Hear, O heavens, and give ear, O earth: for the LORD hath spoken, I have nourished and brought up children, and they have rebelled against me.

The ox knoweth his owner, and the ass his master's crib: but Israel doth not know, my people doth not consider.

Ah sinful nation, a people laden with iniquity, a seed of evildoers, children that are corrupters: they have forsaken the LORD, they have provoked the Holy One of Israel unto anger, they are gone away backward.

Isaiah 1:2-4 (KJV)
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Introduction: A Kingdom Divided

The books of 1 and 2 Kings in the Old Testament are a history of the nation Israel from the death of King David (ca. 970 B.C.) to the fall of Jerusalem in 586 B.C. This period of approximately 400 years opened with King Solomon reigning over a unified nation with a grandeur that has not been equaled in human history. Solomon’s wisdom and riches were legendary. The nation was at peace and prosperous in the Promised Land. They had the Law of God. The temple was erected and the glory of the LORD filled it. The LORD God was in the midst of His people.

But this idyllic picture was not to last. Even before the death of King David there were indications of major problems, not only in the nation but in the royal family. Solomon’s coronation had to be hastily arranged to prevent the throne being seized by his brother in an attempt that was supported by many of David’s previously loyal men. Later, Solomon himself disregarded the clear word of the LORD and married many pagan women. They turned his heart to foreign gods. As a result, the nation began to experience the judgment of the LORD. After the death of Solomon, the LORD divided the kingdom. Jeroboam, the servant of Solomon, ruled 10 tribes in the north and Rehoboam, the son of Solomon, ruled Judah and Benjamin in the south. The division has not yet been repaired.

The history of the northern kingdom, called Israel or Ephraim, was consistently evil. It was ruled by a series of nine dynasties or individual kings. Idolatry flourished in the form of either the religion established by the first king Jeroboam or Baal worship institutionalized by king Ahab. Interestingly, it was this wicked kingdom that saw most of the ministries of the two great prophets, Elijah and Elisha. Their faithful ministries notwithstanding, the nation continued its rush to evil until the LORD delivered them to the Assyrian army. Samaria, the capital city, fell in 722 B.C. The people were taken into captivity and the land populated by people from other nations.

The history of the southern kingdom was not much better. They continued to be ruled by the house of David. The Davidic throne was preserved only because the LORD remained faithful to His covenant with David despite the unworthiness of David’s posterity. The quality of character of the kings varied greatly. At one extreme were Manasseh and his son Amon who exceeded the evil of the Canaanites whom the LORD had destroyed before them. At the other extreme were Hezekiah and Josiah. They immediately preceded and followed the two icons of iniquity and were two of the most godly men the nation had ever seen. But the goodness of some was not sufficient to overcome the evil of most, and Judah too was sent into captivity. In 586 B.C., Nebuchadnezzar sacked the city and destroyed the temple. He took Judah in captivity to Babylon. The remnant fled to Egypt.

Jesus Christ could well have been speaking of this time in Israel’s history when He said, “Every kingdom divided against itself is brought to desolation.” The political division of the Davidic Kingdom into north and south was a tragic first step that moved the children of Israel to their inevitable desolation. The divided kingdom could not stand.

But this is not just a political history of a divided nation. It is a spiritual history of a people with a deep division in their hearts. The sin of the day was not that the people consciously despised the LORD God, but that they sought to serve the LORD God along with the gods of their pagan neighbors. They did not reject true religion but divided their loyalty to the true with a devotion to the false. Elijah saw this when he challenged the people of Israel in that great contest on Mount Carmel: “How long halt ye between two opinions? if the LORD be God, follow him: but if Baal, then follow him. And the people answered him not a word.” Elijah identified the real problem and they had no answer.

1 Matthew 12:25
2 1 Kings 18:21
Introduction (continued)

They did not understand that “no man can serve two masters.” Spiritual division brings spiritual desolation. The people must serve the LORD God exclusively or perish. Time and time again from Solomon to the fall of Jerusalem and from the north to the south, they sought to incorporate the worship of the One True God with pagan practices. The divided kingdom of a people with divided hearts perished from the land.

The sin of 1 and 2 Kings is the sin of our own generation. We view with disgust the accommodation made by the people of God with the pagan culture in the divided kingdom, but the Christian church in the 21st century is doing the same. The sin of a divided heart is just as fatal today as it was in the days of the divided kingdom. The enemy who “as a roaring lion, walketh about, seeking whom he may devour” is too subtle to propose an outright rejection of God’s truth. Rather, he seeks our destruction by encouraging a division of the heart. He tempts us to divide our allegiance between God and the world around us. Such a division will as surely lead to desolation today as it did in the days of the kings of Israel.

There is another message in these books. The Righteous Judge, is also the God of grace. He delivers His people from their well-deserved disasters. Repeatedly He states that He has not forgotten His promise to David. The divided heart of man demanded final judgment. The grace of God provides forgiveness. At the end of 2 Kings, a very interesting event is recorded. Thirty-seven years after going into captivity, the king of Judah, the son of David, is elevated to a place of honor. This was God’s way of telling the people that although they were under condemnation, the LORD God was not through with them. He had not forgotten His promise to David and the patriarchs. He will provide a final solution. He will give new hearts that are incapable of division. This unity of heart comes in our union with Jesus Christ. It is experienced in part in this lifetime and in its perfection in the life to come.

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3 Matthew 6:24
4 1 Peter 5:8
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Scripture Memorization

1 Chronicles 29:10-15

10. 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.

11. 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.

12. 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.

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

14. 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.

15. 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.
Scripture Memorization (continued)

Jeremiah 2:11-13

11. Hath a nation changed their gods, which are yet no gods? but my people have changed their glory for that which doth not profit.

12. Be astonished, O ye heavens, at this, and be horribly afraid, be ye very desolate, saith the LORD.

13. For my people have committed two evils; they have forsaken me the fountain of living waters, and hewed them out cisterns, broken cisterns, that can hold no water.

Lamentations 3:22-24

22. It is of the LORD’S mercies that we are not consumed, because his compassions fail not.

23. They are new every morning: great is thy faithfulness.

24. The LORD is my portion, saith my soul; therefore will I hope in him.
God Moves in a Mysterious Way

William Cowper, 1774

1. God moves in a mysterious way His wonders to perform;
2. Deep in unfaithful mines Of never-failing skill
3. Ye fearful saints, fresh courage take; The clouds ye so much dread
4. Judge not the Lord by feeble sense, But trust him for his grace;
5. His purposes will ripen fast, Unfolding every hour;
6. Blind unbelief is sure to err, And scan his work in vain;

He plants his footsteps in the sea, And rides upon the storm.
He treasures up his bright designs, And works his sovereign will.
Are big with mercy, and shall break In blessings on your head.
Behind a frowning providence He hides a smiling face.
The bud may have a bitter taste, But sweet will be the flow'r.
God is his own interpreter, And he will make it plain. Amen.

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Lesson 1: Solomon Becomes King
1 Kings 1-2

Memory: 1 Chronicles 29:10  Hymn: “God Moves in a Mysterious Way”

1. How did King David’s servants care for him?

2. Who was Adonijah, and what did he do?

3. Who joined with Adonijah, and who did not?

4. How did the prophet Nathan bring this plot to David’s attention?

5. What did David do when he heard of the plot?

6. What happened when Adonijah and his guests heard that David had made Solomon king?

7. What did David tell Solomon about how he should live?

8. What did King Solomon do to each of these men?
   - Adonijah, his half brother
   - Abiathar, the high priest
   - Joab, David’s commander
   - Shimei, the man who cursed David (2 Samuel 16:5-13)
Lesson 2: The Grace of God to Solomon
1 Kings 3-4

Memory: 1 Chronicles 29:10-11  Hymn: “God Moves in a Mysterious Way”

1. Although Solomon loved the LORD, what did he do that displeased the LORD?

2. Where was Solomon, and what was he doing when the LORD appeared to him?

3. How did the LORD respond to Solomon’s request for wisdom?

4. What did Solomon do after the LORD appeared to him in the dream?

5. How did Solomon demonstrate his wisdom, and how did the people respond?

6. What were the daily needs of Solomon’s household, and how were they met?

7. What were conditions like in the land when Solomon reigned?

8. What gifts did God give Solomon, and how were they seen?

9. What effect did Solomon’s reign have upon the nations?
Lesson 3: Solomon Builds the Temple  
1 Kings 5-8  

Memory: 1 Chronicles 29:10-12  
Hymn: “God Moves in a Mysterious Way”

1. Why did Solomon write to Hiram king of Tyre?  

2. How did Solomon organize his work force to get the timbers and stones he needed for the temple?  

3. What did the LORD say was necessary for Him to dwell among the children of Israel?  

4. How long did it take to build the temple and Solomon’s house?  

5. Who was Hiram, and what did he do?  

6. What happened when the Ark was placed in the temple?  

7. Why did Solomon bless the LORD God of Israel in his prayer of dedication?  

8. What place did Solomon see for the temple in the life of the nation Israel?  

9. What did Solomon ask the LORD to do for the people?
Lesson 4: Solomon Rejects God’s Word
1 Kings 9-11

Memory: 1 Chronicles 29:10-13  Hymn: “God Moves in a Mysterious Way”

1. What warning did the LORD give Solomon in a second appearance to him?

2. What were some of Solomon’s accomplishments?

3. Why did the Queen of Sheba come to see Solomon?

4. What impressed the Queen of Sheba about Solomon?

5. How did Solomon measure up to the instructions for kings given in Deuteronomy 17:14-20?

6. Why was the LORD angry with Solomon, and what did He say He would do?

7. What men were raised up to be adversaries to Solomon?

8. What did the prophet Ahijah tell Jeroboam?

9. What word of hope did the prophet Ahijah give for the descendants of David?
Lesson 5: A Kingdom Divided  
1 Kings 12-14

Memory: 1 Chronicles 29:10-14  
Hymn: “God Moves in a Mysterious Way”

Chapter 12: After the death of Solomon, the LORD fulfilled His word and the kingdom was divided. Rehoboam spurned wise counsel and precipitated the division. Jeroboam became king over the ten northern tribes and set up a false religion with golden calves in Bethel and Dan.

Chapter 13: The LORD sent a prophet to warn against Jeroboam’s false religion. The prophet was killed after he failed to carefully obey the word of the LORD.

Chapter 14: The sickness and death of Jeroboam’s son was another occasion for the LORD to warn Jeroboam of coming judgment. In the south, evil prevailed. Egypt invaded and desecrated the temple.

1. What did Rehoboam do when the people asked for relief from the burden imposed by Solomon?

2. Whose counsel did Rehoboam follow, and why?

3. Why did Rehoboam discontinue his military attempts to stop the rebellion of Jeroboam?

4. What did Jeroboam do to prevent his people from returning to Rehoboam?

5. What message did the man of God bring to Jeroboam, and what signs did he give?

6. Why was the man of God killed by the lion?

7. What did the prophet Ahijah tell Jeroboam’s wife?

8. What was it like in Judah in the days of Rehoboam?

9. What happened in the fifth year of Rehoboam’s reign?
Lesson 6: Provoking the LORD God of Israel
1 Kings 15-16

Memory: 1 Chronicles 29:10-15  Hymn: “God Moves in a Mysterious Way”

Chapter 15: Rehoboam was succeeded by his wicked son Abijam. He, in turn, was followed by his son Asa who was a good king. However, he used temple treasures to make a treaty with Syria against Israel. In the north, Nadab the son of Jeroboam became king but was killed and replaced by Baasha.

Chapter 16: Because of sin, Baasha’s dynasty ended when his son Elah was killed by his servant Zimri. After a time of civil war, Omri emerged as victor and became king. He was followed by his son Ahab who was more wicked than all the preceding kings. He established Baal worship as the religion of the land.

1. Why did the LORD preserve the throne of Abijam?

2. What was good about King Asa?

3. What did King Asa do when he was confronted with an attack by Baasha king of Israel?

4. How did Baasha become king of Israel?

5. What word did Jehu bring from the LORD against Baasha?

6. How did Zimri become king, and how long did he reign?

7. How did Omri become king?

8. What did Omri do as king?

9. What was so evil about Ahab?
1. After Elijah announced the drought, how did the LORD first care for him?

2. How did the LORD care for Elijah at Zarephath?

3. What happened when the widow’s son died?

4. Who was Obadiah, and how did he show that he feared the LORD greatly?

5. How did Elijah propose to show the people that the LORD is God?

6. What was Elijah’s prayer, and how was it answered?

7. What did Elijah do when Jezebel sought to kill him?

8. What did Elijah learn when he stood before the LORD on the mountain?

9. What did the LORD tell Elijah to do after hearing his complaint?
Lesson 8: Ahab – Sold to do Evil
1 Kings 20-22

Memory: Jeremiah 2:11-12

Hymn: “God Moves in a Mysterious Way”

1. How did Ahab defeat Ben-hadad and the Syrian army in their first battle?

2. Why did the LORD enable Ahab to defeat the Syrians the second time?

3. Why was the LORD displeased with Ahab?

4. How did Jezebel get Naboth’s field for Ahab?

5. What did Elijah tell Ahab, and how did Ahab respond?

6. What preparations did Ahab and Jehoshaphat make for the battle against the Syrians?

7. How did Micaiah explain the message of the false prophets?

8. How did Ahab seek to thwart the prophet’s message, and what happened?

9. What did Jehoshaphat do that was not right in the eyes of the LORD?
Lesson 9: Fire, a Whirlwind, and Water
2 Kings 1-3

Memory: Jeremiah 2:11-13  
Hymn: “God Moves in a Mysterious Way”

Chapter 1: Ahaziah was injured and inquired of Baal-zebub whether he would recover. Because of this, Elijah said he would die. Elijah called fire from heaven to prove that he spoke from God.

Chapter 2: Elijah ascended to heaven in a whirlwind. Elisha saw and received his mantle. He showed that he was truly Elijah’s successor by miraculous works, some of mercy and some of wrath.

Chapter 3: Jehoram succeeded his brother Ahaziah on their father Ahab’s throne. He removed Baal worship but re-established the false religion of Jeroboam. He joined with Jehoshaphat to fight Moab.

1. Why was Elijah given a message for the king of Samaria?

2. What happened to the first two groups of men which Ahaziah sent to get Elijah?

3. What happened the third time a captain of fifty was sent with his men to get Elijah?

4. What happened to Elijah?

5. How did Elisha demonstrate that he had a double portion of the spirit of Elijah?

6. What happened to the youths who mocked Elijah?

7. How did Elisha respond when Jehoshaphat and Jehoram sought counsel from him?

8. What word of the LORD did Elisha give to the two kings?

9. What was the outcome of the battle?
Lesson 10: Elisha, the Man of God
2 Kings 4-5

Memory: Lamentations 3:22
Hymn: “God Moves in a Mysterious Way”

Chapter 4: Elisha saved a woman from her creditor by a supply of oil. He prophesied the birth of a son to the Shunammite woman and later raised the child from the dead. He purified poisonous stew and fed 100 men with 20 loaves and some corn.

Chapter 5: Naaman, a Syrian soldier, was healed by Elisha of his leprosy by dipping in the Jordan River. Gehazi, the servant of Elisha, was judged with leprosy because of his greed.

1. Who was the woman who came to Elisha, and what was her problem?

2. How did Elisha help her with her problem?

3. What did the Shunammite woman and her husband do for Elisha?

4. What did Elisha do for the Shunammite woman and her husband?

5. What happened to the son of the Shunammite woman?

6. How did Naaman find Elisha?

7. How was Naaman healed?

8. What lesson did Naaman learn from his healing?

9. Why did Gehazi become a leper?
Lesson 11: Elisha’s Sovereign LORD  
2 Kings 6-7

Memory: Lamentations 3:22-23  Hymn: “God Moves in a Mysterious Way”

Chapter 6: Elisha caused a lost axe head to float. He warned the king of Israel about planned Syrian attacks and then brought the Syrian army captive to the king. Later, the Syrian siege caused a famine.  
Chapter 7: Elisha foretold the deliverance from the siege in 24 hours. The next day, four lepers discovered that the Syrian army had fled in haste. Food was available in abundance.

1. How did the prophets lose their axe head?

2. How did Elisha recover the borrowed axe head?

3. Why was the Syrian king troubled?

4. What did Elisha’s servant learn when he found the city surrounded by the Syrian army?

5. What did Elisha do to the Syrian army?

6. Why was the king so angry with Elisha in the days when Ben-hadad besieged Samaria?

7. What did Elisha say to the king’s officer who doubted his prophecy of deliverance?

8. Why did the four lepers leave the city, and what did they find?

9. What happened when the people discovered that the lepers had spoken the truth?
Lesson 12: The LORD God Rules in the Affairs of Men
2 Kings 8-10

Memory: Lamentations 3:22-24  Hymn: “God Moves in a Mysterious Way”

Chapter 8: The LORD providentially restored the property of the Shunammite woman. Elisha told Hazael he would become king of Syria and that he would do great evil. These were evil days in Judah. Jehoram ruled with his wife Athaliah, the daughter of Ahab. Their son Ahaziah ruled next.

Chapter 9: Elisha anointed Jehu as king of Israel and told him to destroy the house of Ahab. He killed King Joram of Israel, King Ahaziah of Judah and Jezebel. Her body was eaten by dogs.

Chapter 10: The slaughter continued and included 70 sons of Ahab, 42 brothers of Ahaziah, all the remaining family of Ahab and all the priests of Baal.

1. What happened when the Shunammite woman went to appeal to the king for her property?

2. What did Hazael learn when he asked Elisha if his master, King Ben-hadad, would recover?

3. How did Jehoram and his son Ahaziah conduct themselves as kings of Judah?

4. What did the prophet sent by Elisha tell Jehu?

5. What happened to Joram king of Israel?

6. What happened to Jezebel?

7. How did Jehu fulfill the Word of the Lord spoken by Elijah?

8. How did Jehu eliminate Baal worship?

9. What happened after Jehu destroyed Baal from Israel?
Lesson 13: Revival in Judah – Mercy in Israel
2 Kings 11-13

Memory: Review

Chapter 11: Athaliah, daughter of Ahab, killed the royal heirs and became queen of Judah. The priest Jehoiada hid Jehoash, the only remaining heir. After seven years, he led a coup to make Jehoash king.

Chapter 12: Jehoash was a good king all the days of Jehoiada the priest. He restored the temple, but later used the sacred articles from the temple to buy protection from Syria. He was killed by his servants.

Chapter 13: The dynasty of Jehu did evil in the sight of the LORD despite gracious deliverance by the LORD from Syria. Elisha died after a final prophecy of three victories over Syria.

Hymn: “God Moves in a Mysterious Way”

1. Why did Athaliah not murder her grandson Jehoash (Joash)?

2. How did Jehoash become king?

3. What did Jehoiada and the people do after Athaliah was killed?

4. What instructions did Jehoash give to the priests?

5. How was the temple finally repaired?

6. What did Jehoash do when Hazael king of Syria came against him?

7. What happened in the days of Jehoahaz king of Israel?

8. What final prophecy did Elisha make to Joash the king of Israel?

9. Why did the LORD not destroy Israel in those days?
Lesson 14: Dark Days in the Promised Land
2 Kings 14-15

Memory: Review

Hymn: “God Moves in a Mysterious Way”

Chapter 14: The righteous king, Amaziah, prospered in Judah but then was captured by Jehoash, the wicked king of Israel. The temple was desecrated again. Israel prospered under the evil king Jeroboam. Chapter 15: Azariah (Uzziah), a righteous king in Judah, was struck by the LORD with leprosy. Israel was ruled by a series of kings in a period marked by conspiracy, murders and great evil. Jotham followed his father Azariah, a good king in Judah.

1. Briefly describe each king and a distinctive of his reign.
   Amaziah (Judah)

   Jeroboam (Israel)

   Azariah (Judah)

   Zechariah (Israel)

   Shallum (Israel)

   Menahem (Israel)

   Pekahiah (Israel)

   Pekah (Israel)

   Hoshea (Israel)

   Jotham (Judah)
Lesson 15: The Fall of Samaria
2 Kings 16-17

Memory: Review

Chapter 16: Jotham was followed by Ahaz on the throne of David. He was a very wicked man. He made a treaty with Assyria and brought the Assyrian religion into the temple. Urijah the priest assisted.

Chapter 17: The king of Assyria made Hoshea king of Israel his vassal. When Hoshea conspired against Assyria, the Assyrians took Israel into captivity and repopulated the land from other countries.

1. How did Ahaz conduct himself as king of Judah?

2. How did Ahaz escape from Rezin king of Syria?

3. What did Ahaz do after his visit to Damascus?

4. What modifications did Ahaz make in the temple?

5. What were the circumstances that led to the captivity of Samaria?

6. Why did the LORD send Israel into captivity in Assyria?

7. How did the children of Israel respond to the prophets the LORD sent to them?

8. What did the king of Assyria do after he had removed the children of Israel from the land?

9. How did the new residents of the land conduct themselves?
**Lesson 16: Hezekiah – A Godly King**  
2 Kings 18-20

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<td>Chapter 18: Hezekiah, the most godly of all the kings of Judah, prospered wherever he went. Sennacherrib came against Judah and challenged Hezekiah's trust in the Lord.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Chapter 19: Isaiah promised deliverance and the Assyrians departed. When they returned, Hezekiah turned again to the Lord and the angel of the Lord destroyed the Assyrian army.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Chapter 20: Hezekiah became sick and nearly died. The Lord extended his life for 15 years. Hezekiah courted the favor of the Babylonians and was rebuked by Isaiah the prophet.</td>
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</table>

1. How is King Hezekiah described?

2. What did Hezekiah do when Sennacherib, King of Assyria, came against Judah?

3. What was Rabshakeh's challenge to Hezekiah?

4. What was Rabshakeh's challenge to the people?

5. What answer did Hezekiah get from Isaiah after he asked him to pray for Judah?

6. What did Hezekiah do when received the letter from the Assyrians?

7. How did the Lord answer Hezekiah's prayer?

8. How did the Lord answer Hezekiah's prayer when he was sick?

9. What did Isaiah tell Hezekiah after he had received the Babylonians?
Chapter 21: Manasseh followed his father Hezekiah on the throne and was a very wicked king. The prophets warned of judgment. Amon, the next king, was equally wicked. He was killed by his servants.

Chapter 22: The next king, Josiah, ruled righteously. The Book of the Law was found and read. Josiah mourned for the sins of the nation. Huldah the prophetess promised a delay in God’s wrath.

Chapter 23: Josiah restored true worship in the land and destroyed the idolatrous religion. He was killed in battle against Pharaoh-nechoh. His two sons ruled after him and were both evil.

Lesson 17: A Great Awakening
2 Kings 21-23

Memory: Review

Chapter 21: Manasseh followed his father Hezekiah on the throne and was a very wicked king. The prophets warned of judgment. Amon, the next king, was equally wicked. He was killed by his servants.

Chapter 22: The next king, Josiah, ruled righteously. The Book of the Law was found and read. Josiah mourned for the sins of the nation. Huldah the prophetess promised a delay in God’s wrath.

Chapter 23: Josiah restored true worship in the land and destroyed the idolatrous religion. He was killed in battle against Pharaoh-nechoh. His two sons ruled after him and were both evil.

1. What evil did Manasseh do in the sight of the LORD?

2. What comparison is made for Manasseh?

3. What message did the prophets bring?

4. What kind of a king was Amon and what happened to him?

5. Why did Josiah tear his clothes?

6. What message did Huldah the prophetess have for Josiah?

7. What did Josiah do after he heard the message of the LORD through Huldah?

8. What was the significance of Josiah’s actions at Bethel?

9. What happened after the death of Josiah?
Lesson 18: The Fall of Jerusalem
2 Kings 24-25

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Memory: Review</th>
<th>Hymn: “God Moves in a Mysterious Way”</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chapter 24: During Jehoiakim’s reign, Judah was attacked by several nations. His son Jehoiachin reigned next and was taken captive to Babylon by Nebuchadnezzar who made his uncle Zedekiah king.</td>
<td>Chapter 25: Zedekiah rebelled. Nebuchadnezzar captured Jerusalem, destroyed the temple and took the people into captivity. The puppet governor Gedaliah was murdered and the remnant fled to Egypt. In Babylon, Jehoiachin was given a place of honor after 37 years in captivity.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. What happened during the reign of Jehoiakim, and why?

2. What happened in the days of Jehoiachin?

3. Who was Mattaniah, and what happened to him?

4. State what Nebuchadnezzar and the Chaldean army did with each of the following:
   - Zedekiah:
     - the temple:
     - the walls of Jerusalem:
     - the chief priests:

5. Who was Gedaliah, and what happened to him?

6. What happened to Jehoiachin?
# 1 Kings

## A Kingdom Divided Against Itself

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<th>966</th>
<th>931</th>
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<td>David Succeeded by Solomon</td>
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<tr>
<td>40 Years</td>
<td>90 Years</td>
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</table>

**A Key Phrase:** As David his Father  
**Key Verses:** 9:4, 5

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# 2 Kings

## Kingdoms Taken Captive

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<th>Mainly about the Kings of Israel and Judah</th>
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## Divided Kingdom

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<th>Hezekiah to Zedekiah</th>
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<td>Jehoram to Ahaz</td>
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## Key Words and Phrases:
- In the sight of the LORD
- Howbeit, but
- Men of God
- Word of the LORD

## Key Verses:
- 17:18-19; 23:27

---

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The Setting of Kings and Chronicles

Israel
Northern Kingdom — 10 Tribes —

First Kings
1
Jeroboam
12
Ahaziah
1

Second Kings
17

1, 2 Kings

Epilogue 25:27

United Kingdom

Divided Kingdom

Judah
Southern Kingdom — Benjamin and Judah —

Surviving Kingdom

12 Tribes
Saul
David
Solomon

First Chronicles
1
(Genealogies)
Adan
1043 B.C.
10
Reign of David
1011
971
Division of Kingdom

Second Chronicles
1
Reign of Solomon
931
10
History of Judah to the Captivity
722

2 Kings 25

2 Chronicles 36

Fall of Jerusalem
586

562
538 B.C.

## Kings of Israel

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<th>Relations with Judah</th>
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<td>2 Nadab</td>
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<td>6 Omri **</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>Very Bad</td>
<td>War</td>
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<td>I Kings 16:16-27</td>
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<td>Exceedingly Wicked</td>
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<td>11 Jehoahaz</td>
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<td>Peace</td>
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<tr>
<td>12 Jehoash</td>
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<td>Bad</td>
<td>War</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>13 Jeroboam II</td>
<td>41 *</td>
<td>Bad</td>
<td>Peace</td>
<td></td>
<td>II Kings 14:23-29</td>
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<td>14 Zechariah</td>
<td>6 months</td>
<td>Bad</td>
<td>Peace</td>
<td>Shalum</td>
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<tr>
<td>15 Shallum</td>
<td>1 month</td>
<td>Bad</td>
<td>Peace</td>
<td>Menahem</td>
<td>II Kings 15:13-15</td>
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<td>16 Menahem</td>
<td>10</td>
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<td>Peace</td>
<td></td>
<td>II Kings 15:16-22</td>
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<tr>
<td>17 Pekahiah</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Bad</td>
<td>Peace</td>
<td>Pekah</td>
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<td>18 Pekah ***</td>
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<td>Peace</td>
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<td>II Kings 17:1-41</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

* These figures, as recorded in the biblical text, do not always reflect co-regencies of kings.

* These kings shared the throne with either their father or their son.

** Tibni ruled a portion of Israel for Omri’s first five years.

*** Pekah ruled part of Israel at the same time as Menahem and Pekahiah before he overthrew the latter.

---

## Kings of Judah

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Kings of Judah</th>
<th>Age Began Reign</th>
<th>Years of Reign</th>
<th>Character</th>
<th>Relations with Israel</th>
<th>History</th>
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<tr>
<td>1 Rehoboam</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>Bad</td>
<td>War</td>
<td>I Kings 12:1 — 14:31 II Chronicles 10:1 — 12:16</td>
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<tr>
<td>3 Asa</td>
<td>41 *</td>
<td></td>
<td>Good</td>
<td>War</td>
<td>I Kings 15:9-24 II Chronicles 14:1 — 16:14</td>
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<tr>
<td>5 Jehoram</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>8 *</td>
<td>Bad</td>
<td>Peace</td>
<td>I Kings 8:16-24 II Chronicles 21:1-20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 Ahaziah</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Bad</td>
<td>Alliance</td>
<td>II Kings 8:25-25; 9:27-29 II Chronicles 22:1-9</td>
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<tr>
<td>8 Joash</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>Good</td>
<td>Peace</td>
<td>II Kings 11:1 — 12:21 II Chronicles 22:10 — 24:27</td>
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<tr>
<td>10 Uzziah (Azariah)</td>
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<td>52 *</td>
<td>Good</td>
<td>Peace</td>
<td>II Kings 15:1-7 II Chronicles 20:1-23</td>
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<tr>
<td>12 Ahaz</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>16 *</td>
<td>Bad</td>
<td>War</td>
<td>II Kings 16:1-20 II Chronicles 28:1-27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13 Hezekiah</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>29 *</td>
<td>Good</td>
<td></td>
<td>II Kings 18:1 — 20:21 II Chronicles 29:1 — 32:33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14 Manasseh</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>55 *</td>
<td>Bad</td>
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<td>II Kings 21:1-18 II Chronicles 33:1-20</td>
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<td>15 Amon</td>
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<td>Bad</td>
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<td>II Kings 21:19-23 II Chronicles 33:21-25</td>
</tr>
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<td>16 Josiah</td>
<td>8</td>
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<td>Good</td>
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<td>II Kings 22:1 — 23:30 II Chronicles 34:1 — 35:27</td>
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<td>17 Jehoahaz</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>3 months</td>
<td>Bad</td>
<td></td>
<td>II Kings 23:1-33 II Chronicles 36:1-4</td>
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<tr>
<td>18 Jehoiakim</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>11</td>
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<td></td>
<td>II Kings 23:34 — 24:5 II Chronicles 36:5-7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19 Jehoiachin</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>3 months</td>
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<td></td>
<td>II Kings 24:5-16 II Chronicles 36:8-10</td>
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<tr>
<td>20 Zedekiah</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>Bad</td>
<td></td>
<td>II Kings 24:17 — 25:7 II Chronicles 36:11-21</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Chart of Kings and Prophets

Northern kingdom: Israel

Jereboam I | Baasha | Omri | Ahab | Joram | Jehu | Jehoahaz

Elah | Tibni

Nadab | Zimri | Ahaziah

Ahijah | Iddo | Elijah | Elisha

Southern kingdom: Judah

Abijam

Rehoboam | Asa | Jehoshaphat | Jehoram | Joash

Queen Athaliah

Shemaiah | Hanani | Obadiah | Joel

Azariah | Jahaziel

931 B.C.

Explanations:
1. The reigns of the kings are identified as evil (shaded) or good (unshaded).
2. The prophets appear in the small boxes. Authors of biblical books are indicated thus: [Obadiah]