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Simply teaching the Word simply



Through The Bible

Session 17

1 & 2 Chronicles

From the miracle of our origin to the mystery of our destiny

The 1st Book of Chronicles

The House of YHWH

- **Israel's Main Genealogies** 1 - 9
 - Adam to Jacob
 - Jacob to David
 - David to Zedekiah
 - Tribal Allotments

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- **David's Reign at Jerusalem** 10 - 29
 - Anointed of the Lord
 - The Ark of the Lord
 - The Covenant of the Lord
 - The Temple of the Lord

The 2nd Book of Chronicles

The Temple vs. The Throne

- **Solomon's 40 Years' Reign** 1 – 9
 - Early Establishment
 - Building the Temple
 - All His Glory

The 2nd Book of Chronicles

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- **Solomon's 40 Years' Reign** 1 – 9
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- **Judah's History to the Exile** 10 – 36
 - The Division of the Kingdom
 - The 20 Kings of Judah
 - Deportation to Babylon

Overview

- Hebrew: *dibhere ha-yamim*,
“the words concerning the days.”
 - Chronicles is counted as 1 book (which regards the Old Testament as 22)
- Septuagint: *Paraleipomena*, "Supplements"
(to 1 & 2 Kings)
- Latin Vulgate: *Chromicon*
- 1 & 2 Kings: The history of Israel
- 1 & 2 Chronicles: The history of Judah
 - Treated as a single book in the Hebrew Bible; along with Ezra and Nehemiah, these were last. (Probably compiled by Ezra after the return from the Exile.)

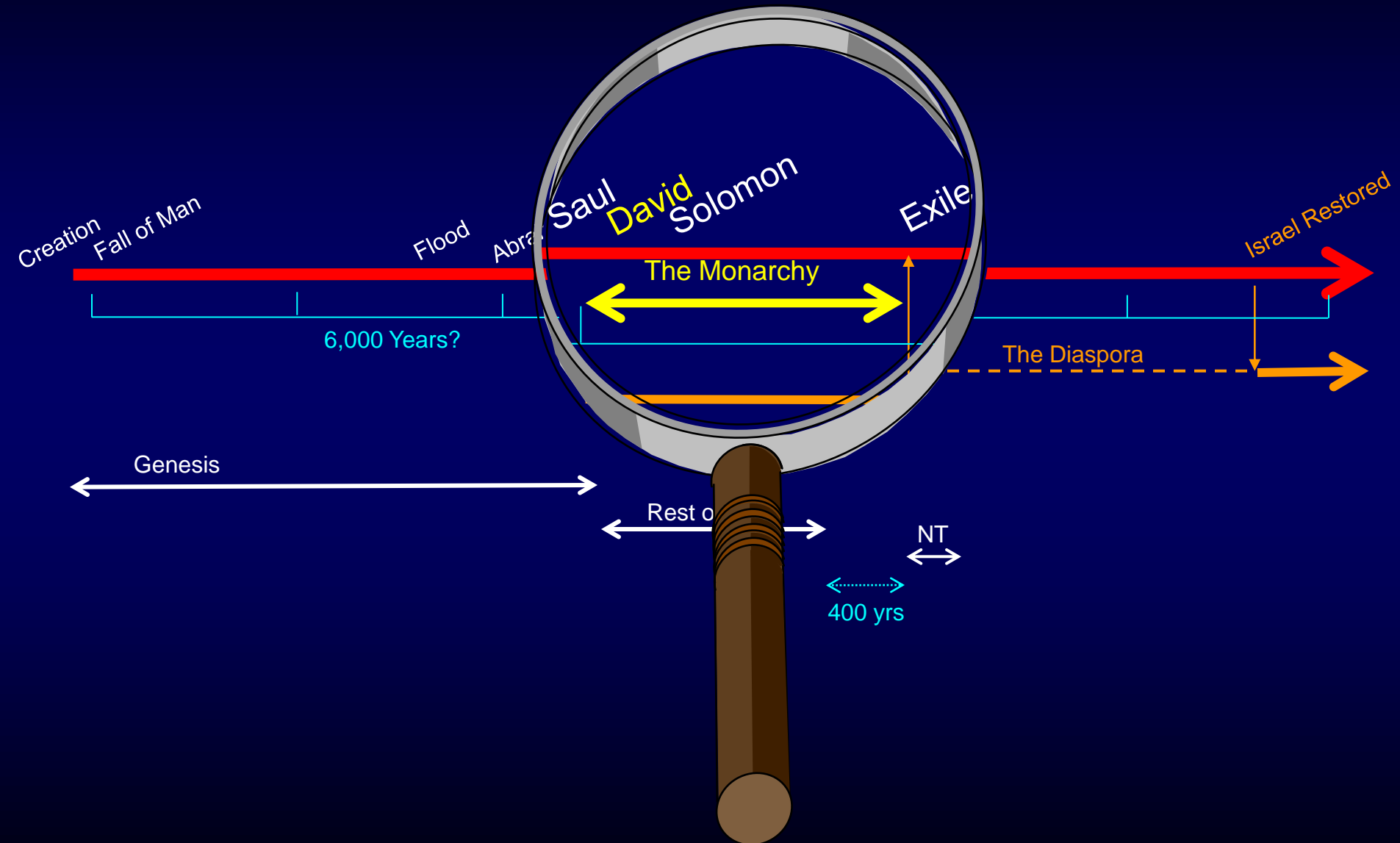
Overview

- 1 & 2 Chronicles take the form of a history
 - Commencing with Adam 1 Chr 1:1
 - (Thru the death of Saul with only fragmentary segments)
 - Ending with the decree of Cyrus of Persia in 538 BC 2 Chr 36:23
- David and Judah are the focal points, with emphasis on priestly and Levitical orders

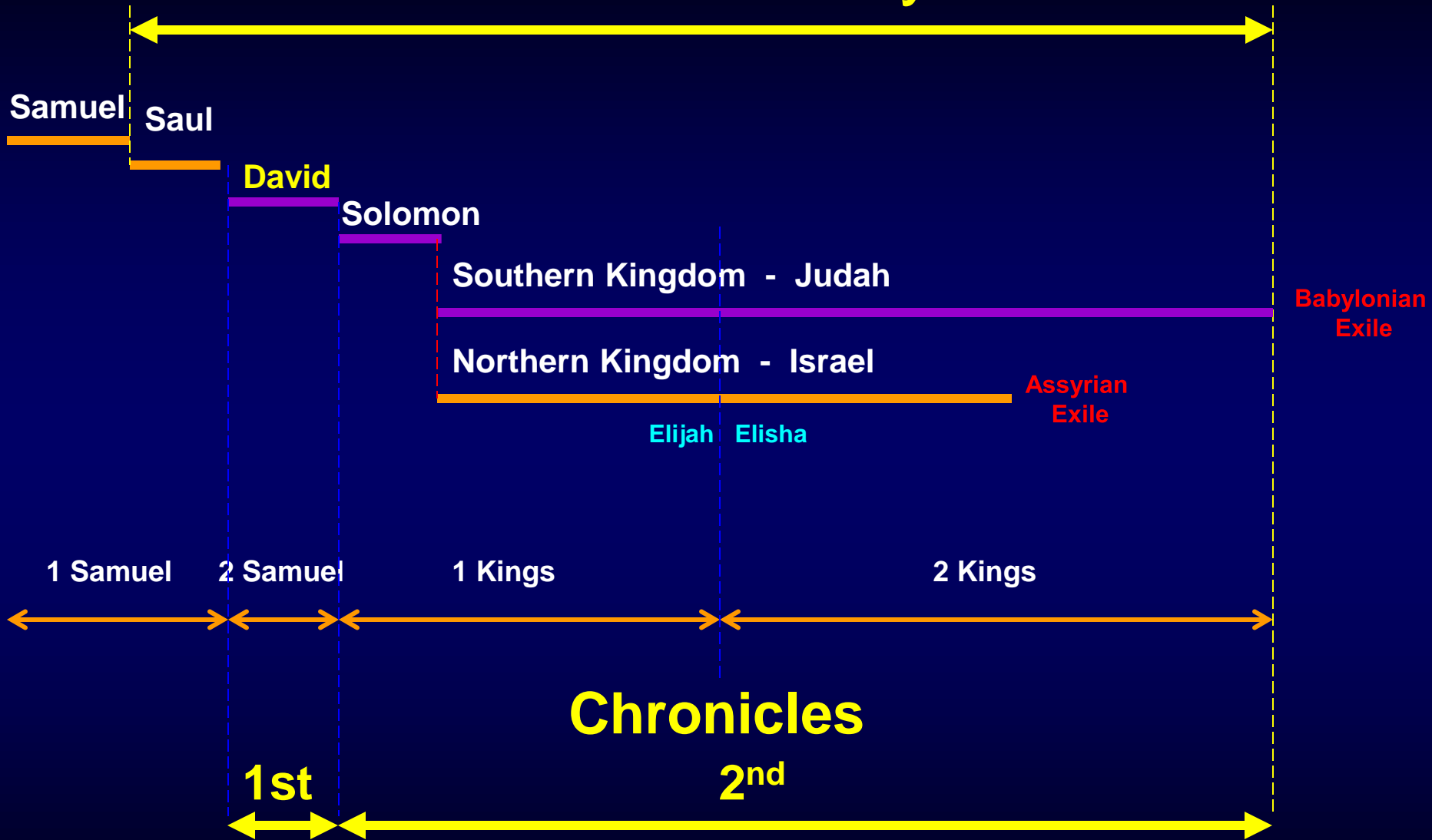
External Source References

- The book of the annals of King David 1 Chr 27:24
- The book of the kings of Israel and Judah
2 Chr 27:7; 35:27; 36:8
- The book of the kings of Judah and Israel
2 Chr 16:11; 25:26; 28:26; 32:32
- The book of the kings of Israel 1 Chr 9:1; 2 Chr 20:34
- The annals of the kings of Israel 2 Chr 33:18
- The records of Samuel the seer 1 Chr 29:29
- The records of Nathan the prophet 2 Chr 9:29
- The records of Gad the seer 1 Chr 29:29
- ...and others: Cf. 2 Chr 9:29

The Panorama of History



The Monarchy





1 Chronicles

Chapter 1

The Patriarchal Genealogies

What's in a name?

- No meaningless details in the Bible

*Adam, Sheth, Enosh,
Kenan, Mahalaleel, Jered,
Henoch, Methuselah, Lamech,
Noah, Shem, Ham, and Japheth.*

1 Chronicles 1:1-6

Genealogy of Genesis 5

Adam	<i>Man (is)</i>
Seth	<i>Appointed</i>
Enosh	<i>Mortal</i>
Kenan	<i>Sorrow; (but)</i>
Mahalalel	<i>The Blessed God</i>
Jared	<i>Shall come down</i>
Enoch	<i>Teaching</i>
Methuselah	<i>His death shall bring</i>
Lamech	<i>The Despairing</i>
Noah	<i>Comfort, Rest</i>

This is the Christian Gospel concealed in the Jewish Torah 2500 years before Christ!

One Integrated Design

The New Testament

is in the Old Testament concealed;

The Old Testament

is in the New Testament revealed.

The Table of Nations

cf. Genesis 10

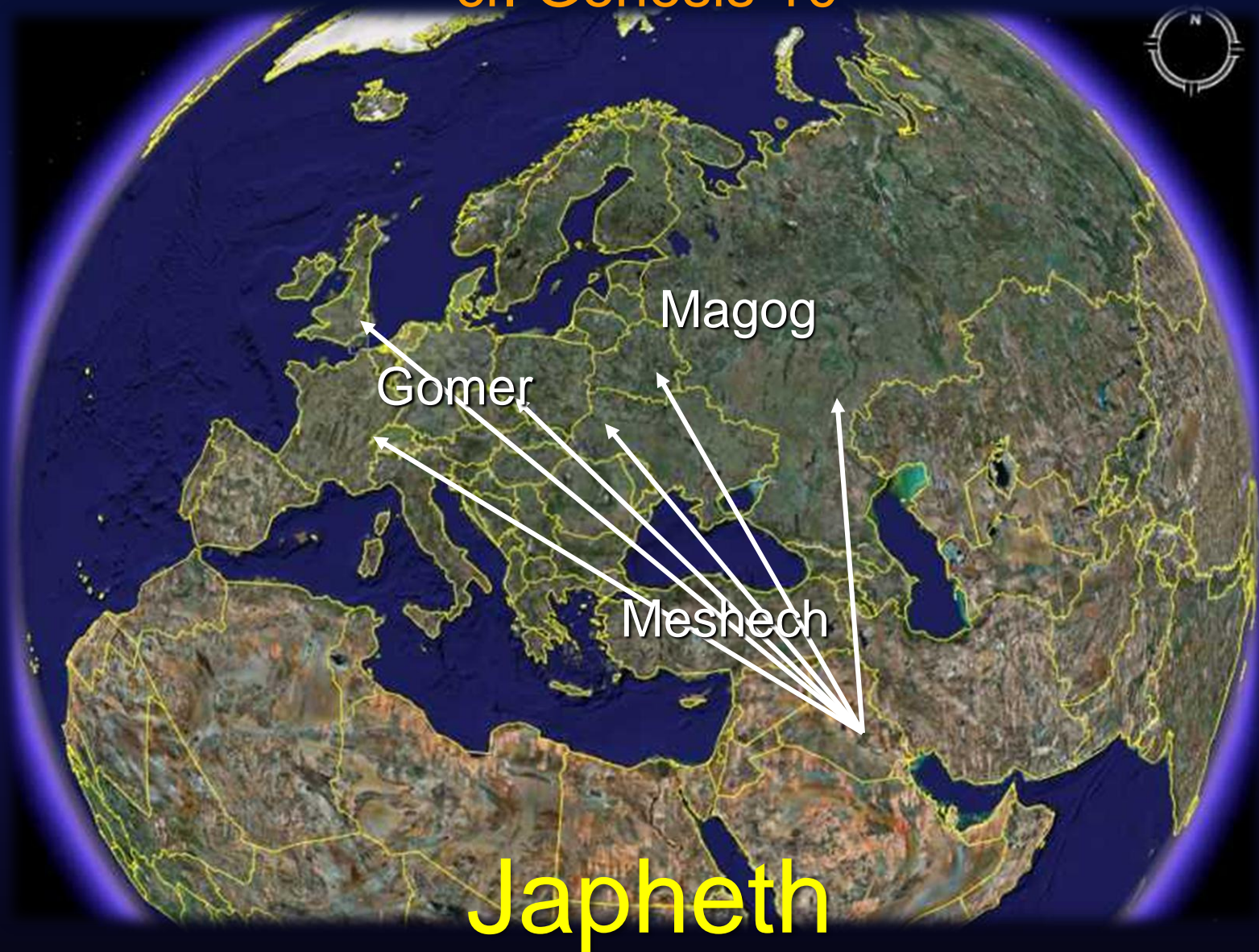
*The sons of Japheth; Gomer, and Magog, and
Madai, and Javan, and Tubal, and Meshech,
and Tiras.*

*And the sons of Gomer; Ashchenaz, and
Riphath, and Togarmah.*

1 Chronicles 1:1-6

The Table of Nations

cf. Genesis 10



Gomer

Magog

Meshech

Japheth

The Table of Nations

cf. Genesis 10

The sons of **Ham**; Cush, and Mizraim, Put, and Canaan.

And the sons of Cush; Seba, and Havilah, and Sabta, and Raamah, and Sabtecha. And the sons of Raamah; Sheba, and Dedan.

And Cush begat **Nimrod**: he began to be mighty upon the earth.

The Table of Nations

cf. Genesis 10



Sidon, Heth, the Jebusite, the Amorite, the Girgasite, the Hivite, the Arkite, the Sinite, the Arvadite, the Zemarite, and the Hamathite:



Ham

The sons of **Shem**; Elam, and Asshur, and Arphaxad, and Lud, and Aram, and Uz, and Hul, and Gether, and Meshech.

And Arphaxad begat Shelah, and Shelah begat Eber.

And unto Eber were born two sons: the name of the one *was* Peleg; because in his days the earth *was* divided: and his brother's name *was* Joktan.

The Table of Nations

cf. Genesis 10



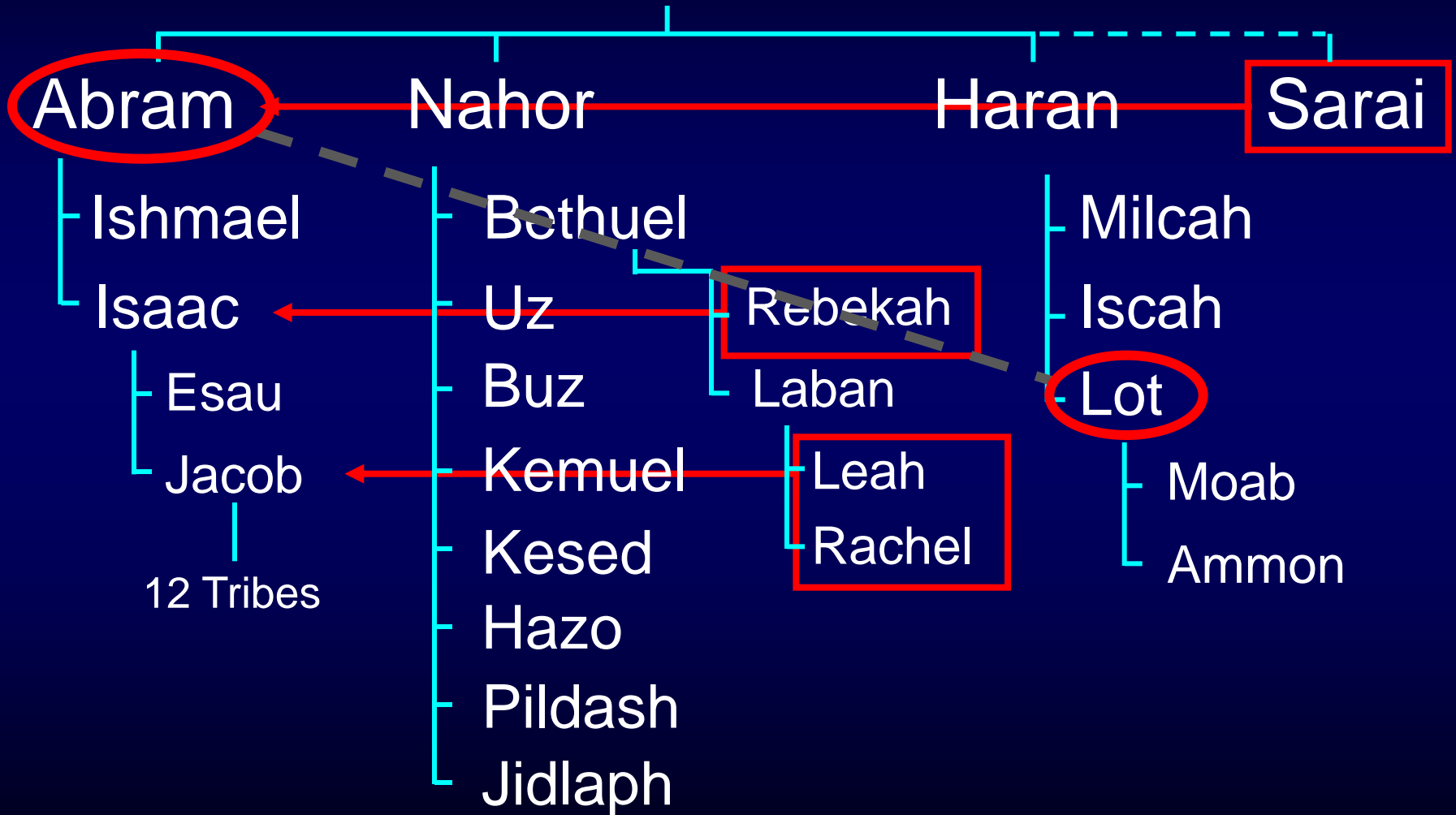
Shem

And Joktan begat Almodad, and Sheleph, and
Hazarmaveth, and Jerah,
Hadoram also, and Uzal, and Diklah,
And Ebal, and Abimael, and Sheba,
And Ophir, and Havilah, and Jobab. All these
were the sons of Joktan.

Shem, Arphaxad, Shelah,
Eber, Peleg, Reu,
Serug, Nahor, Terah,
Abram; *the same is Abraham.*

Terah's Family

Terah



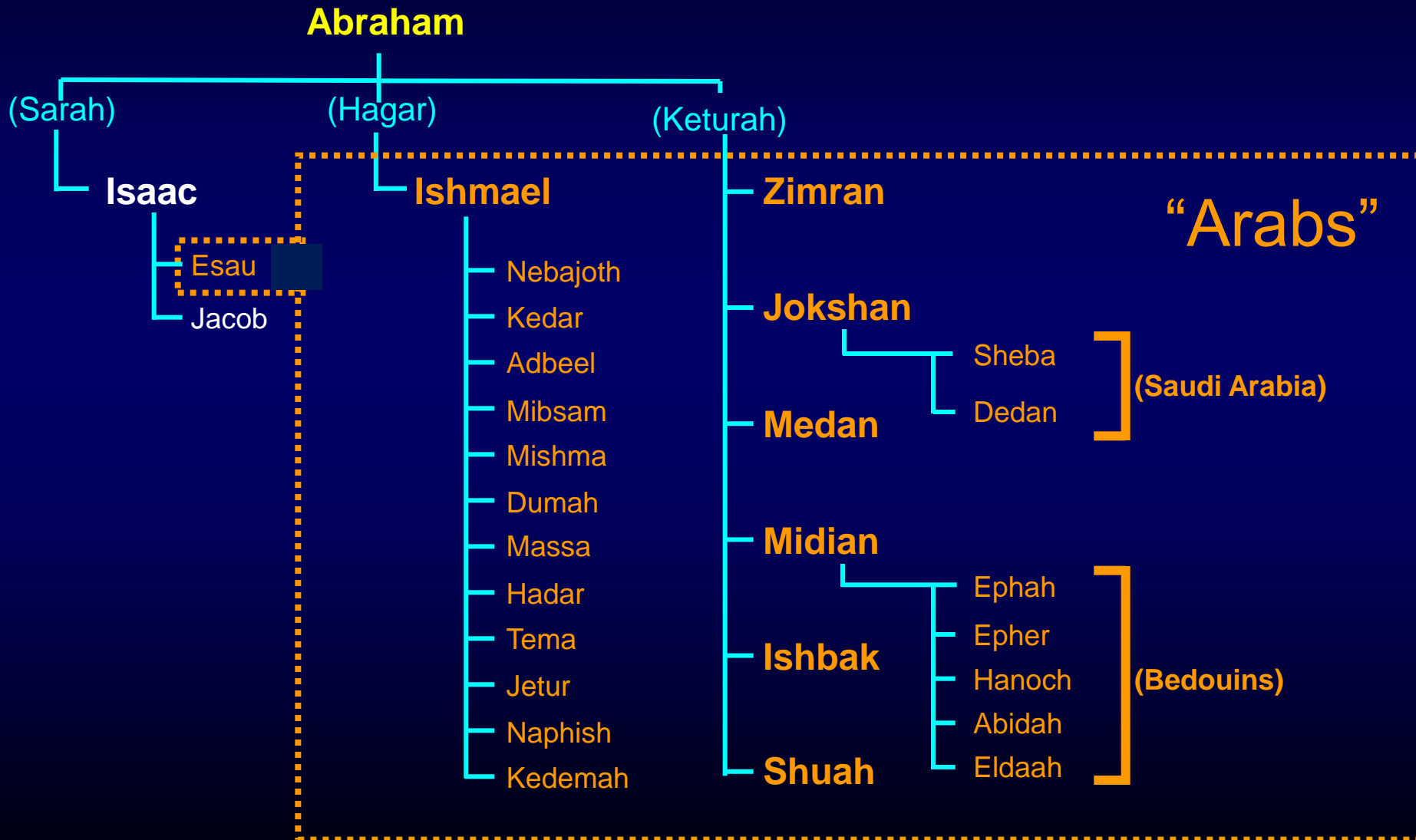
Abraham

- Mentioned 74 times in NT
- Venerated by all 3 monotheistic religions
 - Judaism, Christianity, Islam
- Distinctive titles
 - “Father of the Faithful” Heb 11:8
 - “Friend of God” James 2:23

Abraham

The sons of Abraham; Isaac, and Ishmael.
These *are* their generations: The firstborn of
Ishmael, Nebaioth; then Kedar, and Adbeel,
and Mibsam,
Mishma, and Dumah, Massa, Hadad, and
Tema,
Jetur, Naphish, and Kedemah. These are the
sons of Ishmael.

The Descendants of Abraham





1 Chronicles

Chapter 2

Genealogy of Judah

These are the sons of Israel; Reuben, Simeon, Levi, and Judah, Issachar, and Zebulun, Dan, Joseph, and Benjamin, Naphtali, Gad, and Asher.

The sons of Judah; Er, and Onan, and Shelah: which three were born unto him of the daughter of Shua the Canaanitess. And Er, the firstborn of Judah, was evil in the sight of the LORD; and he slew him.

Additional Notes

- David and the Davidic dynasty were Judeans so it is fitting that Judah's genealogy is traced first (2:3-4:23) after listing Israel's 12 **sons** (2:1-2).
- The details of the sordid story (Gen. 38) of Judah's sons, two of whom (**Er** and **Onan**) were slain by the Lord and the third (**Shelah**) withheld from **Tamar**, are not discussed here. *The editorial role of the Holy Spirit in inserting that tawdry tale in Genesis highlights the continuing focus on preserving and guarding the Messianic line.*

And Tamar his daughter in law bare him
Pharez and Zerah. All the sons of Judah
were five.

The sons of Pharez; **Hezron,** and Hamul.

1 Chronicles 2:4-7

The sons also of **Hezron**, that were born unto him; Jerahmeel, and **Ram**, and Chelubai.

And Ram begat **Amminadab**; and Amminadab begat **Nahshon** prince of the children of Judah;

And Nahshon begat **Salma**, and Salma begat **Boaz**,

And Boaz begat Obed, and Obed begat Jesse,
And Jesse begat his firstborn Eliab, and
Abinadab the second, and Shimma the third,
Nethaneel the fourth, Raddai the fifth,
Ozem the sixth, David the seventh:

Whose sisters were Zeruiah, and Abigail. And
the sons of Zeruiah; Abishai, and Joab, and
Asahel, three.



1 Chronicles

Chapter 3

Genealogy of David

Now these were the sons of David, which were born unto him in Hebron; the firstborn Amnon, of Ahinoam the Jezreelitess; the second Daniel, of Abigail the Carmelitess: The third, Absalom the son of Maachah the daughter of Talmai king of Geshur: the fourth, Adonijah the son of Haggith: The fifth, Shephatiah of Abital: the sixth, Ithream by Eglah his wife.

1 Chronicles 3:1-3

Comparing to 2 Samuel 3:2-5, this corresponds except in the name of the 2nd son by Abigail. The chronicler calls him Daniel, while he is Kileab in 2 Samuel 3:3. He may have had two names; it is obvious that the chronicler is not slavishly following 2 Samuel.

These six were born unto him in Hebron; and there he reigned seven years and six months: and in Jerusalem he reigned thirty and three years.

And these were born unto him in Jerusalem; Shimea, and Shobab, and Nathan, and Solomon, four, of Bathshua the daughter of Ammiel: Ithar also, and Elishama, and Eliphelet,

1 Chronicles 3:4-6

The names of the six sons born in Hebron (vv.1-4a) are followed by those of David's nine sons born in Jerusalem (vv. 4b-8; cf. the corresponding list in 2 Sam. 5:14-16). Four of these were sons by Bathsheba (the Heb. has Bathshua, a variant spelling; cf. niv marg.). This is the only place she is mentioned in Chronicles.

And Nogah, and Nepheg, and Japhia,
And Elishama, and Eliada, and Eliphelet, nine.

*These were all the sons of David, beside the
sons of the concubines, and Tamar their
sister.*

1 Chronicles 3:7-11

David's Family

Wives

Michal (Saul's daughter)

Ahinoam

Abigail (Nabal's widow)

Macaah (daughter
of king of Geshur)

Haggith

Abital

Eglah

Bathsheba

Sons

Ammon

Kileab

Absalom

Adonijah

Sephetiah

Ithream

Solomon
Nathan

Ibhar
Elishua
Elphelet
Nogah
Nepheg
Japhia
Elishama
Eliada
Eliphelt
+ others by
concubines

And Solomon's son *was* Rehoboam...

1 Chronicles 3:7-11

The Two Kingdoms

- The Northern Kingdom – Israel
 - 19 Kings reigned 250 years
 - 7 different dynasties
 - Assyrian Captivity, 721 BC (no return)
- The Southern Kingdom – Judah
 - 20 Kings reigned 370 years
 - 1 dynasty: The Davidic
 - Babylonian Captivity, 606 BC (70 years)

And Solomon's son *was* Rehoboam, Abia his son, Asa his son, Jehoshaphat his son, Joram his son, Ahaziah his son, Joash his son,

1 Chronicles 3:7-11

This list of Solomon's descendants is, in effect, a list of Judah's kings from Solomon through Zedekiah (vv. 10-16) and their exilic and postexilic continuation (vv. 17-24). [Athaliah, the queen who ruled between Ahaziah and Joash, is not mentioned (v. 11) because she was only a political usurper and was not in the true dynastic succession (cf. 2 Kings 11).

Amaziah his son, Azariah his son, Jotham his
son,

Ahaz his son, Hezekiah his son, Manasseh his
son,

Amon his son, Josiah his son.

And the sons of Josiah *were*, the firstborn
Johanan, the second Jehoiakim, the third
Zedekiah, the fourth Shallum.

*And the sons of Jehoiakim: Jeconiah his son,
Zedekiah his son.*

1 Chronicles 3:16-19

The History of the Kings Judah

(c.985 B.C.)

Rehoboam 17y

Abijam 3y

Asa 41y

Jehoshaphat 25y

Jehoram 8y

Ahaziah 1y

Q. Athaliah 6y

Jehoash 40y

Amaziah 29y

Isaiah (Uzziah) Azariah 52y

Hosea
Amos

Micah
Hosea
Isaiah

Jotham 16y

Ahaz 16y

Hezekiah 29y

(722 B.C.) Israel go into captivity

Manasseh 55y

Amon 2y

Zephaniah

Josiah 31y

Jehoahaz 3mts

Jeremiah

(Eliakim) Jehoiakim 11y

Jehoiachin 3mts (606 B.C.)

Zedekiah 11y (587 B.C.)



1 Chronicles

Chapter 4

Judah & Simeon

The Tribe of Judah (& Simeon)



The Prayer of Jabez?

And Jabez called on the God of Israel, saying,

Oh that thou wouldest bless me indeed,
and enlarge my coast,
and that thine hand might be with me,
and that thou wouldest keep me from evil,
that it may not grieve me!

And God granted him that which he
requested.

The Prayer of Jabez?

“The Prayer of Jabez: Breaking Through to the Blessed Life”

A Dangerous Book!

- “For Wilkinson, the prayer of Jabez has become the secret to success in every endeavor. God is viewed as a butler who responds in a mechanical manner when certain words are recited.”

In 1 Chronicles 4:9-10, the prayer of Jabez is recorded. “And Jabez was more honourable than his brethren: and his mother called his name Jabez, saying, Because I bare him with sorrow. And Jabez called on the God of Israel, saying, Oh that thou wouldest bless me indeed, and enlarge my coast, and that thine hand might be with me, and that thou wouldest keep me from evil, that it may not grieve me! And God granted him that which he requested.”

The Prayer of Jabez?

“The Prayer of Jabez: Breaking Through to the Blessed Life”

A Dangerous Book!

- Jabez sought the blessing of God and asked for his protection, provision, and guidance; God was pleased in his sovereign good pleasure to answer this prayer for his name’s sake. Many people now know about this prayer through a short (92 pages) best-selling book, *The Prayer of Jabez: Breaking Through to the Blessed Life*, by Bruce Wilkinson, founder and president of Walk Thru the Bible Ministries in Atlanta. In fact, over 4 million copies have been sold since the book was published about sixteen months ago. The author asserts that “People...are excited about what happens to them when they pray Jabez. They get a whole new vision of what can happen to them. God can bless them a whole lot, but they must ask for it...”

The Prayer of Jabez?

“The Prayer of Jabez: Breaking Through to the Blessed Life”

A Dangerous Book!

- The publisher’s promotion on the back cover and the author’s preface to the book clearly reveal the unbiblical direction in which the book will take its reader. “Do you want to be extravagantly blessed by God? Are you ready to reach for the extraordinary? To ask God for the abundant blessings he longs to give you? Join Bruce Wilkinson to discover how the remarkable prayer of a little-known Bible hero can release God’s favor, power, and protection. You’ll see how one daily prayer can help you leave the past behind—and break through to the life you were meant to live” (from the back cover).

The Prayer of Jabez?

“The Prayer of Jabez: Breaking Through to the Blessed Life”

A Dangerous Book!

- “I want to teach you how to pray a daring prayer that God always answers. It is brief—only one sentence with four parts—and tucked away in the Bible, but I believe it contains the key to a life of extraordinary favor with God. This petition has radically changed what I expect from God and what I experience every day by his power. In fact, thousands of believers who are applying its truths are seeing miracles happen on a regular basis” (from the author’s preface).
- A true call to prayer should be welcomed anytime, and such a call to prayer takes seriously what the Word of God teaches on prayer. *The Prayer of Jabez* fails miserably in this regard.

The Prayer of Jabez?

“The Prayer of Jabez: Breaking Through to the Blessed Life”

A Dangerous Book!

- The book **unashamedly deviates greatly from historic Christian teaching on prayer** that is consistent with the Word of God and the Reformed confessions and catechisms. The flaws and weaknesses of the author’s theology are consistently promoted as biblical truth throughout the book. **From a biblical perspective, this book is a very dangerous book.** The errors are subtle because the author uses broadly Christian vocabulary, language that is strikingly similar and identical to the language used in word-faith and other charismatic movements. Many points the author asserts are true are simply not true when evaluated in the light of God’s Word.

The Prayer of Jabez?

“The Prayer of Jabez: Breaking Through to the Blessed Life”

A Dangerous Book!

- Some examples are the following statements: “He [God] becomes great through you.” “When you take little steps, you don’t need God.” “He [God] will never send someone to you whom you cannot help.”
- Wilkinson advocates praying the prayer of Jabez verbatim, word-for-word, for a month in order to see the power of God released in our lives. For Wilkinson, the prayer has become the secret to success in every endeavor. God is viewed as a butler who responds in a mechanical manner when certain words are recited. One critique of this book stated that it is so easy for individuals to “read this book and come away thinking that prayer is a series of inputs and outputs.”

The Prayer of Jabez?

“The Prayer of Jabez: Breaking Through to the Blessed Life”

A Dangerous Book!

- What seems to matter to the author is finding the right formula to pray and then repeating the formula until the desired results occur. His is a gimmicky approach to prayer. He asserts that the formula he has discovered, if followed diligently according to his instructions, guarantees successful praying. “I challenge you to make the Jabez prayer for blessing part of the daily fabric of your life. To do that, I encourage you to follow unwaveringly the plan outlined here for the next thirty days. By the end of that time, you’ll be noticing significant changes in your life, and the prayer will be on its way to becoming a treasured, lifelong habit” (p. 86).

The Prayer of Jabez?

“The Prayer of Jabez: Breaking Through to the Blessed Life”

A Dangerous Book!

- For Wilkinson, the main thing in prayer is not a focus on God’s character and ways and purposes but on man’s character and method of praying and his desires, which God is obligated to grant him as the prayer of Jabez is offered to God on a daily basis. Prayer, according to Wilkinson’s interpretation of Jabez’s prayer, is not God-centered and based on the merits of Jesus Christ but rather man-centered and based on man’s desires and formula in approaching God. In this bizarre approach to prayer, we effectively cause God to become our servant. We end up boxing him into a corner so that he has to answer our prayers just as we want him to.

The Prayer of Jabez?

“The Prayer of Jabez: Breaking Through to the Blessed Life”

A Dangerous Book!

- We put God into a position so that he cannot say “no” to the countless repetitions of this prayer. Thus God is coerced and manipulated into answering our prayers. He is put into a position so that he has to give you what he longs to give you but wouldn’t give you apart from responding to this particular prayer.
- Wilkinson’s book is surely a cruel book in that it teaches if we fail to see God’s power unleashed and receive miracles by praying this prayer, we are undoubtedly spiritually deficient. Our faith has not brought about the desired blessings. What devastation there must be when a person, while praying this prayer, goes through one of God’s dark and frowning providences, e.g., a death of a child, a terminal illness, a loss of employment.

The Prayer of Jabez?

“The Prayer of Jabez: Breaking Through to the Blessed Life”

A Dangerous Book!

- What is God doing by ordering these hardships and afflictions while the person is busy praying the prayer of Jabez on a daily basis? Wilkinson offers no biblical answers.
- There are many things in the book that contribute to its being unsound theologically and unbiblical in its propositions. The book advocates that it is the will of God that his people always prosper in material, earthly things, and that his people should have whatever they desire. The prayer of Jabez, prayed according to Wilkinson’s instructions, is supposed to guarantee the obtaining of the desire of our hearts. This kind of thinking and acting is consistent, not with the Word of God, but with the health, wealth, and prosperity perversion of the gospel and the “name it and claim it” crowd.

The Prayer of Jabez?

“The Prayer of Jabez: Breaking Through to the Blessed Life”

A Dangerous Book!

- Wilkinson’s careless and reckless approach to prayer is an affront to God’s people who suffer for his sake according to his will.
- The book does not give Jesus Christ the preeminence in our prayers. In fact, our abiding union with Jesus Christ and our access to the Father through him is minimized at best and largely ignored in the book. Christ’s name is mentioned only a few times in the whole book. Sin is discussed as a barrier before God in our prayers, but it is viewed as something that we can make right ourselves, a mere bad habit that we can break rather than a disease which is incurable apart from the grace of God in Christ.

The Prayer of Jabez?

“The Prayer of Jabez: Breaking Through to the Blessed Life”

A Dangerous Book!

- A great emphasis in the book is on rituals, formulas, and repetition. Prayer is seen to be efficacious and virtuous the more it is repeated. Daily and weekly rituals are suggested in the book in order to assist people in praying the prayer of Jabez over and over; but our Lord warns us in the gospels of the danger of vain repetition and empty rituals in prayer. Wilkinson’s overall position on prayer seems to be unscriptural and an eclectic blending of various prayer traditions with a veneer of Christianity.
- Wilkinson ignores the centrality of the Lord’s Prayer as our model prayer, and, for all intents and purposes and without absolutely any biblical warrant, substitutes the prayer of Jabez for the Lord’s Prayer.

The Prayer of Jabez?

“The Prayer of Jabez: Breaking Through to the Blessed Life”

A Dangerous Book!

- Our Lord Jesus Christ teaches one thing; Bruce Wilkinson teaches the opposite. Who is right and who is wrong should not be a difficult judgment to make.
- Wilkinson uses the word “miracles” very frequently and loosely in this book. His understanding of miracles is not according to the Bible. The prayer of Jabez, which becomes a selfish and self-centered prayer through Wilkinson’s spin on it, is to be repeated in order to bring about the release of God’s blessings and receive miracles.

The Prayer of Jabez?

“The Prayer of Jabez: Breaking Through to the Blessed Life”

A Dangerous Book!

- Wilkinson’s testimony is that his experiences over the years validate his method of praying. His own “success stories” and those of others are reinforcement of his conviction that vain repetition of this prayer results in the prosperity of the one praying. Therefore, the experiences of men are exalted above the Word of God according to Wilkinson. But this is no different from the many adherents of false religions who ascribe validity and legitimacy to their respective religions and beliefs because of whatever “successes” they have. So many assume that anything “good” that happens to them after they begin engaging in some ritual must be because of the ritual itself. Wilkinson, by his own testimony, falls into this camp.

The Prayer of Jabez?

“The Prayer of Jabez: Breaking Through to the Blessed Life”

A Dangerous Book!

- Is it legitimate to use biblically the prayer of Jabez in our own prayer life? Of course it is. But is it the only prayer we should pray? Of course not. There are many other prayers in the Bible that should be incorporated into our personal and corporate prayers. But in answer to the question, “Do you Jabez?” you should answer a resounding “No!” Following the instructions of this book will be spiritually disastrous. Although there are true statements among all the false and anti-biblical teachings of the book, at best all the author offers his readers is spiritual fluff that is as helpful to the readers’ spiritual development as a teaspoon is to someone wanting to empty an ocean.

The Prayer of Jabez?

“The Prayer of Jabez: Breaking Through to the Blessed Life”

A Dangerous Book!

- It is disappointing to see this work from Wilkinson’s pen when he has on other occasions given helpful contributions to Christ’s kingdom and his people’s sanctification. Christians would be better served to study the Puritans on prayer or meditate on answers and Scriptures given in the Larger Catechism on the Lord’s Prayer.
- Bruce Davis pastors First Presbyterian Church (PCA) in North Port, Florida.



1 Chronicles

Chapter 5

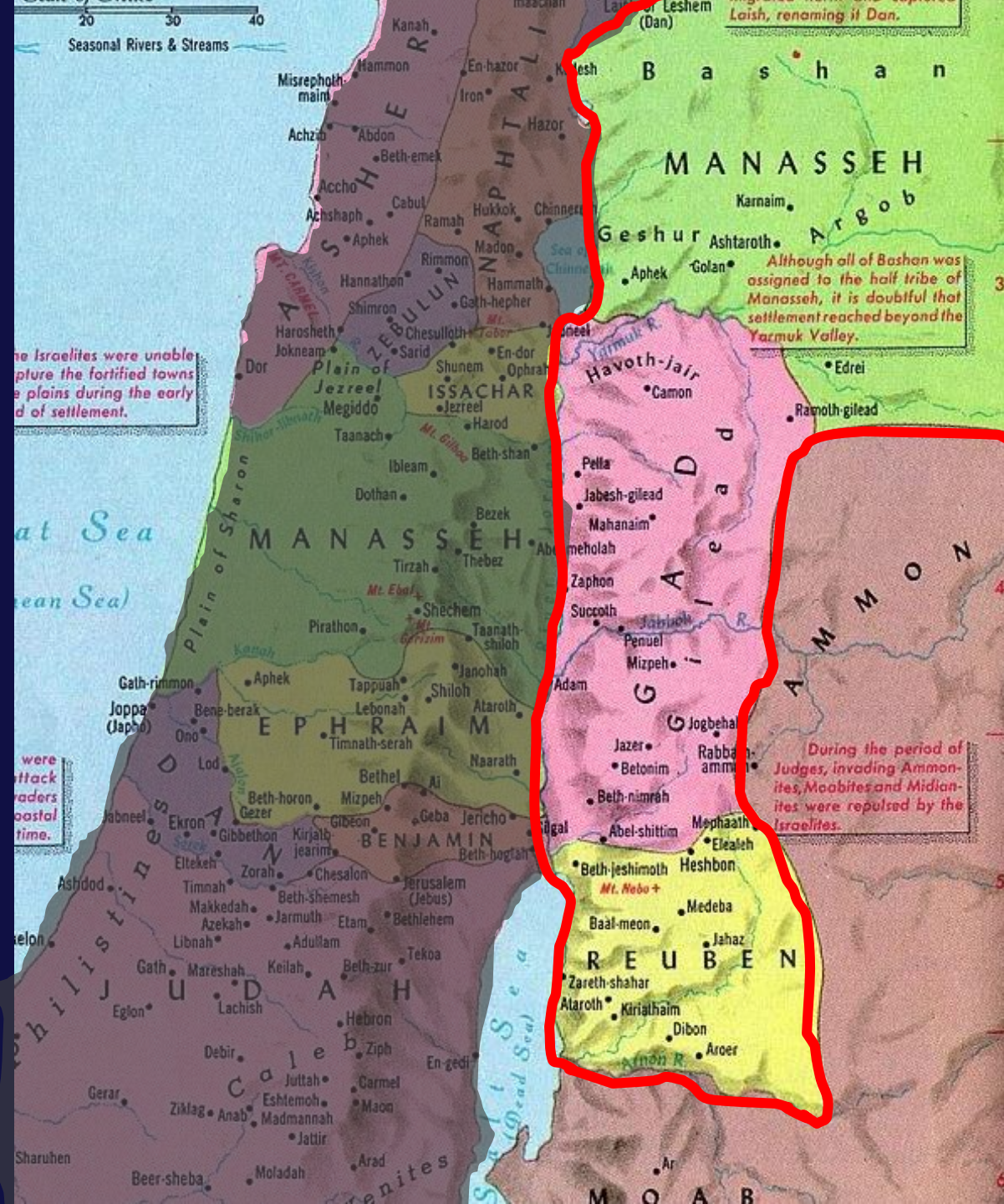
Transjordanian Tribes

The Tribes of:

Manasseh

Gad

Ruben





1 Chronicles

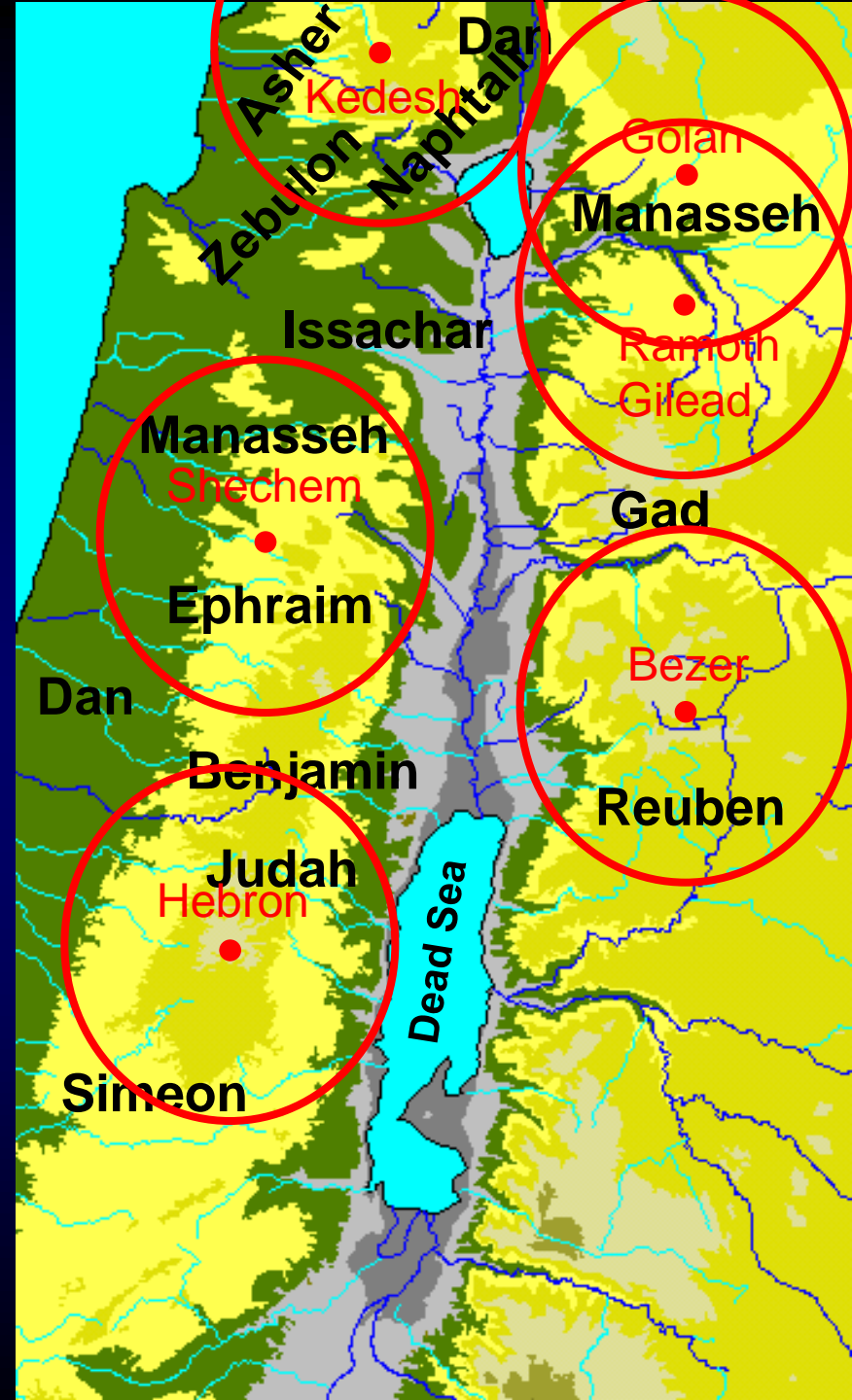
Chapter 6

Genealogy of Levi

Tribal Allotments:

The Tribes were allocated their portions by casting lots.

Levites were assigned to 48 cities; Six of which were designated "Cities of Refuge."



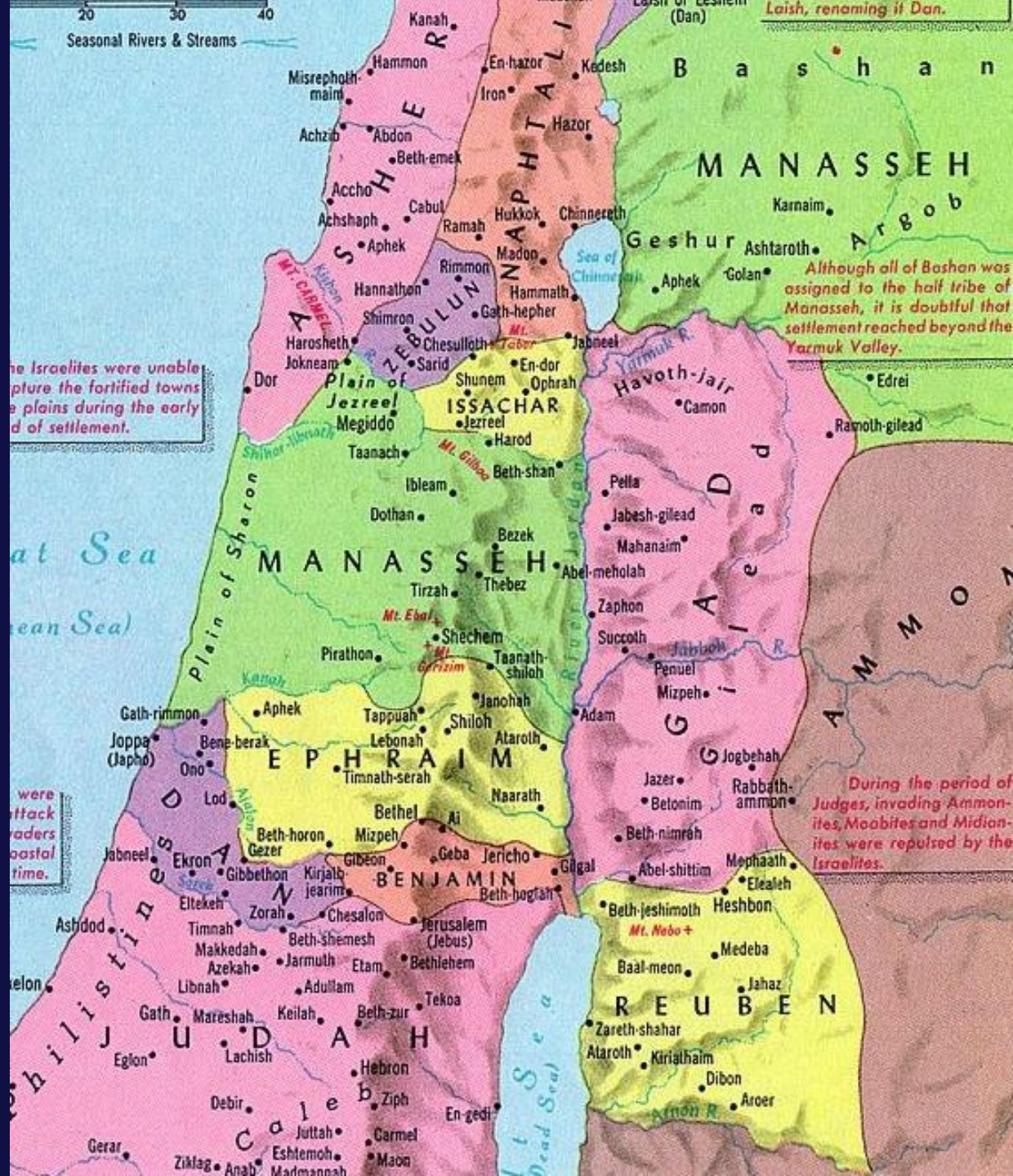


1 Chronicles

Chapter 7

Genealogies of the 6 Northern Tribes

The Northern Tribes



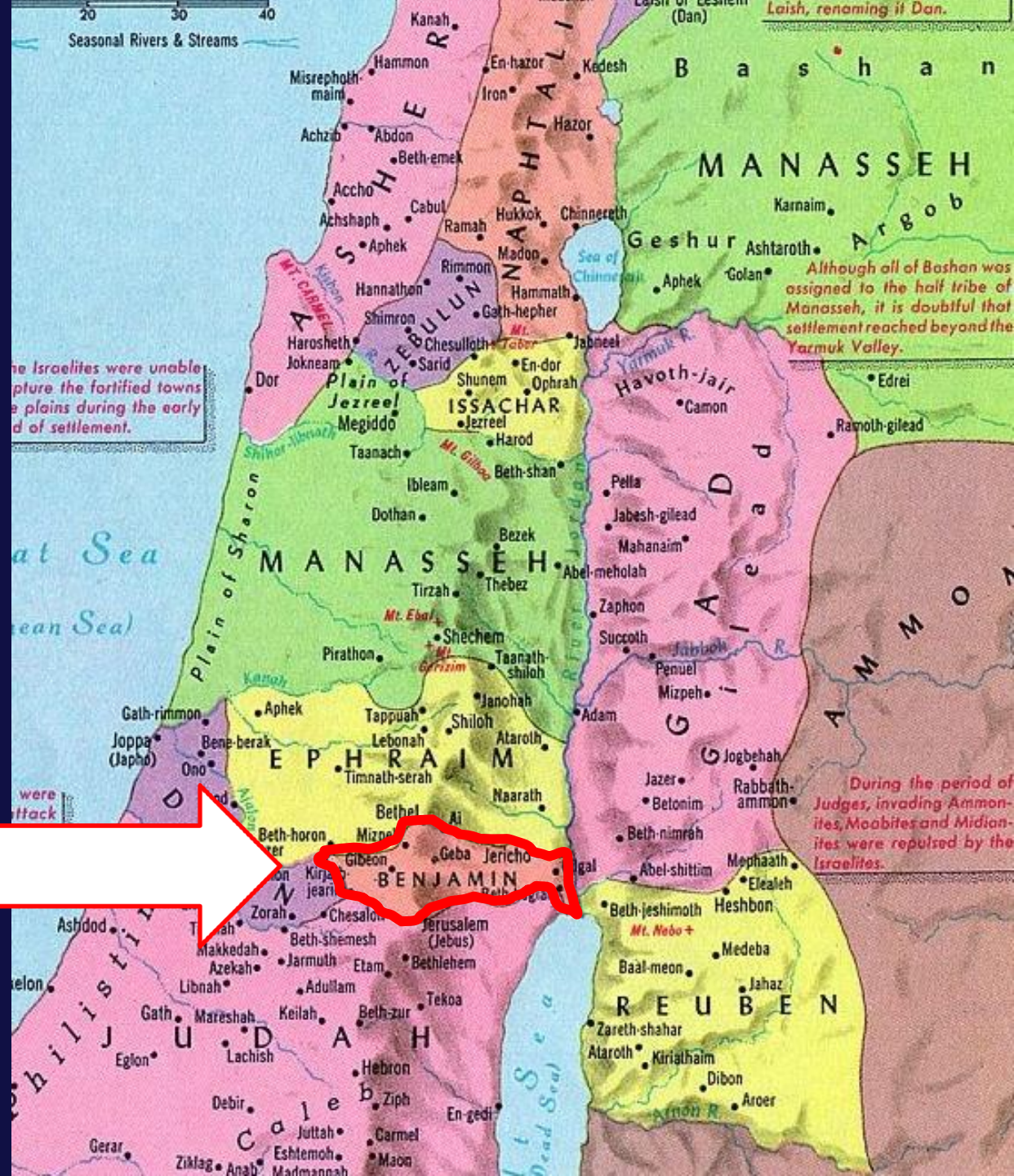


1 Chronicles

Chapter 8

Genealogy of Benjamin

The Tribe of Benjamin





1 Chronicles

Chapter 9

Leaders, Priests & Levites

Chroniclers Summary

So all Israel were reckoned by genealogies; and, behold, they were written in the book of the kings of Israel and Judah, who were carried away to Babylon for their transgression.

1 Chronicles 9:1

The purpose of the remainder of chapter 9 is to identify the people who settled in Jerusalem and Gibeon *after* their return from the Exile.

And Shallum the son of Kore, the son of Ebiasaph, the son of Korah, and his brethren, of the house of his father, the Korahites, *were* over the work of the service, keepers of the gates of the tabernacle: and their fathers, *being* over the host of the LORD, *were* keepers of the entry.

1 Chronicles 9:19,20

Sons of Korah

To the chief Musician upon Gittith, A Psalm for the sons of Korah

- ¹ How amiable are thy tabernacles, O LORD of hosts!
- ² My soul longeth, yea, even fainteth for the courts of the LORD: my heart and my flesh crieth out for the living God.
-
- ¹⁰ For a day in thy courts is better than a thousand. I had rather be a doorkeeper in the house of my God, than to dwell in the tents of wickedness.

Psalm 84:1-10



1 Chronicles

Chapter 10

The Death of Saul

So Saul died for his transgression which he committed against the LORD, *even* against the word of the LORD, which he kept not, and also for asking *counsel* of one that had a familiar spirit, to enquire *of it*;

And enquired not of the LORD: therefore he slew him, and turned the kingdom unto David the son of Jesse.

1 Chronicles 10:13,14



1 Chronicles

Chapter 11-12

The Reign of David

Then all Israel gathered themselves to David unto Hebron, saying, Behold, we *are* thy bone and thy flesh.

And moreover in time past, even when Saul was king, thou *wast* he that leddest out and broughtest in Israel: and the LORD thy God said unto thee, Thou shalt feed my people Israel, and thou shalt be ruler over my people Israel.

Therefore came all the elders of Israel to the king to Hebron; and David made a covenant with them in Hebron before the LORD; and they anointed David king over Israel, according to the word of the LORD by Samuel.

1 Chronicles 11:3,

The Inner Circle

- Joab
 - David's nephew, son of his half sister Zeruah
1 Chr 2:16; 18:15; 26:28; 27:24
- Jashobeam
 - Chief of the officers (or "chief of 30" [or "of 3"]
was famous for slaying 300 at once
- Eleazar
 - distinguished himself by defending Pas
Dammim, with David, against the Philistines
1 Chr 11:12-14
- Shammah
 - [a 3rd great hero, is not included in this list]
2 Sam 23:11-12

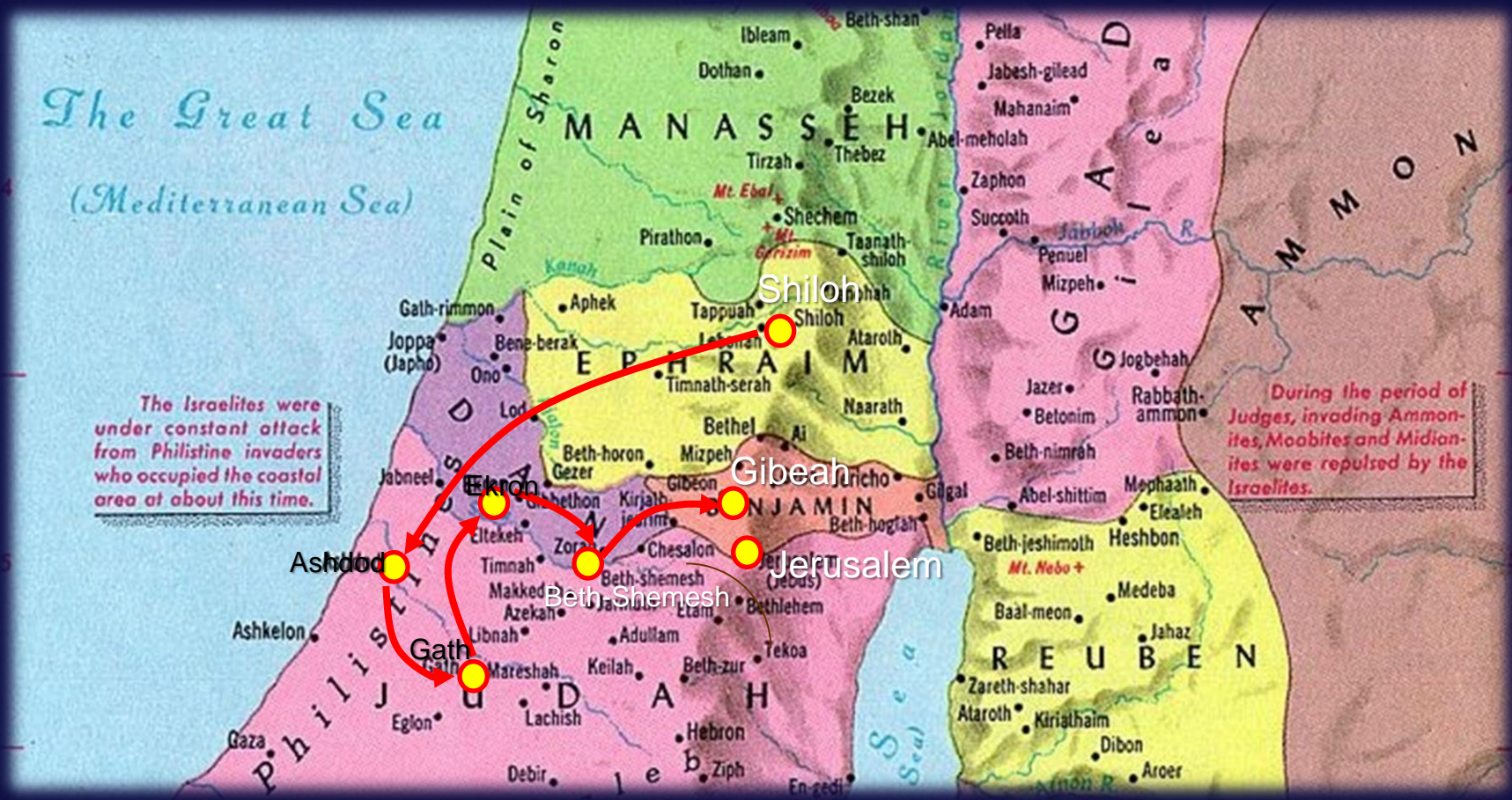


1 Chronicles

Chapter 13-16

David and the Ark

The Journey of the Lost Ark





1 Chronicles

Chapter 17

David and the Temple

(Ref. 2 Samuel 7)



1 Chronicles

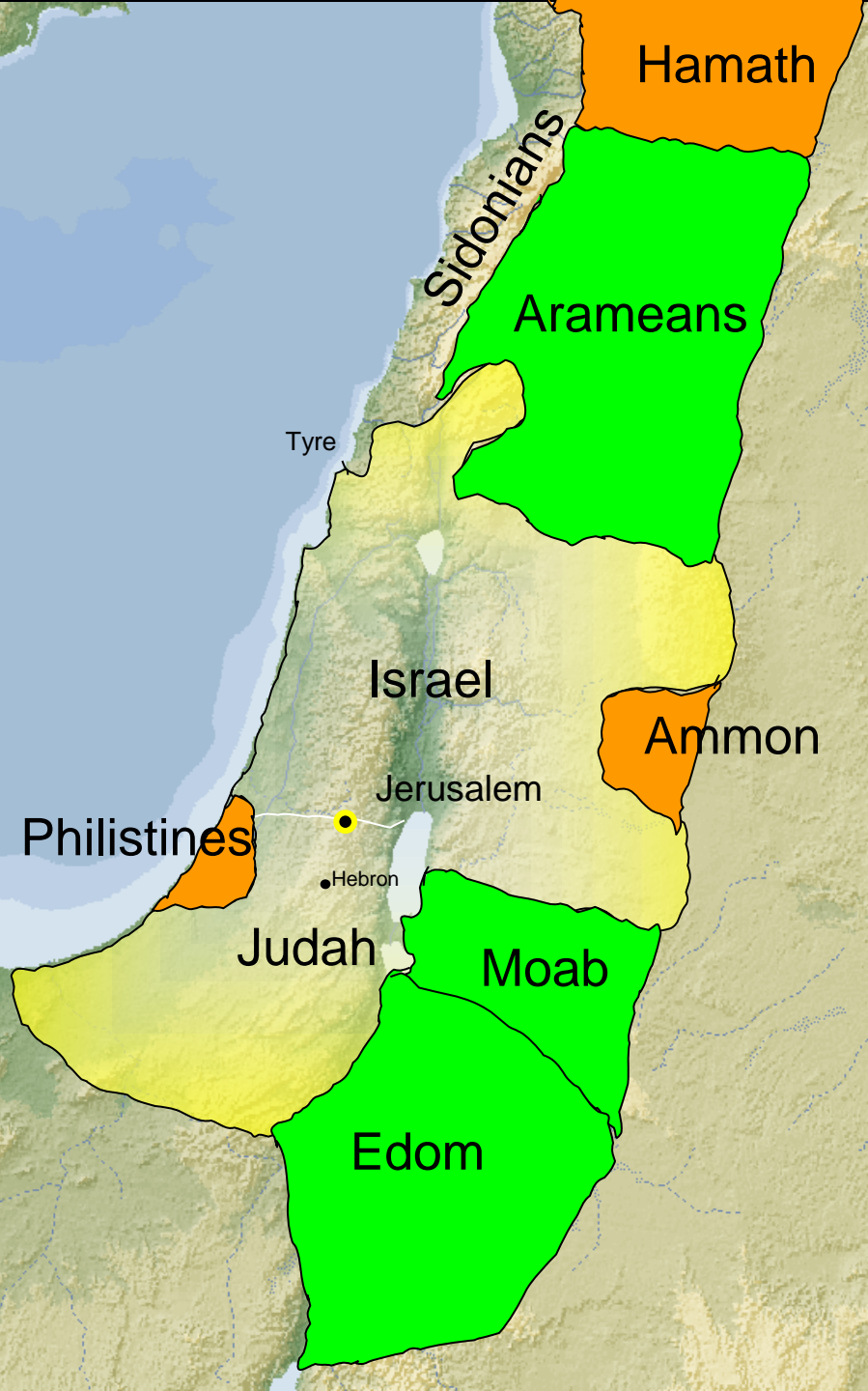
Chapter 18

Philistines, Moabites,
Arameans, & Edomites

David's Zenith

- Victorious Warrior, Clever General;
 - Subdues:
 - Philistines to the West (Saul's nemesis)
 - Syrians and Hadadezer in the North
 - Ammonites and Moabites on the East
 - Edomites and Amalekites in the South
- Constructive Administrator
 - “*Judgment and justice to all the people*”
 - Organizes Priesthood into 24 Courses
- Major Poet, Song Writer: **Psalms**

David's Kingdom



Kingdom Proper



Vassal States



Acknowledged Israelite
Sovereignty



1 Chronicles

Chapter 19

Ammonites



1 Chronicles

Chapter 20

Philistines



1 Chronicles

Chapter 21

David's Census

And Satan stood up against Israel, and provoked David to number Israel.

And David said to Joab and to the rulers of the people, Go, number Israel from Beersheba even to Dan; and bring the number of them to me, that I may know *it*.

1 Chronicles 21:1,2

- Joab, reported the totals of
 - 1,100,000 men of Israel
 - 470,000 of Judah
- Joab did not count the Levites or Benjamites:
 - Levi was exempt militarily Num 1:47-49
 - The census may have been frustrated before Benjamin could be counted 1 Chr 27:24
- David's command was repulsive to Joab 21:6

David's Sin

God was not pleased when David took a census because David was not delighting in the Lord; he was delighting in his own might.

- So the thing that motivated him to number the people was the awful sin of *unbelief*.
- David was trusting numbers instead of trusting God.

Ornan or Arunah?

- Ornan

- 600 shekels of gold

1 Chr 21:15

- *For the entire site*

- Araunah

2 Sam. 24:16

- 50 shekels of silver

- Floor plus oxen

2 Sam 24:24

- Araunah was one of David's chief friends, and spared by him when he took the citadel

Josephus *Ant.* 7:13, sec. 9

Jerusalem during the Kings



David's Lesson

It is better to trust in the Lord than to put confidence in man.

It is better to trust in the Lord than to put confidence in princes.

Psalm 118:8,9

David's Lesson

*In thee, O LORD, do I put my trust: let me
never be put to confusion.*

Psalm 71:1

Our Lesson

We need to ask ourselves these penetrating questions:

- Do we really trust God?
- Do we really believe God? “But without faith it is impossible to please him ...” □ Heb. 11:6
- The Lord Jesus said that when the Holy Spirit would come into the world, He would convict the world of sin. What kind of sin?
“□.because they *believe not* on me” □
John 16:9
- “...for whatsoever is not of faith is sin” □
Rom. 14:23



1 Chronicles

Chapter 22

David's Temple Plans



1 Chronicles

Chapter 23

Theocratic Organization

Levites

38,000 Levites available;

David divided them into four units:

- 1) 24,000 to supervise the work in the temple;
- 2) 4,000 as musicians;
- 3) 4,000 as doorkeepers (the temple treasuries and storerooms);
- 4) 6,000 to be scattered throughout the nation to minister as judges and teachers of the law.



1 Chronicles

Chapter 24

The 24 Courses of Priests

And round about the throne *were* **four and twenty** seats: and upon the seats I saw *four and twenty* elders sitting, clothed in *white raiment*; and they had on their heads **crowns of gold.**

Revelation 4:4

Gr. thronos, seats assigned to kings, judges

The 24 Elders?

- Represent completed group 1 Chron 24
- Cannot be
 - Tribulation Believers Rev 7:13-14

Tribulation Saints?

And **one of the elders answered,** saying unto me, What are these which are arrayed in white robes? and whence came they?

And I said unto him, Sir, thou knowest. And he said to me, These are they which came out of great tribulation, and have washed their robes, and made them white in the blood of the Lamb.

Revelation 7:13,14

The 24 Elders?

- Represent completed group 1 Chron 24
- Cannot be
 - Tribulation Believers Rev 7:13-14
 - Angels Rev 7:11

Angels?

And **all the angels** stood round about the throne,
and *about* the elders and the four beasts, and fell
before the throne on their faces, and worshipped
God,

Revelation 7:11

The 24 Elders?

- Represent completed group 1 Chron 24
- Cannot be
 - Tribulation Believers Rev 7:13-14
 - Angels Rev 7:11
 - Nation of Israel Rev 7 & 12
- Distinguishing Characteristics:
 - Thrones Rev 3:21
 - White Raiment Rev 3:25
 - Crowns of gold Rev 2:10; 3:11
 - Song of Redeemed Rev 5:9,10
 - Called “Elders,” “Kings & Priests” Rev 5:10

And he came and took the book out of the right hand of him that sat upon the throne.

And when he had taken the book, the four beasts and four *and* twenty elders fell down before the Lamb, having every one of them harps, and golden vials full of odours, which are the prayers of saints.

Revelation 5:7,8

And they sung a new song, saying, Thou art
worthy to take the book, and to open the seals
thereof: for thou wast slain, and hast redeemed
us to God by thy blood out of every kindred, and
tongue, and people, and nation;
And hast made **us** unto our God kings and priests:
and **we** shall reign on the earth.

Revelation 5:9,10

Unto Him that loved us, and washed us from
our sins in his own blood,

And hath made **us kings and priests** unto God
and his Father; to Him be glory and
dominion for ever and ever. Amen.

Revelation 1:5b,6

The Birth of Christ?

- The first recorded mention of December 25 is in the Calendar of Philocalus (354 A.D.), which assumed Jesus' birth to be Friday, December 25, 1 A.D.
- December 25th was officially proclaimed by the church fathers in 440 A.D.
 - This date was a vestige of the Roman holiday of Saturnalia

Most serious Bible students realize that Jesus was probably not born on December 25th. The shepherds had their flocks in open field (Luke 2:8), which implies a date prior to October. Furthermore, no competent Roman administrator would require registration, involving travel during the season when Judea was impassable (Matthew 24:20).

The Year of Christ's Birth

- The year of Jesus' birth is broadly accepted as 4 B.C., primarily from erroneous conclusions derived from Josephus' recording of an eclipse, assumed to be on March 13, 4 B.C., "shortly before Herod died."
 - There are several problems with this, in addition to the fact that it is more likely the eclipse occurred on December 29, 1 B.C.
- Considerable time elapsed between Jesus' birth and Herod's death, since the family fled to Egypt to escape Herod's edict and they didn't return until after Herod's death. *Matthew 2:15, 19-22*
- Furthermore, Herod died on January 14, 1 B.C. *Magillath Ta'anith*

The Year of Christ's Birth

- Tertullian (born about 160 A.D.) stated that Augustus began to rule 41 years before the birth of Jesus and died 15 years after that event
 - Tert. adv. Judaeos c.8.*
 - Augustus died on August 19, 14 A.D., placing Jesus' birth at 2 B.C. (Note: no year 0)
 - Tertullian also notes that Jesus was born 28 years after the death of Cleopatra in 30 B.C., which is consistent with a date of 2 B.C.
- Irenaeus, born about a century after Jesus, also notes that the Lord was born in the 41st year of the reign of Augustus.
 - Since Augustus began his reign in the autumn of 43 B.C., this also appears to substantiate the birth in 2 B.C.

The Year of Christ's Birth

- Eusebius (264-340 A.D.), the "Father of Church History," ascribes it to the 42nd year of the reign of Augustus and the 28th from the subjection of Egypt on the death of Anthony and Cleopatra. *Eccle. Hist. i.5*
 - The 42nd year of Augustus ran from the autumn of 2 B.C. to the autumn of 1 B.C.
 - The subjugation of Egypt into the Roman Empire occurred in the autumn of 30 B.C.
 - The 28th year extended from the autumn of 3 B.C. to the autumn of 2 B.C.
- The only date that would meet both of these constraints would be the **autumn of 2 B.C.**

John the Baptist

- Elisabeth, John's mother, was a cousin of Mary and the wife of a priest named Zacharias who was of the **course of Abijah.**
 - When the Temple was destroyed by Titus on August 5, 70 AD, the first course of priests had just taken office. **Talmud & Josephus**
 - Since the course of Abijah was the 8th course, Zacharias ended his duties on July 13, 3 BC
1 Chr 24:10
 - If John's birth took place 280 days later, it would have been on April 19-20, 2 BC, precisely on the feast of Passover.

John the Baptist

- John began his ministry in the 15th year of Tiberius Caesar Luke 3:1
- The minimum age for the ministry was 30 Num 4:3
- As Augustus died on August 19, 14 AD, that was the accession year for Tiberius
- If John was born on April 19-20, 2 BC, his 30th birthday would have been April 19-20, 29 AD, or the 15th year of Tiberius. This seems to confirm the 2 BC date and, since John was 5 months older, this also confirms the autumn birth date for Jesus.

The Birth Date of Christ

- Elisabeth hid herself for 5 months before the Angel Gabriel visited her cousin: Mary went "with haste" to visit Elisabeth, who was then in the first week of her 6TH month, or the 4TH week of December 3 BC
- If Jesus were born 280 days later it would place the date of his birth on September 29, 2 BC,
 - which was also the 1ST of Tishri, the day of the Feast of Trumpets



1 Chronicles

Chapter 25

The Singers & Musicians



1 Chronicles

Chapter 26

Temple Organization



1 Chronicles

Chapter 27

Civil Government



1 Chronicles

Chapter 28

David's Final Message



1 Chronicles

Chapter 29

David's Exhortation

And they with whom *precious* stones were found gave *them* to the treasure of the house of the LORD, by the hand of Jehiel the Gershonite.

Then the people rejoiced, for that they offered willingly, because with perfect heart they offered willingly to the LORD: and David the king also rejoiced with great joy.

1 Chronicles 29:8,9

Wherefore David blessed the LORD before all the congregation: and David said, Blessed *be* thou, LORD God of Israel our father, for ever and ever.

Thine, O LORD, *is* the greatness, and the power, and the glory, and the victory, and the majesty: for all *that is* in the heaven and in the earth *is* thine, thine *is* the kingdom, O LORD, and thou art exalted as head above all.

Both riches and honour *come* of thee, and thou reignest over all; and in thine hand *is* power and might; and in thine hand *it is* to make great, and to give strength unto all.

Now therefore, our God, we thank thee, and praise thy glorious name.

But *who am* I, and *what is* my people, that we should be able to offer so willingly after this sort? for all things *come* of thee, and of thine own have we given thee.

For *we are* strangers before thee, and
sojourners, as *were* all our fathers: our days
on the earth *are* as a shadow, and *there is*
none abiding.

○ LORD our God, all this store that we have
prepared to build thee an house for thine holy
name *cometh* of thine hand, and *is* all thine
OWN.

1 Chronicles 29:15,16

The fact that we are “strangers and sojourners” in this world ought to encourage us to give generously to the Lord, for only what we give to Him will last (Matt. 6:19–21). Life is brief and we can’t keep anything for ourselves or take it with us when we go (1 Tim. 6:7; see Ps. 90:1–11).

Then Solomon sat on the throne of the LORD
as king instead of David his father, and
prospered; and all Israel obeyed him.

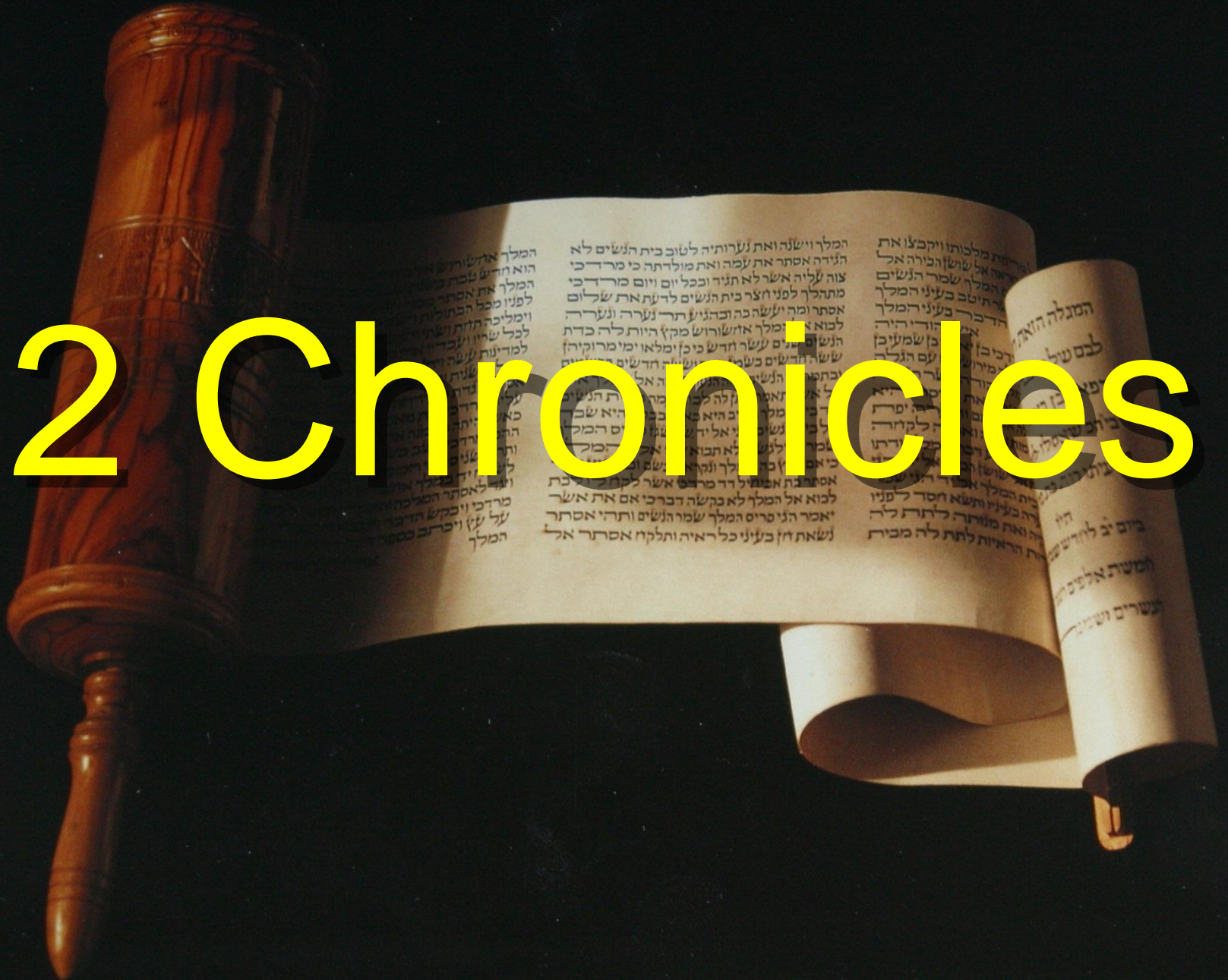
1 Chronicles 29:23

Thus David the son of Jesse reigned over all Israel.

And the time that he reigned over Israel was forty years; seven years reigned he in Hebron, and thirty and three years reigned he in Jerusalem.

And he died in a good old age, full of days, riches, and honour: and Solomon his son reigned in his stead.

2 Chronicles



The 2nd Book of Chronicles

The Temple vs. The Throne

- **Solomon's 40 Years' Reign** 1 – 9
 - Early Establishment
 - Building the Temple
 - All His Glory
- **Judah's History to the Exile** 10 – 36
 - The Division of the Kingdom
 - The 20 Kings of Judah
 - Deportation to Babylon

Solomon

- Jedidiah
 - Nathan, to whom his education was intrusted, called him Jedidiah, i.e., "beloved of the Lord" 2Sa 12:24,25
- Solomon (Shelomoh)
- Lemuel Pro 31
- The Koholeth – the Preacher Ecc 1:1
- The Aguar – the Collector Pro 30:1



2 Chronicles

Chapter 5

Ark Brought to the Temple

It came even to pass, as the trumpeters and singers *were* as one, to make one sound to be heard in praising and thanking the LORD; and when they lifted up *their* voice with the trumpets and cymbals and instruments of musick, and praised the LORD, *saying*, For *he* is good; for his mercy *endureth* for ever: that *then* the house was filled with a cloud, even the house of the LORD;

So that the priests could not stand to minister
by reason of the cloud: for the glory of the
LORD had filled the house of God.

2 Chronicles 5:14

Shekinah

- From *shakan* "to dwell,"
 - from whence comes *mishkan* "the tabernacle."
- God's visible manifestation in a cloudy pillar and fire; especially over the mercy-seat or *capporeth* Ex. 13:21,22; 14:19,20; 16:7-10
- Earliest notice of the *Shekinah* as a swordlike flame between the cherubim, being the "Presence of Jehovah" from which Cain went out, and before which Adam and succeeding patriarchs worshipped Gen. 3:24

Shekinah

- They anticipated the *Shekinah's* return under Messiah;
 - "I will cause My *Shekinah* to dwell in it in glory"
Hag. 1:8
 - "I will cause My *Shekinah* to dwell in the midst of thee,"
Zec. 2:10
- The continued presence of the *Shekinah* down to Nebuchadnezzar's destruction of the temple implied in Josh. 3; 4; 6; Ps. 68:1,
cf. Num. 10:35; Ps. 132:8; 80:1; 99:1,7; Lev. 16:2
- Its absence from Zerubbabel's temple is one of the 5 particulars reckoned by the Jews as wanting in the 2nd temple.

Shekinah

- New Testament: "the glory of the Lord" Luke 2:9
 cf. Deut. 33:2; Acts 7:2,53,55; Heb. 2:2; 9:5; Rom. 9:4
- "the Word tabernacled (*eskeenosen*) among us,
and we beheld His glory"; John 1:14
- "that the power of Christ may tabernacle
(*episkeenosee*) upon me"; 2 Cor. 4:6; 12:9
- His coming again with clouds and fire is the
antitype of this *Shekinah* Mt. 26:64; Luke 21:27;
 Acts 1:9,11; 2 Thes. 1:7,8; Rev. 1:7; 21:3
- Angels or cherubim generally accompany the
Shekinah Rev. 4:7,8; Ps. 68:17; Zec. 14:5



2 Chronicles

Chapter 6

The Message & Prayer of Dedication



2 Chronicles

Chapter 7

The Temple Sanctified

And the LORD appeared to Solomon by night,
and said unto him, I have heard thy prayer,
and have chosen this place to myself for an
house of sacrifice.

If I shut up heaven that there be no rain, or if I
command the locusts to devour the land, or if
I send pestilence among my people;

2 Chronicles 7:12,13

If my people, which are called by my name,
shall humble themselves,
and pray,
and seek my face,
and turn from their wicked ways;
then will I hear from heaven,
and will forgive their sin,
and will heal their land.

2 Chronicles 7:14



2 Chronicles

Chapter 8

Solomon's Years of Conquest

- At that time Solomon began his conquest of foreign states, commencing with the Aramean city of Hamath Zobah, almost 300 miles N of Jerusalem.
- He then refortified Tadmor (later known as Palmyra), a desert oasis trading center on the main highway from Mesopotamia, about 150 miles NE of Damascus.

As for all the people that were left of the Hittites, and the Amorites, and the Perizzites, and the Hivites, and the Jebusites, which were not of Israel,

But of their children, who were left after them in the land, whom the children of Israel consumed not, them did Solomon make to pay tribute until this day.

2 Chronicles 8:7,8

But of the children of Israel did Solomon make no servants for his work; but they *were* men of war, and chief of his captains, and captains of his chariots and horsemen.

And these *were* the chief of king Solomon's officers, *even* two hundred and fifty, that bare rule over the people.

2 Chronicles 8:9,10

Solomon's Conscriptions

- **Hittites** (originally from central Anatolia, in modern-day Turkey)
- **Amorites** (early hill-dwellers in Canaan)
- **Perizzites** (a Canaanite subtribe)
- **Hivites** (probably the same as the Indo-Aryan Hurrians)
- **Jebusites** (the original Canaanite inhabitants of Jerusalem)
—peoples not fully subjugated by Israel in the Conquest

Jud. 3:1-6

Solomon's Maritime Empire

- Operating out of Ezion Geber and Elath, seaports on the eastern arm of the Red Sea (known today as the Gulf of Aqaba or Gulf of Eilat)
- With Hiram's sailors they sailed to distant points such as the land of Ophir whence they imported 450 talents of gold (~ 17 tons, or 34,000 pounds), apparently on one voyage.



2 Chronicles

Chapter 9

The Queen of Sheba

Ethiopian Legend

- The Ethiopian claim to the Queen of Sheba is detailed in the famous epic *Kebrā Nagast* (The Glory of Kings)
- It is based on the visit described in the Bible but adds that the queen bore a son, Menelik, to King Solomon
- When Menelik was grown, he visited his father, who anointed him to rule in Africa and sent the sons of his own counselors to assist Menelik as king

Ethiopian Legend

- The young men were reluctant to leave the famous temple in Jerusalem, especially as it contained the Ark of the Covenant
- In secret they removed the Ark and took it with them to Ethiopia (and left a replica?)
- For centuries, Ethiopian tradition has maintained that it is still preserved and guarded in the compound at Aksum

Ethiopian Legend

- The Ethiopian epic was compiled and recorded in writing during the 13th century, but its origin is difficult to determine
 - From the restoration of the Solomonic Dynasty around 1270 until the death of the last emperor, Haile Selassie, the emperors of Ethiopia claimed descent from Solomon and the Queen of Sheba
 - Haile Selassie I (1892-1975), was a grandnephew of Emperor Menelik II, the last emperor of Ethiopia (1930-74)
 - The Solomonic claim was part of the constitution proclaimed by Selassie in 1955

Now the weight of gold that came to Solomon in one year was six hundred and threescore and six talents of gold;

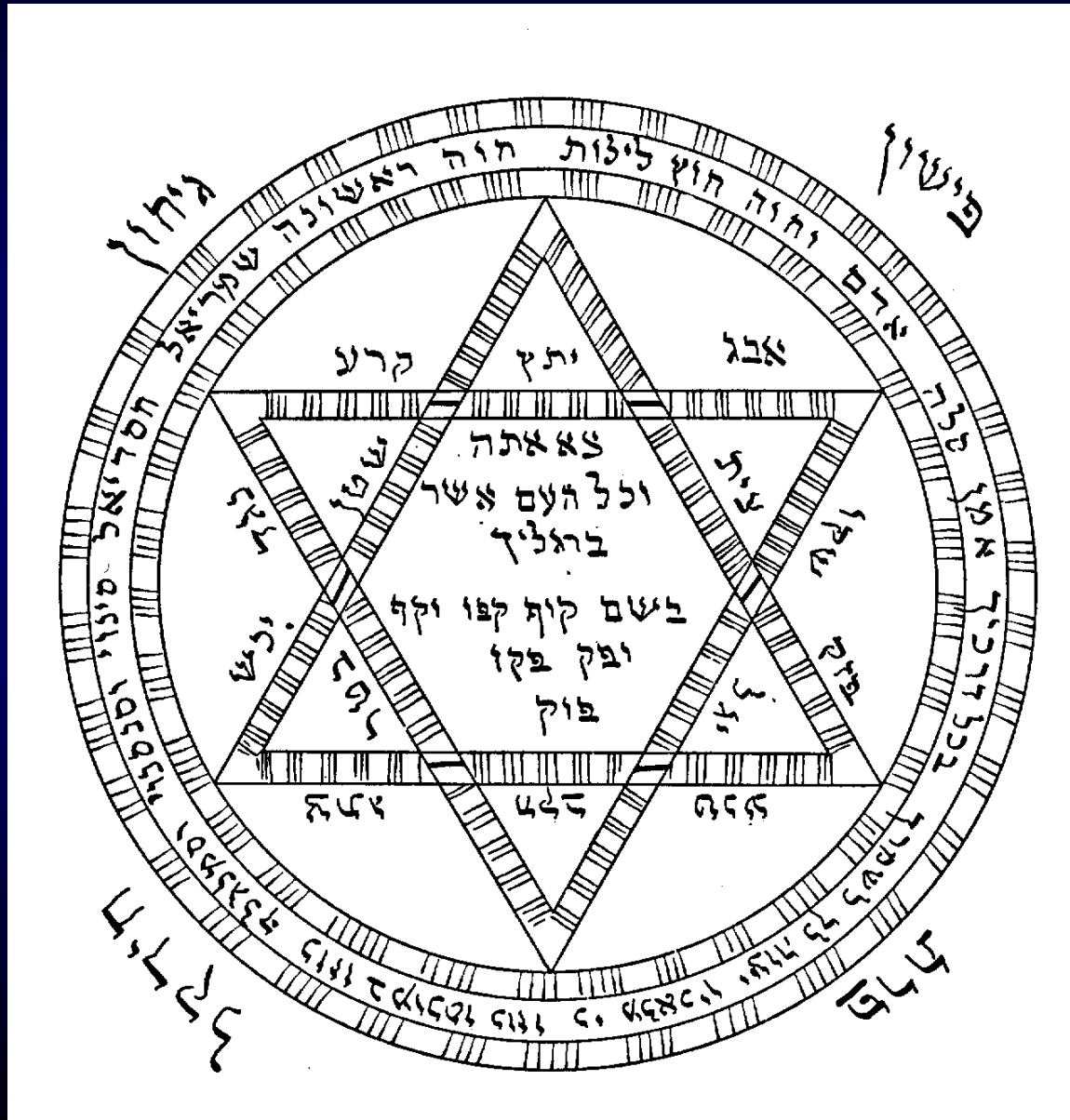
Beside *that which* chapmen and merchants brought. And all the kings of Arabia and governors of the country brought gold and silver to Solomon.

2 Chronicles 9:13,14

Solomon

- Typological
 - 6-6-6
 - The “Seal of Solomon” = occultic symbol?
 - Always diminutive: “In all his glory, arrayed less than lilies..” Luke 12:27

The Seal of Solomon



In Summation

- His rule extended from the Euphrates River to Egypt's border **1 Kgs 4:21,24**
- His incalculable wealth was produced largely through his trading expertise **2 Chr 9:27,28**
- The extent of Solomon's kingdom did not fulfill the Abrahamic Covenant **Gen 15:18**
because many countries in that territory only paid tribute to Solomon and were not assimilated into the nation Israel **1 Kings 4:21**

Now the rest of the acts of Solomon, first and last, *are they* not written in the book of Nathan the prophet, and in the prophecy of Ahijah the Shilonite, and in the visions of Iddo the seer against Jeroboam the son of Nebat?

And Solomon reigned in Jerusalem over all Israel forty years.

2 Chronicles 9:29,30

And Solomon slept with his fathers, and he was buried in the city of David his father: and Rehoboam his son reigned in his stead.

2 Chronicles 9:31



2 Chronicles

Chapter 10

Rehoboam Takes Over

And Rehoboam went to Shechem: for to Shechem were all Israel come to make him king.

And it came to pass, when Jeroboam the son of Nebat, who *was* in Egypt, whither he had fled from the presence of Solomon the king, heard *it*, that Jeroboam returned out of Egypt.

2 Chronicles 10:1,2

- Strangely, though Solomon must have had many sons, none is mentioned except Rehoboam whom he begot by Naamah the Ammonitess **1 Kings 14:21**
- Having no doubt sensed the increasing spirit of alienation on the part of Israelites in the northern part of the kingdom against his father, Rehoboam went to Shechem to be formally crowned
 - This city had held an important part in Israel's life since the time of Abraham
 - Joshua had reaffirmed the Mosaic Covenant there and from that time Shechem had been more or less the unofficial capital of the north
Josh. 24:1-28

- Jeroboam was formerly the foreman of labor in Ephraim, in which Shechem was located.
 - When he heard that Solomon had died, he returned from Egypt where he had fled from Solomon sometime previously **1 Kings 11:26-28, 40**
- By popular demand Jeroboam headed a delegation which appealed to Rehoboam to lighten their load of labor and taxation
2 Chr 10:3-4
- Asking for three days to consider the matter, Rehoboam consulted with the old advisers of his father, who counseled him to listen to the Israelites

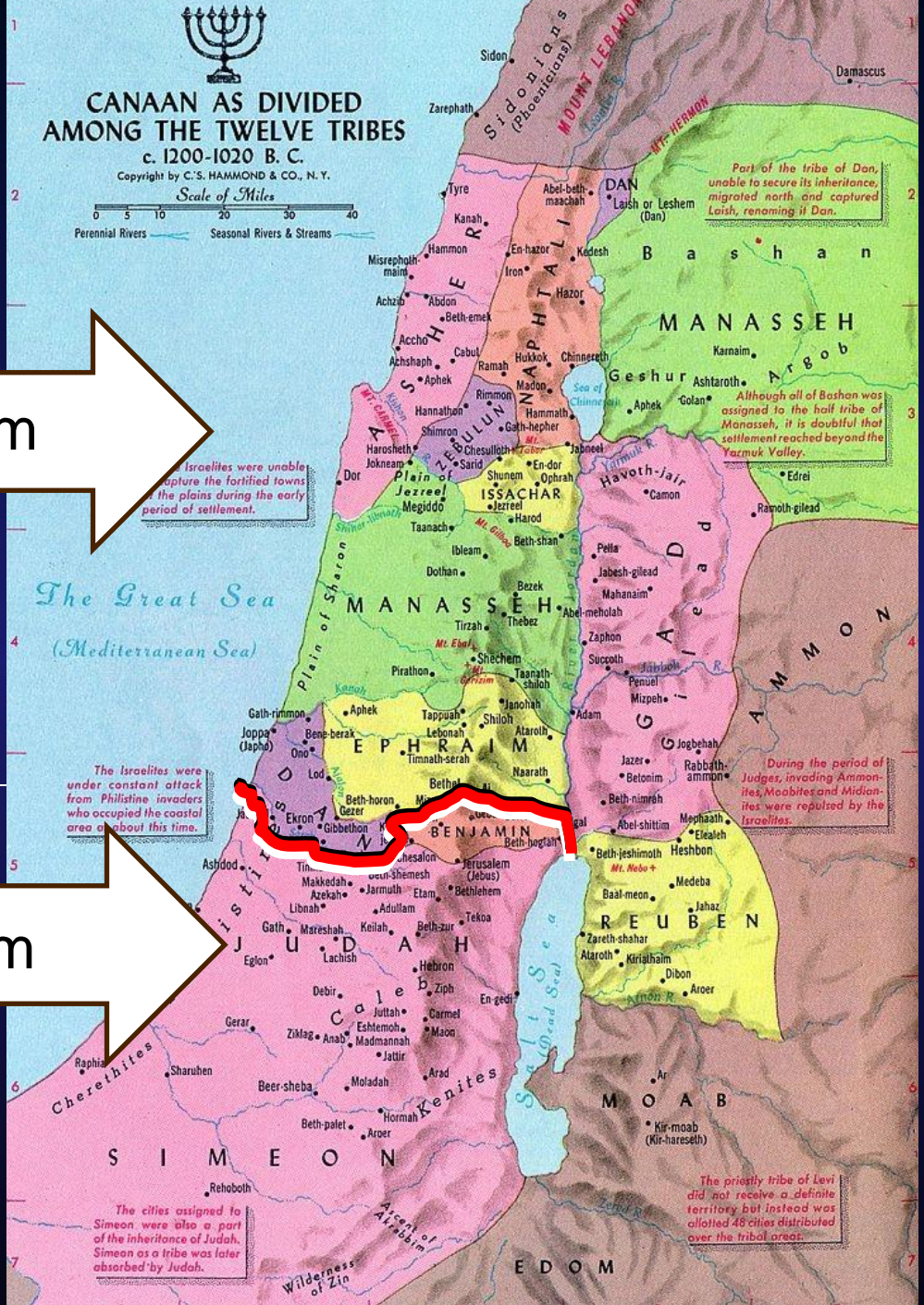


2 Chronicles

Chapter 11

The Kingdom Divides


**CANAAN AS DIVIDED
 AMONG THE TWELVE TRIBES**
 c. 1200-1020 B. C.
 Copyright by C. S. HAMMOND & CO., N. Y.
 Scale of Miles
 0 5 10 20 30 40
 Perennial Rivers Seasonal Rivers & Streams



The Northern Kingdom

Israel
 (Ten Tribes)
 Jeroboam

The Southern Kingdom

Judah
 (Two Tribes)
 Rehoboam

Regathered as One

Dry Bones Vision

Ez 36 & 37

declares that Judah (“Jews”) and
“Israel” shall be joined as one in the
regathering.

Ez 37:16-17, 21-22



2 Chronicles

Chapter 12

The Attack by Egypt

And it came to pass, when Rehoboam had established the kingdom, and had strengthened himself, he forsook the law of the LORD, and all Israel with him.

And it came to pass, that in the fifth year of king Rehoboam Shishak king of Egypt came up against Jerusalem, because they had transgressed against the LORD.

2 Chronicles

Chapter 13

King Abijah

Davidic Dynasty

2 Chronicles

Solomon	1- 9
Rheoboam	10-12
Abijah	13
Asa	14-16
Jehoshaphat	17-20
Jehoram	21
Ahaziah & Athaliah	22, 23
Joash	24
Amaziah	25

2 Chronicles

Uzziah	26
Jotham	27
Ahaz	28
Hezekiah	29-32
Manasseh	33
Amon	34
Josiah	34,35
Jehoahaz, Jehoiakim, Jehoiachin, Zedekiah	36

Abijah (Summary)

- He began his 3 years' reign with a strenuous but unsuccessful effort to bring back the Northern tribes to their allegiance **2Ch 12:16 13:1,2**
- In a very costly battle, 500,000 of the army of Israel perished on the field.
- He walked "in all the sins of his father" **1Ki 15:3 2Ch 11:20-22**

Davidic Dynasty

2 Chronicles

Solomon	1- 9
Rheoboam	10-12
Abijah	13
Asa	14-16
Jehoshaphat	17-20
Jehoram	21
Ahaziah & Athaliah	22, 23
Joash	24
Amaziah	25

2 Chronicles

Uzziah	26
Jotham	27
Ahaz	28
Hezekiah	29-32
Manasseh	33
Amon	34
Josiah	34,35
Jehoahaz, Jehoiakim, Jehoiachin, Zedekiah	36



2 Chronicles

Chapter 14

King Asa's Obedience

Revival

- Asa is one of the 5 kings whom God used to bring revival to the Southern Kingdom
- The Northern Kingdom never had a revival They had 19 kings, and *all of them were bad*
- The Southern Kingdom had 20 kings:
 - 10 of them could be called good,
 - 5 were outstanding: Asa, Jehoshaphat, Joash, Hezekiah, and Josiah

So Abijah slept with his fathers, and they buried him in the city of David: and Asa his son reigned in his stead. In his days the land was quiet ten years.

And Asa did *that which was* good and right in the eyes of the LORD his God:

For he took away the altars of the strange *gods*, and the high places, and brake down the images, and cut down the groves:

Asa

And there came out against them Zerah the Ethiopian with an host of a thousand thousand, and three hundred chariots; and came unto Mareshah.

Then Asa went out against him, and they set the battle in array in the valley of Zephathah at Mareshah.

2 Chronicles 14:8-9

Asa raised an army from Judah and Benjamin of 580,000 brave spearmen and bowmen, in anticipation of the invasion by Zerah the Cushite (southern Egypt, Sudan, and northern Ethiopia); Zerah apparently the mercenary general under Osorkon I of Egypt (914-874 b.c.), successor to Shishak. Mareshah 25 mi. SW of Jerusalem.

Asa

And Asa cried unto the LORD his God, and said, LORD, *it is nothing with thee to help, whether with many, or with them that have no power: help us, O LORD our God; for we rest on thee, and in thy name we go against this multitude. O LORD, thou art our God; let not man prevail against thee.*

2 Chronicles 14:10,11

Asa

So the LORD smote the Ethiopians before Asa, and before Judah; and the Ethiopians fled.

And Asa and the people that *were* with him pursued them unto Gerar: and the Ethiopians were overthrown, that they could not recover themselves; for they were destroyed before the LORD, and before his host; and they carried away very much spoil.

Whereas Shishak had been successful in his invasion of Judah (12:2, 4, 9), Zerah was not. Shishak's success was because of Rehoboam's sins (11:21; 12:1-2) whereas Zerah's defeat was because of Asa's faithfulness (cf. 14:2).

2 Chronicles 14:12,13



2 Chronicles

Chapter 15

Asa's Reforms

Asa

And the Spirit of God came upon Azariah the son of Oded:

And he went out to meet Asa, and said unto him, Hear ye me, Asa, and all Judah and Benjamin; The LORD *is* with you, while ye be with him; and if ye seek him, he will be found of you; but if ye forsake him, he will forsake you.



2 Chronicles

Chapter 16

Asa's Lapse of Faith

Asa

In the six and thirtieth year of the reign of Asa Baasha king of Israel came up against Judah, and built Ramah, to the intent that he might let none go out or come in to Asa king of Judah. Then Asa brought out silver and gold out of the treasures of the house of the LORD and of the king's house, and sent to Benhadad king of Syria, that dwelt at Damascus, saying,

In Asa's 36th year he was confronted by Baasha, king of Israel, who built a fortress at the Israel-Judah border at Ramah, about 6 mi N of Jerusalem. Baasha's purpose was to prevent further movement of Israelites south to Judah. [Why were they emigrating southward? Hunger for the Word of God!]

2 Chronicles 16:1,2

Asa

There is a league between me and thee, as there was between my father and thy father: behold, I have sent thee silver and gold; go, break thy league with Baasha king of Israel, that he may depart from me.

And Benhadad hearkened unto king Asa, and sent the captains of his armies against the cities of Israel; and they smote Ijon, and Dan, and Abelmaim, and all the store cities of Naphtali.

Asa

And it came to pass, when Baasha heard *it*, that he left off building of Ramah, and let his work cease.

Then Asa the king took all Judah; and they carried away the stones of Ramah, and the timber thereof, wherewith Baasha was building; and he built therewith Geba and Mizpah.

Asa

And at that time Hanani the seer came to Asa king of Judah, and said unto him, Because thou hast relied on the king of Syria, and not relied on the LORD thy God, therefore is the host of the king of Syria escaped out of thine hand.

Were not the Ethiopians and the Lubims a huge host, with very many chariots and horsemen? yet, because thou didst rely on the LORD, he delivered them into thine hand.

For the eyes of the LORD run to and fro throughout the whole earth, to shew himself strong in the behalf of *them* whose heart is perfect toward him. Herein thou hast done foolishly: therefore from henceforth thou shalt have wars.

Then Asa was wroth with the seer, and put him in a prison house; for *he* was in a rage with him because of this *thing*. And Asa oppressed *some* of the people the same time.



2 Chronicles

Chapter 17

King Jehoshaphat

Davidic Dynasty

	2 Chronicles
Solomon	1- 9
Rheoboam	10-12
Abijah	13
Asa	14-16
Jehoshaphat	17-20
Jehoram	21
Ahaziah & Athaliah	22, 23
Joash	24
Amaziah	25

	2 Chronicles
Uzziah	26
Jotham	27
Ahaz	28
Hezekiah	29-32
Manasseh	33
Amon	34
Josiah	34,35
Jehoahaz, Jehoiakim, Jehoiachin, Zedekiah	36

Jehoshaphat

- Son of Asa and Azubah; 4th King of Judah.
- At 35 began to reign, the 1st 3 years during his father's incapacity through disease in the feet, then 22 alone, beginning at 914 B.C., 25 years in all

1 Kings 15:24; 22:41-50; 2 Kings 8:16;
2 Chr. 17:1--21. 3

Jehoshaphat

And the LORD was with Jehoshaphat, because he walked in the first ways of his father David, and sought not unto Baalim;

But sought to the LORD God of his father, and walked in his commandments, and not after the doings of Israel.

2 Chronicles 17:3-4

Jehoshaphat

Therefore the LORD stablished the kingdom in his hand; and all Judah brought to Jehoshaphat presents; and he had riches and honour in abundance.

And his heart was lifted up in the ways of the LORD: moreover he took away the high places and groves out of Judah.

2 Chronicles 17:5-6

Jehoshaphat

Also in the third year of his reign he sent to his princes, even to Benhail, and to Obadiah, and to Zechariah, and to Nethaneel, and to Michaiah, to teach in the cities of Judah.

2 Chronicles 17:7,8

Jehoshaphat

And they taught in Judah, and had the book of the law of the LORD with them, and went about throughout all the cities of Judah, and taught the people.

And the fear of the LORD fell upon all the kingdoms of the lands that were round about Judah, so that they made no war against Jehoshaphat.



2 Chronicles

Chapter 18

Jehoshaphat's Alliance with Ahab

Jehoshaphat

- Jehoshaphat forms an alliance with king Ahab of Israel
 - Jehoshaphat's son had married Ahab's daughter
- Jehoshaphat agrees to go to war against Syria with Ahab
- Ahab asks 400 of his prophets 'shall we go to war'
- They presumptuously speak on God's behalf and assure Ahab of victory

Jehoshaphat

- Jehoshaphat is not content with this and asks for a prophet of the LORD
- Ahab concedes that Micaiah is ‘available’
 - “but I hate him!”
 - “he never prophesies good to me”
- [How many are happy to enquire of God providing ‘God’ says what *they* want to hear?!!]
- Micaiah prophesies defeat, (*and* that Ahab’s prophets were lying!) but Ahab goes anyway – and dies in the battle!



2 Chronicles

Chapter 19

Unequally Yoked

Jehoshaphat

And Jehoshaphat the king of Judah returned to his house in peace to Jerusalem.

And Jehu the son of Hanani the seer went out to meet him, and said to king Jehoshaphat, Shouldest thou help the ungodly, and love them that hate the LORD? therefore is wrath upon thee from before the LORD.

2 Chronicles 19:1,2

Nevertheless there are good things found in thee, in that thou hast taken away the groves out of the land, and hast prepared thine heart to seek God.

And Jehoshaphat dwelt at Jerusalem: and he went out again through the people from Beersheba to mount Ephraim, and brought them back unto the LORD God of their fathers.



2 Chronicles

Chapter 20

In God We Trust

Jehoshaphat

It came to pass after this also, *that* the children of Moab, and the children of Ammon, and with them *other* beside the Ammonites, came against Jehoshaphat to battle.

2 Chronicles 20:1

Jehoshaphat

And Jehoshaphat feared, and set himself to seek the LORD, and proclaimed a fast throughout all Judah.

And Judah gathered themselves together, to ask help of the LORD: even out of all the cities of Judah they came to seek the LORD.

2 Chronicles 20:3-5

Jehoshaphat

And [Jahaziel] said, Hearken ye, all Judah, and ye inhabitants of Jerusalem, and thou king Jehoshaphat, Thus saith the LORD unto you, Be not afraid nor dismayed by reason of this great multitude; for the battle is not yours, but God's.

2 Chronicles 20:15,16

Jehoshaphat

Ye shall not *need* to fight in this *battle*. set yourselves, stand ye *still*, and see the salvation of the LORD with you, O Judah and Jerusalem: fear not, nor be dismayed; to morrow go out against them: for the LORD *will be* with you.

2 Chronicles 20:17

Jehoshaphat

Ye shall not *need* to fight in this *battle*. set yourselves, stand ye *still*, and see the salvation of the LORD with you, O Judah and Jerusalem: fear not, nor be dismayed; to morrow go out against them: for the LORD *will be* with you.

2 Chronicles 20:17

And when he had consulted with the people, he appointed singers unto the LORD, and that should praise the beauty of holiness, as they went out before the army, and to say, Praise the LORD; for his mercy *endureth* for ever.

And when they began to sing and to praise, the LORD set ambushments against the children of Ammon, Moab, and mount Seir, which were come against Judah; and they were smitten.

Jehoshaphat

And Jehoshaphat reigned over Judah: *he was* thirty and five years old when he began to reign, and he reigned twenty and five years in Jerusalem. And his mother's name *was* Azubah the daughter of Shilhi.

And he walked in the way of Asa his father, and departed not from it, doing *that which was* right in the sight of the LORD.

Jehoshaphat

- Jehoshaphat ‘faded’ toward the end
- He did not take the high places away
- He made an alliance with [wicked] Ahaziah (son of Ahab) king of Israel
- As a result he suffers the loss of his fleet of ships
 - *“If any man's work abide which he hath built thereupon, he shall receive a reward. If any man's work shall be burned, he shall suffer loss: but he himself shall be saved; yet so as by fire”.*

Jehoshaphat

- Jehoshaphat died after a reign of 25 years, being 60 years of age, *“he was buried in a magnificent manner, for he had imitated the actions of David”* Josephus, *Ant.*, IX, iii, 2
- He had this testimony, that "he sought the Lord with all his heart" 2 Chronicles 22:9
- The kingdom of Judah was never more prosperous than under his reign.
- The kingdom was left to Jehoram, who inaugurated the beginning of his reign by causing the massacre of his brethren.



2 Chronicles

Chapter 21

Jehoram

Davidic Dynasty

2 Chronicles

Solomon	1- 9
Rheoboam	10-12
Abijah	13
Asa	14-16
Jehoshaphat	17-20
Jehoram	21
Ahaziah & Athaliah	22, 23
Joash	24
Amaziah	25

2 Chronicles

Uzziah	26
Jotham	27
Ahaz	28
Hezekiah	29-32
Manasseh	33
Amon	34
Josiah	34,35
Jehoahaz, Jehoiakim, Jehoiachin, Zedekiah	36

Jehoram

- Elijah prophesied against him
- He did die of an incurable bowel disease

Thirty and two years old was he when he began to reign, and he reigned in Jerusalem eight years, and departed without being desired. Howbeit they buried him in the city of David, but not in the sepulchres of the kings.

2 Chronicles 21:20



2 Chronicles

Chapter 22

Ahaziah & Athaliah

Davidic Dynasty

2 Chronicles

Solomon	1- 9
Rheoboam	10-12
Abijah	13
Asa	14-16
Jehoshaphat	17-20
Jehoram	21
Ahaziah & Athaliah	22, 23
Joash	24
Amaziah	25

2 Chronicles

Uzziah	26
Jotham	27
Ahaz	28
Hezekiah	29-32
Manasseh	33
Amon	34
Josiah	34,35
Jehoahaz, Jehoiakim, Jehoiachin, Zedekiah	36

Ahaziah

- Ahaziah was Jehoram's youngest son
- He only reigned for one year
 - Killed by the Syrian's while supporting king Jehoram of Israel
- His mother was Athaliah – daughter of king Ahab of Israel

Ahaziah

He also walked in the ways of the house of Ahab: for his mother was his counsellor to do wickedly.

Wherefore he did evil in the sight of the LORD like the house of Ahab: for they were his counsellors after the death of his father to his destruction.

Judah

The Southern Kingdom

931 BC ↑	Rehoboam	17
	Abijam	3
	Asa	41
	Jehoshaphat	25
1 st Kings		
2 nd Kings	Jehoram	8
	Ahaziah	1
	Athaliah	6
	Joash	40
	Amaziah	29
	Azariah (Uzziah)	52
325 yrs ↓	Jotham	16
	Ahaz	16
	Hezekiah	29
	Manasseh	55
	Amon	2
	Josiah	31
	Jehoahaz	(3 mos)
	Jehoiakim	11
	Jehoiakin	(3 mos)
	Zedekiah	11
606 BC	Babylonian Captivity	

Israel

The Northern Kingdom

931 BC ↑	Jeroboam	Bad	22
	Nadab		2
	Baasha		24
	Elah		2
	Zimri		(1 wk)
	Omri		12
	Ahab		22
	Ahaziah		2
	1 st Kings		
	2 nd Kings	Jehoram	
Jehu			28
210 yrs ↓			
	Jehoahaz		17
	Jehoash		16
	Jeroboam II		41
	<i>Interregnum</i>		12
	Zechariah		½
	Shallum		(1 mo)
	Menahem		10
	Pekahiah		2
	Pekah		20
Hoshea		9	
722 BC	Assyrian Captivity		

There were two king Jehoram's: one was the son of Jehoshaphat, king of Judah, the other was the son of king Ahab of Israel.

Judah

The Southern Kingdom

931 BC ↑	Rehoboam	17
	Abijam	3
	Asa	41
	Jehoshaphat	25
1 st Kings		
2 nd Kings	Jehoram	8
	Ahaziah	1
	Athaliah	6
	Joash	40
	Amaziah	29
	Azariah (Uzziah)	52
325 yrs ↓	Jotham	16
	Ahaz	16
	Hezekiah	29
	Manasseh	55
	Amon	2
	Josiah	31
	Jehoahaz	(3 mos)
	Jehoiakim	11
	Jehoiakin	(3 mos)
	Zedekiah	11
606 BC	Babylonian Captivity	

Israel

The Northern Kingdom

931 BC ↑	Jeroboam	Bad	22
	Nadab		2
	Baasha		24
	Elah		2
	Zimri		(1 wk)
	Omri		12
	Ahab		22
	Ahaziah		2
	1 st Kings		
	2 nd Kings	Jehoram	
Jehu			28
210 yrs ↓			
	Jehoahaz		17
	Jehoash		16
	Jeroboam II		41
	Interregnum		12
	Zechariah		½
	Shallum		(1 mo)
	Menahem		10
	Pekahiah		2
	Pekah		20
Hoshea		9	
722 BC	Assyrian Captivity		Worse

There were also two king Ahaziah's: one for Israel and one for Judah. Judah's king only reigned for 1 year and then killed in battle.

Judah

The Southern Kingdom

931 BC ↑	Rehoboam	17	
	Abijam	3	
	Asa	41	
	Jehoshaphat	25	
	1 st Kings		
	2 nd Kings	Jehoram	8
		Ahaziah	1
		Athaliah	0
		Joash	40
Amaziah		29	
Azariah (Uzziah)		52	
325 yrs			
606 BC ↓	Jotham	16	
	Ahaz	16	
	Hezekiah	29	
	Manasseh	55	
	Amon	2	
	Josiah	31	
	Jehoahaz	(3 mos)	
	Jehoiakim	11	
	Jehoiakin	(3 mos)	
	Zedekiah	11	
Babylonian Captivity			

Israel

The Northern Kingdom

931 BC ↑	Jeroboam	Bad	22	
	Nadab		2	
	Baasha		24	
	Elah		2	
	Zimri		(1 wk)	
	Omri		12	
	Ahab		22	
	Ahaziah		2	
	1 st Kings			
	2 nd Kings	Jehoram		12
Jehu			28	
210 yrs				
722 BC ↓	Jehoahaz		17	
	Jehoash		16	
	Jeroboam II		41	
	<i>Interregnum</i>		12	
	Zechariah		½	
	Shallum		(1 mo)	
	Menahem		10	
	Pekahiah		2	
	Pekah		20	
	Hoshea		9	
Worse				
722 BC Assyrian Captivity				

Athaliah made herself queen of Judah after her son died. She was also Ahab's daughter and tried to kill all of Judah's royal seed.

Queen Athaliah

But when Athaliah the mother of Ahaziah saw that her son was dead, she arose and destroyed all the seed royal of the house of Judah.

2 Chronicles 22:10

- Another Satanic attempt to stop the 'seed of the woman' delivering the Messiah

Attacks on David's Line

- Jehoram kills his brothers 2 Chr. 21
- Arabians slew all (but Ahazariah)
- Athaliah kills all (but Joash) 2 Chr. 22
- Hezekiah assaulted, etc. Isa 36, 38
- Haman's attempts Est 3

Joash

And [Joash] was hid in the house of God six years: and Athaliah reigned over the land.

2 Chronicles 22:12

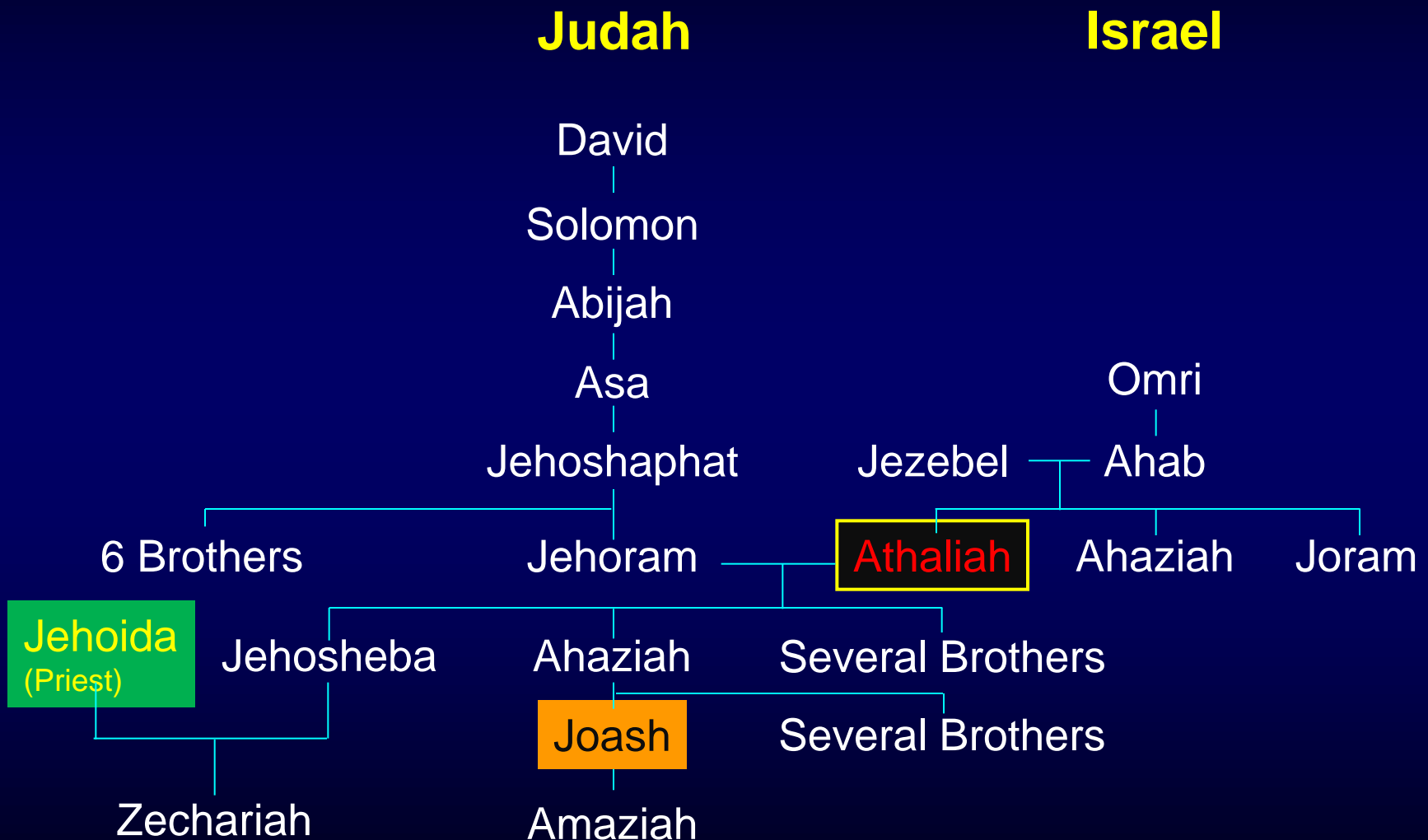
Queen Athaliah

- Athaliah has herself proclaimed sovereign.
 - Reigned for 6 years
 - Portion of the temple of YHWH was pulled down
 - the material was used in the structure of a temple of Baal
- 2 Chronicles 24:7

Counter-Revolution

- Jehoiada, had married the daughter of Athaliah, Jehosheba 2 Chronicles 22:11
- Promoted to High priest
 - Secretly true to YHWH
 - For 6 years Joash, the young child of Ahaziah, concealed in their apartments
- In 7th year, counter-revolution affected
 - Athaliah killed by avenging guards

Family of Queen Athaliah





2 Chronicles

Chapter 24

Joash

Davidic Dynasty

	2 Chronicles
Solomon	1- 9
Rheoboam	10-12
Abijah	13
Asa	14-16
Jehoshaphat	17-20
Jehoram	21
Ahaziah & Athaliah	22, 23
Joash	24
Amaziah	25

	2 Chronicles
Uzziah	26
Jotham	27
Ahaz	28
Hezekiah	29-32
Manasseh	33
Amon	34
Josiah	34,35
Jehoahaz, Jehoiakim, Jehoiachin, Zedekiah	36

Joash

Joash *was* seven years old when he began to reign, and he reigned forty years in Jerusalem. His mother's name also *was* Zibiah of Beersheba.

And Joash did *that which was* right in the sight of the LORD all the days of Jehoiada the priest.

Joash

Now after the death of Jehoiada came the princes of Judah, and made obeisance to the king. Then the king hearkened unto them.

2 Chronicles 24:17

Joash

And they left the house of the LORD God of their fathers, and served groves and idols: and wrath came upon Judah and Jerusalem for this their trespass.

Yet he sent prophets to them, to bring them again unto the LORD; and they testified against them: but they would not give ear.

As long as Jehoiada lived, the princes did not dare go into idolatry. Jehoiada maintained a very strong influence. Joash is a young king and probably very lenient. These princes pledge allegiance to him, but they go out and worship idols again.

2 Chronicles 24:18,19

Joash

And the Spirit of God came upon Zechariah the son of Jehoiada the priest, which stood above the people, and said unto them, Thus saith God, Why transgress ye the commandments of the LORD, that ye cannot prosper? because ye have forsaken the LORD, he hath also forsaken you.

2 Chronicles 24:20

Joash

And they conspired against him, and stoned him with stones at the commandment of the king in the court of the house of the LORD.

Thus Joash the king remembered not the kindness which Jehoiada his father had done to him, but slew his son. And when he died, he said, The LORD look upon it, and require it.

2 Chronicles 24:21,22

2 Chronicles

Chapter 25

Amaziah

Davidic Dynasty

	2 Chronicles		2 Chronicles
Solomon	1- 9	Uzziah	26
Rheoboam	10-12	Jotham	27
Abijah	13	Ahaz	28
Asa	14-16	Hezekiah	29-32
Jehoshaphat	17-20	Manasseh	33
Jehoram	21	Amon	34
Ahaziah & Athaliah	22, 23	Josiah	34,35
Joash	24	Jehoahaz, Jehoiakim, Jehoiachin, Zedekiah	36
Amaziah	25		

Amaziah

And he did *that which was* right in the sight of the LORD, but not with a perfect heart.

2 Chronicles 25:2



2 Chronicles

Chapter 26

Uzziah

Davidic Dynasty

	2 Chronicles		2 Chronicles
Solomon	1- 9	Uzziah	26
Rheoboam	10-12	Jotham	27
Abijah	13	Ahaz	28
Asa	14-16	Hezekiah	29-32
Jehoshaphat	17-20	Manasseh	33
Jehoram	21	Amon	34
Ahaziah & Athaliah	22, 23	Josiah	34,35
Joash	24	Jehoahaz, Jehoiakim, Jehoiachin, Zedekiah	36
Amaziah	25		

Uzziah

And he did *that which was* right in the sight of the LORD, according to all that his father Amaziah did.

And he sought God in the days of Zechariah, who had understanding in the visions of God: and as long as he sought the LORD, God made him to prosper.

Uzziah

But when he was strong, his heart was lifted up to *his* destruction: for he transgressed against the LORD his God, and went into the temple of the LORD to burn incense upon the altar of incense.

2 Chronicles 26:16

2 Chronicles

Chapter 27

Jotham

Davidic Dynasty

	2 Chronicles		2 Chronicles
Solomon	1- 9	Uzziah	26
Rheoboam	10-12	Jotham	27
Abijah	13	Ahaz	28
Asa	14-16	Hezekiah	29-32
Jehoshaphat	17-20	Manasseh	33
Jehoram	21	Amon	34
Ahaziah & Athaliah	22, 23	Josiah	34,35
Joash	24	Jehoahaz, Jehoiakim, Jehoiachin, Zedekiah	36
Amaziah	25		

Jotham

And he did *that which was* right in the sight of the LORD, according to all that his father Uzziah did: howbeit he entered not into the temple of the LORD. And the people did yet corruptly.

2 Chronicles 27:2



2 Chronicles

Chapter 28

Ahaz

Davidic Dynasty

	2 Chronicles		2 Chronicles
Solomon	1- 9	Uzziah	26
Rheoboam	10-12	Jotham	27
Abijah	13	Ahaz	28
Asa	14-16	Hezekiah	29-32
Jehoshaphat	17-20	Manasseh	33
Jehoram	21	Amon	34
Ahaziah & Athaliah	22, 23	Josiah	34,35
Joash	24	Jehoahaz, Jehoiakim, Jehoiachin, Zedekiah	36
Amaziah	25		

Ahaz

Ahaz was twenty years old when he began to reign, and he reigned sixteen years in Jerusalem: but he did not that which was right in the sight of the LORD, like David his father: For he walked in the ways of the kings of Israel, and made also molten images for Baalim.

2 Chronicles 28:1,2

Moreover he burnt incense in the valley of the son of Hinnom, and burnt his children in the fire, after the abominations of the heathen whom the LORD had cast out before the children of Israel.

He sacrificed also and burnt incense in the high places, and on the hills, and under every green tree.

The Valley of Hinnom

- Human sacrifice was associated with the Ammonite god Molech and was vehemently condemned in the Law Lev. 18:21; 20:2-5; Deut. 12:31
- It was practiced especially in the Hinnom Valley, just S and W of Jerusalem, a place later known as *Gehenna* (from *ge*, "valley," and the proper name *Hinnom*).
- Because of the fires which burned there, both in these sacrificial orgies and to consume garbage, *Gehenna* became a term for hell



2 Chronicles

Chapter 29-32

Hezekiah

Davidic Dynasty

	2 Chronicles		2 Chronicles
Solomon	1- 9	Uzziah	26
Rheoboam	10-12	Jotham	27
Abijah	13	Ahaz	28
Asa	14-16	Hezekiah	29-32
Jehoshaphat	17-20	Manasseh	33
Jehoram	21	Amon	34
Ahaziah & Athaliah	22, 23	Josiah	34,35
Joash	24	Jehoahaz, Jehoiakim, Jehoiachin, Zedekiah	36
Amaziah	25		

Hezekiah

Hezekiah began to reign *when he was* five and twenty years old, and he reigned nine and twenty years in Jerusalem. And his mother's name *was* Abijah, the daughter of Zechariah. And he did *that which* was right in the sight of the LORD, according to all that David his father had done.

2 Chronicles 29:1,2

Hezekiah

He removed the high places, and brake the images, and cut down the groves, and brake in pieces the brasen serpent that Moses had made: for unto those days the children of Israel did burn incense to it: and he called it Nehushtan.

2 Kings 18:4

- Numbers 21:5,6

Hezekiah

- Hezekiah celebrated the Passover
 - *“For they had not done it for a long time!”* ch 30:5
- He also reestablished Temple worship
- Assyria then invade and take Israel (northern kingdom) captive (722 B.C.)
- Hezekiah, out-matched, trusts in the LORD

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

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

2 Chronicles 32:7,8

There is no merit in “faith”

- It is not a matter of believing enough. You could believe the wrong thing.
- There are many people who die as martyrs for fanatic beliefs.
- They can have ever so much faith, but it is in the wrong thing or the wrong person.

J. Vernon McGee

There is no merit in “faith”

- “It is not thy hold on Christ that saves thee. It is Christ.
- It is not thy joy in Christ that saves thee. It is Christ.
- It is not even thy faith, though that be the instrument;
it is Christ’s blood and merit.”

Charles Haddon Spurgeon

Hezakah

- God then gives assurance through Isaiah

2 Kings 19:20-34

- Then an angel destroyed the Assyrian host, forcing Sennacherib to retreat in humility; 185,000 Assyrians were slaughtered

2 Kings 19:35

- Sennacherib returned and is murdered by two of his sons in the temple of his god

2 Chronicles 32:21 / 2 Kings 19:37,38

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

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

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

Hezekiah

- Hezekiah then became sick *Detailed in Isaiah 38*
- He sought the LORD and 15 years were added to his life
- During this time 2 significant things occur:
 - 1) Manasseh is born
 - 2) God tests Hezekiah
 - *to try him, that he might know all that was in his heart. 2 Chronicles 32:31*
- Babylonian envoys of Merodach-Baladan visit, & Hezekiah foolishly and proudly displayed all the wealth of the temple & his palace



2 Chronicles

Chapter 33

Manasseh

Davidic Dynasty

	2 Chronicles		2 Chronicles
Solomon	1- 9	Uzziah	26
Rheoboam	10-12	Jotham	27
Abijah	13	Ahaz	28
Asa	14-16	Hezekiah	29-32
Jehoshaphat	17-20	Manasseh	33
Jehoram	21	Amon	34
Ahaziah & Athaliah	22, 23	Josiah	34,35
Joash	24	Jehoahaz, Jehoiakim, Jehoiachin, Zedekiah	36
Amaziah	25		

Manasseh was twelve years old when he began to reign, and he reigned fifty and five years in Jerusalem:

But did that which was evil in the sight of the LORD, like unto the abominations of the heathen, whom the LORD had cast out before the children of Israel.

2 Chronicles 33:1,2

For he built again the high places which Hezekiah his father had broken down, and he reared up altars for Baalim, and made groves, and worshipped all the host of heaven, and served them.

Also he built altars in the house of the LORD, whereof the LORD had said, In Jerusalem shall my name be for ever.

And he built altars for all the host of heaven in the two courts of the house of the LORD.

And he caused his children to pass through the fire in the valley of the son of Hinnom: also he observed times, and used enchantments, and used witchcraft, and dealt with a familiar spirit, and with wizards: he wrought much evil in the sight of the LORD, to provoke him to anger.

Manasseh's Indulgences

- Sorcery
 - Seeking to gain power from evil spirits
- Divination
 - Seeking to interpret the future by omens
- Witchcraft
 - Seeking to control others through communication with evil spirits

Wherefore the LORD brought upon them the captains of the host of the king of Assyria, which took Manasseh among the thorns, and bound him with fetters, and carried him to Babylon.

2 Chronicles 33:11

And when he was in affliction, he besought the LORD his God, and humbled himself greatly before the God of his fathers,
And prayed unto him: and he was intreated of him, and heard his supplication, and brought him again to Jerusalem into his kingdom.
Then Manasseh knew that the LORD he was God.

2 Chronicles 33:12,13

2 Chronicles

Chapter 34

Amon

Davidic Dynasty

	2 Chronicles		2 Chronicles
Solomon	1- 9	Uzziah	26
Rheoboam	10-12	Jotham	27
Abijah	13	Ahaz	28
Asa	14-16	Hezekiah	29-32
Jehoshaphat	17-20	Manasseh	33
Jehoram	21	Amon	34
Ahaziah & Athaliah	22, 23	Josiah	34,35
Joash	24	Jehoahaz, Jehoiakim, Jehoiachin, Zedekiah	36
Amaziah	25		

Amon *was* two and twenty years old when he began to reign, and reigned two years in Jerusalem.

But he did *that which was* evil in the sight of the LORD, as did Manasseh his father: for Amon sacrificed unto all the carved images which Manasseh his father had made, and served them;

And humbled not himself before the LORD, as Manasseh his father had humbled himself; but Amon trespassed more and more.

And his servants conspired against him, and slew him in his own house.

But the people of the land slew all them that had conspired against king Amon; and the people of the land made Josiah his son king in his stead.



2 Chronicles

Chapter 34

Josiah

Davidic Dynasty

	2 Chronicles		2 Chronicles
Solomon	1- 9	Uzziah	26
Rheoboam	10-12	Jotham	27
Abijah	13	Ahaz	28
Asa	14-16	Hezekiah	29-32
Jehoshaphat	17-20	Manasseh	33
Jehoram	21	Amon	34
Ahaziah & Athaliah	22, 23	Josiah	34,35
Joash	24	Jehoahaz, Jehoiakim, Jehoiachin, Zedekiah	36
Amaziah	25		

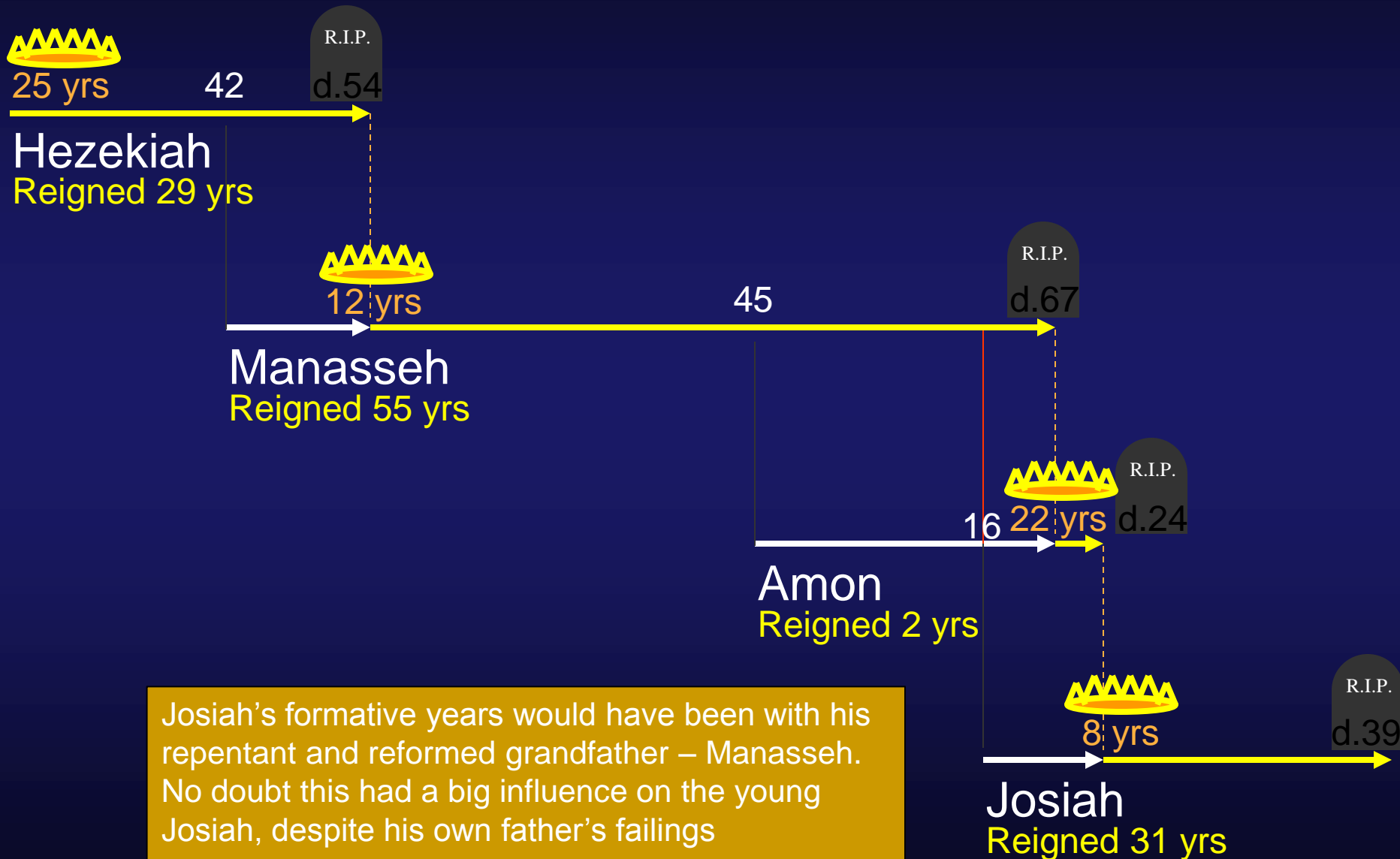
Josiah

Josiah *was* eight years old when he began to reign, and he reigned in Jerusalem one and thirty years.

And he did *that which was* right in the sight of the LORD, and walked in the ways of David his father, and declined *neither* to the right hand, nor to the left.

2 Chronicles 34:1,2

The Final Kings of Judah



Josiah's formative years would have been with his repentant and reformed grandfather – Manasseh. No doubt this had a big influence on the young Josiah, despite his own father's failings

Josiah

Now in the eighteenth year of his reign, when he had purged the land, and the house, he sent Shaphan the son of Azaliah, and Maaseiah the governor of the city, and Joah the son of Joahaz the recorder, to repair the house of the LORD his God.

2 Chronicles 34:8

The Book of the Law

And when they brought out the money that was brought into the house of the LORD, Hilkiah the priest found a book of the law of the LORD *given* by Moses.

2 Chronicles 34:14

The Book of the Law

Then Shaphan the scribe told the king, saying, Hilkiyah the priest hath given me a book. And Shaphan read it before the king.

And it came to pass, when the king had heard the words of the law, that he rent his clothes.

2 Chronicles 34:18-19

The Book of the Law

Go, enquire of the LORD for me, and for them that are left in Israel and in Judah, concerning the words of the book that is found: for great *is* the wrath of the LORD that is poured out upon us, because our fathers have not kept the word of the LORD, to do after all that is written in this book.

2 Chronicles 34:21

Josiah

- Josiah is told by Huldah the prophetess of the judgment that God would soon bring because of the evil of Judah's kings
- Josiah then humbles himself before God and brings about the greatest national reforms since the time of David
- He reads the Law before all the nation
- Israel are reminded of God's covenant with them



2 Chronicles

Chapter 35

Josiah & Pharaoh Necho

Moreover Josiah kept a passover unto the LORD in Jerusalem: and they killed the passover on the fourteenth day of the first month.

And he set the priests in their charges, and encouraged them to the service of the house of the LORD,

2 Chronicles 35:1,2

And said unto the Levites that taught all Israel, which were holy unto the LORD,
Put the holy ark in the house which Solomon the son of David king of Israel did build; *it shall not be a burden upon your shoulders:*
serve now the LORD your God, and his people Israel,

2 Chronicles 35:3

The Mystery of the Ark

- Why was the Ark not in the Temple
- Why were the priests carrying it?

The Mystery of the Ark

- It doesn't say the priests complied!
- They had taken the Ark (and the Mercy Seat):
 - Out of the jurisdiction of Manasseh:
 - Out of the Temple;
 - Out of Jerusalem;
 - Out of the country?

After all this, when Josiah had prepared the temple, Necho king of Egypt came up to fight against Carchemish by Euphrates: and Josiah went out against him.

2 Chronicles 35:20

- Why?
- Necho was NOT coming to fight against Josiah!
- In fact, he was fighting Judah's enemy!

But he sent ambassadors to him, saying, What have I to do with thee, thou king of Judah? I come not against thee this day, but against the house wherewith I have war: for God commanded me to make haste: forbear thee from meddling with God, who is with me, that he destroy thee not.

2 Chronicles 35:21

Nevertheless Josiah would not turn his face from him, but disguised himself, that he might fight with him, and hearkened not unto the words of Necho **from the mouth of God**, and came to fight in the valley of Megiddo.

And the archers shot at king Josiah; and the king said to his servants, Have me away; for I am sore wounded

A Gift from Ethiopia? Isaiah 18

- What happened to the Ark?
- Did Pharaoh Necho have the Ark?
- What gift will Ethiopia present to the Messiah? (Isaiah 18)
- What was the Ethiopian chief treasurer doing in Jerusalem when there was talk that the Messiah had come? (Acts 8:27)
- Why did Jeremiah say the ark would be remembered no more? (Jer 3:16)

A Gift from Ethiopia?

Isaiah 18

- The Ark may have ended up in Ethiopia
 - Compelling evidence has now been found that it did
- Although the 'box' was made of wood overlaid with Gold (perishable)...
- ...The Mercy Seat was made of solid gold
- The Mercy Seat was in fact a throne!
- Could it be that the Ethiopian Eunuch was in Jerusalem to see if the Messiah had come, so that they could present Him with his royal throne?



2 Chronicles

Chapter 36

The Final Days

Davidic Dynasty

	2 Chronicles		2 Chronicles
Solomon	1- 9	Uzziah	26
Rheoboam	10-12	Jotham	27
Abijah	13	Ahaz	28
Asa	14-16	Hezekiah	29-32
Jehoshaphat	17-20	Manasseh	33
Jehoram	21	Amon	34
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Amaziah	25		

The Final Kings of Judah

Josiah

Died in battle against Pharaoh Necho

Jehoahaz

Reigned 3 months

Taken to Egypt by Pharaoh Necho

Jehoiakim

Reigned 11 years

3rd yr (606 B.C.)

Nebuchadnezzar

1st Siege

Jehoiachin

(Jeconiah)

Blood Curse: Jer 22:30

Reigned 3 months

Taken to Babylon

Zedekiah

Appointed by Nebuchadnezzar

Reigned 11 years

Finally taken captive in final siege

587 B.C.

But they mocked the messengers of God, and despised his words, and misused his prophets, until the wrath of the LORD arose against his people, till *there was* no remedy.

Therefore he brought upon them the king of the Chaldees, who slew their young men with the sword in the house of their sanctuary, and had no compassion upon young man or maiden, old man, or him that stooped for age: he gave *them* all into his hand.

And all the vessels of the house of God, great and small, and the treasures of the house of the LORD, and the treasures of the king, and of his princes; all *these* he brought to Babylon.

And they burnt the house of God, and brake down the wall of Jerusalem, and burnt all the palaces thereof with fire, and destroyed all the goodly vessels thereof.

And them that had escaped from the sword carried he away to Babylon; where they were servants to him and his sons until the reign of the kingdom of Persia:

To fulfil the word of the LORD by the mouth of Jeremiah, until the land had enjoyed her sabbaths: for as long as she lay desolate she kept sabbath, to fulfil threescore and ten years.

Now in the first year of Cyrus king of Persia, that the word of the LORD *spoken* by the mouth of Jeremiah might be accomplished, the LORD stirred up the spirit of Cyrus king of Persia, that he made a proclamation throughout all his kingdom, and *put it* also in writing, saying,

2 Chronicles 36:22

Thus saith Cyrus king of Persia, All the kingdoms of the earth hath the LORD God of heaven given me; and he hath charged me to build him an house in Jerusalem, which is in Judah. Who is there among you of all his people? The LORD his God be with him, and let him go up.

2 Chronicles 36:23



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