

The History of Israel

Volume 3

The Divided Kingdom

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To the Teacher

The History of Israel (Volume 3, The Divided Kingdom) is a Bible study guide for teenagers and adults to be used in Bible classes in local congregations. This workbook is not intended to replace the word of God as the class text. Nor is it a commentary. Rather, it consists of questions within the framework of an analytical outline designed to help the student study properly, so he can discover for himself what the Bible teaches.

My experience is that adult and teenage classes generally do not like graded lessons. Thus, this book has no grading system.

However, these same classes have a tendency to “bog down” or stray from the lesson unless some time goals are established and followed. Thus, this study guide is designed to lead the student through the reigns of Saul, David, and Solomon, the kings of the United Kingdom period of Israel’s History, in sixteen lessons.

Each lesson starts with a memory verse. I believe committing the word of God to memory is an important, often neglected aspect of the lives of Christians.

The workbook contains several types of questions: terms to define, places to locate, people to identify, fact questions, thought questions, reports to the class, charts and maps to fill in, as well as reviews. Each question has a purpose. There are no pointless, filler questions, trick questions or true-false questions.

Although a particular word may appear many times in the Bible text, it will be given as a term to define only once, unless it is later translated from a different Hebrew word, used in a different sense, or has a special importance in a later context. The same principle is true of places to locate and people to identify. These questions are designed to help the student understand the language of the text and place the events in their historical and geographical settings.

There is a glossary in the back of the book which defines the terms and identifies the people.

There are maps in the back of the book with blank maps beneath each to be filled in from the map above. The student should find each place to locate on the appropriate map and write in its name in the proper place on the blank map below. To the right of each place to locate is the name of the map on which it is found.

Fact questions are for the purpose of checking the student’s knowledge of what he read.

Thought questions are designed to measure the student's understanding of and ability to apply the text.

Each class should end with a review orally in class of the theme of each section of the biblical book being studied to that point. Beginning with lesson two, each class should start with the oral review found at the first of each lesson. In this way the students will be able to remember the general framework of the history of Israel and its location in the Bible.

Because the lessons call for a fast overview of the history of Israel, it is crucial that each student study his lesson and complete the questions outside class. It is best in class to concentrate on the thought questions and to only spend time on other questions with which some student might have trouble.

In addition to reading the entire biblical text to be studied in each lesson, the student should read each passage again separately as he comes to it in the analytical outline. Finally, in order to answer the fact and thought questions, every student must read the passage that answers each question. If the student will follow the suggested steps in the lesson, he will read each verse of the lesson three times: beginning with the longest for overall grasp, then shorter reading for outline, and finally shortest reading for analysis.

The questions are based on the **New King James Version** of the Bible. It minimizes confusion over the text when the teacher and all the students study from the same translation.

No work book can even begin to replace a competent teacher, with a good working knowledge of the Scriptures, an unswerving love of and loyalty to truth, a deep faith in God and His word, a pure life, an humble opinion of himself, an understanding of and love for his students, and the ability to communicate.

I hope and pray this volume is useful to you in learning more about the history of God's Old Testament people, Israel, as He worked out through them over the centuries His ultimate plan for the salvation of mankind through His Son, Jesus Christ. May it deepen your faith, help you to learn more of God's Word, and enliven your interest for deeper study and more diligent service to the Lord. - The Author

Course Plan
The History of Israel
Volume 3
Divided Kingdom

Lesson One: The Reign of Rehoboam - I Kings 14:21-31 and 2 Chronicles 11:5-12,18-23;
chapter 12

Lesson Two: Jeroboam - 1 Kings 12:25 - 14:29; 2 Chronicles 11:13-17

Lesson Three: Abijam and Asa of Judah - 1 Kings 15:1-23; 2 Chronicles chapters 13 - 16

Lesson Four: Israel Becomes Increasingly Wicked - 1 Kings 15:25 - 16:34; 20:1 - 22:40;
2 Chronicles 18:2-34

Lesson Five: Elijah's Zeal for the Lord - 1 Kings chapters 17 - 19

Lesson Six: Jehoshaphat of Judah - 1 Kings 15:24; 22:41-50; 2 Chronicles chapters 17 - 20

Lesson Seven: Elisha Versus the Kings of Israel - Introduction to Second Kings; 1 Kings
22:51-53; 2 Kings chapters 1:1 - 2:18; 3:1-27

Lesson Eight: The Miracles of Elisha - 2 Kings 2:19-25; 4:1 - 8:15

Lesson Nine: God Destroys Baal Worship in Judah - 2 Kings 8:16 - 11:16; 2 Chronicles 21:1 -
23:15

Lesson Ten: The Fall of Israel - 2 Kings 13:1-25; 14:23-29; 15:8-31; 17:1-41

Lesson One The Reign of Rehoboam

Please read I Kings 14:21-31 and 2 Chronicles 11:5-12,18-23; chapter 12

I. Terms to Define

1. perverted persons
2. high places

II. Places to Locate

1. Bethlehem
2. Etam
3. Tehoa
4. Beth Zur
5. Adullam
6. Mareshah
7. Ziph
8. Adoraim
9. Lachish
10. Azekah
11. Zorah
12. Aijalon
13. Hebron

III. Person to Identify

Shishak

IV. Peoples to Identify

1. Lubim
2. Sukkim
3. Ethiopians

V. Fact Questions

1. How did Rehoboam strengthen Judah militarily? (2 Chronicles 11:5-12)
2. Describe Rehoboam's family. (2 Chronicles 11:18-23)
3. What did Shishak of Egypt do to Judah? (1 Kings 14:25-26; 2 Chronicles 12:2-4)
4. Why did Shishak spare Rehoboam? (2 Chronicles 12:5-8)
5. What permanent reminder did Rehoboam have of his disobedience? (1 Kings 14:27-28; 2 Chronicles 12:9-11)

VI. Thought Question

What was Rehoboam's reign like? (1 Kings 14:21-24; 2 Chronicles 11:5,17,23; 12:1,6,12-16)

VII. Summary: Rehoboam did evil in Judah.

Lesson Two Jeroboam

Please read 1 Kings 12:25 - 14:29; 2 Chronicles 11:13-17.

I. Review

What was Rehoboam like as king?

II. Jeroboam Corrupts Israel's Worship

Please read 1 Kings 12:25-33 and 2 Chronicles 11:13-17.

A. Terms to Define

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| 1. lord | 3. Levites |
| 2. shrines | 4. demons |

B. Places to Locate

Penuel	Bethel
--------	--------

C. Fact Question

1. Where was Jeroboam's capital?
2. What did the priests and Levites of Israel do? (2 Chronicles 11:15)

D. Thought Questions

1. Why did Jeroboam change Israel's worship?
2. In what ways did he corrupt the worship?

III. The Man of God Sent to Samaria

Please read 1 Kings chapter 13.

A. Term to Define

consecrated

B. Place to Locate

Samaria

C. Fact Questions

1. What message did the man of God bring to Jeroboam? (verses 1-2)
2. How did he confirm his message? (verses 3-5)

CORRUPTION of the DIVINE PLAN for WORSHIP

1 Kings 12:26-33;

cf. John 4:23-24; Matthew 15:7-9

❖ **CAUSE: LACK of FAITH - 1 Kings 11:26-38;12:26-27**

❖ **EXCUSE: CONVENIENCE: - 1 Kings 12: 28**

❖ **STEPS**

❖ **WRONG OBJECT - 1 Kings 12:28; 2 Chronicles 11:15; cf. Colossians 2:18-23; 3:5**

❖ **WRONG PLACES - 1 Kings 12:29. cf., Deuteronomy 12:10-14; Ephesians 2:19-22; Romans 6:3-4**

❖ **WRONG PRIESTS - 1 Kings 12:31; 2 Chronicles 11:15; cf. 1 Peter 2:5,9**

❖ **WRONG TIME - 1 Kings 12:32-33;**

3. How did Jeroboam react? (verses 6-7)
4. What was the reply of the man of God? (verses 8-10)
5. How did the old prophet deceive the man of God? (verses 11-19)
6. What message did the Lord send to the man of God through the old prophet? (verses 20-22)
7. What happened to the man of God? (verses 23-30)
8. What request did the old prophet make? (verses 31-32)
9. Did Jeroboam repent? (verses 32-33)

D. Thought Questions

1. If a person honestly believes an act is right, does that make it right?
2. If we sin through ignorance, will God not hold us accountable for that sin?
3. Should the man of God have known the old prophet was lying?

IV. Judgment on the House of Jeroboam

Please read 1 Kings 14:1-20

A. Place to Locate

Tirzah

B. Fact Questions

1. Describe the visit of Jeroboam's wife to Ahijah the prophet. (verses 1-6)
2. What message did Ahijah give her? (verses 7-16)
3. What happened when she returned to Tirzah? (verses 17-18)
4. How long did Jeroboam reign? (verses 19-20)

C. Thought Question

1. Could the rule of Jeroboam's house have been established permanently over Israel? (1 Kings 11:28-38)

V. Summary: Jeroboam led Israel into calf worship.

Lesson Three

Abijam and Asa of Judah

Reading Assignment: 1 Kings 15:1-24; 2 Chronicles chapters 13 - 16

I. Review

1. What was Rehoboam like as king?
2. What did Jeroboam do to Israel?

II. The Reign of Abijam

Please read 1 Kings 15:1-8 and 2 Chronicles chapter 13.

A. Term to Define

covenant of salt

B. Places to Locate

- | | |
|-------------------|------------|
| 1. Mount Zemaraim | 3. Ephrain |
| 2. Jeshanah | |

C. Fact Questions

1. What was the reign of Abijam like? (1 Kings 15:1-8; 2 Chronicles 13:21)
2. What were relations like between Abijam and Jeroboam? (1 Kings 15:6)
3. How did Abijam fare in war against Jeroboam? Why? (2 Chronicles 13:2-20)

E. Thought Question

What did the Lord do for the lineage of David? Why? (1 Kings 15:4-5)

III. The Reign of Asa

Please read 1 Kings 15:9-23 and 2 Chronicles chapters 14 - 16.

B. Terms to Define

- | | |
|------------|-------------------|
| 1. obscene | 2. sacred pillars |
|------------|-------------------|

C. Places to Locate

- | | |
|------------------------|--------------|
| 1. Ijon | 3. Gerar |
| 2. Valley of Zephathah | 4. Abel Maim |

D. Fact Questions

1. What kind of king was Asa? (1 Kings 15:9-15; 2 Chronicles 14:1-8; 15:16-19)
2. What great army did Asa defeat? (2 Chronicles 14:9-13)
3. What did Asa's army do to the cities around Gerar? (2 Chronicles 14:14-15)

4. How did Asa respond to Azariah's message? (2 Chronicles 15:8-15)
5. What was the relationship between Asa and Baasha? (1 Kings 15:16)
6. How did Asa overcome Baasha? (1 Kings 15:17-22; 2 Chronicles 16:1-6)
7. What trouble did Asa have in his old age? (1 Kings 15:23; 2 Chronicles 16:12)

E. Thought Questions

1. Why was Asa's reign peaceful and prosperous?
2. What principle determined whether or not Judah would prosper? (2 Chronicles 15:1-7)
3. Why did many from Israel come to Judah? (2 Chronicles 15:9)
4. Why did Hanani rebuke Asa? (2 Chronicles 16:7-9)
5. What mistakes did Asa make when he grew old? (2 Chronicles 16:2-12)

IV. Summary

- A. The heart of Abijam was not loyal to the Lord.
- B. Asa did what was right.

Lesson Four

Israel Becomes Increasingly Wicked

Please read 1 Kings 15:25 - 16:34; 20:1 - 22:40; 2 Chronicles 18:2-34.

I. Review: Summarize the reign of each of these kings.

- | | |
|-------------|-----------|
| 1. Rehoboam | 3. Abijam |
| 2. Jeroboam | 4. Asa |

II. The Reign of Nadab

Please read I Kings 15:25-31.

A. Place to Locate

Gibbethon

B. People to Identify

Philistines

C. Fact Question

How did Nadab's reign end? (1 Kings 15:27-28)

D. Thought Question Why was the dynasty of Jeroboam brought to an end? (1 Kings 15:29-30; cf. 11:38; 12:26-33; 13:33-34)

III. The Reign of Baasha

Please read 1 Kings 15:32 - 16:7.

A. Fact Question

What did the Lord through Jehu threaten to do to the house of Baasha? (1 Kings 16:1-4)

B. Thought Question

Why did the Lord do this? (1 Kings 16:1,7)

IV. The Reign of Elah

Please read 1 Kings 16:8-14.

A. Term to Define

steward

B. Fact Question

What happened to Elah and his house? Why?

V. The Reign of Zimri

Please read 1 Kings 16:15-20.

A. Term to Define

citadel

B. Fact Question

How did Zimri's reign end? Why?

VI. The Reign of Omri

Please read 1 Kings 16:21-28.

Fact Questions

1. How did Omri become king? (1 Kings 16:15-19,21-22)
2. Where did he reign? (1 Kings 16:23-24)
3. What kind of king was he? (1 Kings 16:25-26)

VII. The Reign of Ahab

Please read 1 Kings 16:29-34.

A. Terms to Define

1. Baal
2. worshiped
3. wooden image

B. Place to Locate

Jericho

C. Fact Questions

1. What sins did Ahab introduce in Israel? (1 Kings 16:31-33)
2. What prophecy was fulfilled in his days? (1 Kings 16:34; cf. Joshua 6:26)

VIII. Ahab versus Ben-Hadad

Please read 1 Kings chapter 20.

A. Place to Locate

Aphek

B. Fact Questions

1. Who besieged Samaria? With what kind of force? (1 Kings 20:1)
2. What demands did Ben-Hadad make of Ahab? How did Ahab reply? (1 Kings 20:2-9)
3. Why did Ben-Hadad decide to fight? (1 Kings 20:10-12)
4. Why did Israel defeat Syria? How did they do so? (1 Kings 20:13-21)
5. What warning did the prophet give Ahab? (1 Kings 20:22)
6. Why did the Syrians think they lost? (1 Kings 20:23)

7. What advice did Ben-Hadad's servants give him? (1 Kings 20:24-25)
8. Why did the Israelites defeat the Syrians this time? How did they do so? (1 Kings 20:26-30)
9. How did Ben-Hadad obtain mercy from Ahab? (1 Kings 20:31-34)
10. What message did a prophet then bring to Ahab? (1 Kings 20:35-43)

IX. Ahab Takes Naboth's Vineyard

Please read 1 Kings chapter 21.

A. Terms to Define

1. blasphemed
2. fast
3. abominably

B. People to Identify

Amorites

C. Fact Questions

1. Why did Ahab want Naboth's vineyard? How did he propose to obtain it? (1 Kings 21:1-2)
2. Why did Naboth refuse him? (1 Kings 21:3; cf. Leviticus 25:23-28)
3. How did Jezebel obtain the vineyard for Ahab? (1 King's 21:4-16)
4. What message did Elijah bring Ahab? (1 Kings 21:17-24)
5. How did Ahab respond? (1 Kings 21:20,27)
6. How did this cause the Lord to change His intended course? (1 Kings 21:28-29)

D. Thought Questions

1. Why did the Lord hold Ahab responsible for Jezebel's murder of Naboth?
2. Does our action cause God to change the way He deals with us?

X. The Death of Ahab

Please read 1 Kings 22:1-40.

A. Fact Questions

1. What agreement did Ahab and Jehoshaphat make? (1 Kings 22:1-4; 2 Chronicles 18:2-3)

2. Why did Ahab inquire of the prophets of the Lord? What was their reply? (1 Kings 22:5-6; 2 Chronicles 18:4-5)
3. Why did Ahab summon Micaiah? (1 Kings 22:7-9; 2 Chronicles 18:6-8)
4. How were the prophets prophesying? (1 Kings 22:10-12; 2 Chronicles 18:9-11)
5. How did Micaiah say he would speak? (1 Kings 22:13-14; 2 Chronicles 18:12-13)
6. How did Micaiah prophesy? (1 Kings 22:15-23; 2 Chronicles 18:14-17)
7. What exchange took place between Zedekiah and Micaiah? (1 Kings 22:24-25; 2 Chronicles 18:23-24)
8. What did Ahab do with Micaiah? (1 Kings 22:26-27; 2 Chronicles 18:25-26)
9. How did Micaiah reply? (1 Kings 22:28; 2 Chronicles 18:27)
10. What happened in the battle? (1 Kings 22:29-36; 2 Chronicles 18:28-33)
11. What happened to Ahab? (1 Kings 22:37-38,40; 2 Chronicles 18:34)

B. Thought Questions

1. Did the Lord lie to Ahab by the prophets? (1 Kings 22:19-23; cf. Numbers 23:19; Titus 1:2; Hebrews 6:14-18; 2 Thessalonians 2:10-12)
2. What kind of man was Ahab? (1 Kings 16:30-33; 18:4,9-14,17-18; 19:1-2; 20:1-11,31-43; 21:1-4,15-16,20,25-29; 22:8,26-28,39)

X. Summary

- A. All the Northern kings (hereafter called kings of Israel) were evil.
- B. Ahab was more wicked than any king of Israel before him.
- C. Ahab introduced Baal and Ashtoreth worship into Israel.

Lesson Five

Elijah's Zeal for the Lord

Please read First Kings chapters 17 - 19 .

I. Review:

1. Summarize the reign of each of these kings.
 - a. Rehoboam
 - b. Jeroboam
 - c. Abijam
 - d. Asa
 - e. Ahab
2. Were there any good kings in Israel?
3. What did Ahab introduce?

II. Terms to Define

- | | |
|-------------|----------------------|
| A. Elijah | E. broom tree |
| B. Tishbite | F. angel |
| C. Asherah | G. angel of the Lord |
| D. seahs | H. Elisha |

III. Places to Locate

- | | |
|------------------|---------------------------|
| A. Brook Cherith | D. Carmel |
| B. Zarephath | E. Wilderness of Damascus |
| C. Brook Kishon | |

IV. Fact Questions

- A. What startling announcement did Elijah make? (1 Kings 17:1)
- B. What did the Lord then command him to do? (1 Kings 17:2-3)
- C. How did the Lord sustain Elijah? (1 Kings 17:4-6)
- D. After the Brook Cherith dried up, how did the Lord sustain Elijah? (1 Kings 17:7-16)
- E. What great miracle did Elijah work for the widow of Zarephath? (1 Kings 17:17-23)
- F. How did Elijah and Ahab come to meet again? (1 Kings 18:1-16)
- G. How did Elijah demonstrate that the Lord is God and that the pagan gods are powerless? (1 Kings 18:19-39)

- H. What did Elijah do to the false prophets? (1 Kings 18:40)
- I. How did the drought come to an end? (1 Kings 18:41-45)
- J. What did Ahab and Elijah then do? (1 Kings 18:46)
- K. What effect did these events have on Jezebel? (1 Kings 19:1-2)
- L. How was Elijah saved from Jezebel? (1 Kings 19:3-8)
- M. What important work did the Lord still have for Elijah to do? (1 Kings 19:15-16)
- N. How was Elisha called to be a prophet? (1 Kings 19:19-21)

V. Thought Questions

- A. What lesson did Jesus draw from Elijah and the widow of Zarephath? (Luke 4:16-26)
- B. What effect did Elijah's miracles have on the widow? (1 Kings 17:24)
- C. Who was the real troubler of Israel? (1 Kings 18:17-18; cf. Deuteronomy 28:15-16, 23-24; 5:6-10)
- D. Did God give Israel adequate warning when they fell into idolatry?
- E. How does the drought of Elijah's day and its end illustrate the power of believing prayer? (1 Kings 17:1; 18:41-45; James 5:13-18)
- F. Does this mean we should expect a miracle in answer to prayer?
- F. What lessons did the Lord teach discouraged Elijah? (1 Kings 19:9-18)

VI. Summary:

- A. Elijah tried to call Israel back to the Lord.
- B. Elijah worked great miracles to prove the Lord is God.
- C. The strength of Israel was prophecy from the Lord.



Lesson Six Jehoshaphat of Judah

Please read 1 Kings 15:24; 22:41-50; 2 Chronicles chapters 17 - 20.

I. Review

1. Summarize the reign of each of these kings.

- | | |
|-------------|---------|
| a. Rehoboam | d. Asa |
| b. Jeroboam | e. Ahab |
| c. Abijam | |

2. Were there any good kings in Israel?

3. What did Ahab introduce?

4. What was the role of Elijah?

II. Terms to Define

- | | |
|----------------|---------------|
| 1. law | 3. trespass |
| 2. commandment | 4. ordinances |

III. Places to Locate

- | | |
|------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Hazazon Tamar | 4. Wilderness of Jeruel |
| 2. En Gedi | 5. Wilderness of Tekoas |
| 3. ascent of Ziz | 6. Valley of Berachah |

III. Fact Questions

1. What kind of king was Jehoshaphat? (1 Kings 22:43-44,46; 2 Chronicles 17:1-6; 20:32-34)
2. What was the relationship of Judah to surrounding nations during his reign? Why? (1 Kings 22:47; 2 Chronicles.17:10-11)
3. How powerful did Jehoshaphat become? (2 Chronicles 17:1-2,12-19)
4. How closely did Jehoshaphat ally himself with Ahab? (2 Chronicles 18:1)
5. What system of justice did he set up? (2 Chronicles 19:4-11; cf. Exodus 18:13-26; Deuteronomy 1:9-17)
6. What threat alarmed Jehoshaphat and Judah? (2 Chronicles 20: 1-2)
7. How did Jehoshaphat and Judah prepare to meet this threat? (2 Chronicles 20:3-4)
8. How did the Lord reply to Jehoshaphat's prayer? (2 Chronicles 20:14-16)

9. How did Judah respond to the Lord's reply? (2 Chronicles 20:18-19)
10. How did they prepare to meet the enemy? (2 Chronicles 20:20-21)

11. What happened when Judah went out against Ammon, Moab, and Seir? (2 Chronicles 20:22-25)

12. What was the result of this great victory? (2 Chronicles 20:29-30)

13. What was the result of Jehoshaphat's trading venture with Ahaziah? (2 Chronicles 20:35-37; 1 Kings 22:48-49)

IV. Thought Questions

1. Why was Jehoshaphat's reign prosperous? (2 Chronicles 17:3-5)

2. What mistake did he make that caused great harm later? (1 Kings 22:44, 48-49; 2 Chronicles 18:1; 19:1-3; 20:35-37)

3. How did Jehoshaphat lead the people of Judah back to the Lord? (2 Chronicles 17:7-9; 19:4)

4. In what way did Jehoshaphat and Judah set an example in meeting a national emergency? (2 Chronicles 20:3-4,13)

5. What can we learn about prayer from Jehoshaphat's prayer? (2 Chronicles 20:5-12)

6. What does it mean to "stand still and see the salvation of the Lord"? (2 Chronicles 20:17; Exodus 14:13-14)

7. How did Judah respond to the victory over Ammon, Moab, and Seir? (2 Chronicles 20:26-28)

IV. Summary: Jehoshaphat did right himself but made peace with wicked Ahab.

Lesson Seven

Elisha Versus the Kings of Israel

Please read 1 Kings 22:51-53; 2 Kings chapters 1:1 - 2:18; 3:1-27.

I. Review

1. Summarize the reign of each of these kings.
 - a. Rehoboam
 - b. Jeroboam
 - c. Abijam
 - d. Asa
 - e. Ahab
2. Were there any good kings in Israel?
3. What did Ahab introduce?
4. What was the role of Elijah?
5. What was King Jehoshaphat like?

II. Introduction to Second Kings

A. History Covered

As First Kings closes, Ahaziah, son of Ahab, has ascended the throne of Israel. It is apparent the house of Ahab must be destroyed, for, despite the work of Elijah and the death of Ahab in fulfillment of the word of Micaiah, Ahaziah persists in the sins of his father. Second Kings relates the history of Israel and Judah from the reign of Ahaziah until the destruction of Judah by Nebuchadnezzar in 586 BC, a period of about 275 years. Through the ministries of the great prophets Elijah and Elisha, the Lord exterminated the Baal and Ashtoreth worship introduced by Ahab and destroyed even the house of Ahab (10:17, 26-28). These brave prophets, as God's spokesmen, represented the true strength of Israel (2:12). But Israel remained idolatrous (10:29-31).

Because of Jehoshaphat's compromising actions, Baal worship was also brought into Judah (8:16-18). The house of David was almost obliterated (11:1-2). But the priest Jehoida eradicated the influence of the house of Ahab and its attendant Baal worship from Judah (11:13-21).

Israel continued to reject God. They not only continued the calf worship but brought in every form of abominable idolatry. Not a single monarch of the northern kingdom served the Lord with a true heart. Thus, God annihilated them by the Assyrians in 721 BC (17:5-18).

Judah eventually became even worse than her northern sister (17:19; cf. Ezekiel 16:51). The only good kings of Judah after Jehoshaphat were Amaziah, Uzziah (Azariah), Jotham, Hezekiah, and Josiah. Eventually, Judah too was taken into captivity, by Nebuchadnezzar of Babylon in 606 - 586, for her own wickedness (24:1-3; 25:1-21). Jerusalem and the temple were destroyed (25:9-10).

B. Theme

The theme of Second Kings Is the Decay and Captivity of Israel and Judah (17: 19-23; 24:3-4).

C. Outline

1. The Strength of Israel: The Ministries of Elijah & Elisha - chapters 1 - 10
 - a. The End of Elijah's Ministry - chapters 1 - 2
 - (1) Victory over Ahaziah - chapter 1
 - (2) Ascent to Heaven - chapter 2
 - b. The Ministry of Elisha - 2:13 - 8:15
 - (1) The Miracles of Elisha - 2:13 - 8:6
 - (2) Elisha Anoints Hazael over Syria - 8:7-15
2. The Fall of Israel & Judah - 8:16 - 25:30
 - a. Joram (Judah, wicked) - 8:16-24
 - b. Ahaziah (Judah, wicked) - 8:25-29; 9:27-29
 - c. Jehu (Israel, wicked) (The Fall of the House of Ahab) - 9:1 - 10:36
 - d. Athaliah (queen, Judah, extremely wicked) - 11: 1-16
 - e. Jehoash (Judah, first good - then wicked) - 11 :17 - 12:21
 - f. Jehoahaz (Israel, wicked) - 13:1-9
 - g. Jehoash (Israel, wicked) - 13: 1 0-25
 - h. Amaziah (Judah, good) - 14:1-22
 - i. Jeroboam (Israel, wicked) - 14:23-29
 - j. Azariah (Uzziah) (Judah, good) - 15:1-7
 - k. Zechariah (Israel, wicked) - 15:8-12
 - l. Shallum (Israel, very wicked) - 15: 13-16
 - m. Menahem (Israel, wicked) - 15: 17 - 22
 - n. Pekahiah (Israel, wicked) - 15:23-26
 - o. Pekah (Israel, wicked) - 15:27-31
 - p. Jotham (Judah, good) - 15:32-38
 - q. Ahaz (Judah, very wicked) - chapter 16
 - r. Hoshea (Israel, bad, but not as bad as previous kings) - chapter 17
(The Fall of Israel)
 - s. Hezekiah (Judah, very good) - chapters 18 - 20
(Isaiah, Judah's Spiritual Revival)
 - t. Manasseh (Judah, extremely wicked) - 21: 1-18
 - u. Amon (Judah, wicked) - 21: 19-26
 - v. Josiah (Judah, very good) - 22:1 - 23:30
(Judah's Last Spiritual Revival)
 - w. Jehoahaz (Judah, wicked) - 23:31-34)
(Taken Captive to Egypt by Pharaoh Necho)
 - x. Jehoiakim (Eliakim) (Judah, wicked) - 23:35 - 24:7

(Taken Captive to Babylon by Nebuchadnezzar - 2 Chronicles 36:6)

y. Jehoiachin (Judah, wicked) - 24:8-16; 25:27-30

(Taken Captive to Babylon by Nebuchadnezzar)

z. Zedekiah (Mattaniah) (Judah, wicked) - 24: 17 - 25:21

**(Taken Captive by Nebuchadnezzar, sons killed before his eyes, eyes put out,
Imprisoned in Babylon)
(The Fall of Judah)**

aa. Gedaliah (governor) - 25:22-26

D. Fact Question

What is the theme of Second Kings?

III. The Reign of Ahaziah

Please Read 1 Kings 22:51 - 2 Kings 1:18.

A. Terms to Define

1. lattice

2. Baal-Zebub

B. Place to Locate

Ekron

C. Fact Questions

1. What accident befell Ahaziah? (2 Kings 1:2)

2. How did Ahaziah try to find out whether he would recover from his injury or not?
(2 Kings 11:2)

3. What message did Elijah send to Ahaziah? (2 Kings 1 :3-6)

4. Describe Elijah's appearance. (2 Kings 1:7-8)

D. Thought Questions

1. Did Ahaziah learn anything from the mistakes of his father Ahab? (1 Kings 22:51-53;
2 Kings 1:2)

2. How did Elijah prove that the Lord is God? (2 Kings 1 :3-6, 9-17)

IV. Elisha Takes Elijah's Place

Please read 2 Kings 2:1-18.

A. Place to Locate

Gilgal

B. Fact Questions

1. How did Elijah demonstrate his power? (2 Kings 2:7-8)

2. What did Elisha request of Elijah? (2 Kings 2:9)
3. Upon what condition would it be granted? (2 Kings 2:10)
4. How did Elijah leave the earth? (2 Kings 2:10)
5. Was Elisha's request met? (2 Kings 2:13-15)

C. Thought Questions

1. How did Elisha prove his faithfulness to Elijah? (2 Kings 2:1-6)
2. Explain the significance of Elisha's exclamation at seeing Elijah leave. (2 Kings 2:12)
3. Why could Elijah not be found? (2 Kings 2:16-18)

IV. The Reign of Jehoram

Please read 2 Kings chapter 3.

A. Places to Locate

1. Wilderness of Edom
2. Kir Haraseth

B. Fact Questions

1. What kind of king was Jehoram? (2 Kings 3:1-3)
2. What did the king of Moab do? (2 Kings 1:1; 3:4-5)
3. Whose help did Jehoshaphat enlist to conquer Moab? What misfortune befell them? (2 Kings 3:6-10)
4. How did they seek to overcome this disaster? (2 Kings 3:11-12)
5. What was Elisha's prophecy? (2 Kings 3:13-19)
6. What was the outcome? (2 Kings 3:20-25)

V. Summary

- A. The theme of Second Kings is the decay and destruction of Israel and Judah.
- B. Elisha continued the work of Elijah.

Lesson Eight The Miracles of Elisha

Reading Assignment: 2 Kings 2:19-25; 4:1 - 8:15.

I Review

1. Summarize the reign of each of these kings.

- | | |
|-------------|---------|
| a. Rehoboam | d. Asa |
| b. Jeroboam | e. Ahab |
| c. Abijam | |

2. Were there any good kings in Israel?

3. What did Ahab introduce?

4. What was the role of Elijah?

5. What was King Jehoshaphat like?

6. What is the theme of Second Kings?

7. What was the role of Elisha?

I. Terms to Define

- | | |
|----------------|-----------|
| 1. youths | 4. Rimmon |
| 2. firstfruits | 5. kab |
| 3. leprosy | |

II. Places to Locate

- | | |
|-----------|------------|
| 1. Shunem | 3. Pharpar |
| 2. Abanah | 4. Dothan |

III. Class Reports (Relate each miracle in class.)

1. Elisha Heals the Water of Jericho (2 Kings 2:19-22)
2. Elisha Curses Disrespectful Youths (2 Kings 2:23-24)
3. Elisha Supplies Oil for a Widow (2 Kings 4:1-7)
4. Elisha Causes the Shunammite Woman to Bear a Son (2 Kings 4:8-17)
5. Elisha Raises the Shunammite Woman's Son (2 Kings 4:18-37)
6. Elisha Purifies the Pot of Stew (2 Kings 4:38-41)
7. Elisha Feeds One Hundred Men (2 Kings 4:42-44)
8. Elisha Heals Naaman's Leprosy (2 Kings 5:1-19)

9. Elisha Smites Gehazi with Naaman's Leprosy (2 Kings 5:20-27)
10. Elisha Causes the Ax Head to Float (2 Kings 6: 1-7)
11. Elisha Reveals the Plans of the King of Syria (2 Kings 6:8-12)
12. Elisha Delivers the Syrians to Jehoram (2 Kings 6: 13-23)
13. The Deliverance of Samaria (2 Kings chapter 7)
14. The King Restores the Land of the Shunammite Woman (2 Kings 8:1-6)
15. Hazael Assassinates Ben-Hadad (2 Kings 8:7-15)

IV. Thought Questions

1. How did the youths on the road from Jericho to Bethel sin? (2 Kings 2:23; Leviticus 19:32)
2. What lessons about salvation may we learn from the cleansing of Naaman? (2 Kings 5: 1-14)
3. Why did Naaman want earth from Elisha? (2 Kings 5:17)
4. Was Naaman justified in going into the house of Rimmon? (2 Kings 5:17-19)
5. How severe was the famine in Samaria when Ben-Hadad besieged it? What prophecy of Moses did this fulfill? (2 Kings 6:24-30; Deuteronomy 28:52-57)
6. Why did Jehoram seek to kill Elisha? (2 Kings 6:30-33)

V. Summary: Elisha continued the work of Elijah.

The Cleansing of Naaman 2 Kings 5:1-14

☹ **Naaman's Need: Cleansing**
2 Kings 5:1; cf. Romans 3:23; 6:23

☹ **Naaman's Mistakes: Wrong**

- ☞ **Cure - 2 Kings 5:5; 1 Peter 1:17-19**
- ☞ **Source of Help - 2 Kings 5:5-7; 3:1-3; 1 Corinthians 2:7-8**
- ☞ **Reaction - 2 Kings 5:9-12; James 1:19-21**
- ☞ **Attitude - 2 Kings 5:11-12; Proverbs 16:25**
- ☞ **Idea - 2 Kings 5:11, 13; 1 Corinthians 1:21-25**
- ☞ **Plan - 2 Kings 5:12; Isaiah 55:8-9**

☺ **Naaman's Cleansing**
2 Kings 5:10, 14

- ☞ **By Grace - Ephesians 2:8-10**
- ☞ **Conditional Gift - Mark 16:16**
- ☞ **Salvation Followed Complete Obedience - Matthew 28:20**

Lesson Nine

God Destroys Baal Worship in Judah

Please read 2 Kings 8:16 - 11:16; 2 Chronicles 21:1 - 23:15.

I. Review

1. Summarize the reign of each of these kings.

- | | |
|-------------|---------|
| a. Rehoboam | d. Asa |
| b. Jeroboam | e. Ahab |
| c. Abijam | |

2. Were there any good kings in Israel?

3. What did Ahab introduce?

4. What was the role of Elijah?

5. What was King Jehoshaphat like?

6. What is the theme of Second Kings?

7. What was the role of Elisha?

II. The reign of Jehoram of Judah

Please read 2 Kings 8:16-24 and 2 Chronicles chapter 21.

A. Term to Define

Harlotry

B. Place to Locate

Libnah

C. People to Identify

Arabians

D. Fact Questions

1. What kind of king was Jehoram? Why? (2 Kings 8:18; 2 Chronicles 21:6, 11)
2. What did Jehoram do his brothers and other princes? Why? (2 Chronicles 21:1-4)
3. What happened to Judah's rule over Edom and Libnah? (2 Kings 8:20-22; 2 Chronicles 21:8-10)
4. What shocking message did Elijah send to Jehoram? (2 Chronicles 21:12-15)
5. What did the Philistines, Arabians, and Ethiopians do to Judah and Jehoram? (2 Chronicles 21:16-17)
6. How did Jehoram die? (2 Chronicles 21:18-20)

E. Thought Questions

1. Why did the Lord not destroy Judah at this time? (2 Kings 8:19; 2 Chronicles 21:7)
2. How did Elijah send a letter to Jehoram?

IV. The Reign of Ahaziah (Azariah)

Please read 2 Kings 8:25-29; 9:27-29; and 2 Chronicles 22:1-9.

A. Term to Define

Beth Haggan

B. Places to Locate

1. ascent to Gur
2. Ibleam

C. Fact Questions

1. Why did Ahaziah become king? (2 Chronicles 22:1)
2. What kind of king was Ahaziah? Why? (2 Kings 8:27; 2 Chronicles 22:2-4)

D. Thought Question

Why was Ahaziah in Jezreel (2 Kings 8:28-29; 2 Chronicles 22:5-7)

V. The Reign of Jehu

Please read 2 Kings chapters 9 - 10.

A. Terms to Define

1. witchcraft
2. eunuchs

B. Places to Locate

1. Beth Eked
2. Aroer
3. River Arnon

C. Fact Questions

1. How did King Joram die? (2 Kings 9:14-24)
2. How did Jezebel die? (2 Kings 9:30-33)
3. How did Jehu arrange for the sons of Ahab to be slain? (2 Kings 10:1-7)
4. How did the brothers of Ahaziah die? (2 Kings 10:12-14)
5. What did Jehu do to all Ahab's family? (2 Kings 10:17)
6. How did Jehu destroy the worshipers of Baal in Israel? (2 Kings 10:18-25)

7. What did Jehu do to the worship of Baal in Israel? (2 Kings 10:26-28)
8. How did Jehu sin? (2 Kings 10:29, 31)
9. What happened to Israel in those days? (2 Kings 10:32-33)

D. Thought Questions

1. How did Jehu become king of Israel? (2 Kings 9:1-6, 11-13)
2. What was his mission as king? (2 Kings 9:7-10)
3. Why was the place of Joram's death appropriate? (2 Kings 9:21, 25-26)
4. Why was Jezebel's end fitting? (2 Kings 9:34-37)
5. How did Jehu use the deaths of Ahab's sons as a means to secure his own rule? (2 Kings 10:8-10)
6. How completely was the prophecy of Elijah fulfilled on the house of Asgab? (2 Kings 10:10-11)
7. Did Jehu consider himself to be on a righteous mission? (2 Kings 10:15-16)
8. Did Jehu's slaughter in Israel please the Lord? (2 Kings 10:30)

VI. The Reign of Athaliah

Please read 2 Kings 11:1-16 and 2 Chronicles 22:10 - 23:15.

A. Terms to Define

- | | |
|-------------|--------------|
| 1. covenant | 3. Testimony |
| 2. oath | 4. holy |

B. Places to Locate

- | | |
|---------------------------|---------------|
| 1. gate of Sur | 3. Horse Gate |
| 2. Gate of the Foundation | |

C. Person to Identify

Jehoiada

A. Fact Questions

1. What did Athaliah do when she heard of the death of Ahaziah? (2 Kings 11:1; 2 Chronicles 22:10)

2. How was Joash saved? (2 Kings 11:2-3; 2 Chronicles 22:11-12)
3. How did Joash become king? (2 Kings 11:4-12; 2 Chronicles 23:1-11)
4. How did Athaliah die? (2 Kings 11:13-16; 2 Chronicles 23:12-15)

E. Thought Questions

1. How close did the lineage of David come to being exterminated?
2. Why did this happen?
3. What would have been the results if it had been?

VII. Summary

- A. Jehoram followed the ways of Ahab.
- B. Ahaziah followed the ways of Ahab.
- C. Jehu destroyed Baal worship in Israel but worshiped the calves built by Jeroboam.
- D. Wicked Queen Athaliah killed her own grandsons so she could reign.

Lesson Ten The Fall of Israel

Please read 2 Kings 13:1-25; 14:23-29; 15:8-31; 17:1-41.

I. Review

1. Summarize the reign of each of these rulers.

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| a. Rehoboam | f. Jehoram |
| b. Jeroboam | g. Azariah |
| c. Abijam | h. Jehu |
| d. Asa | i. Athaliah |
| e. Ahab | |

2. Were there any good kings in Israel?

3. What did Ahab introduce?

4. What was the role of Elijah?

5. What was King Jehoshaphat like?

6. What is the theme of Second Kings?

7. What was the role of Elisha?

8. What did Jehu destroy?

I. The Reign of Jehoahaz

Please read 2 Kings 13: 1-9.

Fact Questions

1. What kind of king was Jehoahaz? (2 Kings 13:2)

2. How did the Lord punish Israel? (2 Kings 13:3)

3. Why did the Lord deliver Israel from Syria? (2 Kings 13:4-5)

4. What was the condition of Israel under Jehoahaz? (2 Kings 13:6-7)

II. The Reign of Jehoash (Joash)

Please read 2 Kings 13:10-25.

A. Fact Questions

1. What kind of king was Jehoash? (2 Kings 13:11-12)

2. What miracle was associated with Elisha after his death? (2 Kings 13 :20-21)

3. What was the extent of Jehoash's victories in fighting Syria? (2 Kings 13:22,24-25)

B. Thought Questions

1. What was Jehoash's opinion of Elisha? (2 Kings 13:14)

2. How was the extent of Jehoash's success in fighting Syria determined? (2 Kings 13:15-19)

3. Why did the Lord not destroy Israel yet? (2 Kings 13:23)

III. The Reign of Jeroboam II

Please read 2 Kings 14:23-29.

A. Places to Locate

1. Sea of the Arabah
2. Gath Hopher

B. Person to Identify

Jonah

C. Fact Questions

1. What was Jeroboam like morally? (2 Kings 14:24)
2. How successful was he militarily? (2 Kings 14:25,28)

D. Thought Question

Why was Jeroboam successful militarily? (2 Kings 14:26-27)

IV. The Reign of Zechariah

Please read 2 Kings 15:8-12.

A. Fact Questions

1. What was Zechariah like? (2 Kings 15:9)
2. How did he die? (2 Kings 15:10)

B. Thought Question

Why did the dynasty of Jehu end with Zechariah? (2 Kings 15:12)

V. The Reign of Shallum

Please read 2 Kings 15:13-16.

Fact Questions

1. What happened to Shallum? (2 Kings 15:14)
2. What atrocities did Menahem commit? (2 Kings 15:16)

VI. The Reign of Menahem

Please read 2 Kings 15:17-22.

A. Term to Define

talents

B. Place to Locate

Assyria

C. Person to Identify

Pul

D. Fact Questions

1. What kind of king was Menahem? (2 Kings 15:18)
2. What happened to Israel during the reign of Menahem? (2 Kings 15:19-20)

VII. The Reign of Pekahiah

Please read 2 Kings 15:23-26.

Fact Questions

1. What was Pekahiah like? (2 Kings 15:24)
2. How did his reign end? (2 Kings 15:25)

VIII. The Reign of Pekah

Please read 2 Kings 15:27-31.

A. Places to Locate

1. Janoah
2. Kedesh

B. Person to Identify
Tiglath-Pileser

C. Fact Questions

1. What kind of king was Pekah? (2 Kings 15:28)
2. What happened to Israel during the reign of Pekah? (2 Kings 15:29)
3. How did Pekah's reign end? (2 Kings 15:30)

IX. The Reign of Hoshea

Please read 2 Kings 17: 1-4.

A. Terms to Define

1. vassal
2. tribute

B. People to Identify

1. Shalmaneser
2. So

C. Fact Questions

1. What was Hoshea like? (2 Kings 17:2)
2. What happened to Hoshea? (2 Kings 17:3-4)

X. The Assyrian Captivity

Please read 2 Kings 17:5-41.

A. Terms to Define

- | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|
| 1. testimonies | 7. Nergal |
| 2. host of heaven | 8. Nibhaz |
| 3. soothsaying | 9. Tartak |
| 4. plunderers | 10. Adrammelech |
| 5. rituals | 11. Anammelech |
| 6. Succoth Benoth | |

B. Places to Locate

- | | | | |
|----------|------------|---------------|---------|
| 1. Habor | 3. Babylon | 5. Ava | 7. Cuth |
| 2. Gozan | 4. Cuthah | 6. Sepharvaim | |

C. Fact Questions

1. What happened to Israel in the ninth year of Hoshea? (2 Kings 17:5-6)
2. What course did Judah pursue? (2 Kings 17:19)
3. Whom did Tiglath-Pileser settle in Samaria? (2 Kings 17:24)

D. Thought Questions

1. Why was Israel taken captive? (2 Kings 17:7-12,20-23)
2. How did the Lord try to turn Israel back to Himself? (2 Kings 17: 13)
3. How did Israel respond to the prophets God sent? (2 Kings 17: 14-17)
4. What was the result? (2 Kings 17: 18)
5. Why did lions attack the new inhabitants of the land? (2 Kings 17:25)
6. What did the religion of Sam aria become like? (2 Kings 17:26-33)
7. Did this please the Lord? (2 Kings 17:34-41)

XI. Summary:

- A. All the kings of Israel engaged in calf worship.
- B. The Lord gave Israel into Assyrian captivity because of their sins.

Glossary

A

abominably - abhorrently

Adrammelech - Palestinian name for idol god of Sepharvaim, name means "Adar is king"

Anammelech - idol god of Sepharvaim, probably sun goddess

angel - heavenly messenger

angel of the Lord - spirit messenger of the Lord

Arabians - inhabitants of the Arabian Desert

Asherah - plural name for leading female deity of Canaanites, moon goddess, worshiped by temple prostitution

B

Baal - literally means "lord," special name of the supreme god of the Phoenicians, the sun god, generally worshiped by offering human sacrifices, particularly burning the first born child alive

Baal-Zebub - chief god of Ekron, "lord of the flies," the sun being associated with the flies which swarm in early summer

Beth Haggan - garden house

blasphemed - reproached, reviled, taunted

broom tree - one of the most common desert shrubs of Southern Palestine

C

citadel - fort, stronghold, tower

commandment - charge laid upon men as expression of divine will and which must be obeyed

consecrated - set apart as holy

covenant of salt - imperishable pledge, as salt preserves

covenant - treaty, alliance, pledge

D - E

demons - literally, he-goats; thus, probably satyrs; mythical half goat, half man minor deities of pagans

Elijah - greatest of the nonliterary prophets, worker of great miracles, contemporary and opponent of King Ahab, sought vainly to call Israel back from idolatry

Elisha - attendant and disciple of Elijah, succeeded Elijah as great miracle working prophet trying to call Israel back from idolatry

Ethiopians - descendants of Cush, the son of Ham, black skinned inhabitants of the African nation south of Egypt

eunuchs - castrated men, servants used to fill positions which demanded trust

F

fast - going without food as an expression of grief associated with repentance
firstfruits - first produce of the harvest, promise of harvest to come, was to be sacrificed to God

G - H

Harlotry - ritual prostitution in worship of the Asherah
high places - places selected for worship, built on lofty prominences
holy - set apart, sacred, consecrated to God
host of heaven - army; in some references the spirit beings in heaven who serve God at His will; in others the heavenly bodies, the sun, moon, planets, and stars, which pagans superstitiously believe exert supernatural power

I - J - K

Jehoiada - high priest at the time of Athaliah's usurpation of the throne of Judah; hid Joash, the king's son, for six years and eventually placed him on the throne of Judah
Jonah - prophet in Israel from ca. 800 - 780 BC, author and subject of book of Jonah
kab - a Hebrew dry and wet measure equal to ca. 2 quarts

L

lattice - grill, as covering of window or decoration of pillar
law - Hebrew "torah," the code of conduct comprising God's covenant with Israel
leprosy - a dreaded disease, perhaps the disease now known as "elephantiasis," began as rising, scab, or bright spot in skin, tended to spread, turned hair white in affected skin, caused raw flesh to appear; if black leprosy, led to loss of flesh, even part of body, and eventual death
Levites - the sons of Levi other than the descendants of Aaron, assisted priest in Temple worship and cared for the Temple
lord - master
Lubim - people from North Africa west of Egypt

M - N

Nergal - "hero," one of the chief deities of Assyria and Babylon and worshiped by the men of Cush
Nibhaz - "the barker," a deity of the Avites introduced by them into Samaria in the time of Shalmaneser; idol had the figure of a dog

O

oath - a promise made by swearing, i.e., calling something or someone as witness to the truth of the promise

obscene - "horrible thing," description of idol, probably female fertility goddess

ordinances - enactments, decrees, statutes, laws

P

perverted persons - literally, sacred, consecrated; male temple prostitutes; so called as consecrated to the service of Astarte

Philistines - powerful, nonsemitic people who lived along the Southwest coast of Palestine, Israel's most inveterate enemies

plunderers - conquerors who came for the purpose of carrying away riches

Pul - "distinguishing," the Babylonian name for Tiglath-pileser, king of Assyria from 745 to 727 BC, one of the greatest kings of Assyria

Q - R

Rimmon - a Syrian god, meaning of name is obscure, name appears as compound of Syrian personal names

rituals - custom, manner of law

S

sacred pillars - upright monuments that came to be used in Baal worship

seahs - a dry measure equal to $\frac{1}{2}$ ephah, or ca. 3 quarts

Shalmaneser - became king of Assyria in 727 BC, invaded Samaria, probably died before fall of Samaria in 722 BC

Shishak - ascended throne of Egypt in 952 BC, founder of 22nd dynasty of Pharaohs; sheltered Jeroboam from Solomon; invaded, sacked, and pillaged Jerusalem after Rehoboam divided the kingdom

shrines - temples

So - Pharaoh of Egypt, perhaps Shabaka, who founded the 25th dynasty of pharaohs, an Ethiopian dynasty; ruled 715-707 BC, probably regent before; entered alliance with King Hoshea of Israel against Shalmaneser IV of Assyria, but brought Hoshea no help; defeated by Sargon, Shalmaneser's successor, in 720 BC

soothsaying - magic

steward - slave in charge of household affairs

Succoth Benoth - goddess of Babylonians

Sukkim - unidentified tribe which supplied troops for Egypt

T

talents - a standard measure of weight for precious metals, ca. \$30,000 in gold

Tartak - name means “prince of darkness,” idol deity of Avites

testimonies - ordinances attested and confirmed by God

Testimony - a copy of the Ten Commandments as a symbol of the Law by which the king was to rule

Tishbite - an inhabitant of the town of Tishbe

trespass - unfaithful, treacherous act, offense, a wrong

tribute - sum of money or other valuable thing paid by one people to ruler of another as acknowledgment of submission

U - V - W - X - Y - Z

vassal - servant, tributary

witchcraft - magical arts; use of charms and spells; claim to mysterious, supernatural knowledge; includes astrology

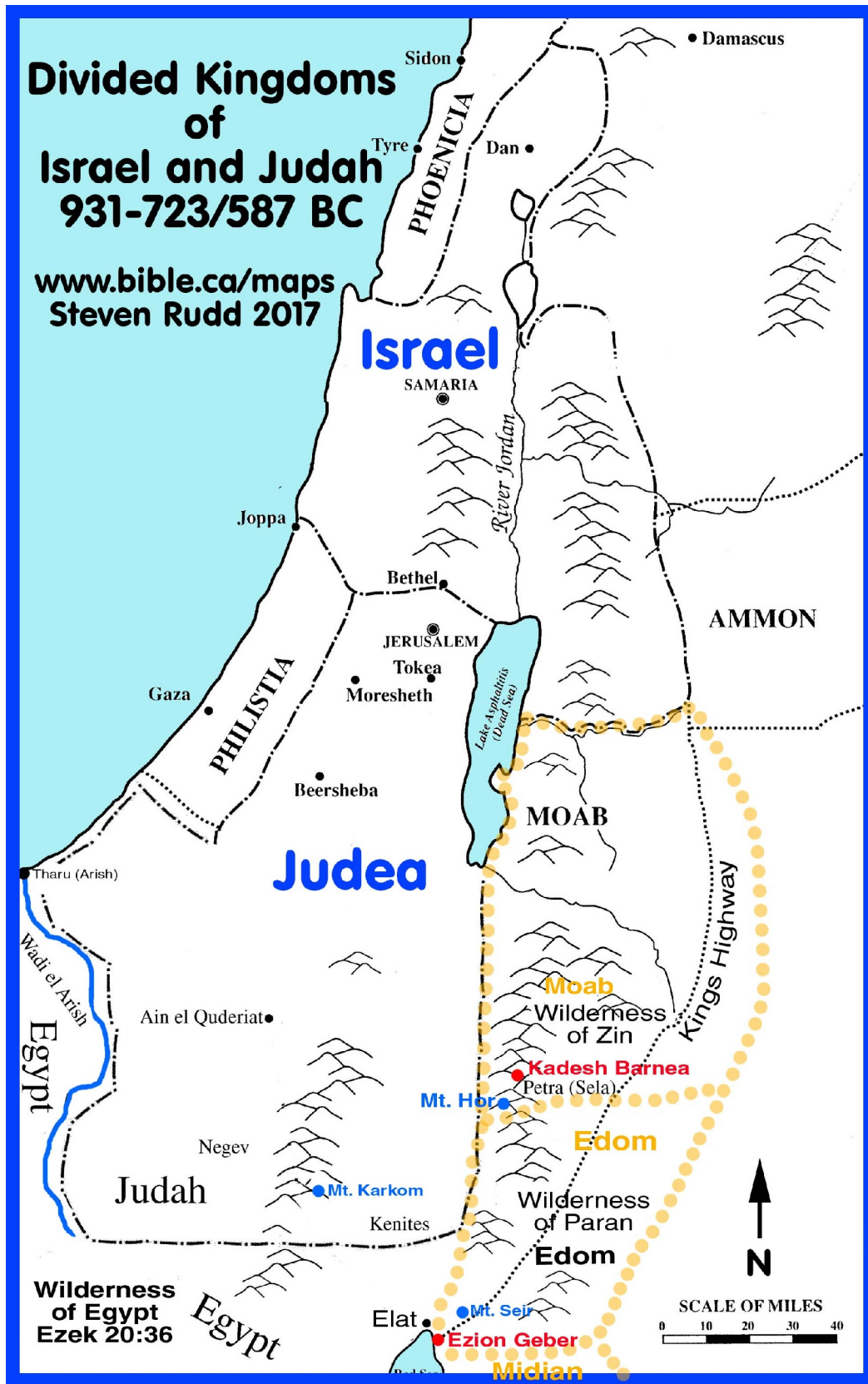
wooden image - sacred pole or tree set up near altar to Asherah, fertility goddess, worshiped by temple prostitution

worshiped - bowed down before, paid adoration, showed homage

youths - boys

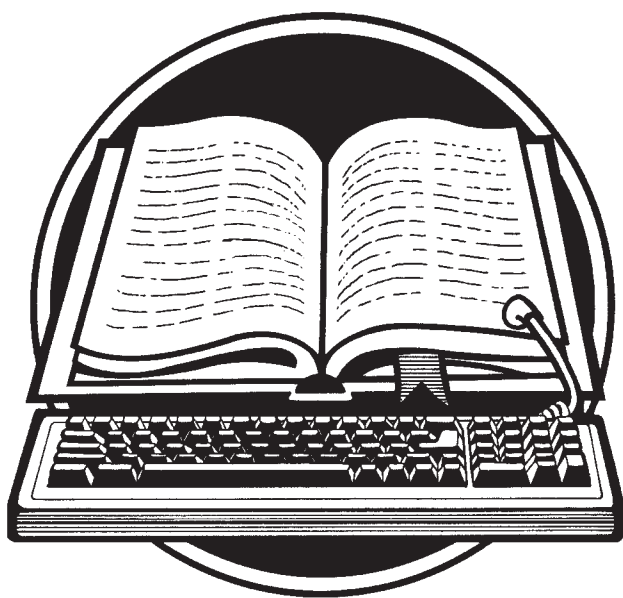
Divided Kingdoms of Israel and Judah 931-723/587 BC

www.bible.ca/maps
Steven Rudd 2017



Review

1. Rehoboam did evil in Judah.
2. Jeroboam led Israel into calf worship.
3. The heart of Abijam was not loyal to the Lord.
4. Asa did what was right.
5. All the kings of Israel (the Northern kingdom) were evil.
6. Ahab was more wicked than any king of Israel before him.
7. Ahab introduced Baal and Ashtoreth worship into Israel.
8. Elijah tried to call Israel back to the Lord.
9. Elijah worked great miracles to prove the Lord is God.
10. The strength of Israel was prophecy from the Lord.
11. Jehoshaphat did right himself but made peace with wicked Ahab.
12. The theme of Second Kings is the decay and destruction of Israel and Judah.
13. Elisha continued the work of Elijah.
14. Jehoram followed the ways of Ahab.
15. Ahaziah followed the ways of Ahab.
16. Jehu destroyed Baal worship in Israel but worshiped the calves built by Jeroboam.
17. Wicked Queen Athaliah killed her own grandsons so she could reign.
18. All the kings of Israel engaged in calf worship.
19. The Lord gave Israel into Assyrian captivity because of their sins.



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