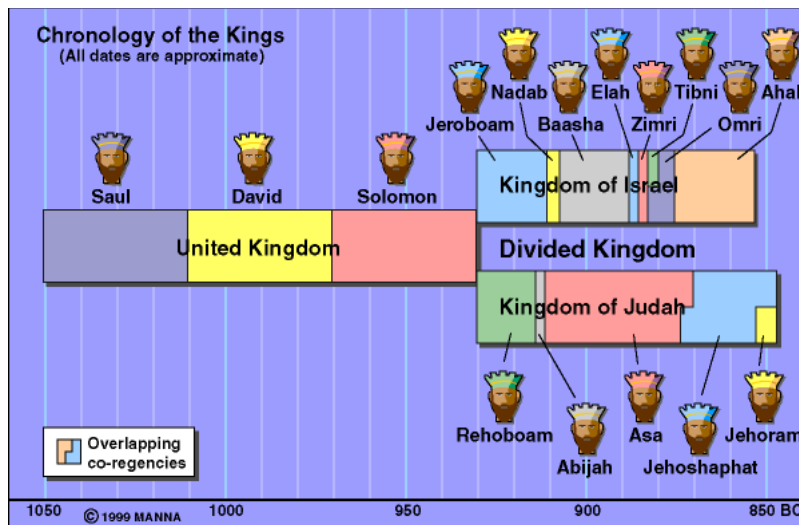


OT-OV

Lesson 97

1. Earlier I taught the Book of 1st Kings by way of the Doctrine of Solomon, Jeroboam and Rehoboam.
2. Last week we began a study of 2nd Kings and 1st and 2nd Chronicles by way of a review of the reigns of the 19 Kings of Israel in the north and the 20 Kings of Judah in the south.



3. Let's review some of that learned and then pick up with new material at point 5.13. Let me first give you a map of the divided kingdom.



4. Israel

4.1 Jeroboam I c. 931-910

4.2 Nadab c. 910 - 909

4.3 Baasha c. 909-886

4.4 Ellah c. 886-885

4.5 Zimri c. 885

4.6 Omri c. 885-874

4.7 Ahab c. 874-853

4.7.1 In the book of Kings Ahab appears as politically strong and spiritually destitute. On the secular side, he was able to win the respect of both friend and foe. On the religious side, his syncretistic practices spelled his doom. His political marriage with Jezebel resulted in mixed blessing and curse.

4.7.2 The alliance with Ethbaal, king of the Tyrians and father of Jezebel, brought increased trade, wealth, and a growing merchant class. However, Jezebel brought with her a Baalism which clashed head on with the worship of Jehovah. Ahab and Jezebel were opposed by Elijah.

4.7.3 Elijah appeared repeatedly as an accusing conscience. He confronted Ahab in the vineyard of Naboth. He was the champion of the worship of God in the victory on Mount Carmel. While the Elijah stories present Ahab as weak and dominated by Jezebel, other aspects of his reign demonstrate certain strengths. His building operations were extensive.

4.8 Ahaziah c. 853-852

4.9 Joram c. 852-841

4.10 Jehu c. 841-814

4.11 Jehoahaz c. 814-798

4.12 Jehoash c. 798-782

4.13 Jeroboam II c. 782-753

4.14 Zechariah c. 753-752

4.15 Shallum c. 752

4.16 Menahem c. 752-742

4.17 Pekahiah c. 742-740

4.18 Pekah c. 740-732

4.19 Hoshea c. 732-721

5. Judah

5.1 Rehoboam c. 931-913

5.2 Abijah c. 913-911

5.3 Asa c. 911-870

5.4 Jehoshaphat c. 870-848 (co-regency c. 873-870)

5.4.1 Near the end of his reign the Ammonites, Edomites, and Moabites joined forces to invade Judah however the Lord miraculously defeated them. Jehoshaphat and his son reigned together during his last five years.

5.5 Jehoram c. 848-841 (co-regency c. 853-838)

5.5.1 Jehoshaphat served as his father's co-regent for about five years before succeeding him on the throne of Judah. To strengthen his father's political alliance with Israel he married the older daughter of Jezebel, who evidently influenced him to allow the worship of Baal. As a result of this indiscretion he died of a lingering, painful disease and none mourned the loss.

5.6 Ahaziah c. 841

5.7 Athaliah c. 841-835

5.8 Joash c. 835-796

5.9 Amaziah c. 796-767

5.10 Uzziah c. 767-740 (co-regency c. 791-765)

5.10.1 Uzziah reigned during a period of temporary resurgence for both Israel and Judah in the 8th century. Archaeological excavations have confirmed the Biblical picture of this period as one of unusual prosperity. Uzziah ascended the throne at the age of 16.

5.10.2 He repaired the defenses of Jerusalem, reorganized and refitted the army, and used "engines" in battle. Late in his reign Uzziah was stricken by the Lord with leprosy because he entered the temple in pride to burn incense on the altar of incense. Because of this affliction, he was forced to yield the public administration of the affairs of the kingdom to his son Jotham. t

5.11 Jotham c. 740-732 (co-regency c. 750-740)

5.11.1 Jotham was a son of Uzziah. He was co-regent with his father in c. 750-740 B.C. because his father had leprosy and was unable to administer efficiently the affairs of the kingdom. He abdicated the actual rulership in favor of his pro-Assyrian son Ahaz, and died in 731 B.C.

5.12 Ahaz c. 732-716

5.13 Hezekiah c. 716-687

5.13.1 An Assyrian domination of the region posed the major international problem during his reign. His father had been enthroned in Judah with the support of a pro-Assyrian party which maintained a policy of vassalage to Assyria.

5.13.2 Keenly conscious that the captivity of the northern kingdom was caused by their idolatry, he removed idolatry, repaired and cleansed the temple and restored an observance of the Passover. Hezekiah also was an outstanding military leader.

5.13.3 Anticipating an Assyrian attack on Judah, he fortified Jerusalem. Sennacherib conquered numerous cities in Judah exacting excessive sums of tribute. Emboldened by Hezekiah's demonstrated weakness, i. e., his paying tribute, Sennacherib sent a large army to encircle Jerusalem and demand its complete surrender.

5.13.4 Both the Bible and Sennacherib's records agree in essence concerning this campaign. By miraculous intervention the Assyrian army- was depleted in one evening by 185,000 troops. Sennacherib returned to Nineveh never to threaten Hezekiah again.

2Ki 19:5 So the servants of king Hezekiah came to Isaiah.

2Ki 19:6 And Isaiah said unto them, Thus shall ye say to your master, Thus saith the LORD, Be not afraid of the words which thou hast heard, with which the servants of the king of Assyria have blasphemed me.

2Ki 19:7 Behold, I will send a blast upon him, and he shall hear a rumor, and shall return to his own land; and I will cause him to fall by the sword in his own land.

5.13.5 Hezekiah asked for additional years of life, was granted both the time and a sign of the added years to his life, all of which resulted in an evil son ruling Judah and an indiscretion which proved fatal to Judah in c. 586 B.C.

Isa 38:1 In those days was Hezekiah sick unto death. And Isaiah the prophet the son of Amoz came unto him, and said unto him, Thus saith the LORD, Set thine house in order: for thou shalt die, and not live.

Isa 38:2 Then Hezekiah turned his face toward the wall, and prayed unto the LORD,

Isa 38:3 And said, Remember now, O LORD, I beseech thee, how I have walked before thee in truth and with a perfect heart, and have done that which is good in thy sight. And Hezekiah wept sore.

Isa 38:4 Then came the word of the LORD to Isaiah, saying,

Isa 38:5 Go, and say to Hezekiah, Thus saith the LORD, the God of David thy father, I have heard thy prayer, I have seen thy tears: behold, I will add unto thy days fifteen years.

Isa 38:6 And I will deliver thee and this city out of the hand of the king of Assyria: and I will defend this city.

Isa 38:7 And this shall be a sign unto thee from the LORD, that the LORD will do this thing that he hath spoken;

Isa 38:8 Behold, I will bring again the shadow of the degrees, which is gone down in the sun dial of Ahaz, ten degrees backward. So the sun returned ten degrees, by which degrees it was gone down.

Isa 38:9 The writing of Hezekiah king of Judah, when he had been sick, and was recovered of his sickness:

5.13.6 Hezekiah, near the end of his life, was rebuked for accepting a delegation from Babylon showing the vast wealth of the city. Because he did not give God the credit for Israel's opulence, Isaiah predicted the Babylonians would in the future conquer Jerusalem, but not during Hezekiah's lifetime.

5.14 Manasseh c. 687-642 (co-regency c. 696-687)

5.14.1 Manasseh, the son of Hezekiah became king at 12 years of age and reigned 55 years; the first ten were spent as co-regent with his father. Manasseh reversed the policies of Hezekiah concerning idolatry. He went so far as to place an idol in the temple itself and offered human sacrifices to that idol.

5.15 Amon c. 642-640

5.16 Josiah c. 640-608

5.16.1 Josiah was the grandson of Manasseh and son and successor of Amon as king of southern Judah. His birth was supernaturally predicted by name in the time of Jeroboam the First in 1Ki 13:2.

1Ki 13:1 And, behold, there came a man of God out of Judah by the word of the LORD unto Bethel: and Jeroboam stood by the altar to burn incense.

1Ki 13:2 And the prophet cried against the altar in the word of the LORD, and said, O altar, altar, thus saith the LORD; Behold, a child shall be born unto the house of David, Josiah by name; and upon thee shall he offer the priests of the high places that burn incense upon thee, and men's bones shall be burnt upon thee.

5.16.2 He was one of the good kings of Judah who led a reform. The "people of the land" placed him on the throne at the age of eight. In the eighth year of his reign (at 16 years of age) he began to seek after the God of David. He prohibited idol worship and destroyed the groves where idolatry flourished.

5.16.3 He followed the recommendations of Jeremiah; one such recommendation resulted in his death at the hands of Pharoah Necho in the plain of Megiddo. He is said to be the last of the good kings of Judah.

End Lesson