and children, are shown in silhouette, holding hands in a circle. They are standing on a globe that shows continents and oceans. In the background, a vibrant rainbow arches across a soft, hazy sky. The overall scene conveys a sense of global unity and hope.

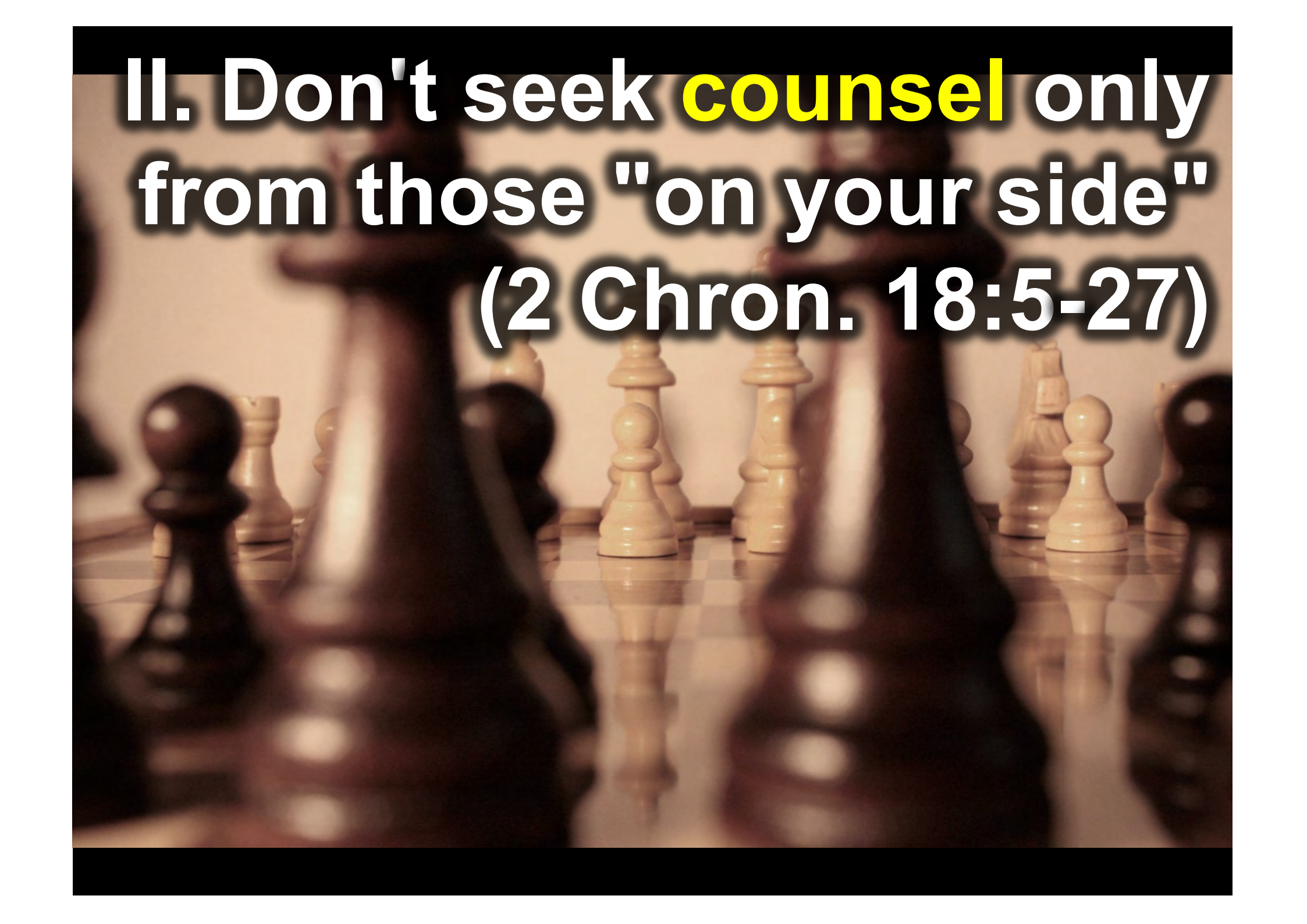
What **results** from seeking
God's will?

How can you do **God's** will
rather than your own?



**I. Don't say
you want
God's will
when you've
already
made up
your mind
(2 Chron.
18:1-4)**





II. Don't seek **counsel only
from those "on your side"
(2 Chron. 18:5-27)**



**III. Ignoring God's clear
will is **disastrous**
(2 Chron. 18:28-34)**

A scenic landscape featuring a calm body of water in the foreground, reflecting the sky and the trees on the opposite shore. The trees are in various shades of green and yellow, suggesting an autumn setting. The sky is filled with large, white and grey clouds, with a hint of blue. The overall mood is serene and contemplative.

—Main Idea—

Seek the Lord **sincerely
because ignoring God's clear
will has serious results**

What's **God's** will for you?





Take time out

**YOU WANT TO KNOW GOD'S
WILL**

**God's Will is in
God's Word**

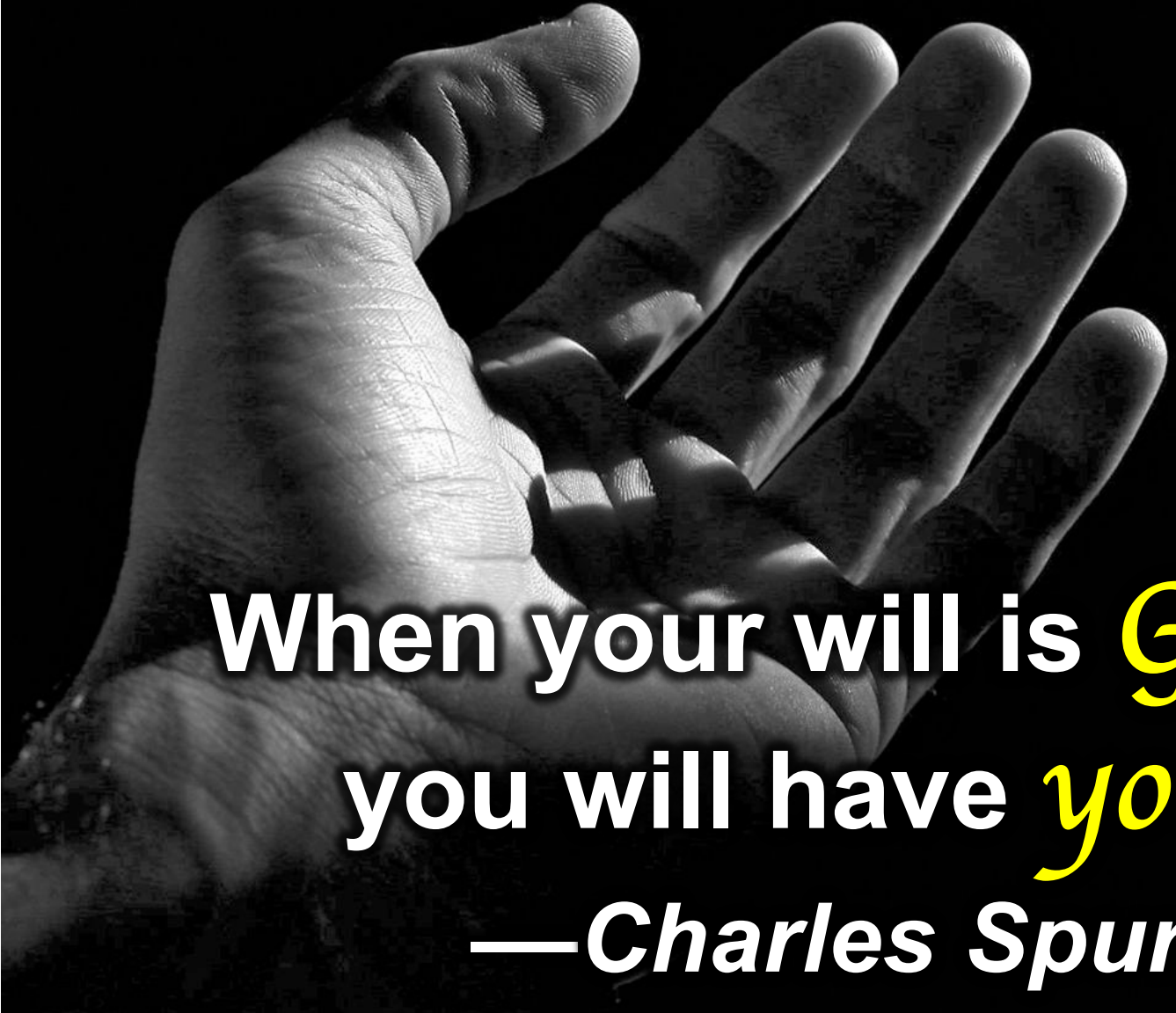
**BUT YOU DON'T READ HIS
WORD**

memegenerator.net

Holy Bible

READ
ME!

Open your hand

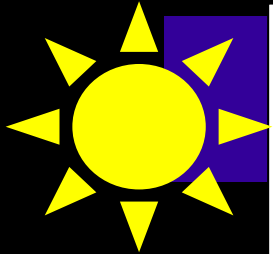


When your will is *God's will*,
you will have *your will*.

—Charles Spurgeon

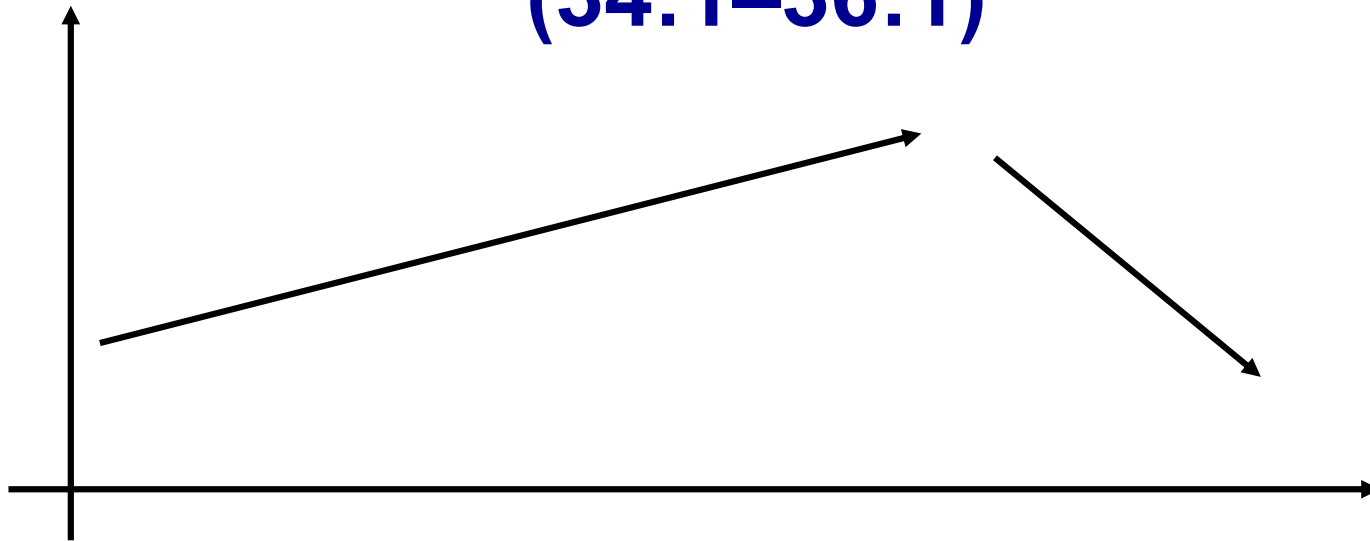
2 Chronicles 19

2 Chronicles 20



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)

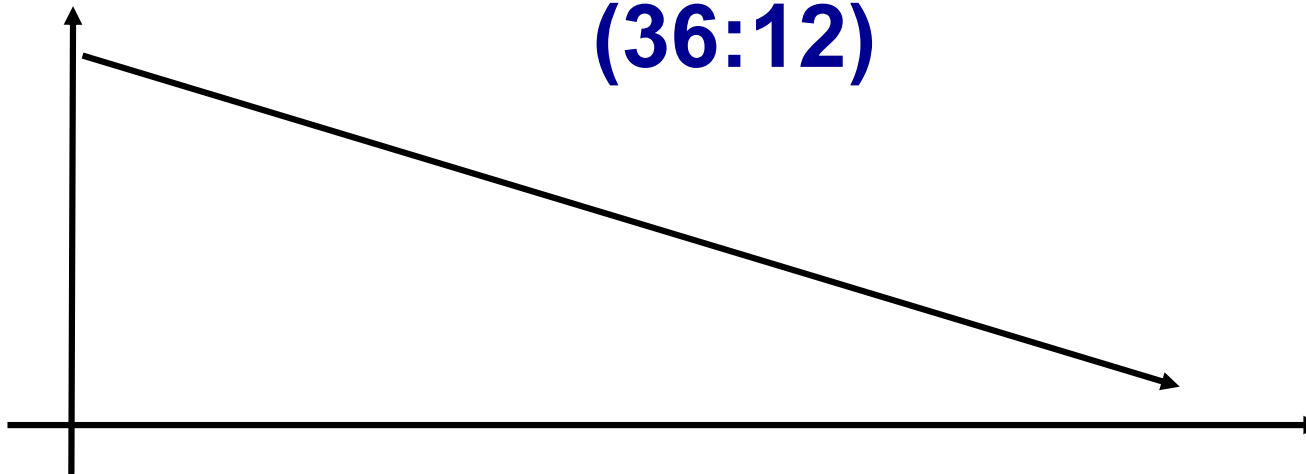


Revivals in 2 Chronicles

Revival #	1	2	3	4	5	6
Chapters	15	20	23–24	25	29–31	34–35
Kings	Asa	Jehoshaphat	Joash (via Jehoiada)	Amaziah	Hezekiah	Josiah
Actions						
Results						

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)



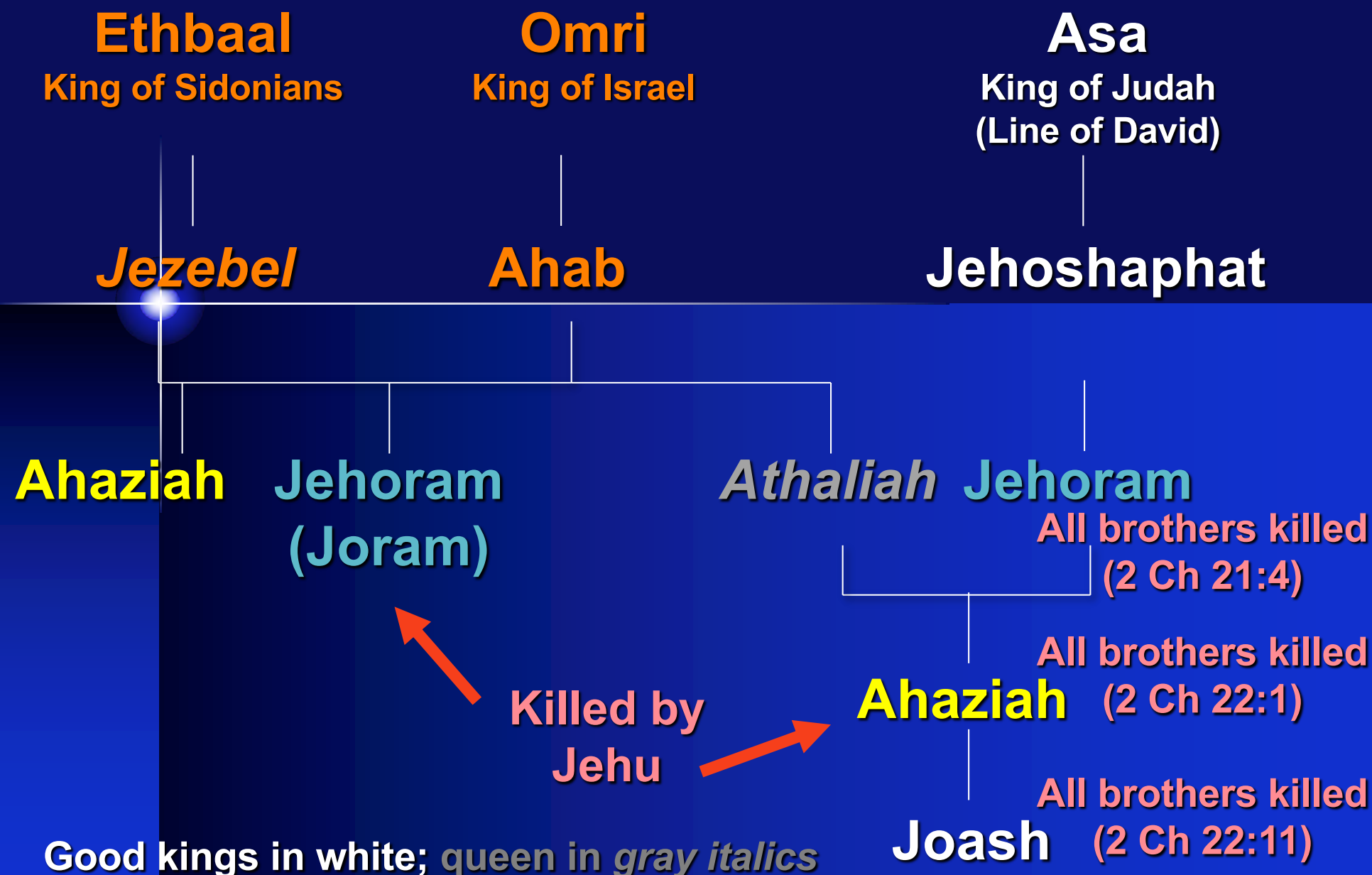
2 Chronicles 21



**God ultimately
defeats those who
worship idols.**

2 Chron. 21–22

Family Wickedness





Faithful By A Thread

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

2 Chronicles 22

Family Righteousness

Aaron
Priest of Israel

1 Kings 11:2; 2 Chron 22:11

Asa
King of Judah
(Line of David)

Jehoshaphat

Athaliah **Jehoram**

Jehoiada — **Jehoshebah**



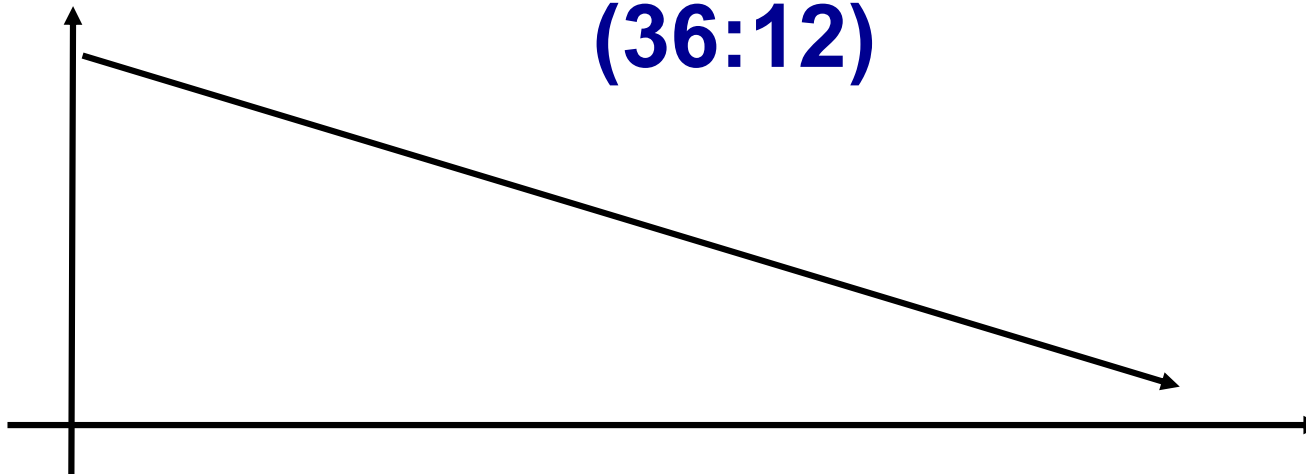
**Unnamed
Nurse**

Joash

Righteous in white; queen in *gray italics*

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)



2 Chronicles 23

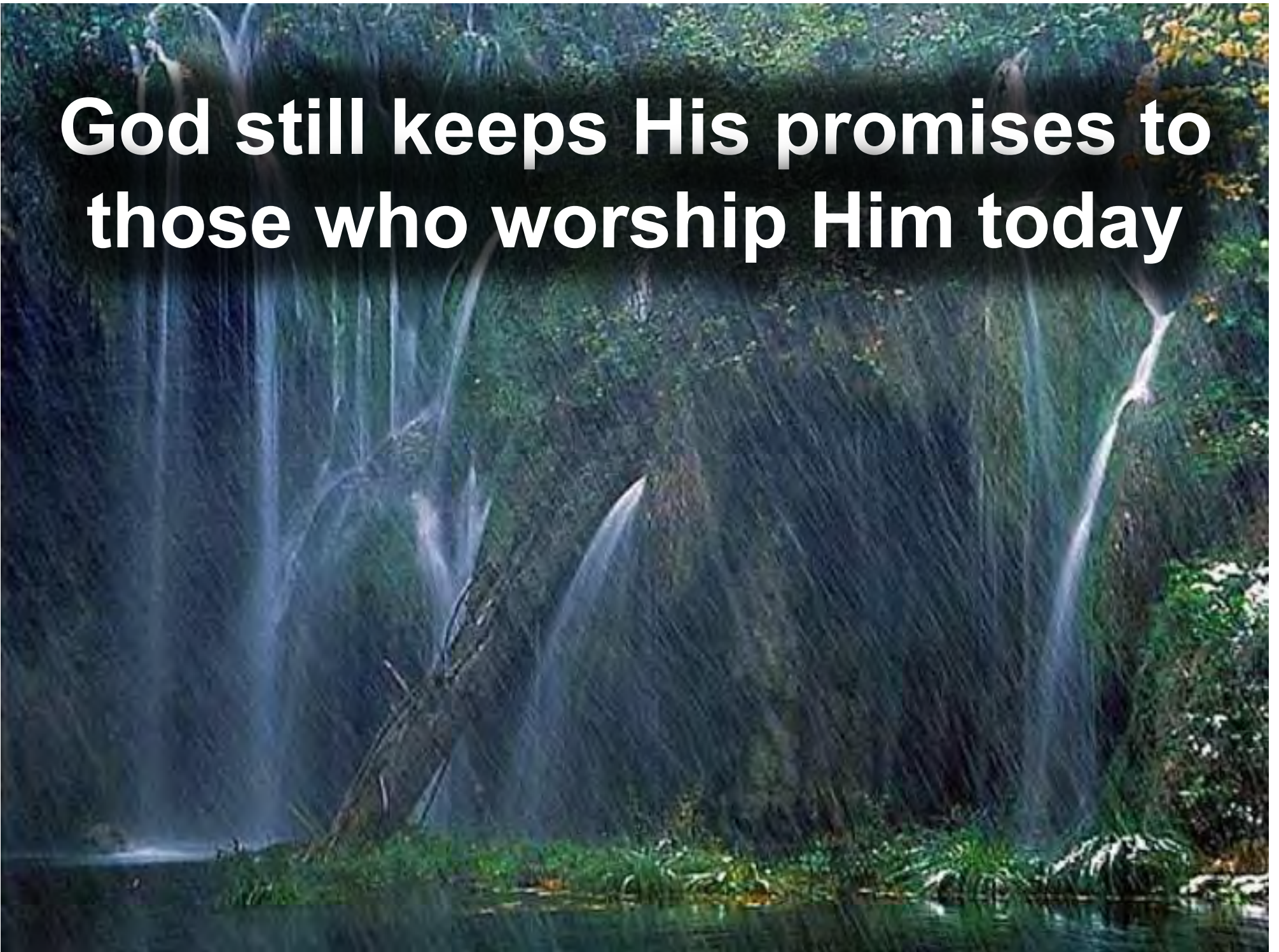


**Jehoiada
Crowns
Joash
(2 Kings
11:12;
2 Chron.
23:11)**



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

**God still keeps His promises to
those who worship Him today**

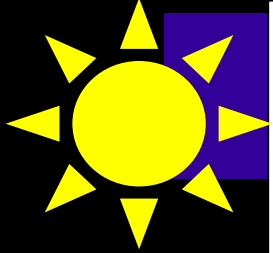




Revivals in 2 Chronicles

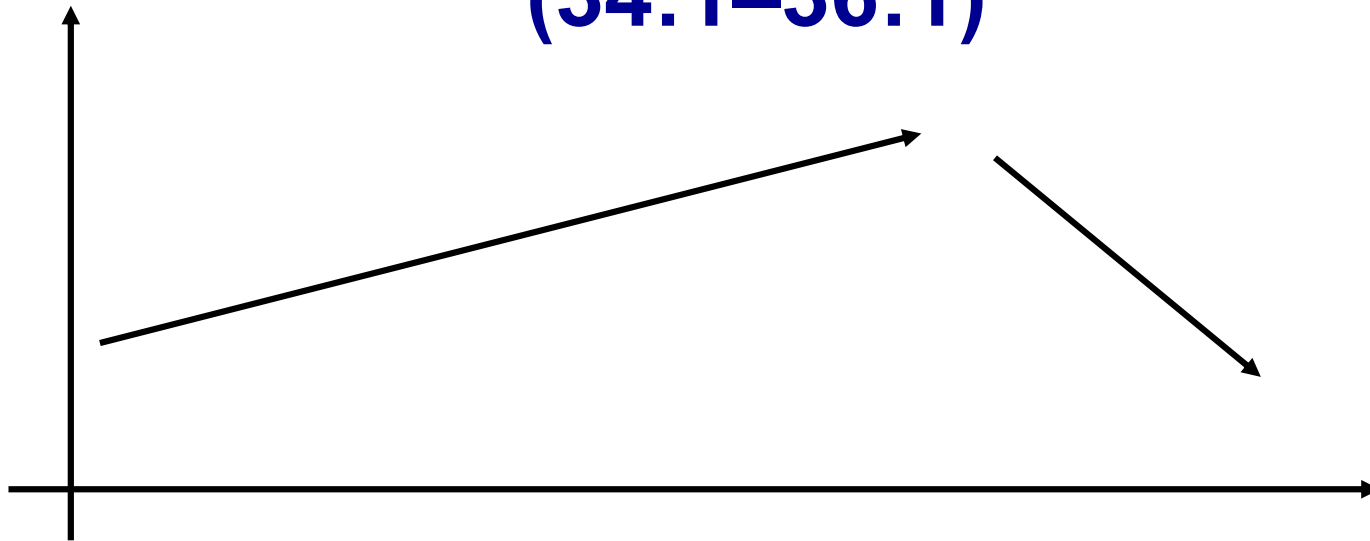
Revival #	1	2	3	4	5	6
Chapters	15	20	23–24	25	29–31	34–35
Kings	Asa	Jehoshaphat	Joash (via Jehoiada)	Amaziah	Hezekiah	Josiah
Actions						
Results						

2 Chronicles 24



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)



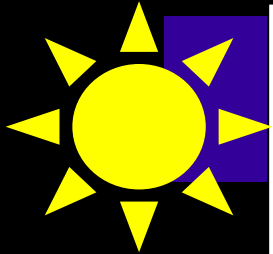
Joash of Judah

- 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



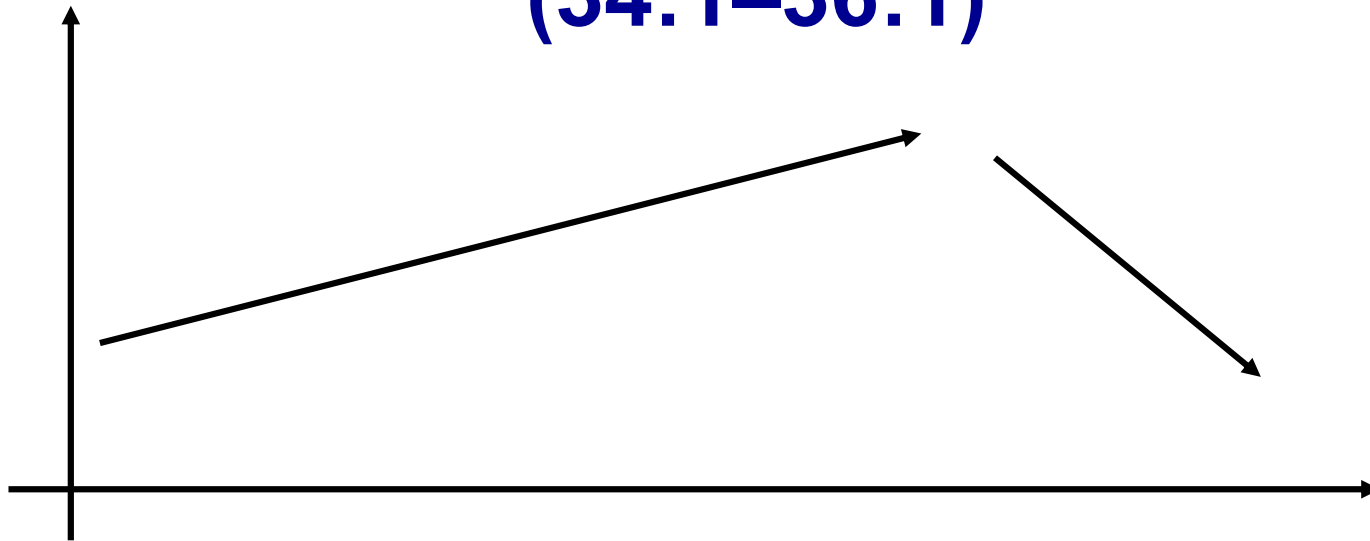
2 Kings 12; 2 Chron 24:22

2 Chronicles 25



Good with a Bad End (8)

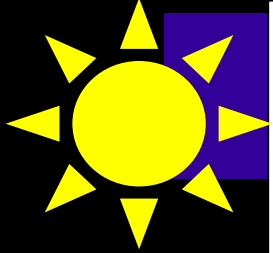
Solomon* (1:1), Asa (14:2),
Jehoshaphat (17:3; 20:37), Joash
(24:22), **Amaziah (25:19, 27)**, Uzziah
(26:16), Hezekiah (32:25), Josiah
(34:1–36:1)



Revivals in 2 Chronicles

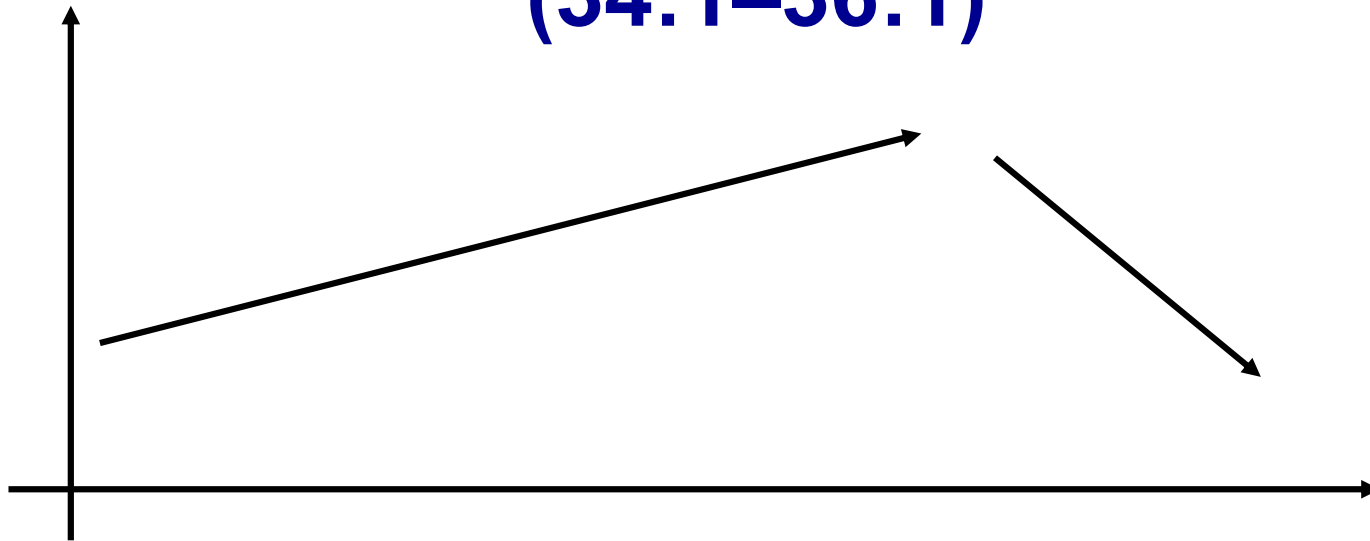
Revival #	1	2	3	4	5	6
Chapters	15	20	23–24	25	29–31	34–35
Kings	Asa	Jehoshaphat	Joash (via Jehoiada)	Amaziah	Hezekiah	Josiah
Actions						
Results						

2 Chronicles 26



Good with a Bad End (8)

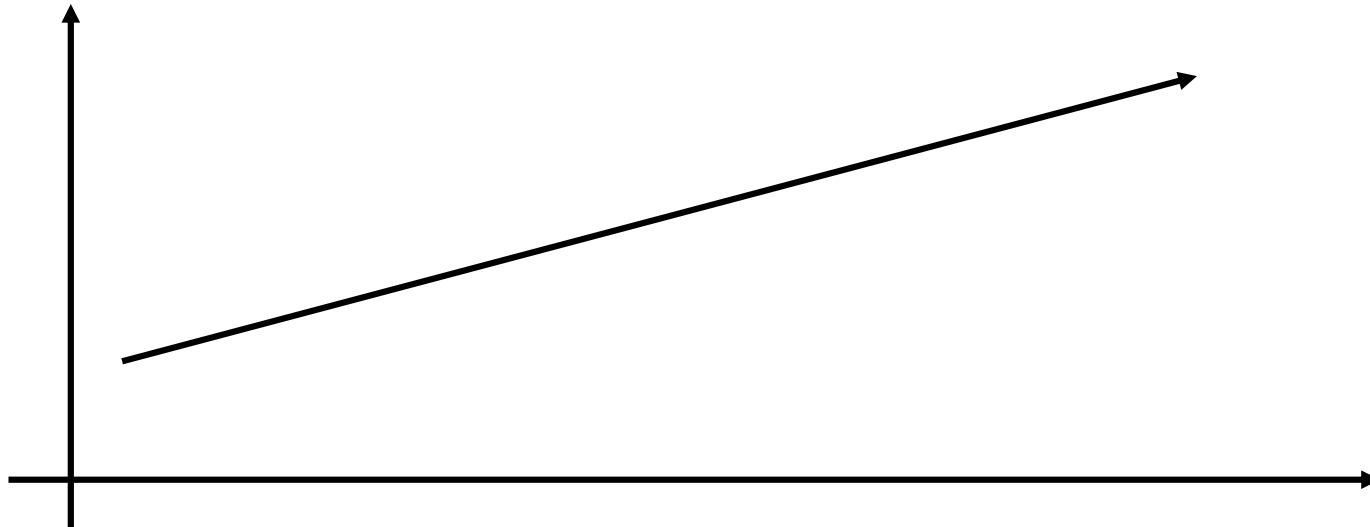
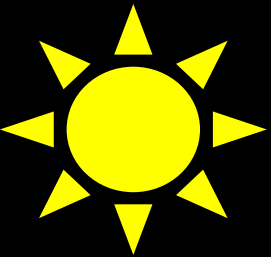
Solomon* (1:1), Asa (14:2),
Jehoshaphat (17:3; 20:37), Joash
(24:22), Amaziah (25:19, 27), **Uzziah
(26:16)**, Hezekiah (32:25), Josiah
(34:1–36:1)



2 Chronicles 27

Good to Better (2)

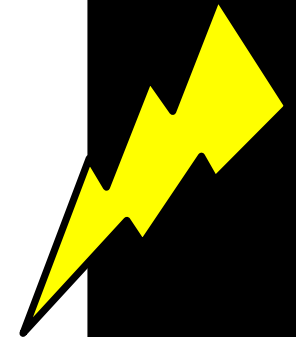
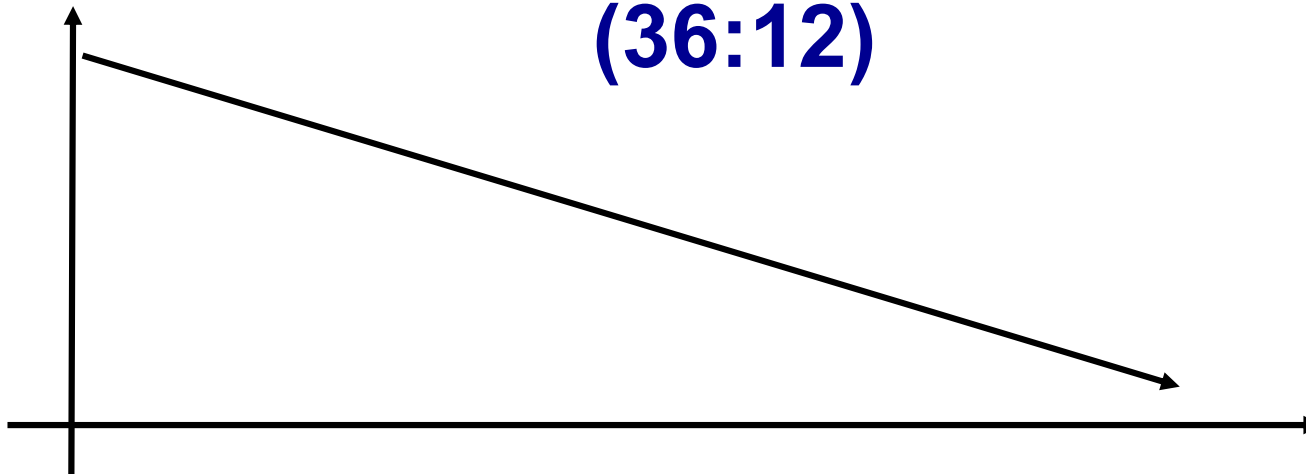
David (1 Kings 3:6),
Jotham (27:6)



2 Chronicles 28

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)

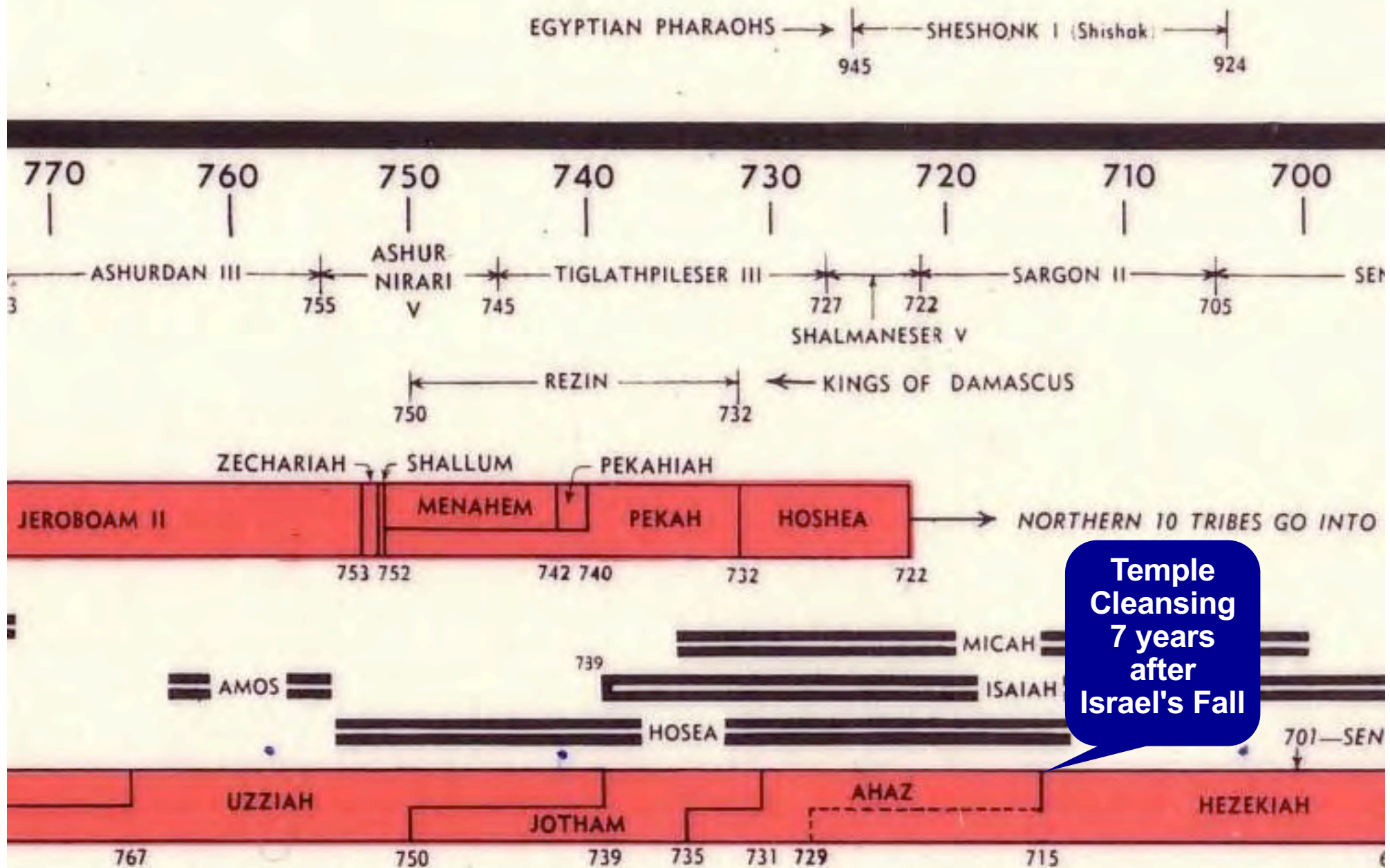


2 Chronicles 29

Chart of OT Kings & Prophets

342

(John C. Whitcomb, 4th rev. ed., Winona Lake, IN: BMH Books, 1962, 1968, p. 2)



Revivals in 2 Chronicles

Revival #	1	2	3	4	5	6
Chapters	15	20	23–24	25	29–31	34–35
Kings	Asa	Jehoshaphat	Joash (via Jehoiada)	Amaziah	Hezekiah	Josiah
Actions						
Results						

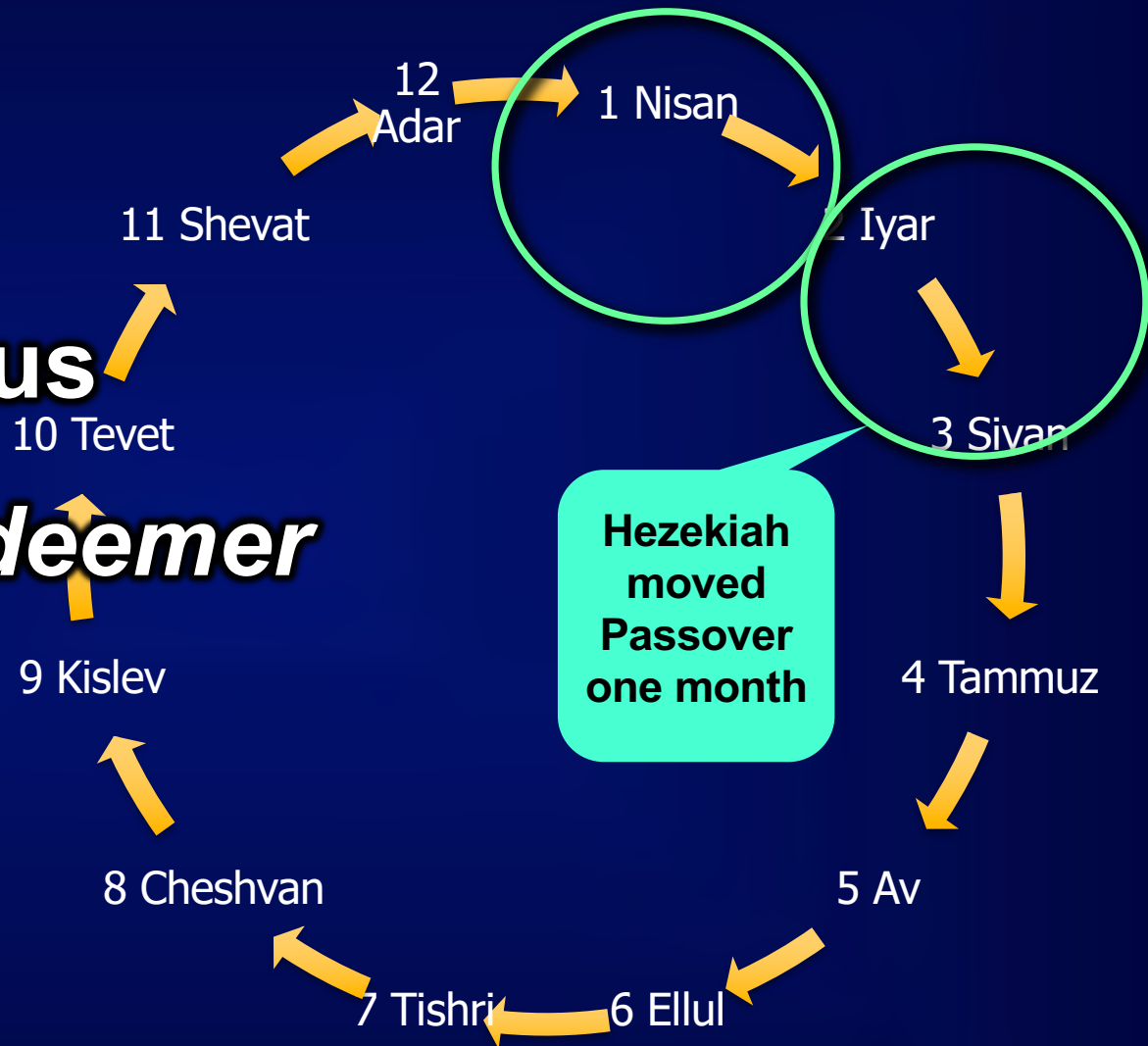
2 Chronicles 30

Feasts

2 Chronicles 30:1-4

Passover

- **Recalls Exodus**
- ***Christ our redeemer***



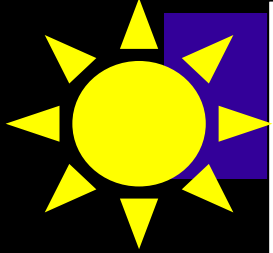
2 Chronicles 31

Chronicles vs. Samuel/Kings

267a

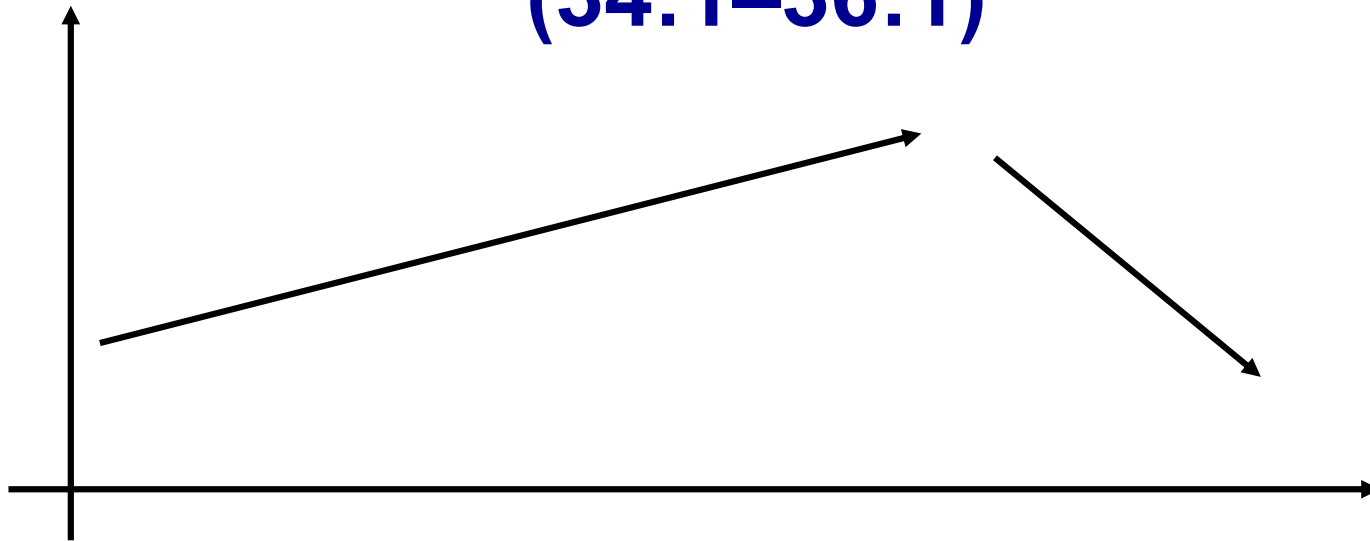
The execution of the Saulites (1 Sam. 21:1-14)	Abijam of Judah defeats Jeroboam of Israel by honoring temple (2 Chron. 13:3-21)
Adonijah's rebellion against his father David (1 Kings 1)	Revivals under 6 kings of Judah, all "sons" of David
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Stories of Elijah (1 Kings 15:25-21:29) and Elisha (2 Kings 2:1-8:15; 13:14-25) since they ministered primarily in Israel	God's discipline by plague and enemy invasions upon Joram of Judah for his evil ways (1 Chron. 21:11-20)
Negative events after Judah's fall (2 Kings 25)	Renewal of Passover (2 Chron. 30) & other reforms of worship (2 Chron. 31)
The 2 falls of Israel (2 Kings 17:1-41 & 17:5-6; 18:9-12)	The end of Judah's exile (2 Chron. 36:22-23)

2 Chronicles 32



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)



Decline of Judah



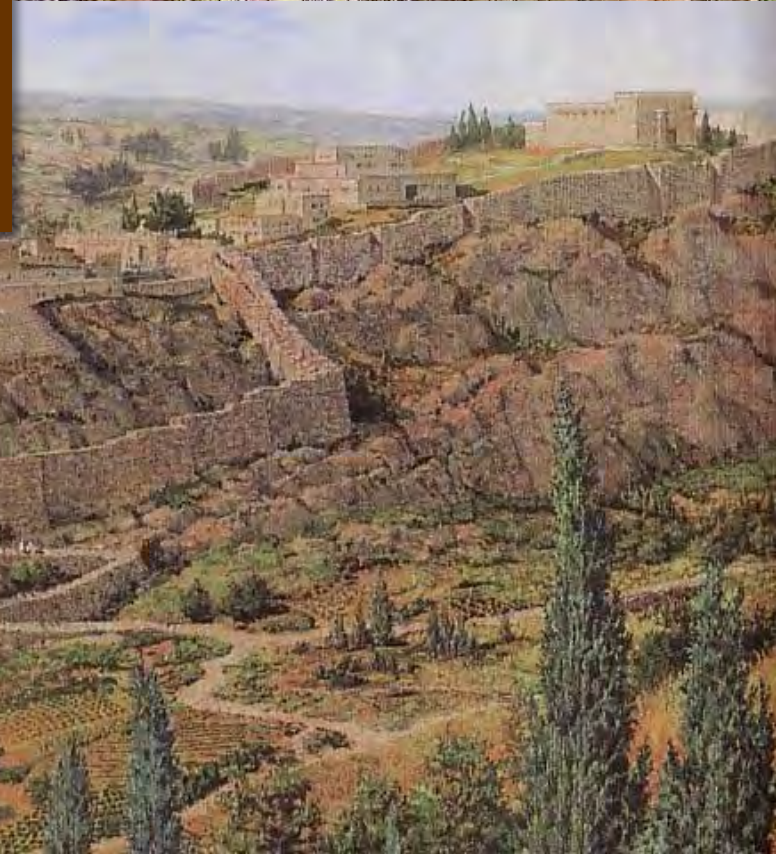
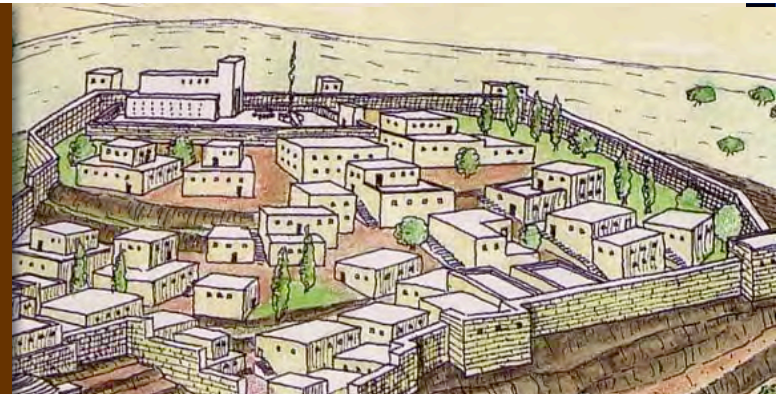
Chronicles vs. Samuel/Kings

267a

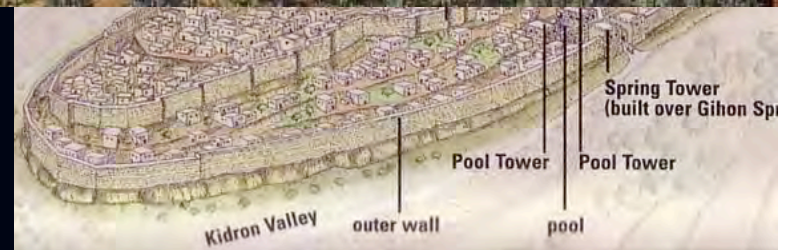
The execution of the Saulites (1 Sam. 21:1-14)	Abijam of Judah defeats Jeroboam of Israel by honoring temple (2 Chron. 13:3-21)
Adonijah's rebellion against his father David (1 Kings 1)	Revivals under 6 kings of Judah, all "sons" of David
David's charge to Solomon to avenge his opposers (1 Kings 2:1-9)	David's charge to Solomon to build the temple (1 Chron. 22:2-19)
Negative information on the kings of Israel (e.g., 1 Kings 13:1-14:20 on Jeroboam, 1 Kings 15:25-21:29 on others)	Positive details about kings of Judah: Asa (1 Chron. 14:6-15:15), Jehoshaphat (2 Chron. 17:1- 19), Hezekiah (2 Chron. 32:27-30), etc.
Stories of Elijah (1 Kings 15:25-21:29) and Elisha (2 Kings 2:1-8:15; 13:14-25) since they ministered primarily in Israel	God's discipline by plague and enemy invasions upon Joram of Judah for his evil ways (1 Chron. 21:11-20)
Negative events after Judah's fall (2 Kings 25)	Renewal of Passover (2 Chron. 30) & other reforms of worship (2 Chron. 31)
The 2 falls of Israel (2 Kings 17:1-41 & 17:5-6; 18:9-12)	The end of Judah's exile (2 Chron. 36:22-23)

"Then [Hezekiah] worked hard repairing all the broken sections of the wall and building towers on it. He built another wall outside that one and reinforced the supporting terraces of the City of David."

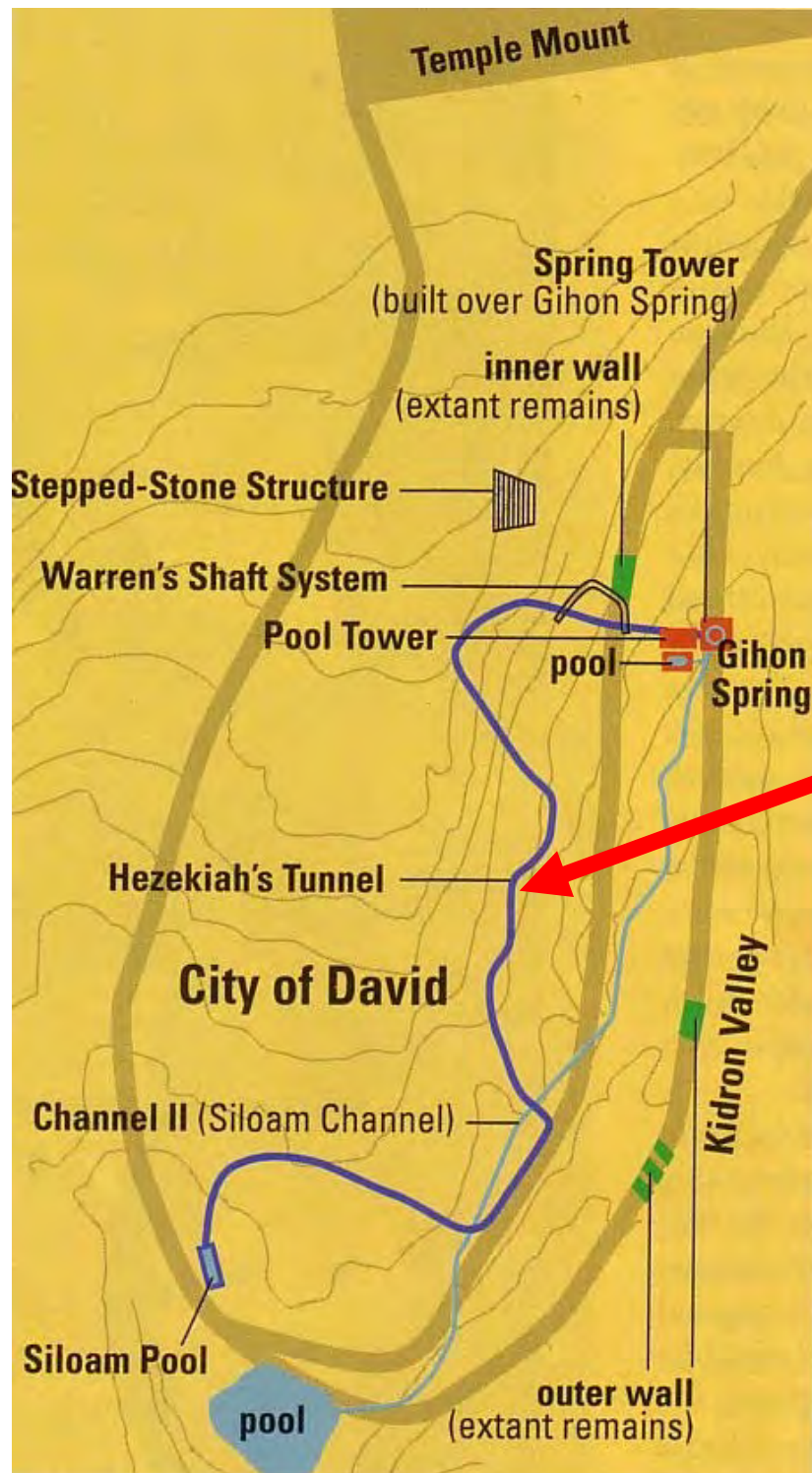
(2 Chron. 32:5)



Eastern City of David



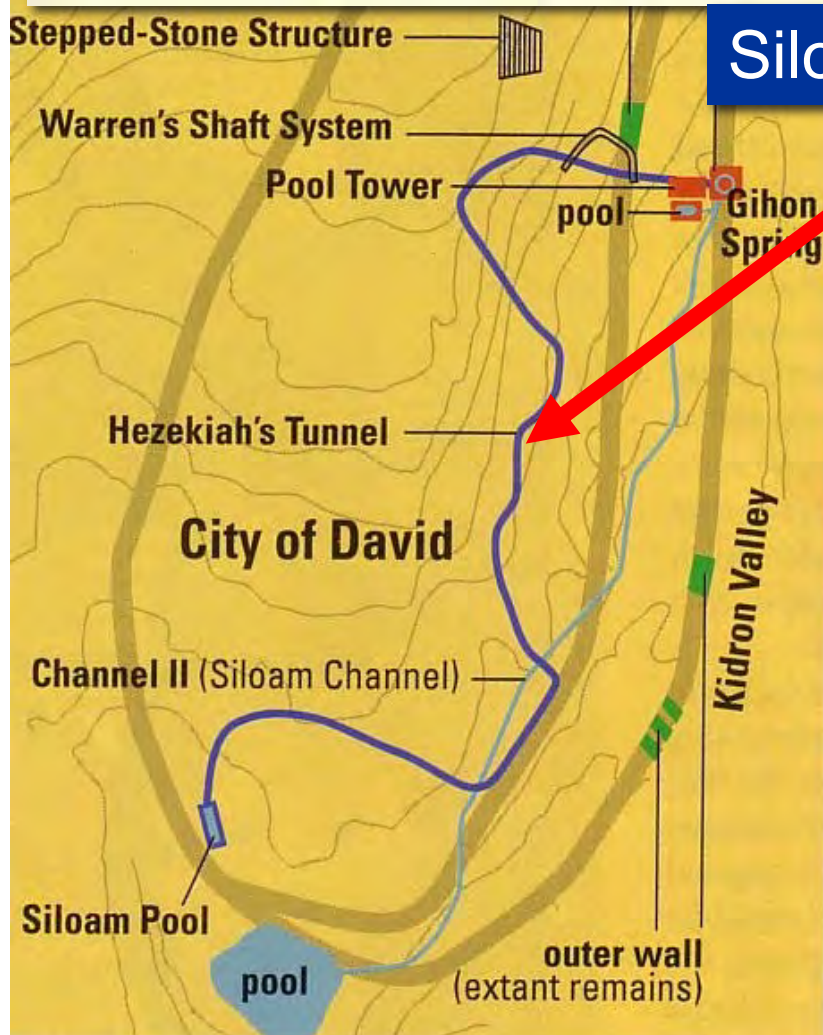
Hezekiah's Tunnel

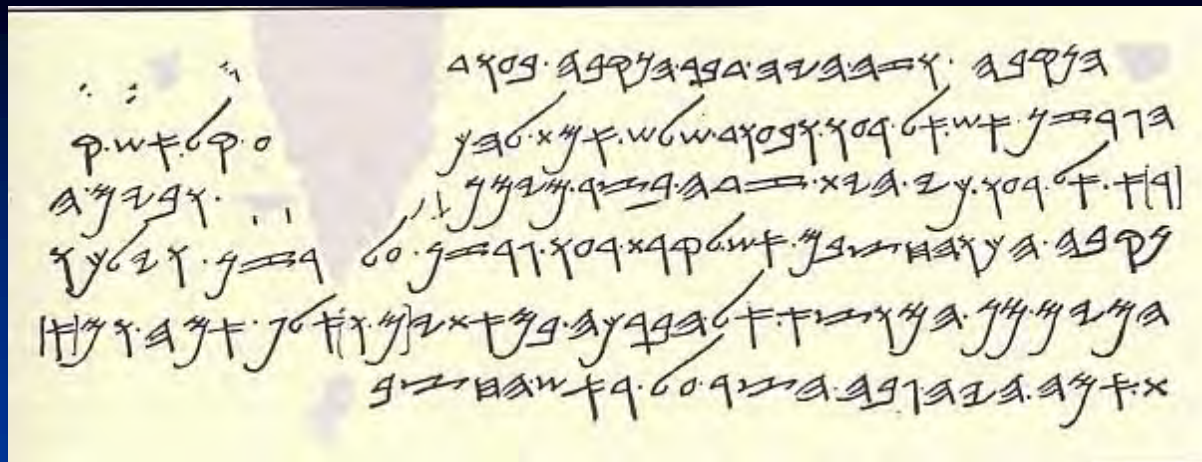


Hezekiah's Tunnel

Handwritten text in Hebrew script, likely a transcription of the Siloam Inscription. The text is arranged in several lines, with some words appearing to be in a different script or dialect. The text is written on a light-colored background.

Siloam Inscription

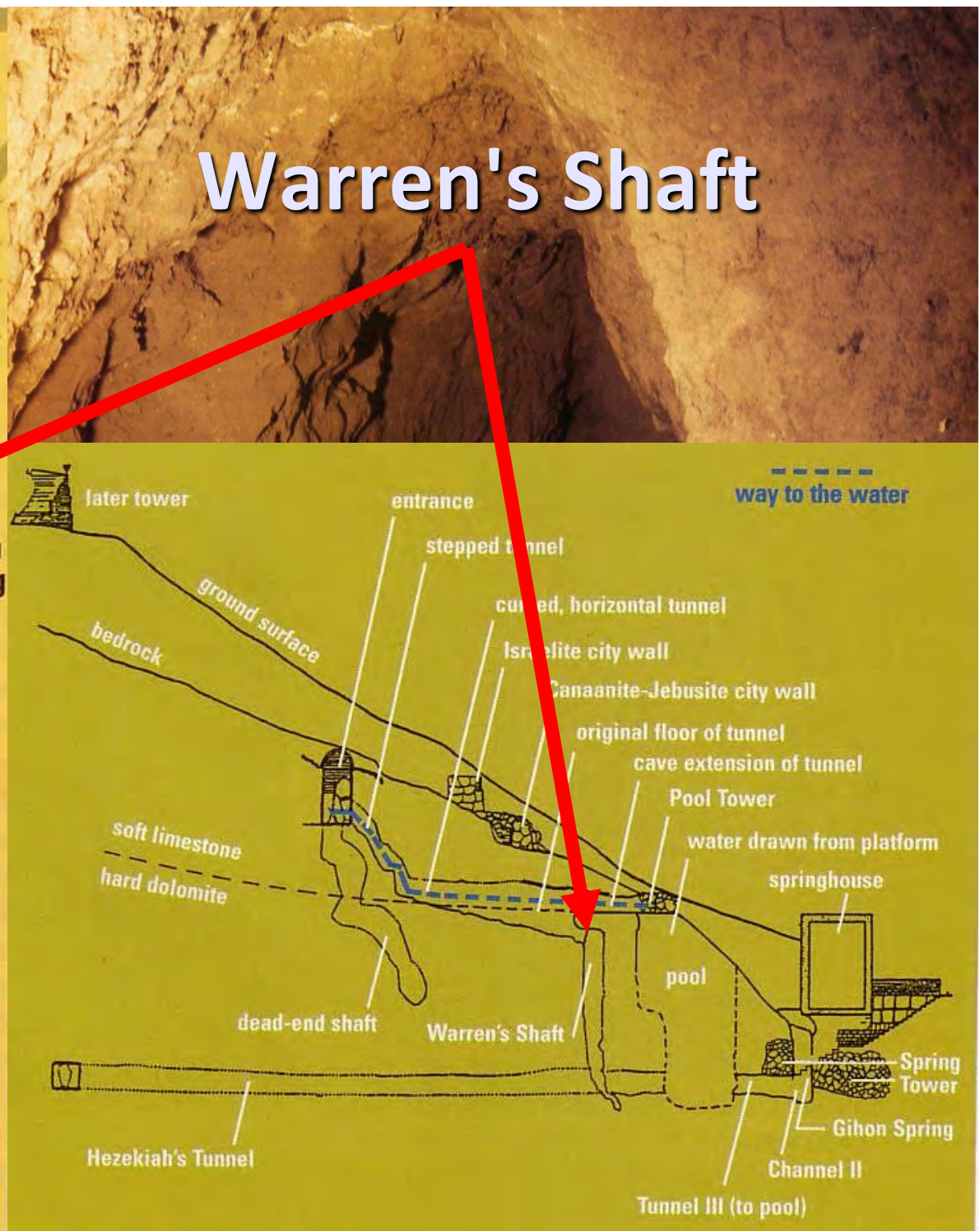
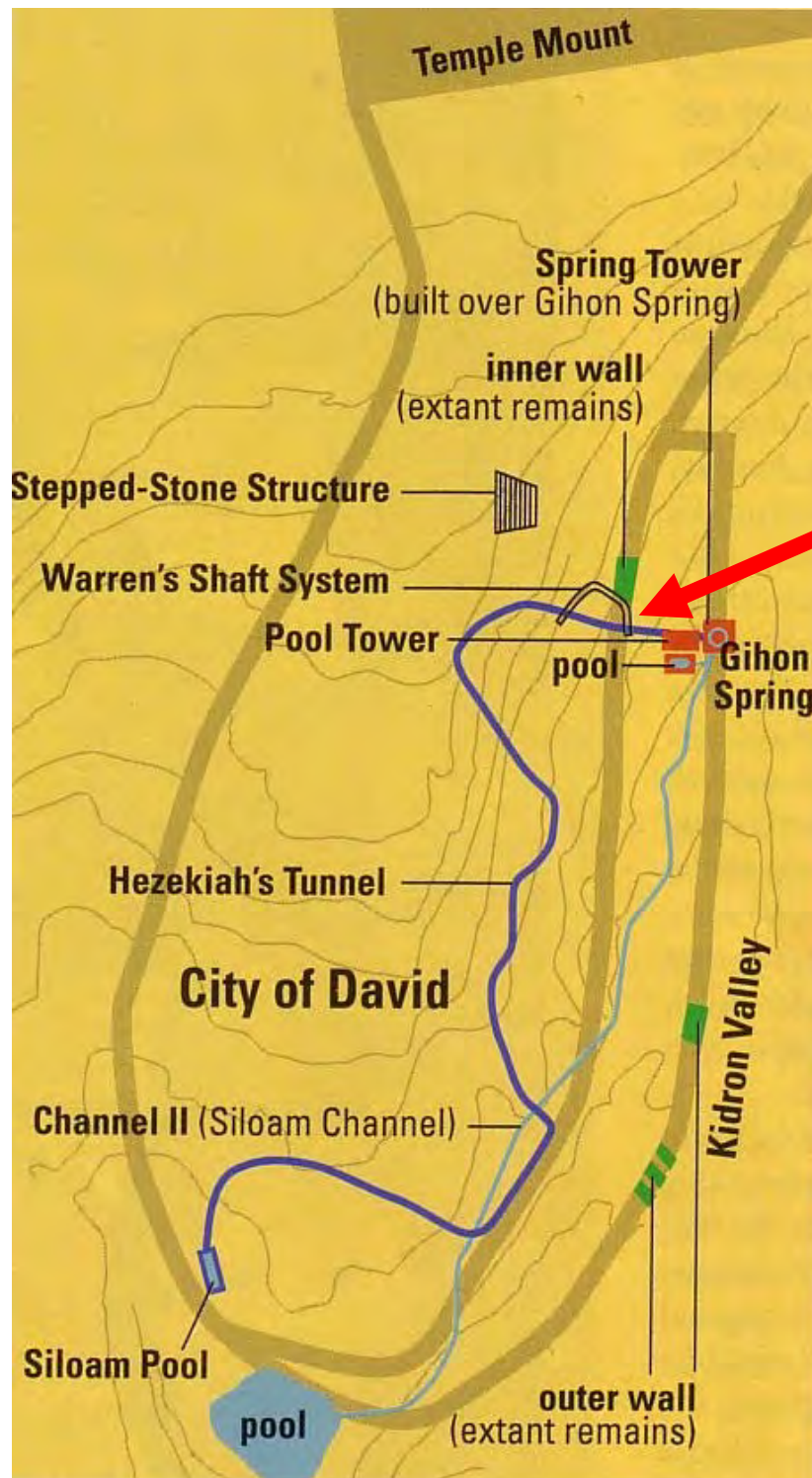




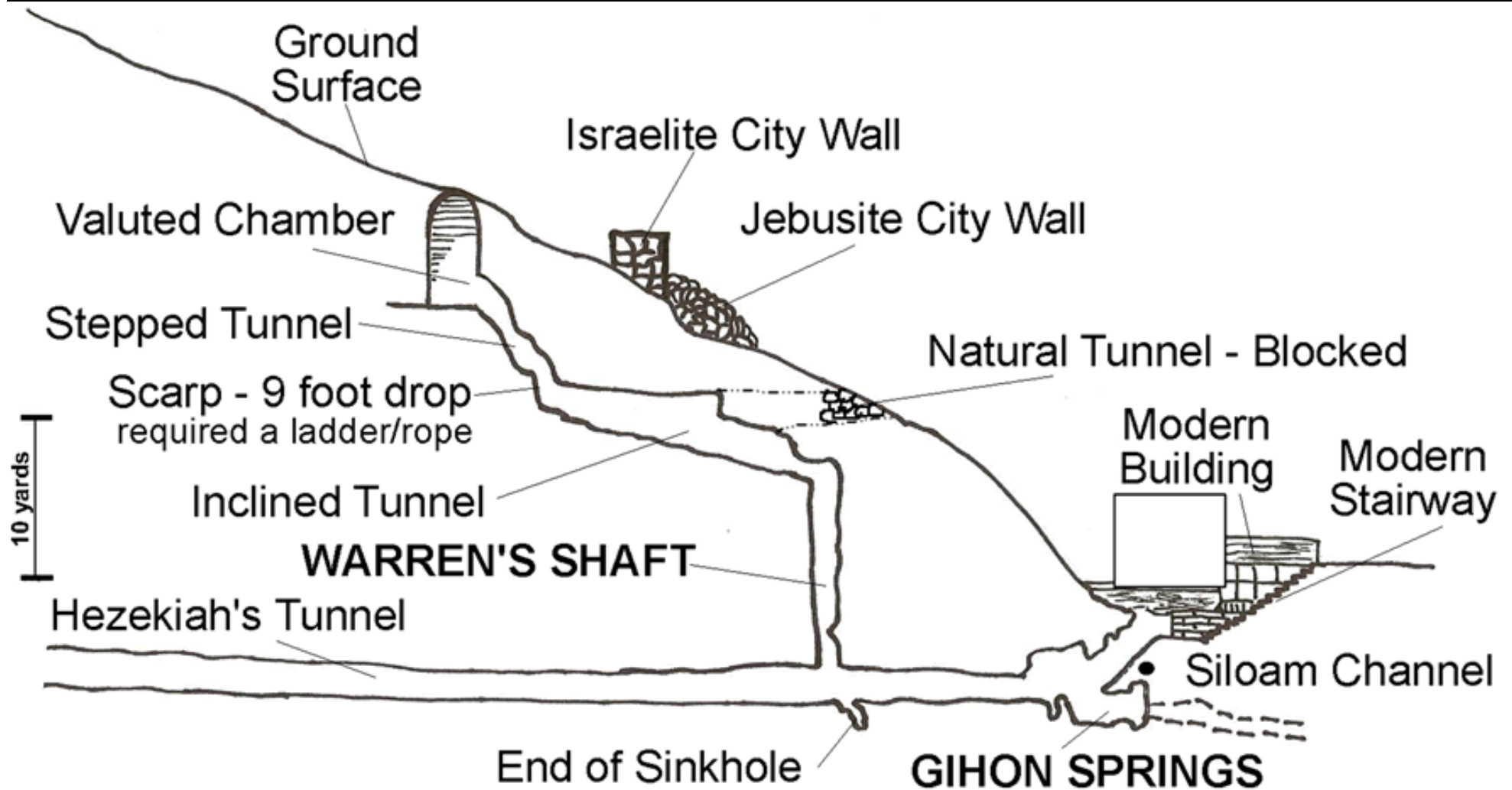
Siloam Inscription

“[...when] (the tunnel) was driven through. And this was the way in which it was cut through: While [...] (were) still [...] axe(s), each man toward his fellow, and while there were still three cubits to be cut through, [there was heard] the voice of a man calling to his fellow, for there was an overlap in the rock on the right [and on the left]. And when the tunnel was driven through, the quarrymen hewed (the rock), each man toward his fellow, axe against axe; and the water flowed from the spring toward the reservoir for 1,200 cubits, and the height of the rock above the head(s) of the quarrymen was 100 cubits.”

Warren's Shaft



Hezekiah's Tunnel



2 Kings 20:20; 2 Chronicles 32:1-4

Hezekiah's Tunnel



Temple Over Gihon Spring?



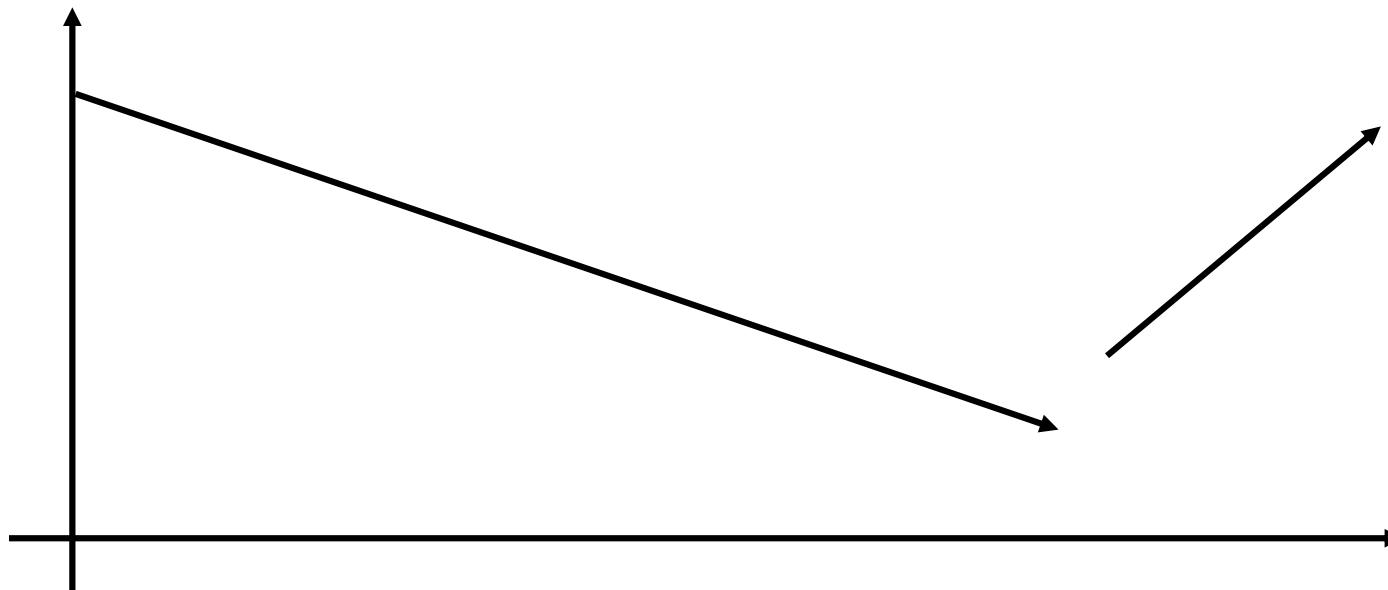
2 Chronicles 33

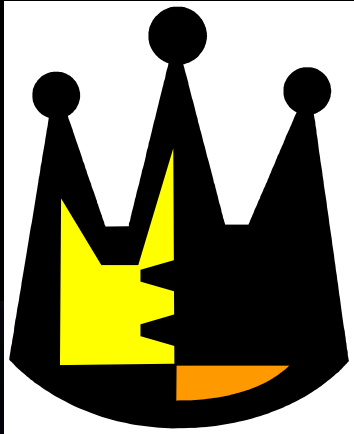
Patterns of Kingly Rule

279

Bad with a Good End (3)

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





Evil Manasseh

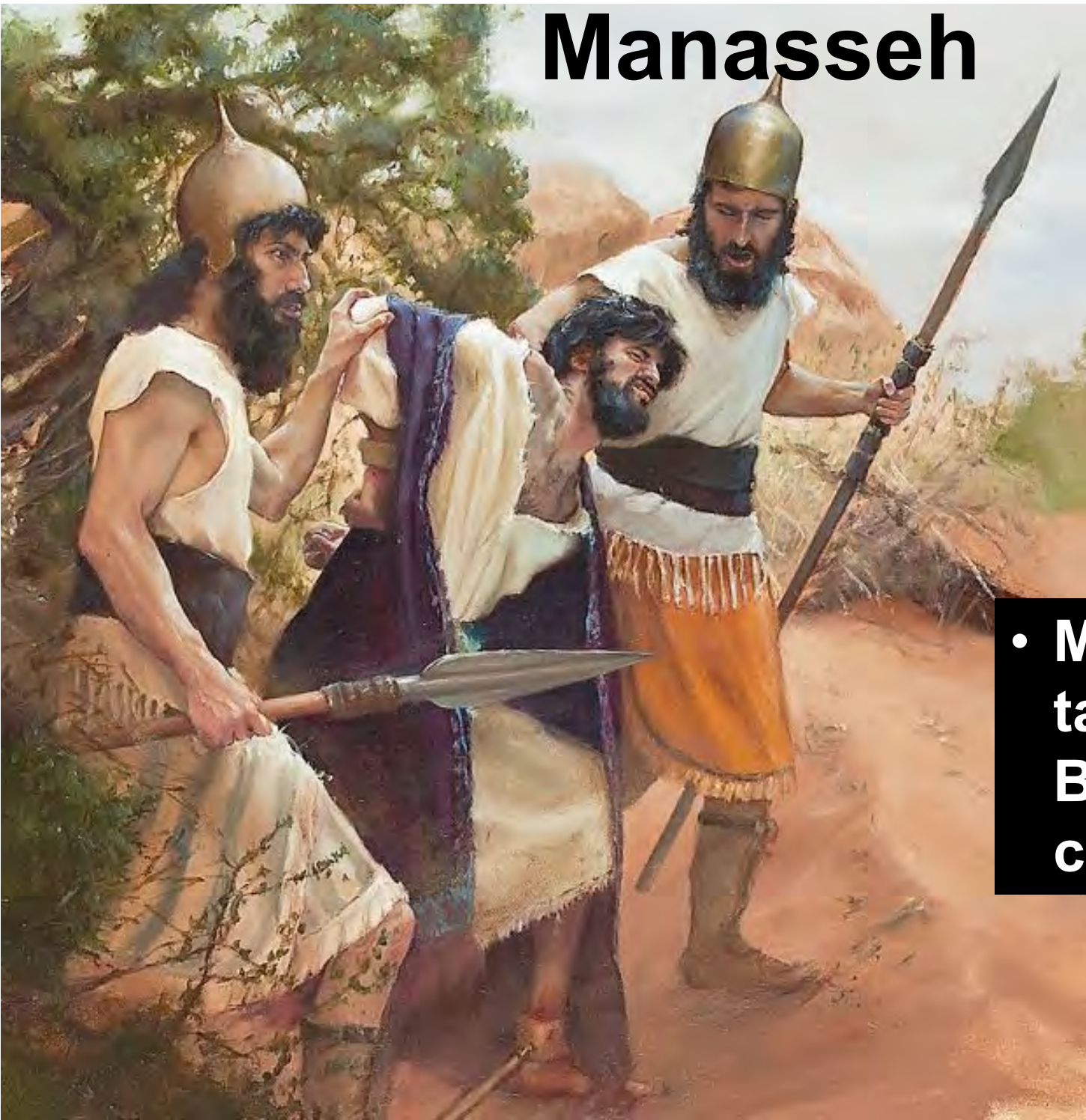
**Manasseh's evil reign
of 55 years reinstituted
all the pagan practices
destroyed by Hezekiah
his father which
vindicated *God's soon
punishment* of exile in
Babylon for Judah**



**Zephaniah preached just after Manasseh
filled both courts with idols**



Manasseh



- **Manasseh was taken to Babylon in chains**

2 Chron 33:11-17

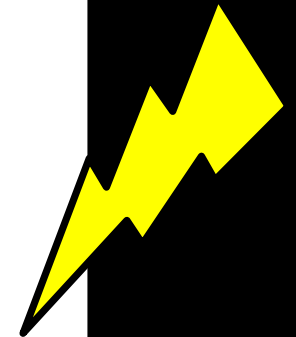
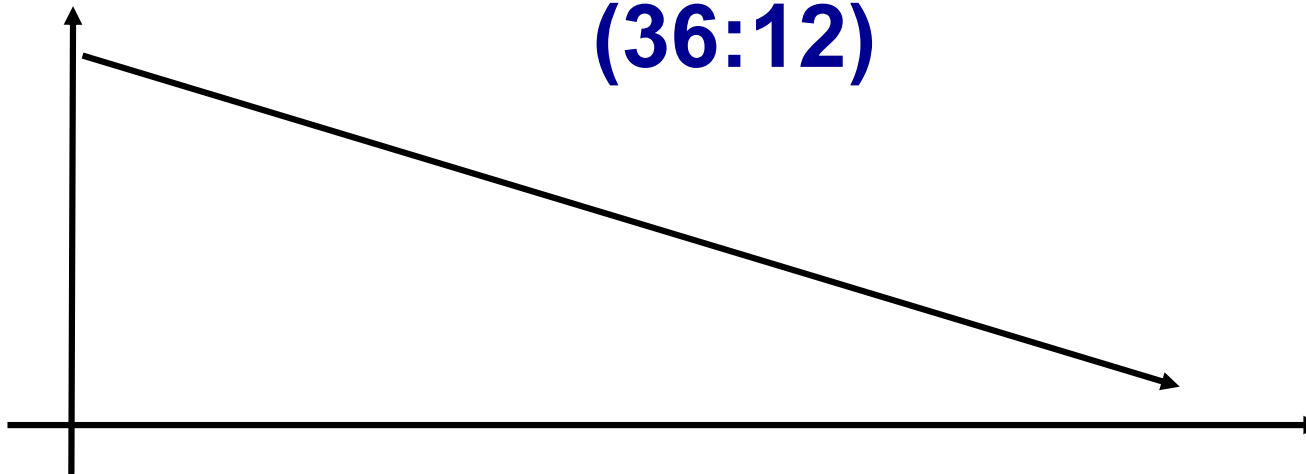
The Prayer of Manasseh



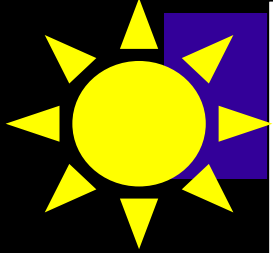
2 Chron 33:11-17

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)

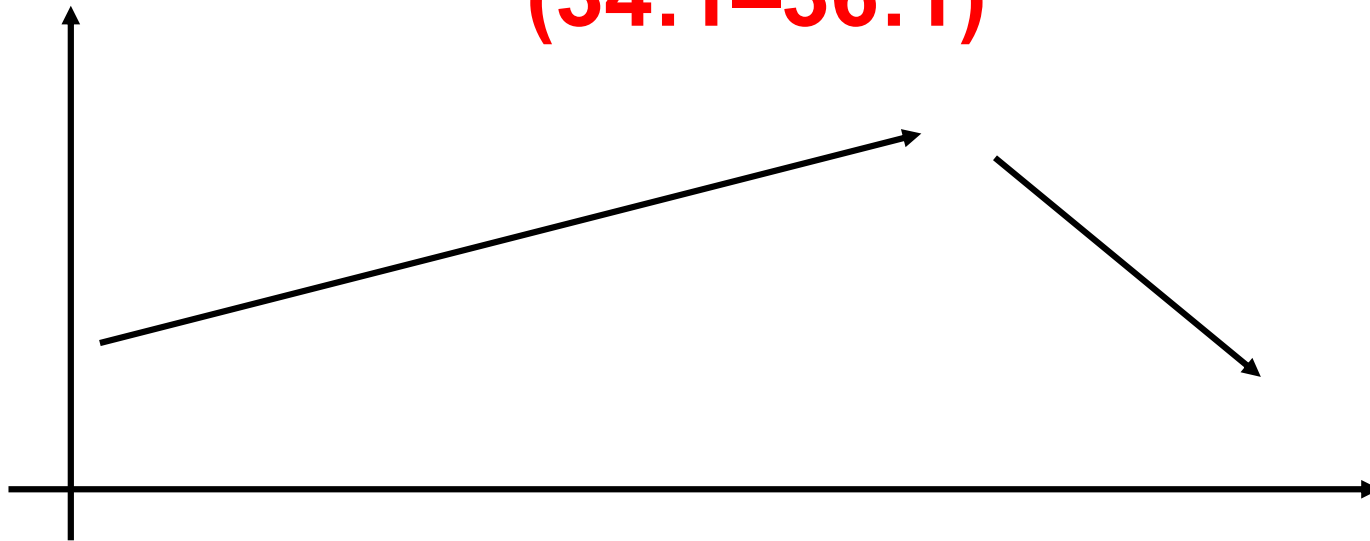


2 Chronicles 34



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)



Josiah—Judah's Last Good King 232 & 342

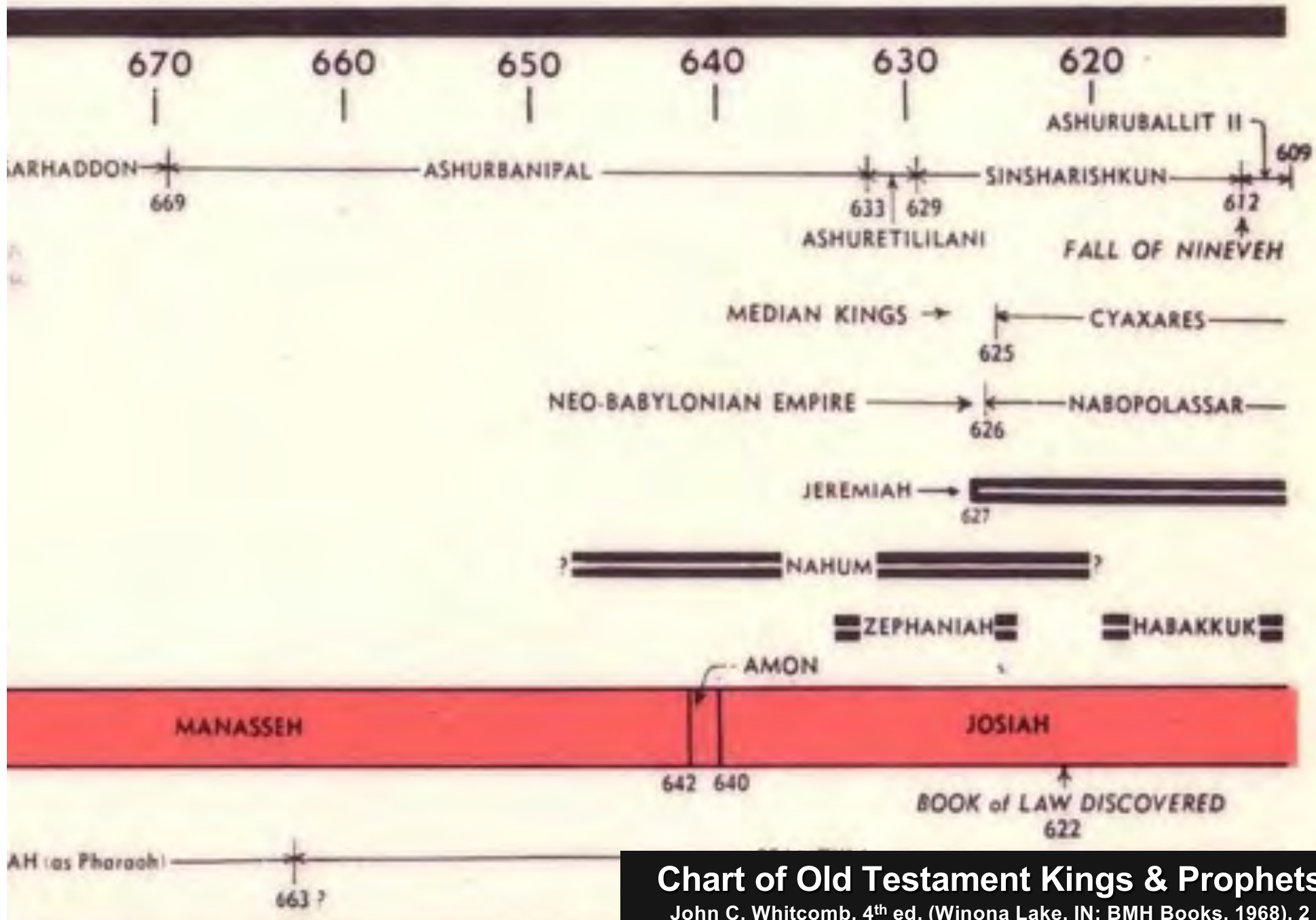


Chart of Old Testament Kings & Prophets

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

Revivals in 2 Chronicles

Revival #	1	2	3	4	5	6
Chapters	15	20	23–24	25	29–31	34–35
Kings	Asa	Jehoshaphat	Joash (via Jehoiada)	Amaziah	Hezekiah	Josiah
Actions						
Results						

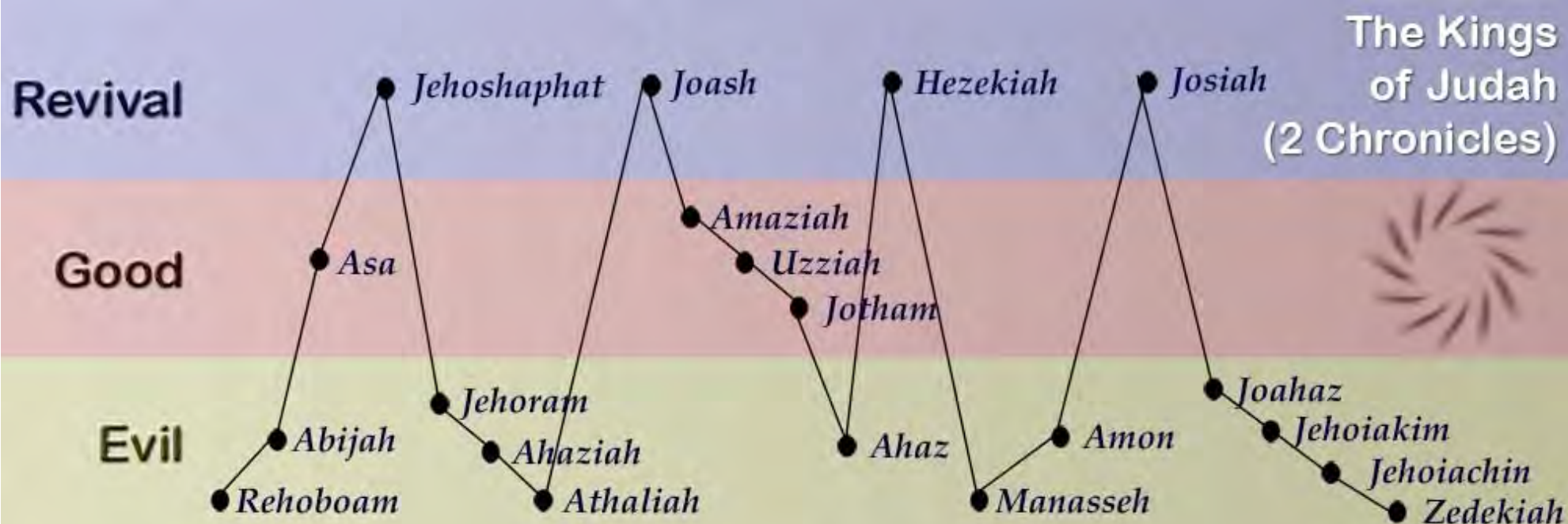
2 Chronicles 35

Decline of Judah



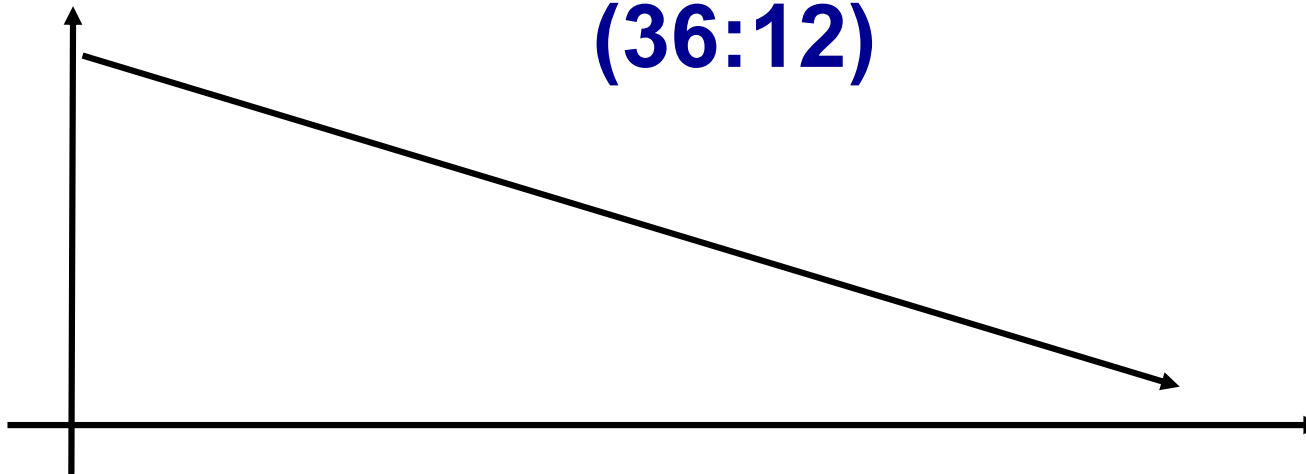
2 Chronicles 36

The Kings of Judah (2 Chronicles)



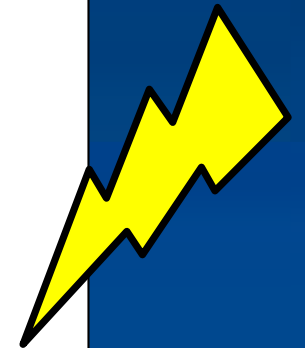
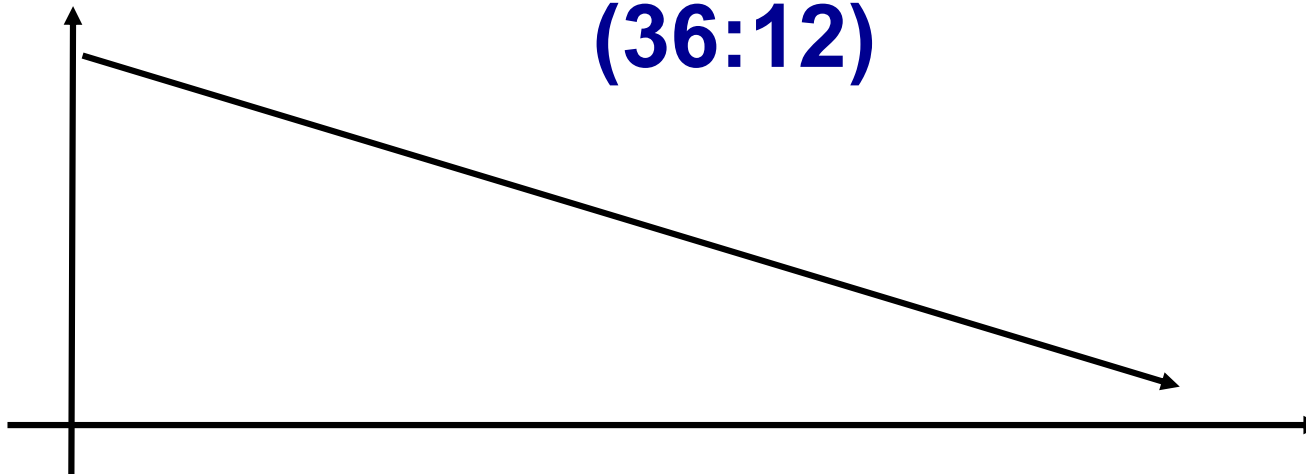
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Bad to Worse (9)

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)



Sequence and Size	Date	King of Judah	Key Captives
1: Minor	605 BC	Jehoiakim	Daniel, 3 friends and other nobility and royalty (Dan 1:3)
2: Moderate	598 BC	Jehoiakim	3023 people (Jer 52:28)
3: Major	597 BC	Jehoiachin	10,000 including Jehoiachin, Ezekiel, Mordecai (2 Kg 24:12-16, Ezek. 1:2, Esther 2:6)
4: Minor	587 BC	Zedekiah	832 people (Jer 52:29)
5: Major (Temple ruined)	586 BC	Zedekiah	ca. 10,400 people (2 Kings 25:11)
6: Minor	582 BC	-	745 people (Jer 52:30)

Before the Exile (- 605 BC)

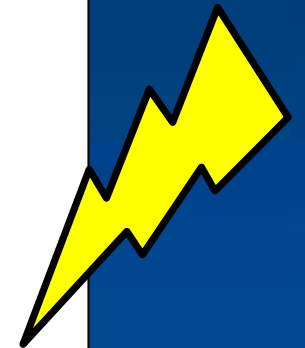
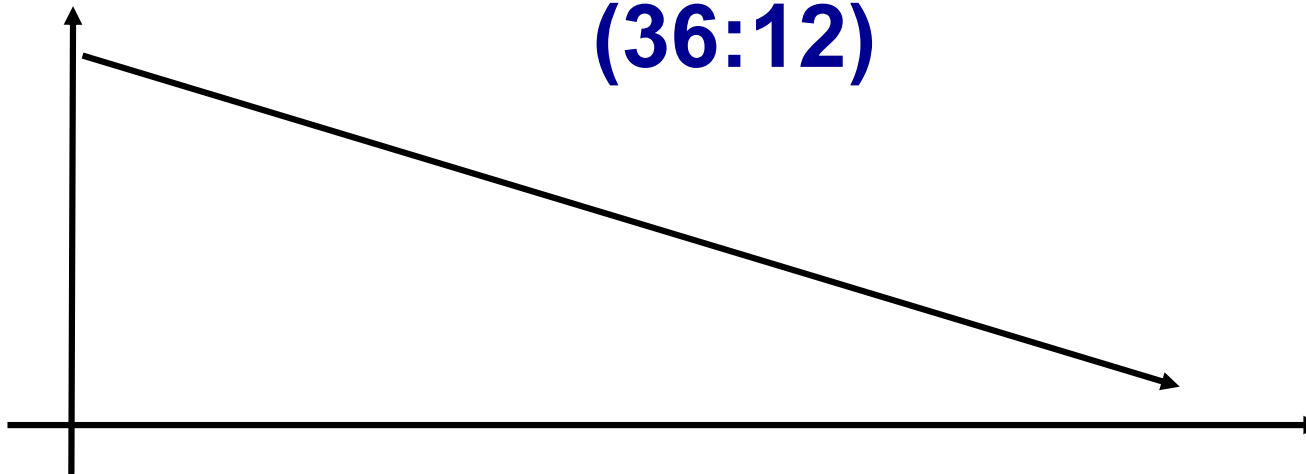
The Exile Period (605 - 538 BC)

After the Exile (538 - BC)



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)



Babylonian Exile

232 & 342

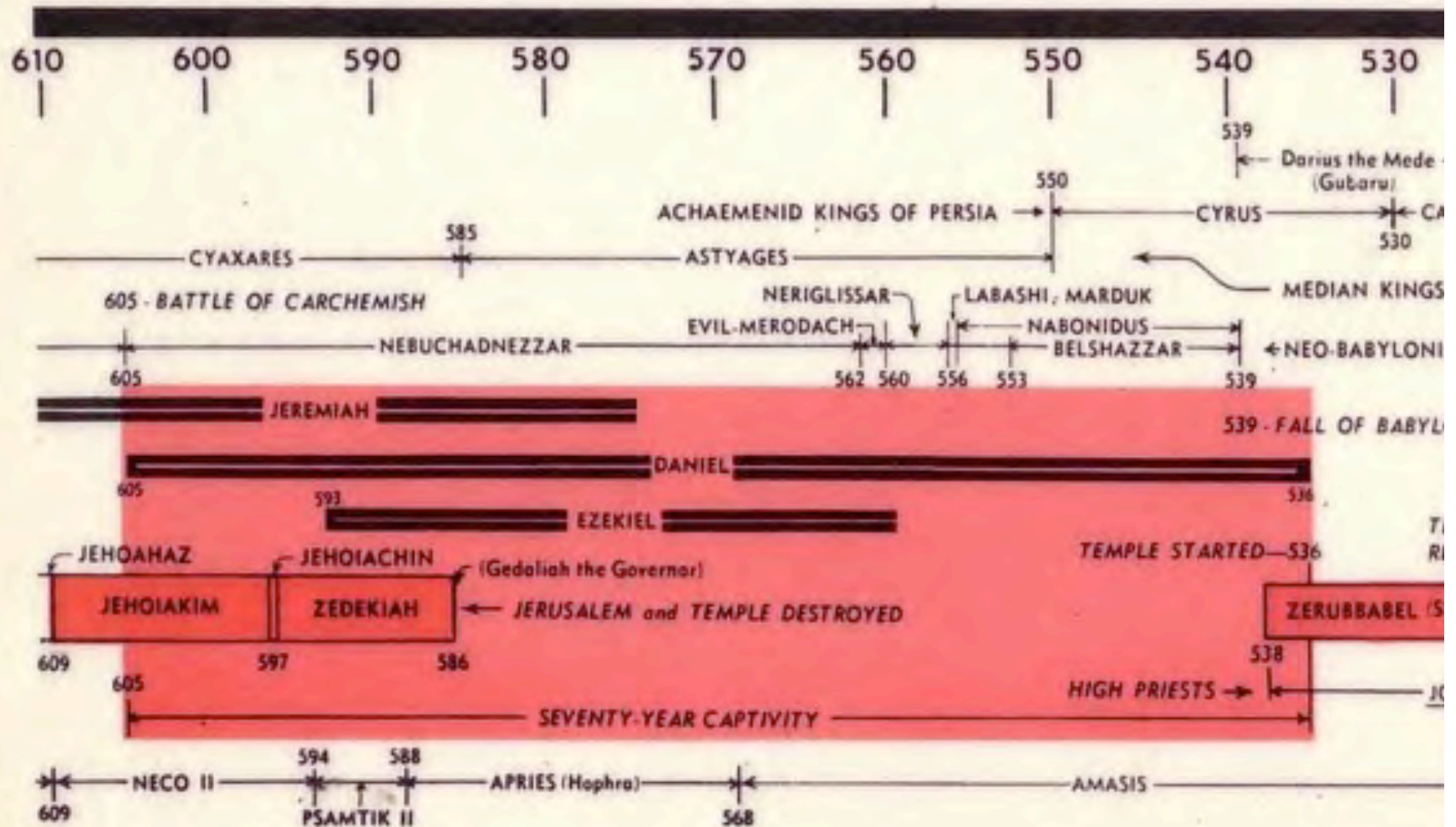
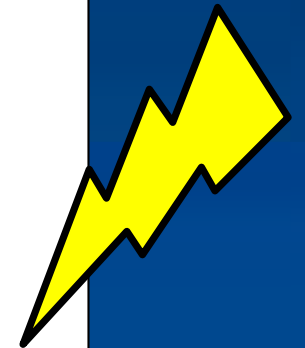
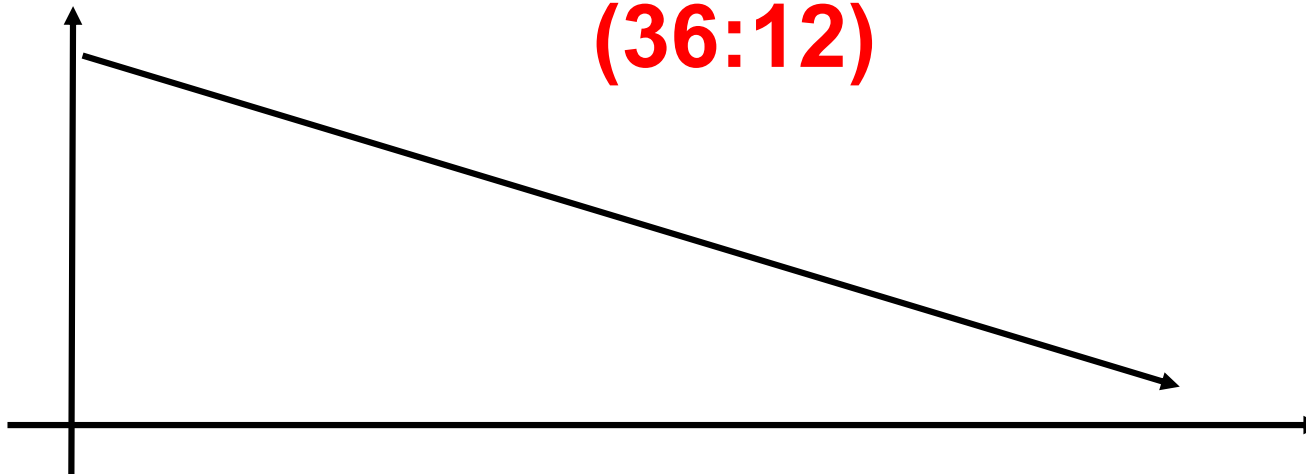


Chart of Old Testament Kings & Prophets

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

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An Evil End to Judah

256

2 Kings 25

1 Chronicles 3:16-24

2 Chronicles 36

1

Josiah

640-609

(31 yrs.)

Good king in white

Evil kings in yellow

3

Johanan
(no rule)

Jehoiakim
(Eliakim)

609-597

(11 yrs.)

5

Zedekiah
(Mattaniah)

597-586

(11 yrs.)

2

Jehoahaz
(Shallum)

609

(3 mos.)

4

Jehoiachin
(Jeconiah/Coniah)

597

(3 mos.)

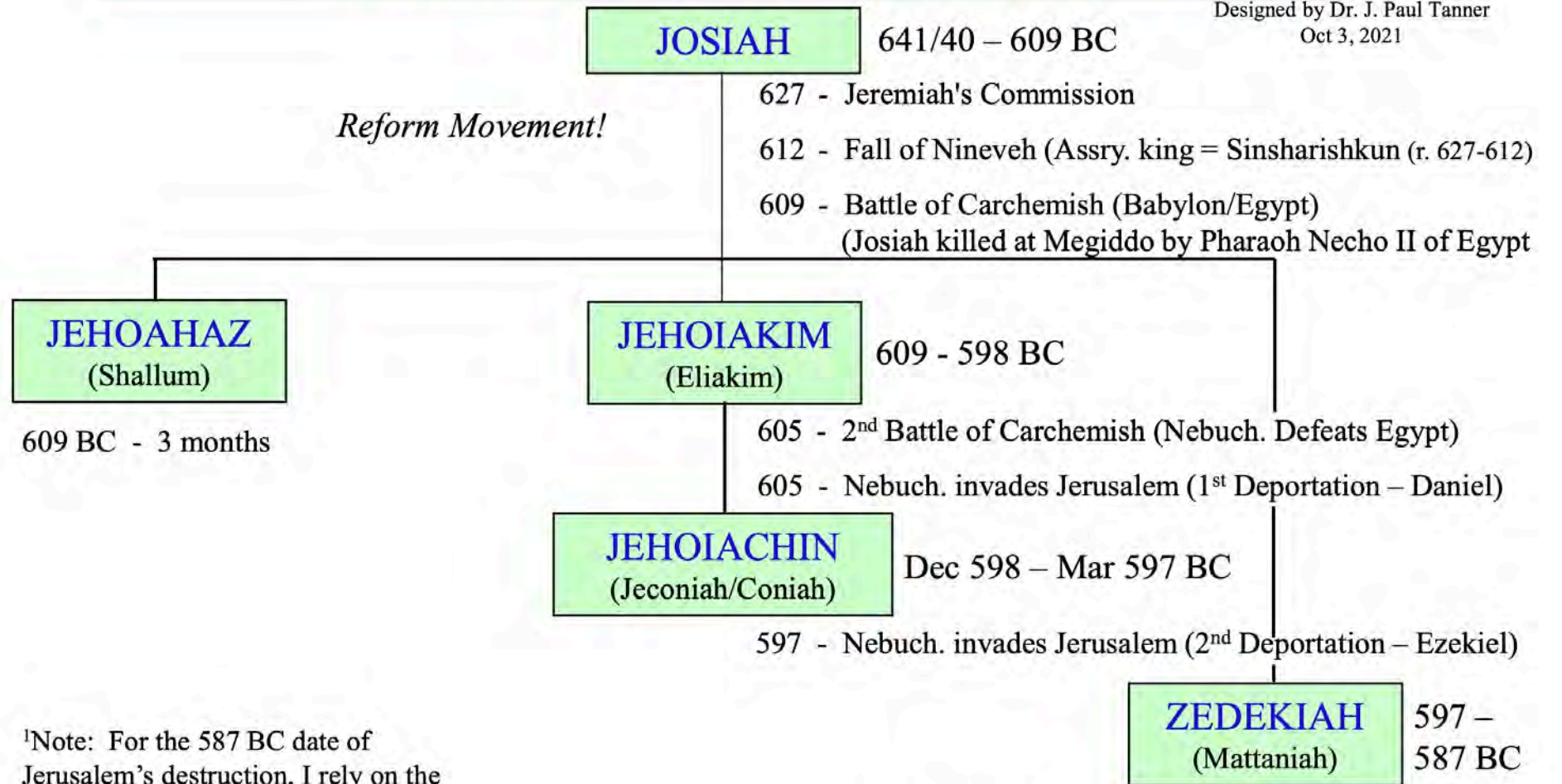
Exiled

Babylon



HISTORICAL FRAMEWORK FOR THE BOOK OF JEREMIAH

Designed by Dr. J. Paul Tanner
Oct 3, 2021



¹Note: For the 587 BC date of Jerusalem's destruction, I rely on the chronological studies of Rodger C. Young, "When Did Jerusalem Fall," JETS 47/1 (Mar 2004) 21-38.

589 - Zedekiah conspires with Egypt against Babylon
589 - Nebuchadnezzar lays siege to Jerusalem
587 - Jerusalem & Solomon's Temple destroyed¹



Egyptian Rulers

Psamtik I	664–610 BC (26th Dynasty)
Necho II	610–595 BC (26th dynasty) - Pharaoh who killed Josiah
Psamtik II	595–589 BC (26th dynasty)
Hophra (Apries)	589–570 BC (26th dynasty) - Mentioned in Jer 44:30
Amasis II	570–526 BC (26th dynasty)

Persian Rulers

Cyrus the Great	539-530 BC (the date of his gaining rule over the Medes is debated)
Cambyses II	530-522 BC (brief rule after hm by Bardiya [Herdotus calls him Smerdis])
Darius the Great	522-486 BC (during his rule, the Jewish temple was rebuilt in 516/15)
Xerxes I	486-465 BC (the Bible refers to him as Ahasuerus; king in days of Esther)
Artaxerxes I	465-424 BC (ruler in days of Ezra and Nehemiah; possibly Malachi also)

Jerusalem's Fall

232
&
342

Key Dates

627 Jeremiah

605 Daniel

597 Ezekiel

Jerusalem's
Fall

586
Joel

Habakkuk

Lamentations

538

Josiah's Sons & Prophets

232
342

Daniel

605

Ezekiel

Josiah

Jehoahaz

Jehoiakim

Jehoiachin

Zedekiah

City
Fell

609
(3 mos.)

(11 yrs.)

597
(3 mos.)

(11 yrs.)

586

Jeremiah

627



Brief Puppet Kings



Downfall of Jerusalem

7

A R C

ROYALTY

ca. 1000 B.C.

S - D - S

<<<< SPLIT >>>>

NORTH SOUTH

ISRAEL JUDAH

10

2

THE PROPHETS

20-J

20-R

200

350

ASSYRIA

BABYLON

DC

2 Sam 7:4-16

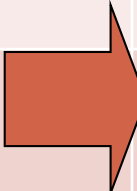
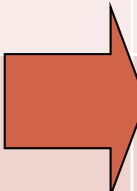
1 Chron 17:3-15

NC

Jer 31:
31-33

ROYALTY	
S - D - S	
... SPLIT ...	
North	South
Israel	Judah
10	2
THE PROPHETS	
20-J	20-R
200	350
Assyria	Babylon

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

Two 70-Year Exiles

560

People Exile



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).



The Hanging Gardens of Babylon

"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

38. 38.
39. 39.
40. 40.

B, Vs. II :

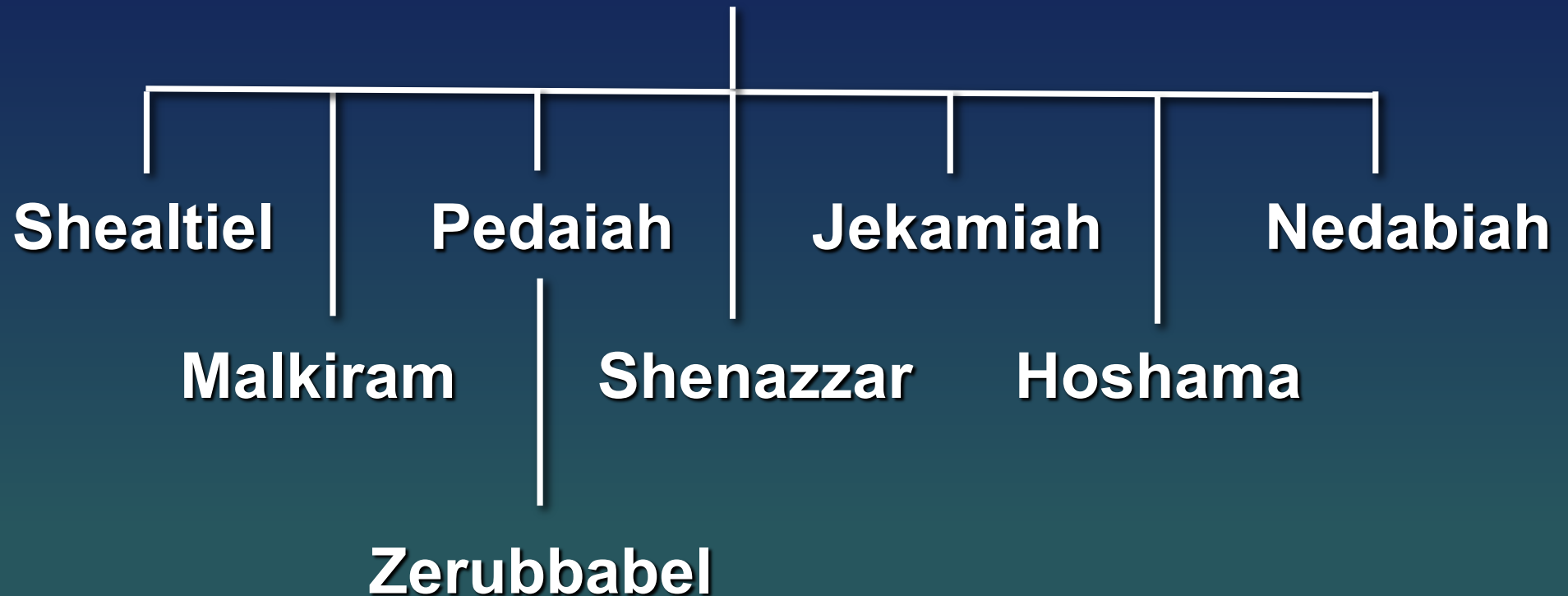
38. $\frac{1}{2}$ (PI)	<i>a-na</i> [¹ <i>j</i>] <i>a-'u-DU</i> <i>šarri</i> <i>šá</i> <i>mátja</i> -[<i>a-hu-du</i>]
39. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ <i>sila</i>	<i>a-na</i> 2[+ 3 <i>mârê</i>] ^{meš} <i>šarri</i> <i>šá</i> <i>mátja</i> - <i>a-hu-du</i> [...]
40. 4 <i>sila</i>	<i>a-na</i> 8 ^{amél} <i>ja-a-hu-da-a-a</i> $\frac{1}{2}$ [<i>sila</i> ^{am}]

38. 10 <i>sila</i> (oil)	for Jaukin, King of Judah.
39. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ <i>sila</i> (oil)	for 5 sons of the King of Judah.
40. 4 <i>sila</i> (oil)	for 8 men of Judah; $\frac{1}{2}$ <i>sila</i> [for each man].

Grace in Exile

256

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



1 Chronicles 3:17-19

Chronicles vs. Samuel/Kings

267a

The execution of the Saulites (1 Sam. 21:1-14)	Abijam of Judah defeats Jeroboam of Israel by honoring temple (2 Chron. 13:3-21)
Adonijah's rebellion against his father David (1 Kings 1)	Revivals under 6 kings of Judah, all "sons" of David
David's charge to Solomon to avenge his opposers (1 Kings 2:1-9)	David's charge to Solomon to build the temple (1 Chron. 22:2-19)
Negative information on the kings of Israel (e.g., 1 Kings 13:1-14:20 on Jeroboam; 1 Kings 15:25-21:29 on others)	Positive details about kings of Judah: Asa (1 Chron. 14:6-15:15), Jehoshaphat (2 Chron. 17:1- 19), Hezekiah (2 Chron. 32:27-30), etc.
Stories of Elijah (1 Kings 15:25-21:29) and Elisha (2 Kings 2:1-8:15; 13:14-25) since they ministered primarily in Israel	God's discipline by plague and enemy invasions upon Joram of Judah for his evil ways (1 Chron. 21:11-20)
Negative events after Judah's fall (2 Kings 25)	Renewal of Passover (2 Chron. 30) & other reforms of worship (2 Chron. 31)
The 2 falls of Israel (2 Kings 17:1-41 & 17:5-6, 18:9-12)	The end of Judah's exile (2 Chron. 36:22-23)

**God disciplines us but
never rejects us.**

A photograph of two hands clasped together, with fingers interlaced, set against a dark, moody background. The lighting highlights the skin tones and the texture of the hands. The image is split vertically by a dark line, with the hands positioned on the left side.

Eternal Security



Some Despise Security

***MY TEACHING OF
ETERNAL SECURITY,
ALSO KNOWN AS ONCE
SAVED ALWAYS SAVED
OR THE PERSEVERANCE
OF THE SAINTS, IS THE
BEST LIE I'VE EVER
DEvised AGAINST THE
RIGHTEOUS. CHANCES
ARE, IF YOU ARE LIKE
MOST, I WILL DECEIVE
AND RECAPTURE YOU
TOO.***

***Ha!
Ha! Ha! Ha!***



***YOU CAN
TRUST ME! I'M AN
ETERNAL SECURITY
TEACHER.***

Assurance in 1 John 5:11-13

62 b) (2)
63

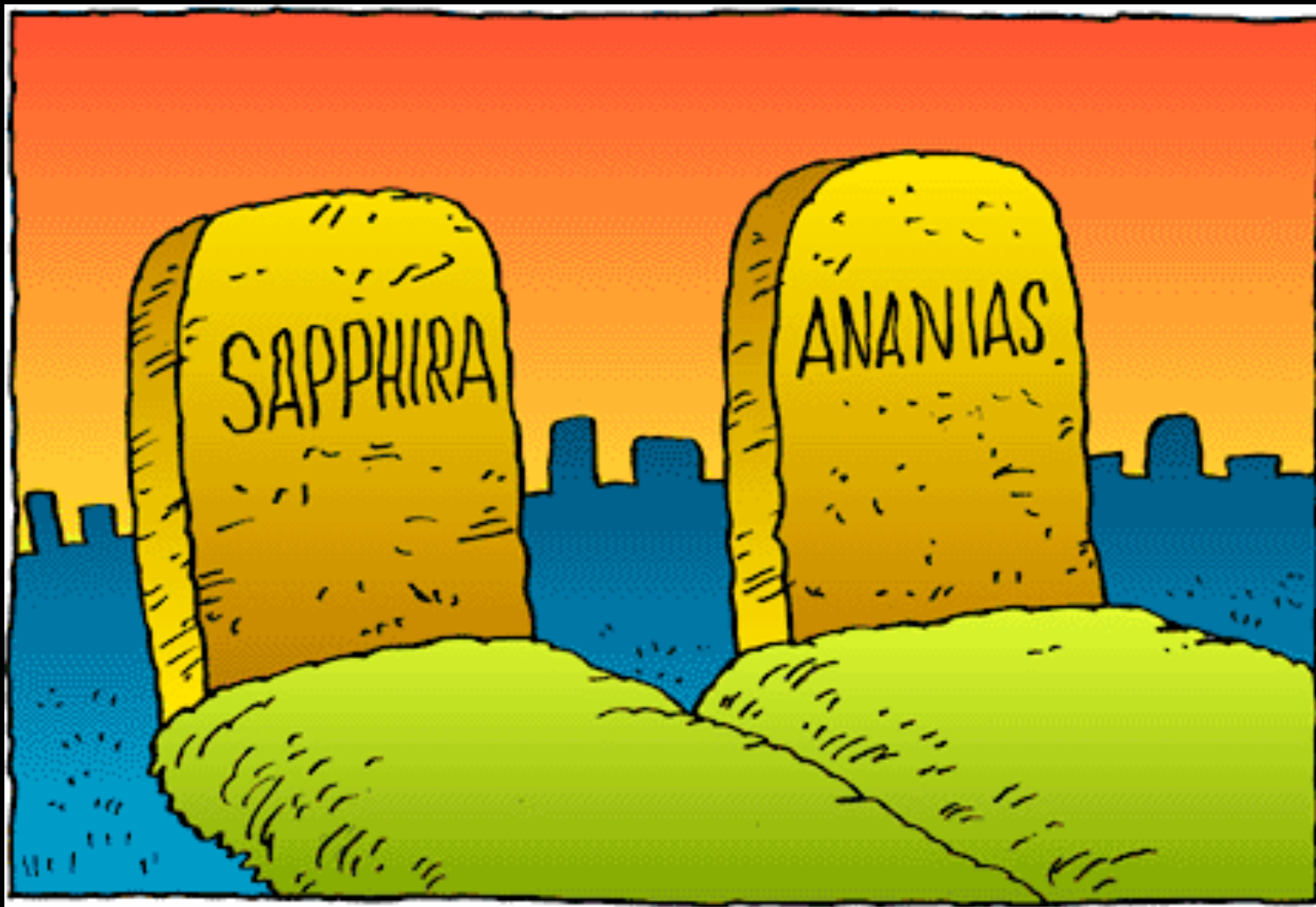
Should we
ever doubt?

Should we
ever doubt?

Should we
ever doubt?

And this is what God has testified:
He **has given us eternal life**, and this life is in
his Son. ¹²Whoever has the Son **has life**;
whoever does not have God's Son does not
have life. ¹³I have written this to you who
believe in the name of the Son of God, so that
you may know **you have eternal life.**"

**However, there is still
divine discipline...**



Ananias & Sapphira



Acts 5

Rewards can be lost!

"Watch out that you do not lose what we have worked so hard to achieve. Be diligent so that you receive your full reward" (2 John 8 NLT)



**How does God help us be
secure?**



Main Idea of 2 Chronicles

**God blesses and preserves
us to worship him**



**How does God help us be
secure?**

2 ways

I. God **blesse**s our worship.

2 Chronicles 1–9

**II. God preserves us even in
discipline.**

2 Chronicles 10–36

A silhouette of a person kneeling in prayer, with hands clasped, against a vibrant sunset sky. The sun is low on the horizon, creating a warm orange and yellow glow. The person is positioned on the left side of the frame, facing right.

Be Secure

2 Chronicles

Dr. Rick Griffith • Crossroads International Church Singapore
CICFamily.com • BibleStudyDownloads.org

How can you be secure?

You can't.

This is God's work.

But has God secured you?

Ultimate Security

Solomon

Jesus

Son of David

Ultimate Son of David

**Established united
monarchy of Israel**

**Established kingdom
of God upon earth**

He built the temple

He was the temple

**Established a
kingdom that would
last until 586 BC**

**Established a
kingdom that will
never end**

**Chastened because of
his iniquity**

**Chastened because of
our iniquities**

**How can you better respond to
his faithfulness in genuine
worship?**





Take time out

Humility & Repentance

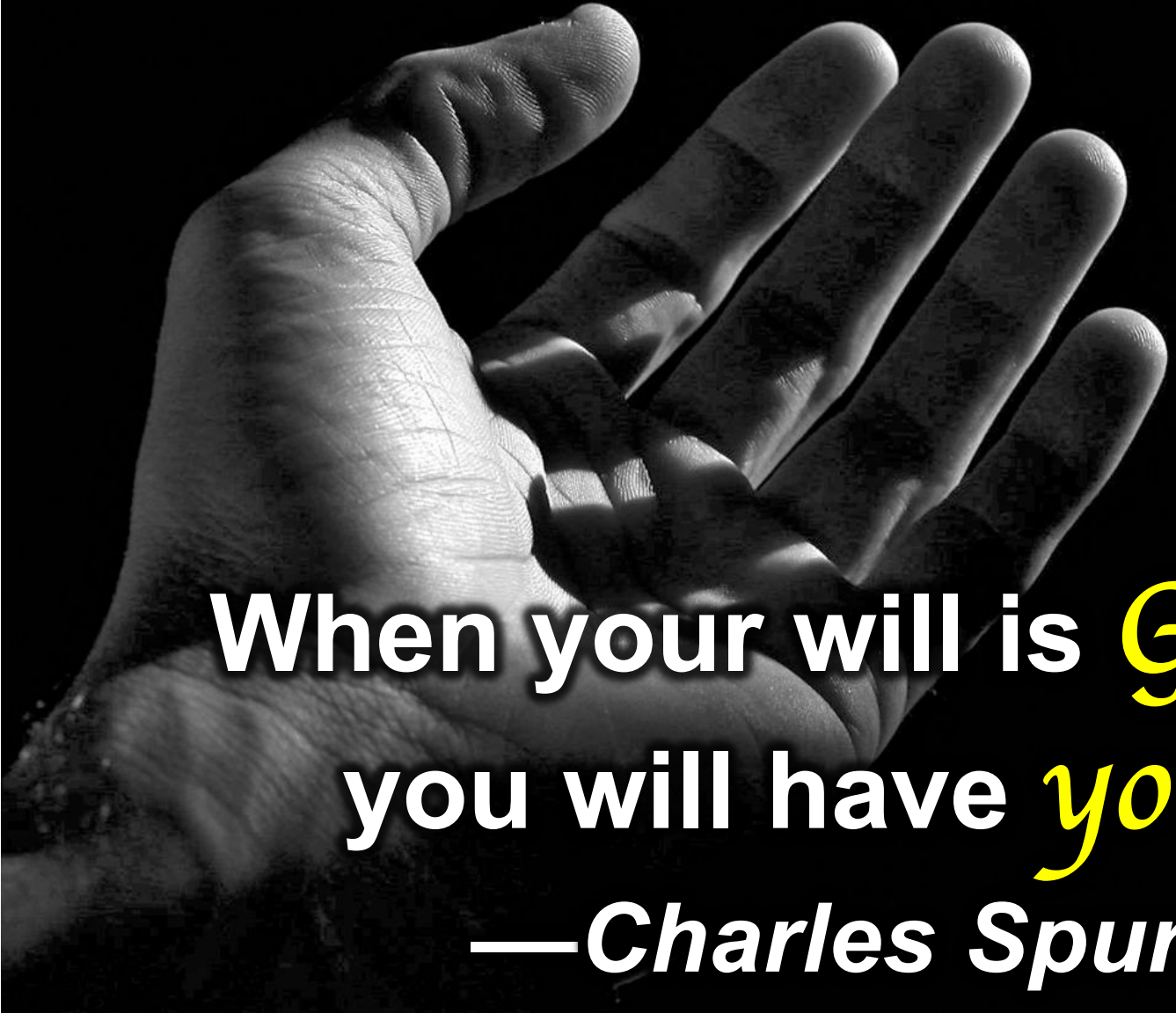
"Then if my people who are called by my name will humble themselves and pray and seek my face and turn from their wicked ways, I will hear from heaven and will forgive their sins and restore their land"

(2 Chronicles 7:14 NLT).

Holy Bible

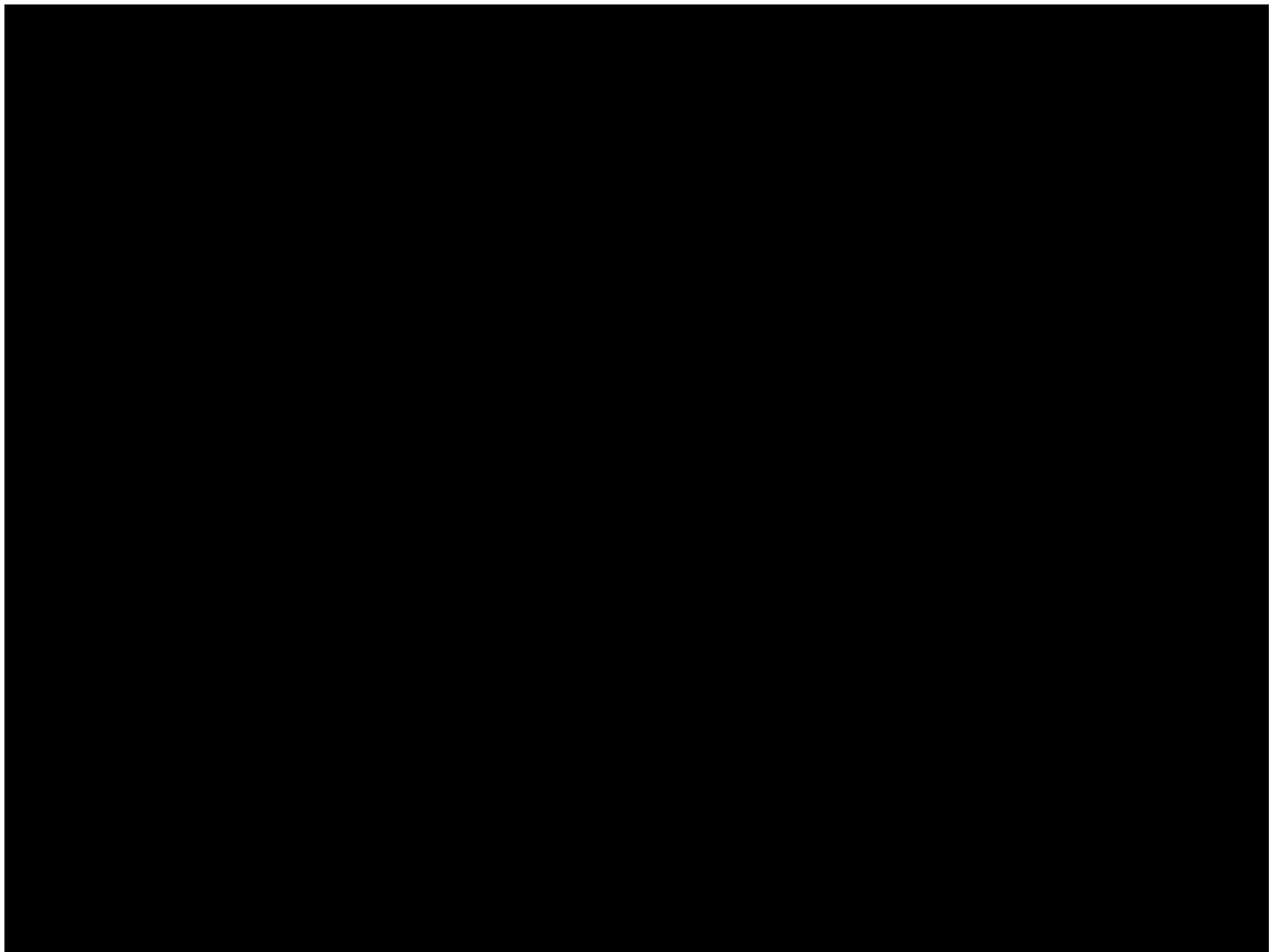
READ
ME!

Open your hand



When your will is *God's will*,
you will have *your will*.

—Charles Spurgeon




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Revivals in 2 Chronicles

Revival #	1	2	3	4	5	6
Chapters	15	20	23–24	25	29–31	34–35
Kings	Asa	Jehoshaphat	Joash (via Jehoiada)	Amaziah	Hezekiah	Josiah
Actions						
Results						

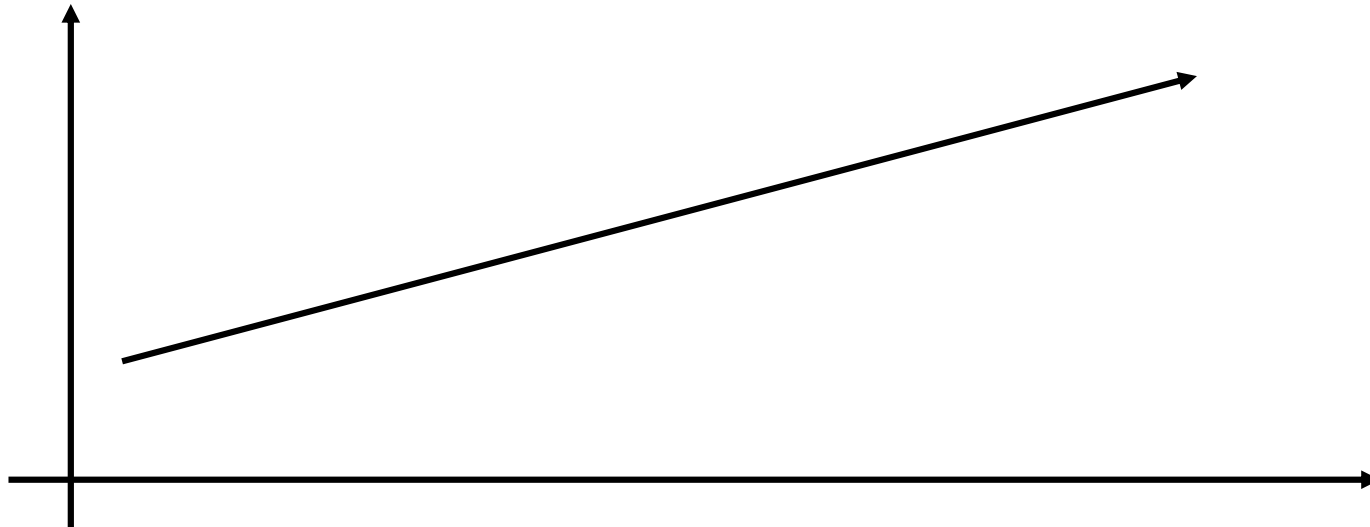
Summary Statement

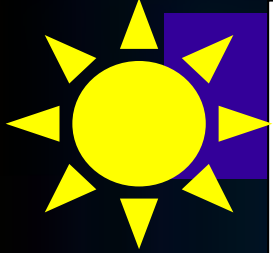
The spiritual perspective on the *preservation* of David's line despite the fall and exile of Judah is given to admonish the remnant to *proper temple worship*—not the idolatry of the past.

Stealing from the temple and leaving it in disrepair (12:9; 16:2-3) is contrasted with replenishing (15:18) and repairing it (24:4-14).

Good to Better (2)

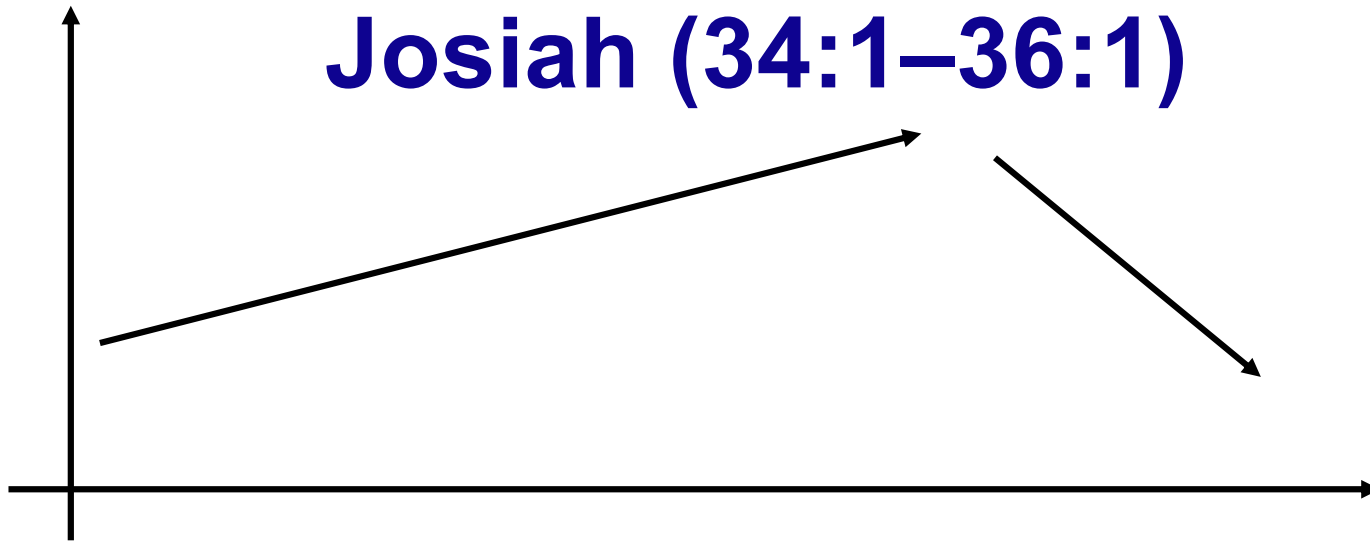
David (1 Kings 3:6),
Jotham (27:6)





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)**

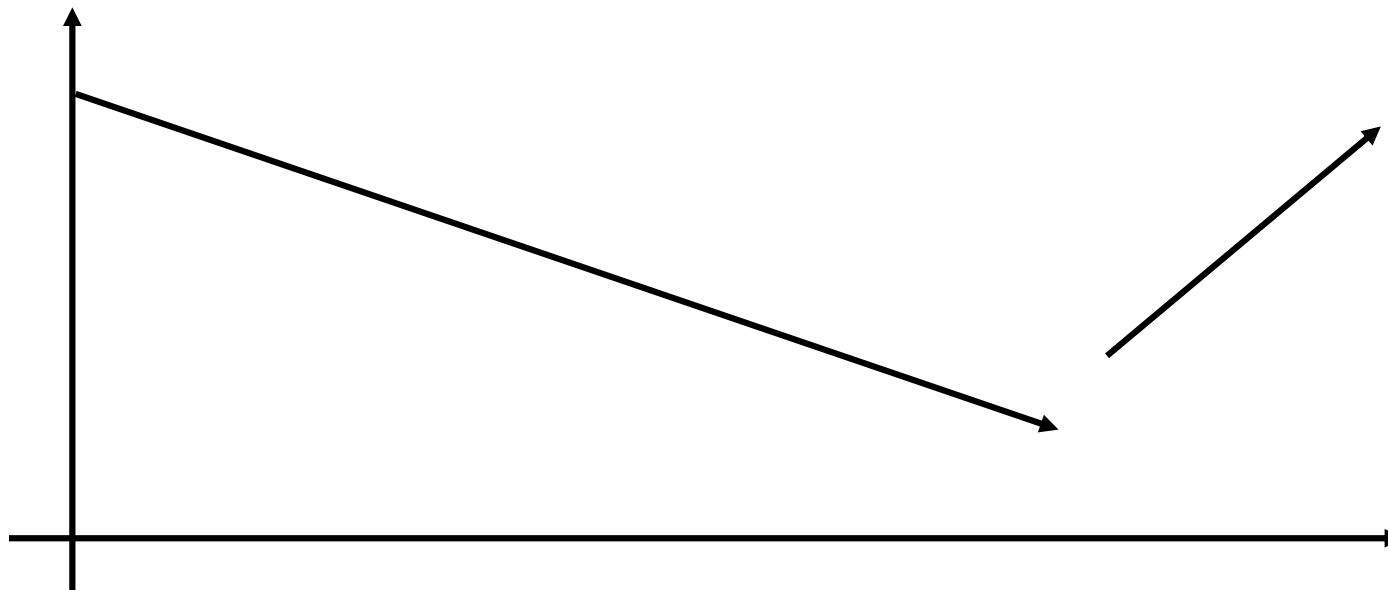


Patterns of Kingly Rule

279

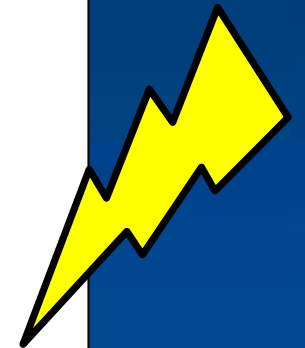
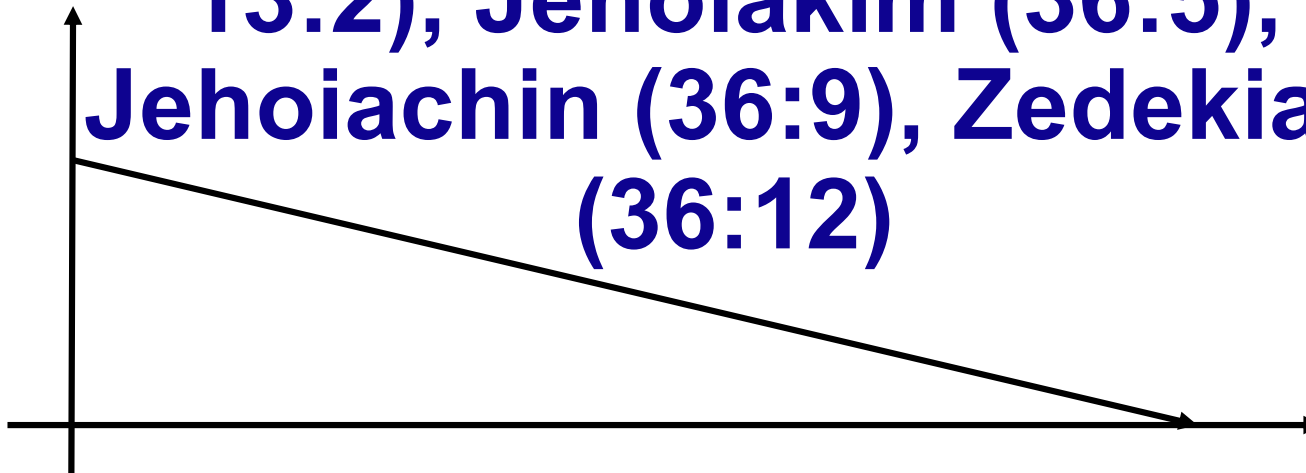
Bad with a Good End (3)

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



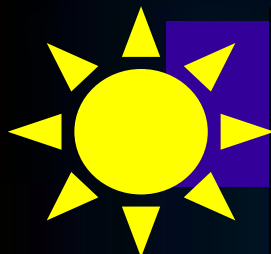
Bad to Worse (9)

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)



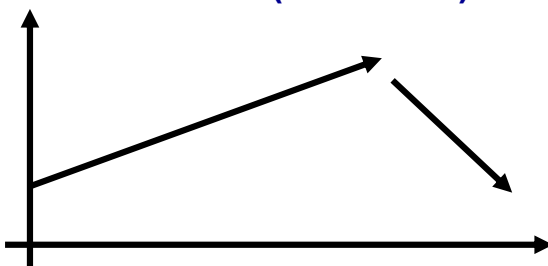
Patterns of Kingly Rule

279



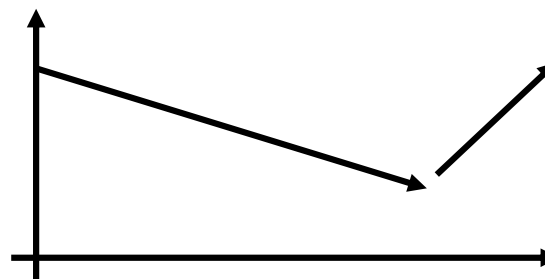
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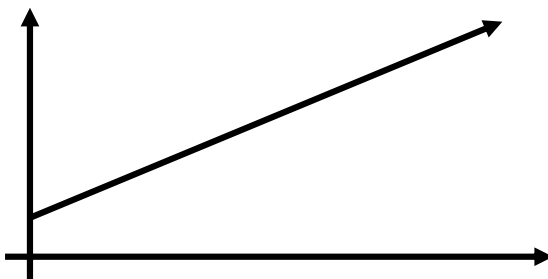
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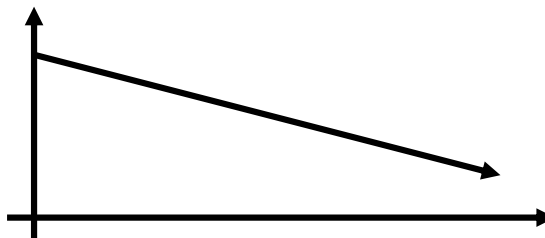
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Jehoiakim (36:5), Jehoiachin
(36:9), Zedekiah (36:12)



Application

**Humble yourself when the Lord
exalts you lest you yourself
become your own idol.**

**"Success is never final;
Failure is never fatal;
It is courage [no, humility] that counts."**

–Winston Churchill, adapted

What Empires and What Order? ⁵²



Babylonian



Greek



Assyrian



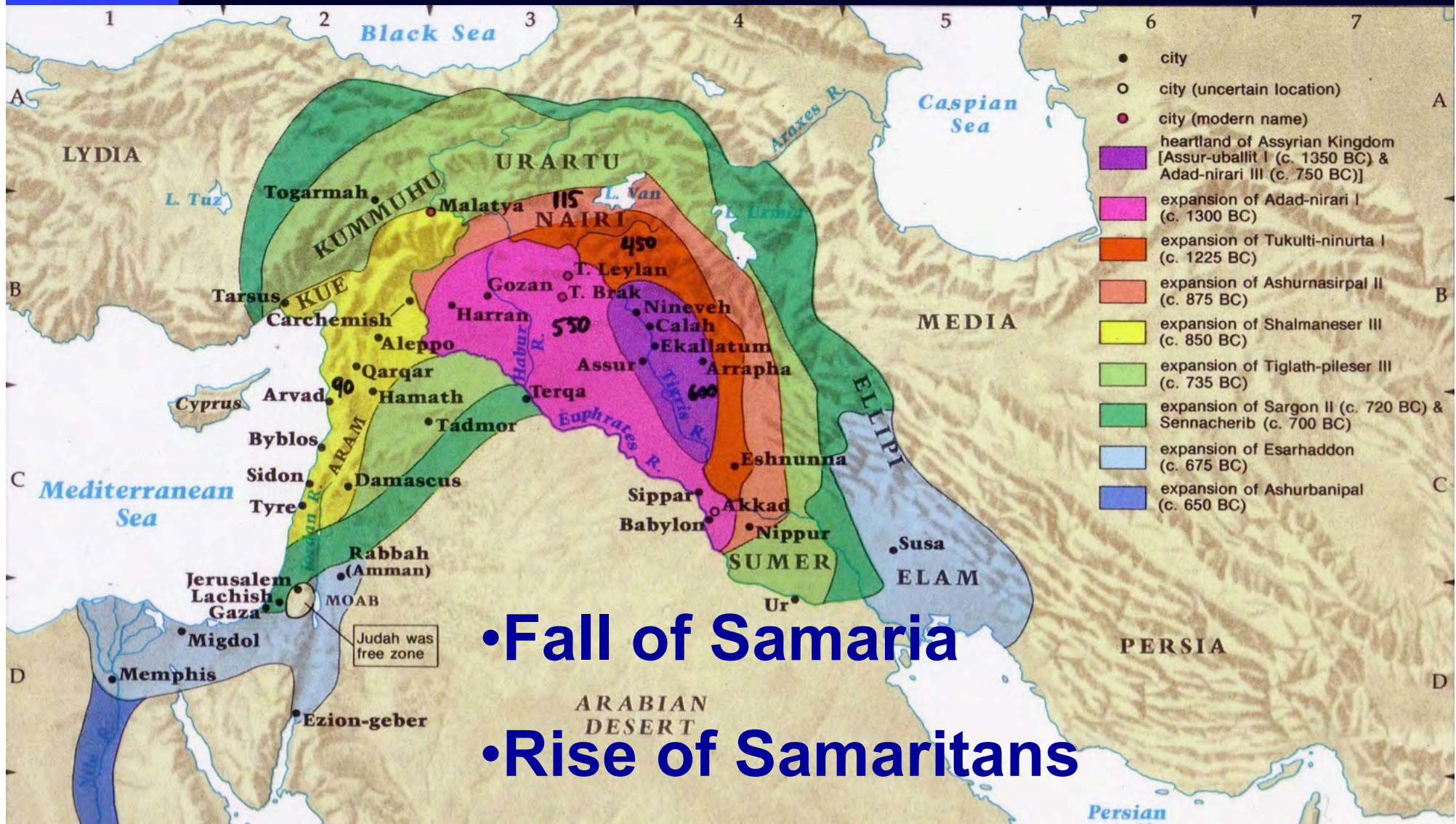
Medo-Persian



Roman

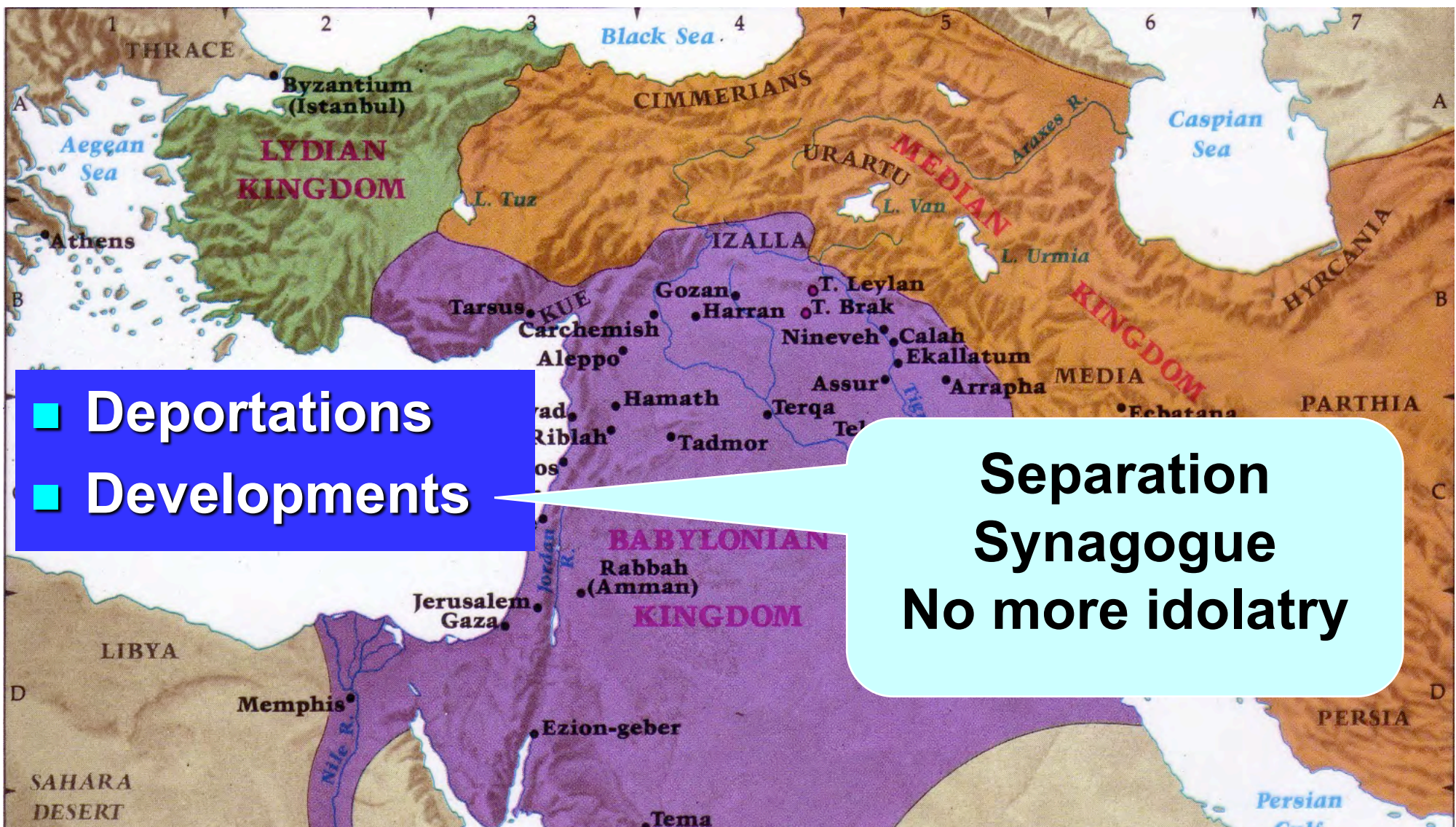
Beitzel, 1st ed., 139-167

Assyrian Developments



- Fall of Samaria
- Rise of Samaritans

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



■ Deportations
■ Developments

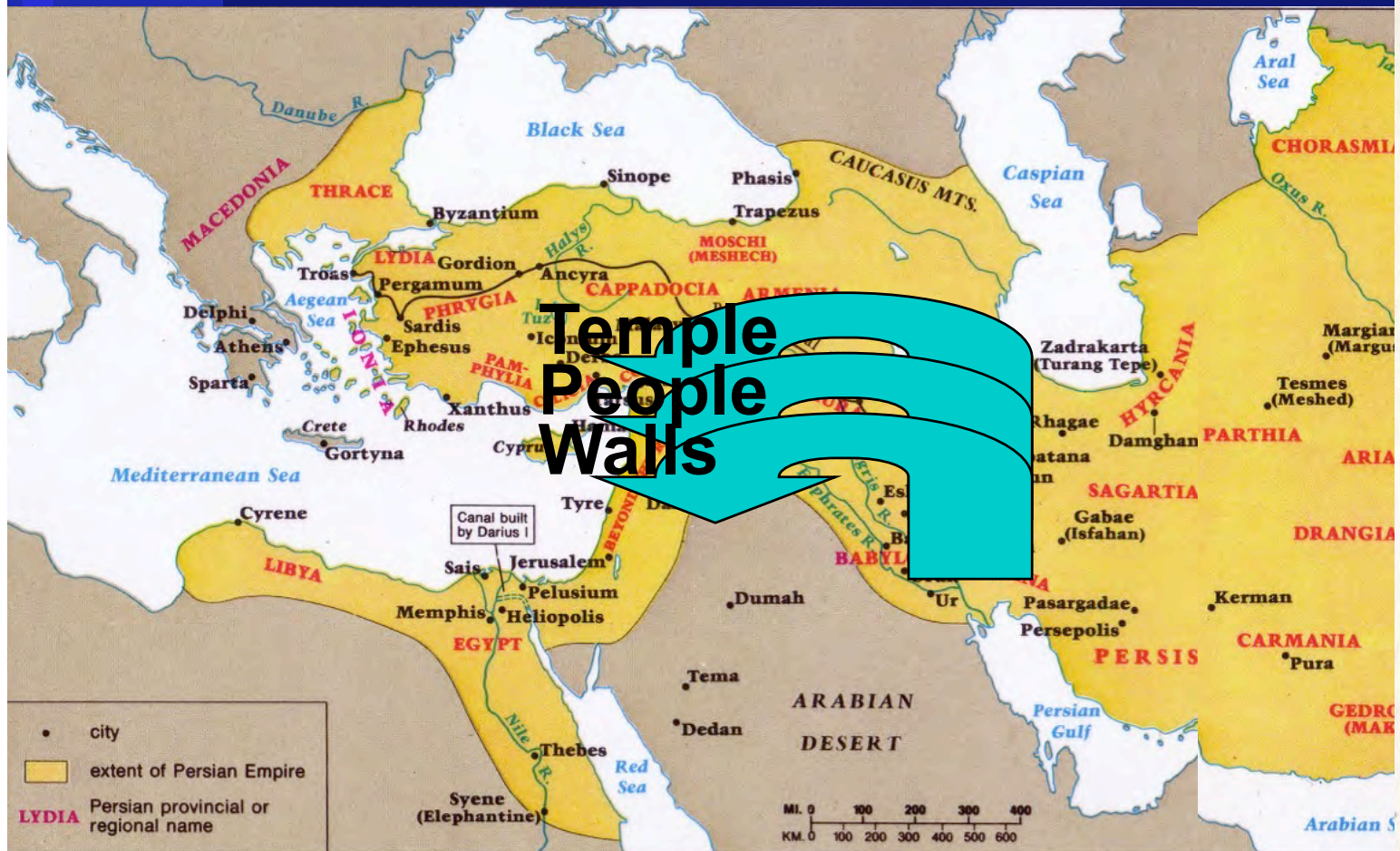
Separation
Synagogue
No more idolatry

Babylonian Rule over Palestine

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

The Persian Era

- Returns
- Developments



Maps of Intertestamental Empires



Title

- As was true for the Books of Samuel & Kings, so the Books of Chronicles originally comprised a single scroll. The Hebrew name (דברי הימים *Dibere Hayyamim*) translates "The Words (Accounts, Events) of the Days," which in modern idiom means "The Events of the Times."
- The book was divided in the Septuagint with the name *Paraleipomenon*, "Of Things Omitted," referring to data lacking in Samuel & Kings. However, this title wrongly implies that Chronicles merely supplies omissions in Kings, which does not explain the parallel accounts and different emphases.
- The English title "Chronicles" is perhaps best. It stems from Jerome's Latin Vulgate (ca. AD 395) as he felt it chronicles the entire sacred history.

Authorship

External Evidence

- The Talmud says Ezra the priest authored the work.
- Some Talmudists believe that Nehemiah wrote the genealogy (1 Chron. 1–9).

Internal Evidence

- It makes sense that the book was written by a priest as it emphasizes the temple, the priesthood, & the theocratic line of David in the kingdom of Judah.
- The style is very similar to the Book of Ezra & both share a priestly perspective: genealogies, temple worship, ministry of the priesthood, & obedience to the Law.
- Ezra's authorship is especially supported in that Ezra 1:1-3 repeats the closing verses of 2 Chronicles 36:22-23 almost identically.

- References to the deportation of Judah (1 Chron. 6:15; 9:1) show that the work was compiled after 586 BC.
- Chronicles was compiled long after the return from Babylon (1 Chron. 3:17-24). This text reveals the latest person in Chronicles was from the fourth generation from the return from Babylon.
- Therefore, the best estimate of the time of the compilation is between about 450-425 BC.
- The work of the compiler is not stretched beyond ca. 445 (cf. Neh. 12:36).

Recipients

Using the above date of 450-425 BC for compilation, the original readers comprised Jews who had been back in the land for about a century & probably had recently experienced the reconstruction of the Jerusalem walls under Nehemiah.

Occasion

Kings records the history from a political/ethical standpoint, but Chronicles provides the spiritual/priestly perspective. It reminded the people that David's royal line still remained to encourage the small remnant who had returned & built a meager temple compared to Solomon's. Thus Chronicles was recorded to bolster the hopes of those who saw only a vague reminiscence of the glory of former days.

Characteristics

B. "All the books of the Bible, thus far, from Genesis to II Kings have pursued a chronological succession of events, right from Adam's creation to Judah's captivity; but now with the Chronicles we come to a writing which does not carry us forward . . . but goes back and reviews the whole story in order to derive and apply a vital lesson, namely, that ***the nation's response to God is the decisive factor in its history and destiny***"

Characteristics

- D. If one includes the genealogical section (1 Chron. 1–9; beginning 4143 BC) with the narrative (1 Chron. 10–2 Chron. 36; concluding 538 BC) the original single book of Chronicles covers more time than any book of Scripture (3606 years!).
- E. Chronicles is unique in that this writing contains the largest genealogy in the entire Scripture (1 Chron. 1–9).
- F. The Book of Chronicles appears last in the Hebrew Bible.

Argument

- The central idea in Chronicles that unifies the entire account is **the temple**.
- The major part of the account of Solomon's reign is the **construction & dedication** of the temple (**2 Chron. 1–9**), & the remainder of the book includes only the **kings of Judah** as the northern kingdom is not related to the temple & the Davidic line (**2 Chron. 10–36**).
- Thus the emphasis on temple worship in Jerusalem alone is given **to re-establish proper worship** after many years of idolatry at various worship places.

Outline

I. (Chs. 1–9) The reign of **Solomon** shows God's blessing on him in his **obedience in building the temple** to show Israel proper worship.

II. (Chs. 10–36) The reign of the **Davidic dynasty** in Judah **despises the temple**, which God judges in the destruction of the temple at the fall of Jerusalem to teach post-exilic Israel the importance of proper worship in its new temple.

Israel's Later Eastern Neighbors²⁸¹

John H. Walton, Chronological and Background Charts of the OT, 2d ed., 72

MOAB

AMMON

EDOM

930 – At the time of division, all were subjugated to the nation of Israel

**925 – Revolted during
reign of
Jeroboam & gained
freedom**

**925 – Declared freedom
from Jeroboam**

**853 – Baasha of Ammon
allied with Ahab & others**

**Remained under the
control of Judah**

**877 – Subjugated by
Omri**

**against
Assyria at Qarqar**

Coalition against Jehoshaphat in 853 defeated at En-gedi (2 Chron. 20:1)

**850 – King Mesha
revolted against Jehoram
of Israel & gained
freedom.
(2 Kings 3:4-27)**

Retained freedom

**845 – Revolted against
Jehoram of Judah & gained
freedom (2 Chron. 21:8-10)**

**794 – Defeated by Amaziah
(2 Chron. 25:11-13)**

Israel's Later Eastern Neighbors²⁸¹

John H. Walton, Chronological and Background Charts of the OT, 2d ed., 72

MOAB

AMMON

EDOM

780 – Uzziah & Jeroboam II subjugated all three

Remained subjugated

**738 – Gained freedom from
Jotham (2 Chron. 27:5)**

**735 – Gained freedom from
Ahaz (2 Chron. 28:17)**

732 – All became Assyrian tributaries

**711 – Conquered by
Sargon**

Remained as Assyrian tributaries

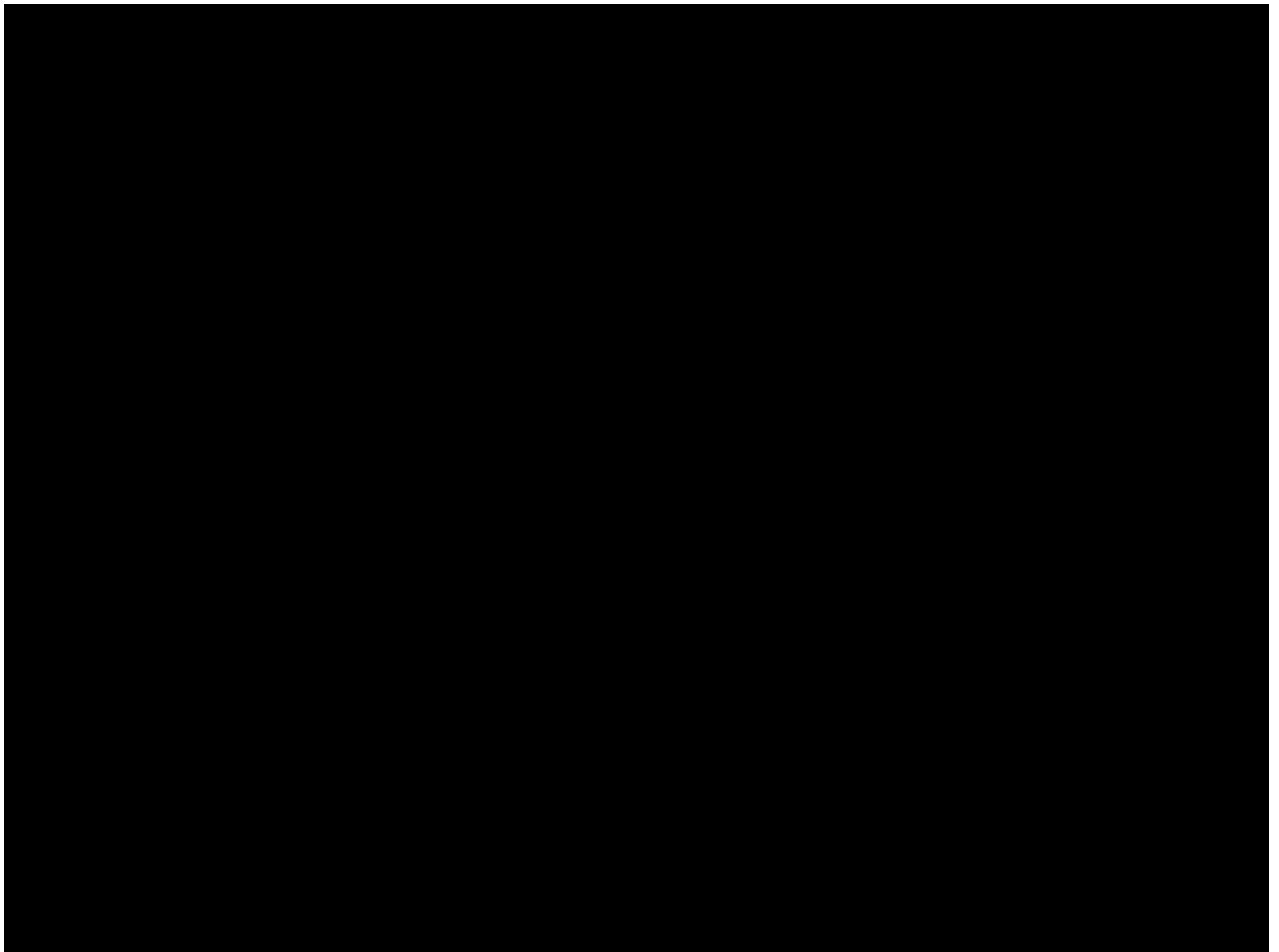
690 – Rebellion suppressed by Sennacherib

**612 – Gained partial freedom with fall of Nineveh – 607 – Raided Judah for
Babylon**

**605 – Subjugated by
Nebuchadnezzar
581 – Rebelled & was
conquered**

**581 – King Baalis
rebelled & was
conquered**

**601 – Became &
remained Babylonian
tributary**




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