

A PASSAGE THROUGH THE OLD TESTAMENT

*Year Two, Quarter One
“Israel and Judah”*



*a two year study in the
books of the Old Testament*

arranged into eight 13 lesson series

*by
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The Kings of Israel 931-722 B.C.

- 1. Jeroboam I (931-910)** is a tax superintendent under King Solomon until the king perceives Jeroboam's royal ambition. He flees to Egypt but returns to lead a revolt against Rehoboam. Jeroboam introduces calf worship.
- 2. Nadab (910-909)** is slain by Baasha at Gibbethon.
- 3. Baasha (909-886)** reigns for some time before attacking Judah. An odd alliance between Judah and Damascus defeats him.
- 4. Elah (886-885)** reigns little more than year before being killed while drunk by Zimri.
- 5. Zimri (885)** occupies the throne for seven days. The army had chosen Omri to rule instead. Zimri is pursued into the palace where he sets it ablaze and perishes.
- 6. Tibni (885-880)** emerges as the choice of the people of Tirzah and rules for five years during a great struggle with Omri and his factions until he dies.
- 7. Omri (880-874)** finally takes the throne of Israel after defending Tibni. He begins the third dynasty unscrupulously.
- 8. Ahab (874-853)** marries Jezebel and introduces her baal worship to Israel. He kills Naboth for his vineyard.
- 9. Ahaziah (853-852)** falls through a lattice and inquires of Baalzebub regarding his health. Elijah informs him he will die.
- 10. Jehoram (852-841)** continues his brother's alliance with Judah. He alternately works with and against Elijah.
- 11. Jehu (841-814)** kills King Jehoram after Elisha anoints him to reign instead. He then exterminates all of Ahab's descendants. Next, he massacres many Baalists.
- 12. Jehoahaz (814-798)** is kept in subjection by Damascus throughout his reign. He maintains Jeroboam's idolatry. His plea to God for a deliverer is answered.
- 13. Jehoash (798-782)** visits Elisha on his deathbed and is promised deliverance from Syria, but limited to three victories. He later defeats Amaziah of Judah in battle.
- 14. Jeroboam II (782-753)** repels Syria, taking Damascus and much lost territory.
- 15. Zechariah (753-752)** is a short-lived, but evil, king, who is killed by Shallum.
- 16. Shallum (752)** ends the Jehu dynasty, but reigns only a month before being killed.
- 17. Menahem (752-742)** seizes the throne after killing Shallum. He maintains calf worship in his godless, immoral society.
- 18. Pekahiah (742-740)** is another evil king who reigns just two years before being killed by one of his officers, Pekah.
- 19. Pekah (740-732)** loses much of his territory to Tigleth-Pileser of Assyria before being killed by Hoshea.
- 20. Hoshea (732-722)** is the final king of Israel who becomes a vassal to Shalmaneser of Assyria by paying him tribute money. Three years later, he conspires with Egypt to overthrow Assyria and stops paying. His plan is revealed and Shalmaneser carries him captive to Assyria.

Year One, First Quarter: "In The Beginning"

1. Creation	Gen. 1-2
2. Sin	Gen. 3-4
3. Noah's Ark	Gen. 6-10
4. Promises to Abraham	Gen. 11-12, 15-18
5. Sodom and Gomorrah	Gen. 13-14, 18-19
6. Abraham, Sarah and Isaac	Gen. 20-24
7. Jacob and Esau	Gen. 25-28, 32-33, 36
8. Jacob and Rachel	Gen. 29-31, 34-35
9. Joseph Sold Into Slavery	Gen. 37-38
10. Joseph Imprisoned	Gen. 39
11. Joseph Interprets Dreams	Gen. 40-41
12. Providence	Gen. 42-45
13. Reunited	Gen. 46-50

Year One, Second Quarter: "From Egypt to Canaan"

1. Call of Moses	Exod. 1-5
2. The Nine Plagues	Exod. 6-10
3. The Passover	Exod. 11-13
4. Crossing the Red Sea	Exod. 14-18
5. The Ten Commandments	Exod. 19-31
6. The Golden Calf	Exod. 32-40
7. Nadab and Abihu	Lev. 1-10
8. Holy Living	Lev. 11-27
9. Leaving Sinai for Canaan	Num. 1-10
10. Loyalty and Disloyalty	Num. 11-21
11. Balaam and Balak	Num. 22-36
12. Moses's Review	Deut. 1-4
13. Moses's Final Charge	Deut. 5-34

Year One, Third Quarter: "Taming Canaan"

1. Entrance Into The Land	Joshua 1-4
2. Jericho	Joshua 5-6
3. Ai and Other Conquests	Joshua 7-21
4. Covenant Matters	Joshua 22-24
5. Failure to Drive Out Canaanites	Judges 1-2
6. Deborah and Other Judges	Judges 3-5
7. Gideon	Judges 6-9
8. Jephthah	Judges 10-12
9. Samson and Delilah	Judges 13-16
10. Tribal Depravity	Judges 17-21
11. The Courtship of Ruth and Boaz	Ruth 1-4
12. Samuel's Beginnings	1 Sam. 1-3
13. The Ark of the Covenant	1 Sam. 4-6

Year One, Fourth Quarter: "The Throne of David"

1. Institution of the Monarchy	1 Sam. 7-12
2. The Reign of Saul Begins	1 Sam. 13-16
3. David and Goliath	1 Sam. 17
4. Saul Persecutes David	1 Sam. 18-20
5. David's Flight and Fight	1 Sam. 21-24
6. Abigail and David	1 Sam. 25
7. Saul's Downfall	1 Sam. 26-28
8. David's Rise	1 Sam. 29-31
9. David Becomes King	2 Sam. 1-5
10. David's Successes	2 Sam. 6-10
11. David and Bathsheba	2 Sam. 11-12
12. Absalom's Rebellion	2 Sam. 13-19
13. David's Demise	2 Sam. 20-24

Year Two, First Quarter: "Israel and Judah"

1. David's Demise	1 Kings 1-2
2. Solomon's Splendor	1 Kings 3-10
3. Solomon's Demise	1 Kings 11
4. Rehoboam and Jeroboam	1 Kings 12-16
5. Elijah	1 Kings 17-19
6. Ahab and Jezebel	1 Kings 20-22
7. Elisha	2 Kings 1-4, 6
8. Naaman the Leper	2 Kings 5
9. Bloody Reigns	2 Kings 7-12
10. Fall of Israel	2 Kings 13-17
11. Hezekiah	2 Kings 18-21
12. Josiah	2 Kings 22-23
13. Fall of Judah	2 Kings 24-25

Year Two, Second Quarter: "The Major Prophets"

1. Isaiah, Part A	Isa. 1-39
2. Isaiah, Part B	Isa. 40-55
3. Isaiah, Part C	Isa. 56-66
4. Jeremiah, Part A	Jer. 1-20
5. Jeremiah, Part B	Jer. 21-39
6. Jeremiah, Part C	Jer. 40-52
7. Lamentations	Lam. 1-5
8. Ezekiel, Part A	Ezek. 1-24
9. Ezekiel, Part B	Ezek. 25-32
10. Ezekiel, Part C	Ezek. 33-48
11. Daniel, Part A	Dan. 1-3
12. Daniel, Part B	Dan. 4-6
13. Daniel, Part C	Dan. 7-12

Year Two, Third Quarter: "The Minor Prophets"

1. Joel
2. Jonah
3. Amos
4. Hosea
5. Micah
6. Zephaniah
7. Nahum
8. Habakkuk
9. Obadiah
10. Haggai
11. Zechariah
12. Malachi
13. Review

Year Two, Fourth Quarter: "Wisdom Lit./ Post-Exile"

1. Psalms	
2. Proverbs	
3. Job, Part A	Job 1-3
4. Job, Part B	Job 4-42
5. Ecclesiastes	
6. The Song of Songs	
7. Esther, Part A	Est. 1-4
8. Esther, Part B	Est. 5-10
9. Ezra, Part A	Ezra 1-6
10. Ezra, Part B	Ezra 7-10
11. Nehemiah, Part A	Neh. 1-5
12. Nehemiah, Part B	Neh. 6-13
13. Intertestamental Period	

Lesson 1: David's Demise

First Kings 1-2*

1. (1 Kings 1:1-10) What was wrong with King David? What was Adonijah's ambition? How had David failed him?
2. Whom did Adonijah leave out of his plan?
3. (1:11-21) What two people conspire to gain David's approval of Solomon's claim to the crown?
4. What did they see in their future if Adonijah became king?
5. (1:22-35) Were they able to gain David's approval? What ride did David appoint for Solomon that symbolized both his new office and a messianic prophecy?
6. (1:36-53) Why did Adonijah give up so quickly and easily?
7. What conditions did Solomon give for allowing him to live?

8. (2:1-9) What were David's last wishes for Solomon?

9. What was the condition placed upon David's descendants continuing to occupy the throne of Israel? Did they meet this condition?

10. (2:10-21) What one thing did Adonijah request?

11. (2:22-27) How did Solomon respond to this request?

12. (2:28-35) For whose blood was the defector, Joab, condemned?

13. (2:36-46) Why was Shimei executed?

14. Looking back over this first chapter of Solomon's reign, how is it that his kingdom was established and his father's buried?

*The study of this lesson should also consider 1 Chronicles 26-29.

Lesson 2: Solomon's Splendor

First Kings 3-10*

1. (1 Kings 3:1-3) What is the compliment here paid Solomon? What is the criticism?
2. (3:4-9) What did Solomon ask God to give him? Why?
3. (3:10-15) What had God expected Solomon might have requested?
4. What was the condition placed upon God's promise of a long life to Solomon?
5. (3:16-28) How did Solomon solve the dispute between the two harlots?
6. (4:1-21) Two of the promises made to Abraham are reported as fulfilled in this passage. Which ones are they?
7. (4:22-28) How does this history characterize the reign of Solomon as it affected the people?
8. (4:29-34) As Moses gave Israel the Law and David gave her the Psalms, what was the contribution of Solomon?
9. (5:1-18) What was Solomon's proposal now that war was over? What did he want from King Hiram of Tyre?
10. (6:1-13) Did the construction of the temple ensure that God would never cast off Israel, no matter how she behaved? Why, or why not?
11. (6:14-22) Where was the ark to be placed?

12. (6:23-38) How long did it take to construct the temple?

13. (7:1-12) How long did it take to build Solomon's palace?

14. (7:13-51) What was the name of the craftsman who came from Tyre to do bronze work?

15. (8:1-9) What was found in the ark? What had also been there at other times (Heb. 9:4, Exod. 16:33, Num. 17:10)?

16. (8:10-21) How did God show his approval of the temple?

17. (8:22-66) What must people do concerning their sin before God will forgive them?

18. (9:1-28) Did Solomon's temple stand forever? What did God say would be the cause of its destruction?

19. (10:1-29) Why did the queen of Sheba come to visit Solomon?

20. How did Solomon handle her visit?

*The study of this lesson should also consider 2 Chronicles 1-9.

Lesson 3: Solomon's Demise

First Kings 11

1. (1 Kings 11:1-8) What is the criticism here of Solomon?
2. Why was this a problem?
3. What did Solomon's wives do to his heart? What does this mean?
4. How far did Solomon's change of heart go?
5. What is known about Molech (Lev. 18:21, 20:2-4, Jer. 32:35, 2 Kings 23:10)?
6. (11:9-13) How did God determine to punish Solomon? Why did God promise to wait until Solomon was dead to execute his plan?
7. What else would God do for David's sake?
8. (11:14-20) Why did the Edomites bear a grudge against Israel?
9. What news emboldened Hadad to return to Edom?

10. (11:21-25) What grudge did Rezon bear against Israel?

11. (11:26-39) Who was Jeroboam?

12. Why did Jeroboam rebel against Solomon?

13. What promise did God make Jeroboam? What were the conditions?

14. (11:40-43) To where did Jeroboam escape? Why?

15. Who reigned over Israel when Solomon died?

Lesson 4: Rehoboam and Jeroboam

First Kings 12-16*

1. (1 Kings 12:1-11) With Jeroboam acting as the representative of the downtrodden people, Rehoboam is faced with important decisions very early in his rule. What are the demands of Jeroboam and his followers?
2. What did Solomon's advisers tell Rehoboam to do? Did he accept their advice?
3. What did his young friends recommend?
4. (12:12-17) Did Rehoboam like the advice from his young friends? What happened?
5. (12:18-24) What event solidified the revolt against Rehoboam?
6. What tribe sided with Judah and Rehoboam when Israel made Jeroboam king? Did God permit them to make war on Israel?
7. (12:25-33) What was Jeroboam's greatest fear? What did he do about it?
8. (13:1-10) Whom did the prophet predict would put away this idolatry? When did he live?
9. After rebuking the king, the prophet refuses an offer of hospitality at his hand. Why?
10. (13:11-19) How did the old prophet convince the young prophet to come to his house?

11. (13:20-25) How did the young prophet die? Why did he die?
12. (13:26-34) What did the old prophet do because of his guilt?
13. Did Jeroboam change his ways?
14. (14:1-20) Summarize the prophecy of Ahijah.
15. (14:21-31) Was Judah much better than Israel? How so? How was she punished?
16. (15:1-8) Summarize the reign of King Abijam of Judah.
17. (15:9-24) Summarize the reign of King Asa of Judah.
18. (15:25-16:7) Summarize the reigns of King Nadab and King Baasha of Israel.
19. (16:8-20) How did King Elah of Israel die? Who reigned once Tibni died?
20. (16:29-34) Whom did Ahab serve?

*The study of this lesson should also consider 2 Chronicles 10-16.

Lesson 5: Elijah

First Kings 17-19*

1. (1 Kings 17:1-7) What did Elijah prophesy to Ahab? How did God provide for the prophet?
2. (17:8-16) What was the widow doing when Elijah arrived in Zarephath? What did Elijah ask of her?
3. What was Elijah's promise to her if she provided for him?
4. (17:17-24) Why did the woman blame Elijah when her son died?
5. What was the effect of Elijah's miracle upon the woman?
6. (18:1-6) How long had the land now known drought? What was Samaria experiencing?
7. How was Obadiah like the ravens?
8. (18:7-14) Why was Obadiah worried about giving Ahab the message from Elijah?
9. (18:15-19) What did Ahab call Elijah when he saw him? Why?
10. How was Ahab truly the troubler of Israel?

11. What company did Elijah request meet him at Mount Carmel?

- 11 (18:20-29) What question did Elijah ask the people of Israel? What did he mean?

12. How did Elijah mock the prophets of Baal?

13. (18:30-46) How did Jehovah prove He was the only true and living God?

14. How did Elijah and the people of Israel respond to this service?

15. (19:1-9) What did Jezebel have in mind for Elijah's victory reward? How did Elijah react to this turn of events?

16. (19:10-18) In what was the Lord not? In what was the Lord?

17. What reservation did God make in Israel?

18. (19:19-21) How did Elijah call Elisha to be his assistant?

Lesson 6: Ahab and Jezebel

First Kings 20-22*

1. (1 Kings 20:1-9) What concession was Ahab ready to make to the king of Syria? Where did he draw the line?
2. (20:10-21) What did Ahab mean with his proverb of verse 11?
3. What played a role in Israel's victory? (There are several answers.)
4. (20:22-27) Where and when was the next battle pitched between Syria and Israel?
5. (20:28-34) How was the war resolved?
6. (20:35-43) The young prophet uses a parable similar to Nathan's to condemn Ahab. Of what was the king guilty?
7. (21:1-14) Why did Naboth refuse to sell his vineyard to Ahab?
8. Upon finding her husband pouting, Jezebel promises to secure the vineyard for Ahab. How does she go about it?

9. (21:15-24) What was Elijah's prophecy against Ahab's opportunism?

10. (21:25-29) How did Ahab gain a little time?

11. (22:1-12) Why was Jehoshaphat dissatisfied with Israel's prophets? Why did Ahab object to Micaiah?

12. What was the recommendation of Ahab's prophets?

13. (22:13-23) Micaiah's first report to the king was sarcastic. What did he really see in Israel's prospects against Syria?

14. (22:24-28) How was Micaiah rewarded for his honesty?

15. (22:29-40) How were the prophecies of both Micaiah and Elijah fulfilled?

16. (22:41-50) How does history remember Jehoshaphat?

17. (22:51-53) How does history remember Ahaziah?

*The study of this lesson should also consider 2 Chronicles 17-20.

Lesson 7: Elisha

Second Kings 1-4, 6

1. (2 Kings 1:1-8) Why was Ahaziah doomed to death?
2. (1:9-18) How did Elijah get rid of the king's messengers?
3. (2:1-8) Why was Elisha sharp with the sons of the prophets?
4. How did Elisha prove his loyalty?
5. (2:9-18) What did Elisha ask of Elijah? What was Elijah's condition?
6. How was Elijah removed from the Earth?
7. What item signified the passing of responsibility to Elisha?
8. (2:19-25) How did the young people mock Elisha? How did he punish them?
9. (3:1-12) What common enemy did Israel, Judah and Edom have?
10. (3:13-23) What misconception did the Moabites have when they saw the red water in the valley?

11. (3:24-27) How did the king of Moab cause indignation in Israel?

12. (4:1-7) How did God bless the poor widow by Elisha's hand?

13. (4:8-17) What did the Shunammite couple do for Elisha? What did Gehazi suggest Elisha do to repay her?

14. (4:18-37) How did Elisha resurrect the child many hours after he died?

15. (4:38-44) What miracles of Jesus are foreshadowed by Elisha here?

16. (6:1-7) Why was the prophet more concerned than expected over the lost ax head?

17. (6:8-23) What was symbolized by the vision of the chariots of fire and horses?

18. How did Elisha capture a company of Syrians?

19. (6:24-33) How low had Israel sunk as Ben-Hadad threatened them again?

Lesson 8: Naaman the Leper

Second Kings 5

1. (2 Kings 5:1-7) Was Naaman a part of the nation of Israel? How does the Holy Spirit describe Naaman?
2. To whom does the passage give the credit for Naaman's success? Does this seem odd, since part of his record was built on defeating Israel?
3. For what reason could this young girl have been bitter about being in a Syrian's service? Does she appear to be of this attitude?
4. What was her prescription for Naaman's leprosy?
5. What did the king of Israel think when he received the letter from Syria?
6. (5:8-14) What was Elisha's prescription for healing Naaman's leprosy?
7. Did Naaman immediately follow the "doctor's" orders? Why, or why not?

8. How did his servants persuade Naaman to change his mind?

9. (5:15-19) How did Naaman intend to show his gratitude to Elisha? To God?

10. What pardon did Naaman ask of God through Elisha? Why?

11. (5:20-27) Why did Gehazi chase after Naaman once Elisha refused his gift the last time?

12. What two lies did Gehazi tell?

13. How was Gehazi punished?

Lesson 9: Bloody Reigns

Second Kings 7-12*

1. (2 Kings 7:1-12) What was Elisha's prediction regarding the siege of Samaria and its resultant famine in the city?
2. Why had the Syrian army fled?
3. Did the king believe the lepers' report was really good news for him? What did he think?
4. (7:13-20) How did Elisha's prophecies come to pass?
5. (8:1-6) What was Elisha's new prophecy? Whom did he protect?
6. (8:7-15) What did Elisha tell Hazael to say to Ben-Hadad concerning his prospects for recovery?
7. How did Hazael become the king of Syria?
8. (8:16-29) In whose ways did Jehoshaphat's son and grandson walk as kings? Why did God not destroy Judah?
9. (9:1-13) What did the madman and babblers tell Jehu? How did the others receive the news?

10. (9:14-26) Whose death was avenged as Jehu killed King Jehoram?

11. (9:27-37) Why did Jezebel call Jehu “Zimri” (see 1 Kings 16:9-18)?

12. (10:1-17) How did Jehu show his “zeal for the Lord”?

13. (10:18-28) How did Jehu manage to assemble all the Baalists before him? What did he do with them, once they were gathered?

14. (10:29-36) What was Jehu’s downfall?

15. (11:1-12) Who wanted the throne of Judah when Ahaziah died? Who was the rightful heir now?

16. (11:13-21) Did the Baalists find refuge in Judah now that Israel had killed their fellow worshipers?

17. (12:1-16) Why were the “high places” created in the first place (see 1 Kings 3:2)?

18. What was Jehoash’s public works project?

19. (12:17-21) How did Joash meet his end?

*The study of this lesson should also consider 2 Chronicles 21-24.

Lesson 10: Fall of Israel

Second Kings 13-17*

1. (2 Kings 13:1-13) Why did God initially give Israel up to Syria? Why did he later relent?
2. Did Israel repent of her idolatry?
3. (13:14-21) To what was Joash alluding when he mentioned “the chariots of Israel and their horsemen” (see 2 Kings 2:12)?
4. What was the penalty for Joash’s lack of zeal in the prospect of striking Syria?
5. How powerful was the spirit of Elijah’s successor?
6. (13:22-25) How many victories did Israel win over Syria?
7. (14:1-7) Why did the king not punish the children of his father’s murderers?
8. (14:8-22) Why was Israel able to defeat Judah (see 2 Chron. 25:14-20)?
9. (14:23-29) What prophet to Nineveh, often assumed to be mere legend, figures into the record of King Jeroboam II’s reign?
10. (15:1-7) What perpetual problem continues to plague every king of Judah?

11. (15:8-31) How did Menahem keep Pul, the king of Assyria, from invading Israel? Which of his successors invaded Israel anyway?

12. (15:32-16:4) What happened to worship during the reign of Ahaz?

13. (16:5-9) Two nations fought against two other nations. Name them in their respective alliances.

14. (16:10-20) Describe the apostasy of King Ahaz.

15. (17:1-4) Why was Israel's King Hoshea imprisoned?

16. (17:5-23) Why did Israel fall to Assyria? Had God never warned them this could happen?

17. (17:24-41) What was the state of worship once the Assyrians replaced the Israelites in Samaria?

*The study of this lesson should also consider 2 Chronicles 25-28.

Lesson 11: Hezekiah

Second Kings 18-21*

1. (2 Kings 18:1-8) What did Hezekiah do, that no other king had ever been brave enough to attempt?
2. Why was Hezekiah such a prosperous and successful monarch?
3. (18:9-12) What was happening in Israel as Hezekiah began to reign? Why?
4. (18:13-25) The Assyrians perceived that King Hezekiah was relying upon two powers in his struggle, both of which they mocked. What were the two powers?
5. (18:26-37) How severe a defeat did Rabshakeh predict for Judah?
6. (19:1-7) What was Isaiah's prophecy concerning the king of Assyria?
7. (19:8-19) How does Hezekiah's prayer to God strike a far different chord than anything heard from most of his predecessors?
8. (19:20-34) For whose sake did God plan to preserve Jerusalem from the Assyrians?
9. (19:35-37) How did God save Jerusalem?
10. (20:1-11) What was Isaiah's initial prophecy to the dying monarch?

11. How did Hezekiah gain a little more time?

12. What sign did God use to prove the addition of 15 years?

13. (20:12-21) What was Hezekiah's failure when the King of Babylon came calling?

14. What did Isaiah prophesy about this event?

15. What one question did Hezekiah ask?

16. (21:1-18) How did Manasseh undo his father's good deeds?

17. What would make both ears tingle?

18. (21:19-26) Did Amon make any reforms when he took his father's throne?

*The study of this lesson should also consider 2 Chronicles 29-33.

Lesson 12: Josiah

Second Kings 22-23*

1. (2 Kings 22:1-2) How old was Josiah when he became king?
2. What was Josiah up to in the first years of his reign (see 2 Chron. 34:3-7)?
3. (22:3-10) What public work project did he begin?
4. What did Hilkiah find in the temple? How could it have been so forgotten?
5. (22:11-13) How did Josiah react to hearing it read? Why?
6. (22:14-20) Could disaster in Judah now be averted?
7. Why was Josiah to be spared the disaster?
8. (23:1-9) Why didn't Josiah just ensure that the priests read the law?
9. For what did the people take their stand? What does this mean?

10. (23:10-14) Why did not Josiah act more tolerantly to the idolaters who had one his predecessors' favor?

11. (23:15-20) Whose gravestone did he see?

12. (23:21-27) Consulting psychics is a popular pastime today. How would Josiah have viewed such a thing?

13. What great distinction is placed upon Josiah (verse 25)?

14. (23:26-30) Was Josiah's reformation sufficient to cause God to relent of His intentions to destroy Judah?

15. How did Josiah died? Should he have died that day (see 2 Chron. 35:20-25)?

16. (23:31-34) What became of King Jehoahaz?

17. (23:35-37) How did Jehoiakim (Eliakim) become king?

*The study of this lesson should also consider 2 Chronicles 34-36.

Lesson 13: The Fall of Judah

Second Kings 24-25*

1. (2 Kings 24:1-7) Egypt was soon defeated in battle by a rising world power that had broken away from Assyria. What is that power and who was its ruler?
2. What did he do with Jehoiakim? How did Jehoiakim respond to the new arrangement?
3. Who ruled in the place of Jehoiakim when he died?
4. (24:8-16) How was the new king treated?
5. How was Jerusalem treated by the invader?
6. (24:17-20) Who took the throne when Jehoiachin was removed? How did this new ruler repay Nebuchadnezzar for making him king?
7. (25:1-7) What did Zedekiah's rebellion lead Nebuchadnezzar to do?
8. How was Zedekiah punished for his rebellion and escape attempt?

9. (25:8-21) What was Nebuzaradan's mission in the city of David?

10. (25:22-26) Nebuchadnezzar didn't leave much behind in Judah, but he did install a governor. Who was the governor appointed to watch over nothing?

11. What was his philosophy for dealing with their oppressors? How did his advice compare to Jeremiah's (see Jer. 28:17-18)?

12. (25:27-30) How was Jehoiachin treated when Evil-Merodach became king of Babylon?

13. In one sentence, describe the condition of Israel as it exists at the point in history where the record of the Kings ends. Who defeated Israel?

14. In one sentence, describe the condition of Judah as it exists at the point in history where the record of the Kings ends. Who defeated Judah?

*The study of this lesson should also consider 2 Chronicles 36.

The Rulers of Judah 931-586 B.C.

- 1. Rehoboam (931-913)** foolishly takes the advice of his young counselors and ignites a revolt. He is forced to surrender the northern kingdom of Israel. Later in life, he gives the treasures of the temple to the Egyptians to make peace.
- 2. Abijam (913-911)** makes war on Israel in a partially successful attempt to recover the treasures of the temple.
- 3. Asa (911-870)** takes up the cause of ridding Judah of idolatry and making other reforms. His reign is peaceful in the beginning but is broken when Baasha of Israel tries to fortify Ramah. He is loved and honored.
- 4. Jehoshaphat (870-848)** is one of the best and most pious kings in Judah's history. He forms an alliance with Israel to fight several wars and reforms idolatry.
- 5. Jehoram (848-841)** puts his brothers to death soon after taking the throne. At his wife's request, he establishes Baal worship. Only his son, Ahaziah, survives revolts by Edom and Libnah and an invasion by the Philistines and Arabs.
- 6. Ahaziah (841)** is an idolater and nephew of Israel's Ahaziah. They ally against Syria but is killed at Megiddo.
- 7. Athaliah (841-835)** is Jehoram's widow who kills all surviving of the royal family, save for Joash.
- 8. Joash (835-796)** is revealed at age seven to be the heir to the throne. He ends Athaliah's tyrannical and idolatrous reign. His rule is good for 23 years but he falls into bad advice and renews Baalism, killing Zechariah who rebukes him.
- 9. Amaziah (796-767)** begins by punishing his father's murderers. He unsuccessfully makes war on Israel and is captured.
- 10. Azariah (767-740)** assumes the throne at age 16 and rules long in the fear of God. He receives leprosy for burning incense on the altar.
- 11. Jotham (740-732)** serves God.
- 12. Ahaz (732-716)** rules during a siege of Jerusalem at the hands of Israel and Syria. Isaiah encourages him and Judah is able to endure. The invaders take only an important port while the Philistines decide to invade Judah as well. Ahaz forsakes God and asks Assyria for help. Tiglath-Pileser doesn't expel the invaders but makes Judah pay tribute. Ahaz sends his son through the fire of Molech and introduces the sundial.
- 13. Hezekiah (716-686)** repairs the temple and leads Judah to regain land from Philistia. He refuses Assyrian dominance and prepares for war. His prayer gives him 15 more years of life; however, he foolishly shows the Babylonians his treasures. Sennacherib takes much of Judah but is stopped by God.
- 14. Manasseh (686-642)** takes the throne at age 12 and resumes idolatry. He repents an alliance with Babylon and reforms.
- 15. Amon (642-640)** serves false gods and is killed by conspirators.
- 16. Josiah (640-609)** takes the throne at age eight. He destroys the idols and makes other reforms upon finding the law in the temple. He opposes Pharaoh-Necho's travel along the seacoast and is killed by him at Megiddo.
- 17. Jehoahaz (609)** is chosen king over his older brother. He is deposed by Pharaoh and imprisoned in Egypt.
- 18. Jehoiakim (609-597)** is his older brother whom Pharaoh crowns. Judah serves Egypt four years until Nebuchadnezzar besieges Jerusalem and carries him to Babylon. He serves as tributary for three years and rebels. Babylon invades and kills him.
- 19. Jehoiachin (597)** is his son who rules three months before Babylon captures the palace.
- 20. Zedekiah (597-586)** is the last king. An alliance with Egypt brings the final onslaught from Babylon. The temple and city are sacked.

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