

# **The Chronicles of the Kings of Judah**



**Trinity Bible Church**

**Fall, 2015**

# The Chronicles of the Kings of Judah

*And now, LORD, thou art God,  
and hast promised this goodness  
unto thy servant:*

*Now therefore let it please thee  
to bless the house of thy servant,  
that it may be before thee for ever:  
for thou blessest, O LORD,  
and it shall be blessed for ever.*

*1 Chronicles 17:26-27*

**Trinity Bible Church  
Sunday School  
Fall, 2015**

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## Introduction

"Adam, Sheth, Enosh, Kenan, Mahalaleel, Jered . . ." With this list of names the books of 1 and 2 Chronicles begin. Some names are readily recognized: Noah, Abraham, Isaac, and Samuel. Most are unknown and some nearly impossible to pronounce: Lehabim, Haahash-tari, Antothijah. This inauspicious beginning must not distract from the fact that this is the Word of God. These books are very significant. They focus our attention on the purpose of God in human history. This is illustrated by a fact not appreciated in our English Bibles where these two books are found between 2 Kings and Ezra near the middle of the Old Testament. In the Hebrew Bible, they are found at the very end. Although they were among the last of the Old Testament books written, their contents span virtually the entire Old Testament period, from Adam to the days of the Persian ruler Cyrus. In a real sense, they summarize history from God's perspective.

The core of the narrative account is the Davidic dynasty. The events of the Northern Kingdom of Israel, found in much detail in 1 and 2 Kings, are all but ignored. The Author wants us to see the pre-eminence of the throne of David in history. It was with David and his house that God made a covenant to establish an eternal kingdom and throne. God promised He would not terminate the reign of the family of David over His people as he had ended the reign by Saul's family.

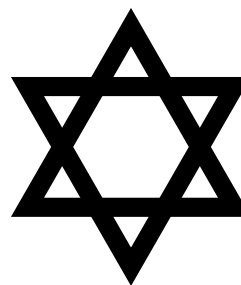
This covenant with David's house is not only important to the nation Israel but also for all mankind. The genealogies illustrate this. They do not merely trace the family of David nor the kingdom of Judah, but the entire nation, including the rebellious 10 tribes. Moreover, the list begins with Adam at the dawn of human history to encompass the entire human race.

In addition to the rule of David, the presence of God among His people and their proper worship of Him are emphasized in these books.

Much of the text is devoted to describing the temple and the organization of worship in the temple. Service to God was the measure of the nation and her kings. What happened was that they largely did not serve God. Again and again they turned away from their God into increasing wickedness. As a result, Jerusalem and the temple were destroyed. The nation was taken into captivity by the Chaldeans. It seemed that God's covenant with David could not be fulfilled because of the great sinfulness of David's house.

At this dark moment, a ray of hope appeared. The final verses of 2 Chronicles tell us that God moved upon the heart of the pagan ruler Cyrus to decree the rebuilding of the house of God in Jerusalem. All human instruments had failed, but God would not. By acting through Cyrus, He showed that He intended to dwell among His people as promised. While the nation and the royal family were unworthy, God would fulfill the Davidic Covenant by direct intervention. Human frailty would not prevent the goodness of God. He is a God of grace.

The Old Testament closes on this note. Sacred history is silent until the birth of the One Who is Immanuel. By Him God will fulfill the Davidic covenant and establish the throne of David forever. He will do this by dealing with the seemingly insurmountable obstacle to the blessing of God upon His people: sin. The Son of David Who is the Son of God will first die for the sins of His people and then finally dwell among His people and rule them forever.



## Schedule

September 6	Lesson 1: David Anointed as King of Israel 1 Chronicles 1-11
September 13	Lesson 2: David Exalted as King of Israel 1 Chronicles 12-14
September 20	Lesson 3: The Ark of God Brought to Jerusalem 1 Chronicles 15-16
September 27	Lesson 4: God's Promise to David 1 Chronicles 17-20
October 4	Lesson 5: Preparations for the House of God 1 Chronicles 21-22
October 11	Lesson 6: Preparations for the Reign of Solomon 1 Chronicles 23-29
October 18	Lesson 7: A Strong Beginning 2 Chronicles 1-5
October 25	Lesson 8: The Dedication of the Temple 2 Chronicles 6-7
November 1	Lesson 9: The Greatness of Solomon 2 Chronicles 8-9
November 8	Lesson 10: A Turn of Affairs From God 2 Chronicles 10-12
November 15	Lesson 11: A Strong Hand and Diseased Feet 2 Chronicles 13-16
November 22	Lesson 12: A Good King and an Evil Ally 2 Chronicles 17-19
November 29	Lesson 13: The Fruit of an Unequal Yoke 2 Chronicles 20-22
December 6	Lesson 14: The House of David Restored 2 Chronicles 23-25
December 13	Lesson 15: From Glory to Shame 2 Chronicles 26-28
December 20	Lesson 16: The Reformation under Hezekiah 2 Chronicles 29-32
December 27	Lesson 17: The Unfailing Word of God 2 Chronicles 33-36

## Scripture Memorization

### 1 Chronicles 16:23-34

- 23 Sing unto the LORD, all the earth;  
show forth from day to day his salvation.
- 24 Declare his glory among the heathen;  
his marvellous works among all nations.
- 25 For great is the LORD,  
and greatly to be praised:  
he also is to be feared above all gods.
- 26 For all the gods of the people are idols:  
but the LORD made the heavens.
- 27 Glory and honour are in his presence;  
strength and gladness are in his place.
- 28 Give unto the LORD,  
ye kindreds of the people,  
give unto the LORD glory and strength.
- 29 Give unto the LORD the glory due unto his name:  
bring an offering, and come before him:  
worship the LORD in the beauty of holiness.
- 30 Fear before him, all the earth:  
the world also shall be stable,  
that it be not moved.
- 31 Let the heavens be glad,  
and let the earth rejoice:  
and let men say among the nations,  
The LORD reigneth.
- 32 Let the sea roar,  
and the fulness thereof:  
let the fields rejoice,  
and all that is therein.
- 33 Then shall the trees of the wood sing out  
at the presence of the LORD,  
because he cometh to judge the earth.
- 34 O give thanks unto the LORD;  
for he is good;  
for his mercy endureth for ever.

# Now Thank we all our God

Martin Rinkart, c. 1636  
Tr. by Catherine Winkworth, 1858

Johann Crüger, 1647

1. Now thank we all our God With heart and hands and voi - es,  
2. O may this boun-teous God Through all our life be near us  
3. All praise and thanks to God, The Fa - ther, now be giv - en,

Who won-drous things hath done, In whom his world re - joic - es;  
With ev - er joy - ful hearts And bless - ed peace to cheer us;  
The Son, and him who reigns With them in high - est heav - en,

Who from our moth - ers' arms, Hath blessed us on our way  
And keep us in his grace, And guide us when per - plexed,  
The One E - tern - al God Whom earth and heav'n a - dore;

With count-less gifts of love, And still is ours to - day.  
And free us from all ills In this world and the next.  
For thus it was, is now, And shall be ev - er - more. A - men.

## Lesson 1: David Anointed as King of Israel

### 1 Chronicles 1-11

**MEMORY:** 1 Chronicles 16:23

**HYMN:** "Now Thank we all our God"

*SCIMMARY: The first nine chapters of 1 Chronicles give a genealogical record of the nation Israel. The record begins with Adam and continues to the time of Israel's return under King Cyrus of Persia. In chapter 10, the history begins with a cryptic note that God terminated Saul's reign and then quickly moves on to King David. All Israel acknowledged David as their king at Hebron. David made Jerusalem his capitol. The greatness of David as a military leader is reflected in the mighty men who gathered around him.*

#### 1 Chronicles 10

1. What happened to King Saul and his sons in the battle on Mount Gilboa?
2. What happened when the men of Israel saw that Saul and his sons were dead?
3. What happened to the body of Saul?
4. Why did King Saul die?

#### 1 Chronicles 11

5. What happened at Hebron after the death of King Saul?
6. How did Jerusalem become the City of David?
7. How did the first three mighty men deliver Israel?
8. What did three of David's mighty men do for him and how did he respond?
9. How did Abishai and Benaiah show themselves to be mighty men?



## Lesson 2: David Exalted as King of Israel

### 1 Chronicles 12-14

**MEMORY:** 1 Chronicles 16:23-24

**HYMN:** "Now Thank we all our God"

*SUMMARY: When David was a fugitive from Saul, men of war from Benjamin, Gad, Judah and Manasseh came to him so that David had a great army. After the death of Saul, all Israel gathered together at Hebron and were joyfully unified in their desire to make David their king. Despite the outpouring of the wrath of God in the matter of the death of Uzza, it was apparent to David and to all nations that the blessing of the Lord was upon David as king.*

#### 1 Chronicles 12

1. What are we told about the groups of men who came to David when he was a fugitive from King Saul?

The men of Benjamin:

The Gadites:

The children of Benjamin and Judah:

The men of Manasseh:

2. What happened when all Israel gathered together at Hebron?

#### 1 Chronicles 13

3. What preparations did David make to bring the Ark to Jerusalem?

4. Why did Uzza die and how did David react to his death?

#### 1 Chronicles 14

5. What happened when David was established in Jerusalem?

6. What did God do for David when the Philistines came against him?

## Lesson 3: The Ark of God Brought to Jerusalem 1 Chronicles 15-16

**MEMORY: 1 Chronicles 16:23-25**

**HYMN: "Now Thank we all our God"**

*SUMMARY: David prepared a tabernacle in Jerusalem and gathered all the people together to bring the Ark of God to Jerusalem. He instructed the priests and Levites to sanctify themselves and bring the ark of God to Jerusalem in the proper manner commanded by the LORD through Moses. He spoke to the leaders of the Levites to make preparations for rejoicing in music. The movement of the Ark of God to Jerusalem was accompanied by great rejoicing. The celebration continued in Jerusalem where David presented a psalm of thanksgiving to the LORD. Afterwards, the daily offerings and worship were continued according to the Law of the LORD.*

### **1 Chronicles 15**

1. Why did David gather all Israel in Jerusalem?
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
2. What did David tell the priests and Levites about the movement of the Ark?
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
3. What preparations were made for the music?
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
4. How was the Ark of God brought from the house of Obed-Edom to Jerusalem?

### **1 Chronicles 16**

5. What did David do when the Ark of God was brought to Jerusalem?
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
6. At the opening of David's psalm, what did he call upon the people to do?
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
7. What did David say about the Covenant?
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
8. Why is God greater than the gods of the nations and so worthy of praise?
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
9. What happened after the celebration was over?

## Lesson 4: God's Promise to David

### 1 Chronicles 17-20

**MEMORY:** 1 Chronicles 16:23-26

**HYMN:** "Now Thank we all our God"

*SUMMARY: David wanted to build a house as a permanent place for the Ark of God, but God refused to permit him. Rather, He promised that He would build a house for David. He would subdue all David's enemies and establish David's kingdom forever. After David's death, his son would build a house for the LORD. David expressed his thanksgiving to the LORD and then saw God begin to fulfill His promise as David successfully met and defeated his enemies in battle.*

#### 1 Chronicles 17

1. What did the LORD say about David's plan to build a house for God?
2. What did the LORD say He would do for David?
3. How did David respond to what the LORD told Him?

#### 1 Chronicles 18

4. What nations did David defeat?
5. What did David do with the spoils of war?

#### 1 Chronicles 19

6. Why did the Ammonites gather an army to fight against David?
7. How did Joab defeat the Ammonites and the Syrians?

#### 1 Chronicles 20

8. What happened in the battle against Rabbah?
9. What happened in the war against the Philistines?

## Lesson 5: Preparations for the House of God

### 1 Chronicles 21-22

**MEMORY:** 1 Chronicles 16:23-27

**HYMN:** "Now Thank we all our God"

*SUMMARY: The sin of David in conducting a census of the nation Israel was the occasion for the initial preparations for the temple that his son Solomon would build. For David's sin, the nation was punished by a severe plague. The plague was stopped when David went, as the LORD commanded, and presented offerings to the LORD on the threshing floor of Onan. David purchased the threshing floor and began gathering materials for the temple. He charged his son Solomon and the leaders of Israel to build a house for the LORD.*

#### 1 Chronicles 21

1. Why did Joab conduct a census of Israel?
2. What did David do when he perceived that the LORD was displeased with him?
3. What choices did the LORD give to David and why did David make his choice?
4. Why did David erect an altar at the threshing floor of Onan?
5. What happened when David offered his offerings on the altar on the threshing floor of Onan?

#### 1 Chronicles 22

6. What preparations did David make to build the house of God?
7. What explanation did David give Solomon about his inability to build a house for God?
8. What instructions did David give to Solomon?
9. What instructions did David give to the leaders of Israel?

## Lesson 6: Preparations for the Reign of Solomon

### 1 Chronicles 23-29

**MEMORY: 1 Chronicles 16:23-28**

**HYMN: "Now Thank we all our God"**

*SUMMARY: In his old age, David made Solomon king over Israel. He gave extensive and detailed instructions for the conduct of religious activities of the nation under the leadership of the priests and Levites and for military and administrative organization. He then gathered all Israel together with Solomon and charged them to be diligent in obeying the LORD, building the temple and establishing the worship of God in Jerusalem. When the people and their leaders gave generously for the temple, David offered a beautiful prayer of praise to God. This was followed by a joyful celebration of praise to God and Solomon was again anointed king. With this, the account of David's reign is concluded.*

#### **1 Chronicles 28**

1. What did David tell the leaders of Israel?
2. What did David tell Solomon?
3. What did David give Solomon?
4. What final word did David give to Solomon?

#### **1 Chronicles 29**

5. What did David tell the congregation of Israel?
6. What did the leaders and the congregation of Israel do?
7. Why did David bless the LORD?
8. What did the people do after David had concluded his prayer?
9. What concluding remarks are made about David?

## Lesson 7: A Strong Beginning

### 2 Chronicles 1-5

**MEMORY:** 1 Chronicles 16:23-29

**HYMN:** "Now Thank we all our God"

*SUMMARY: Solomon began his reign strengthened and exalted by the LORD his God. After he led the people in worship at Gibeon, the LORD offered to give him whatever he requested. His request for wisdom to rule the people pleased the LORD who promised him wisdom plus great riches, wealth and honor. Among his first works was the construction of the temple. After the temple was completed, the Ark and other furnishings were brought into it. This was followed by a great celebration and the offering of innumerable sacrifices. As they praised the LORD, the glory of the LORD filled the house of God.*

#### 2 Chronicles 1

1. Why did Solomon go to Gibeon?
2. Why did God grant Solomon unsurpassed wisdom, knowledge, riches, wealth and honor?
3. What did Solomon do after he returned from Gibeon to Jerusalem?

#### 2 Chronicles 2

4. What did Solomon determine to build and what preparations did he make?
5. Why did Solomon write to the king of Tyre?
6. How did the king of Tyre answer Solomon?

#### 2 Chronicles 5

7. What did Solomon do after the temple was completed?
8. How did Solomon and all the congregation of Israel celebrate the furnishing of the temple?
9. Why did the priests have to stop ministering in the temple?

## Lesson 8: The Dedication of the Temple 2 Chronicles 6-7

**MEMORY:** 1 Chronicles 16:23-30

**HYMN:** "Now Thank we all our God"

*SUMMARY: After completion of the temple, Solomon stood before the congregation and blessed God for fulfilling His word to David in the completion of the temple in Jerusalem. He then knelt before all the people and prayed that God would hear His people when they prayed toward this temple and deliver them from their sins and afflictions. The LORD answered by sending fire from heaven. Later, the LORD appeared again to Solomon by night. He promised to heal His people when they turned from their wicked ways to Him, but warned that if they forsook the LORD, this temple, by its destruction, would be a symbol to all of God's wrath.*

### 2 Chronicles 6

1. Why did Solomon bless God before the congregation of Israel?
2. In his prayer of dedication, why did Solomon say there was no God in heaven and earth like the LORD God of Israel?
3. What requests did Solomon make of God?
4. What place did Solomon want the temple to have in teaching Israel to fear the LORD and obey Him as they lived in the land?
5. What request did Solomon make on behalf of the foreigner?
6. What request did Solomon make in anticipation of the time when Israel would be in captivity in a foreign land?

### 2 Chronicles 7

7. What happened after Solomon finished his prayer?
8. How did the LORD answer Solomon's requests concerning the temple?
9. What warning did the LORD give concerning the temple?

## Lesson 9: The Greatness of Solomon 2 Chronicles 8-9

**MEMORY: 1 Chronicles 16:23-31**

**HYMN: "Now Thank we all our God"**

*SUMMARY: "King Solomon passed the kings of the earth in riches and wisdom." He built cities and organized a great army. He directed the conduct of the Levites to be according to the Law of Moses and the order of his father David. His traders brought in so much gold that silver was not considered of value. The kings of the earth sought audience with him to hear the wisdom given to him by God. The queen of Sheba testified that his greatness exceeded all her expectations. She rightly recognized the blessing of God in his reign over Israel.*

### **2 Chronicles 8**

1. How did Solomon treat the people of Israel differently from the remnant of the Canaanites in the land?
2. What did Solomon do for the daughter of Pharaoh and why?
3. What did Solomon do about service in the temple?

### **2 Chronicles 9**

4. What impressed the queen of Sheba about Solomon?
5. What did the queen of Sheba say about Solomon's God?
6. What gifts did the queen of Sheba and Solomon exchange?
7. What did Solomon do with the gold that came to him?
8. Who visited Solomon, why did they come, and what did they bring?
9. In addition to gold, how else was the wealth of Solomon manifested?



## Lesson 10: A Turn of Affairs From God 2 Chronicles 10-12

**MEMORY:** 1 Chronicles 16:23-32

**HYMN:** "Now Thank we all our God"

*SUMMARY: Rehoboam reigned after the death of his father Solomon. His reign was characterized as evil "because he prepared not his heart to seek the LORD." His harsh response to the request of the people for relief from the heavy burdens imposed by Solomon led to civil war and a division of the kingdom. Although he obeyed the LORD for a time, he soon forsook the Law of the LORD. Therefore, the LORD sent Shishak king of Egypt against Judah. Total destruction of the nation was only averted because Rehoboam and the leaders humbled themselves before the LORD.*

### 2 Chronicles 10

1. What did Rehoboam do when the people asked him to lighten the yoke placed upon them by his father Solomon?
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
2. Why did Rehoboam answer the people as he did?
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
3. What happened after Rehoboam gave his decision?

### 2 Chronicles 11

4. Why did Rehoboam not go to war with Israel?
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
5. What did the Levites from Israel do and why did they do it?
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
6. What are we told about the family life of Rehoboam?

### 2 Chronicles 12

7. Why was Shishak king of Egypt successful against Jerusalem?
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
8. How did Rehoboam and the leaders of Judah respond to the message of Shemaiah the prophet?
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
9. What happened when the leaders of Israel and the king humbled themselves before the LORD?

## Lesson 11: A Strong Hand and Diseased Feet 2 Chronicles 13-16

**MEMORY:** 1 Chronicles 16:23-33

**HYMN:** "Now Thank we all our God"

*SUMMARY: In the days of Abijah, there was war between Judah and Israel. The LORD delivered Israel into the hand of Judah because they relied upon the LORD God of their fathers. The next king, Asa, began his reign by doing what was good and right in the eyes of the LORD. As a result, the LORD delivered the massive Ethiopian army into the hand of Judah. Spiritual reformation continued under Asa. However, when faced with a threat from Baasha, king of Israel, Asa sought aid from the Syrians. For this disloyalty to the LORD, the later years of his reign were characterized by war. In the end, Asa became diseased in his feet. Even then, he did not seek the LORD but the physicians.*

### 2 Chronicles 13

1. Why was Abijah so confident as he went to war against Jeroboam?

2. What happened in the battle between Judah and Israel?

### 2 Chronicles 14

3. What did Asa do that was good and right in the eyes of the LORD?

4. What happened in the battle between Asa's army and the Ethiopian army?

### 2 Chronicles 15

5. What did the prophet Azariah tell Asa?

6. How did Asa show his loyalty to the LORD?

### 2 Chronicles 16

7. Why did Asa make a treaty with Ben-Hadad king of Syria?

8. What did the prophet Hanani tell Asa?

9. How did the reign of Asa end?

## Lesson 12: A Good King and an Evil Ally 2 Chronicles 17-19

**MEMORY:** 1 Chronicles 16:23-34

**HYMN:** "Now Thank we all our God"

*SUMMARY: King Jehoshaphat delighted in the ways of the LORD and lived in obedience to Him. He arranged for the Law of the LORD to be taught to the people throughout the land. However, he allied himself by marriage with Ahab. Subsequently, he agreed to go to battle with Ahab. Although he insisted upon hearing from a true prophet of the LORD before going into battle, he joined Ahab in rejecting the warning of this prophet. The prophet Micaiah warned that Ahab would be killed. Jehoshaphat was silent when Ahab imprisoned the LORD'S prophet for speaking the truth. Ahab was killed in the battle that followed, but Jehoshaphat was preserved by the LORD. Jehoshaphat returned to Jerusalem and continued his efforts to bring his people back to the LORD.*

### 2 Chronicles 17

1. How was Jehoshaphat like his father David?
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
2. What did Jehoshaphat do for his people?

### 2 Chronicles 18

3. How did Jehoshaphat answer Ahab's request that they go to war together?
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
4. How did Ahab answer Jehoshaphat's request that they inquire of the LORD?
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
5. What did Micaiah tell the two kings?
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
6. How did Micaiah explain the favorable prophecy of Ahab's prophets?
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
7. What happened to the two kings in the battle against Ramoth-Gilead?

### 2 Chronicles 19

8. What did Jehu tell Jehoshaphat when he returned to Jerusalem?
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
9. What instructions did Jehoshaphat give to the judges he appointed?

## Lesson 13: The Fruit of an Unequal Yoke 2 Chronicles 20-22

**MEMORY:** 1 Chronicles 16:23-34

**HYMN:** "Now Thank we all our God"

*SUMMARY: Jehoshaphat feared the LORD and did right in His sight. When confronted by a great army, he sought help from the LORD and saw God give a great victory. However, Jehoshaphat made an alliance by marriage with the evil king Ahab. After the death of Jehoshaphat, his son Jehoram and grandson Ahaziah followed the example of Ahab in doing evil in their reign on the throne of David. The LORD struck Jehoram with a painful disease of his intestines and he died in misery. His son Ahaziah was killed by Jehu, the man appointed by the LORD to destroy the house of Ahab. Athaliah, the queen mother and daughter of Ahab killed all the royal heirs and seized control of the throne. Unknown to her, the infant son of Ahaziah was taken into hiding.*

### 2 Chronicles 20

1. What did Jehoshaphat do when the great armies of Moab, Ammon and Edom came against him?
2. How did the LORD answer Jehoshaphat?
3. What was Jehoshaphat's battle plan and what happened?
4. How was the reign of Jehoshaphat summarized?

### 2 Chronicles 21

5. What did Jehoram do when he became king?
6. What did Elijah tell Jehoram in his letter to him?
7. What did the LORD do to Jehoram?

### 2 Chronicles 22

8. What kind of a king was Ahaziah and what happened to him?
9. Who was Athaliah and what did she do?

## Lesson 14: The House of David Restored 2 Chronicles 23-25

**MEMORY:** 1 Chronicles 16:23-34

**HYMN:** "Now Thank we all our God"

*SUMMARY: Under the influence of the priest Jehoiada, the kingdom was restored to the seed of David. The seven year old boy Joash was placed on the throne and Athaliah was killed. Under Jehoiadah's influence, Joash repaired the temple to its original condition. After the death of Jehoiada, Joash turned from the LORD and served idols. He killed the prophet Zechariah, son of Jehoiada, who was sent to warn him of his transgressions. For this, Joash was wounded in battle and then killed by a conspiracy of his own servants. His son Amaziah began his reign doing right in the sight of the LORD. Soon he too turned away from the LORD and served the idols of the nation the LORD had delivered to him.*

### 2 Chronicles 23

1. How did Joash become king?
2. What happened to Athaliah?
3. What did Joash do when he became king?

### 2 Chronicles 24

4. How did Joash arrange for the restoration of the house of God?
5. What happened after the death of Jehoiada?
6. How did the LORD repay Joash for the death of Zechariah?

### 2 Chronicles 25

7. What did Amaziah do that was right in the sight of the LORD?
8. Why did the LORD become angry with Amaziah and determine to destroy him?
9. What did God do to Amaziah?

## Lesson 15: From Glory to Shame 2 Chronicles 26-28

**MEMORY:** 1 Chronicles 16:23-34

**HYMN:** "Now Thank we all our God"

*SUMMARY: Uzziah began his reign in righteousness. As long as he sought the LORD, the LORD helped him. When he became strong, his heart was lifted up in pride and he presumed to enter the temple and burn incense upon the altar. As a result, the LORD judged him with leprosy until the day of his death. His son Jotham, who reigned next, apparently learned from the sin of his father. He remained faithful to the LORD and became mighty. Jotham was followed by his son Ahaz, a very wicked king who copied the sins of the kings of Israel. For this, the LORD delivered him into the hands of his enemies. Graciously the LORD delivered Judah from captivity. Even then, Ahaz continued to provoke the LORD by encouraging moral decline in Israel and promoting idolatry.*

### 2 Chronicles 26

1. Why did Uzziah prosper as king of Judah?
2. How did Uzziah distinguish himself as a military leader?
3. What did Uzziah do after he became strong?
4. What happened to Uzziah?

### 2 Chronicles 27

5. What did Jotham do when he became king?

### 2 Chronicles 28

6. What did Ahaz do when he became king?
7. What did the LORD do to Ahaz and his people?
8. Why did the Samaritans release the captives from Judah?
9. How did Ahaz provoke the LORD God of his fathers?

## Lesson 16: The Reformation under Hezekiah

### 2 Chronicles 29-32

**MEMORY:** 1 Chronicles 16:23-34

**HYMN:** "Now Thank we all our God"

*SUMMARY: In the first month of his reign, Hezekiah began the restoration of the temple. After the temple was restored by the Levites, Hezekiah ordered the resumption of worship with music and sacrifices. Next, the Passover was kept and all Judah and Israel were invited. A great congregation gathered in Jerusalem for a Passover celebration which was unequalled since the days of Solomon. Afterwards, Hezekiah made provision for continued support of the service in the temple. After these "acts of faithfulness, the Assyrians invaded. The LORD destroyed their army. Hezekiah responded by becoming proud, but later repented.*

#### 2 Chronicles 29

1. What did Hezekiah tell the Levites in the first month of his reign?
2. What did the Levites do?
3. What did Hezekiah do when the temple was restored?

#### 2 Chronicles 30

4. What preparations were made to keep the Passover?
5. What happened when this Passover was celebrated?

#### 2 Chronicles 31

6. How was the service in the temple supported?
7. How were the contributions managed?

#### 2 Chronicles 32

8. How did Hezekiah prepare for Sennacherib's invasion and what did Sennacherib tell the people?
9. What was the outcome of Sennacherib's invasion, and how did Hezekiah respond?

## Lesson 17: The Unfailing Word of God 2 Chronicles 33-36

**MEMORY: 1 Chronicles 16:23-34**

**HYMN: "Now Thank we all our God"**

*SUMMARY: Hezekiah's son and grandson, Manasseh and Amon, were evil beyond comparison. Although Manasseh humbled himself under the afflictions brought by God, the course to judgment was established. There was no repentance found in Amon. Josiah the king began to seek the LORD in his youth. He removed pagan worship and restored temple worship. In the course of the restoration of the temple, the Law of God was found. From it, Josiah learned of the coming wrath of God upon the nation. Because he repented, the judgment was delayed until after his death. The Passover celebrated in the days of Josiah was without equal since the days of Samuel. After his death, Josiah's sons led Judah into greater and greater evil. Finally God moved in wrath to destroy Jerusalem and the house of God. The book ends with a brief account of the decree of Cyrus 70 years later that the house of God was to be rebuilt by the command of God.*

### **2 Chronicles 33**

1. What kind of a king was Manasseh and what happened to him?
  
2. How did Manasseh conclude his reign and what influence did he have on his son, Amon?

### **2 Chronicles 34**

3. What did Josiah do in the eighth, twelfth and eighteenth years of his reign?
  
4. What happened when Hilkiyah the priest found the book of the Law of Moses?

### **2 Chronicles 35**

5. What did Josiah do after he had cleansed the land and how is it described?
  
6. How did Josiah die?

### **2 Chronicles 36**

7. List the final kings of Judah, their relationship to Josiah and the length of their reigns.
  
8. What happened to Jerusalem and why?
  
9. What did Cyrus decree and why did he do so?



## Outline of 1 and 2 Chronicles

### I. First Chronicles

#### A. Genealogical Records (1 Chronicles 1:1-9:44)

1. The Patriarchs – Adam to Israel (1:1-2:2)
2. The Sons of Judah (2:3-4:23)
3. The Sons of Simeon (4:24-43)
4. The Sons of Reuben (5:1-10)
5. The Sons of Gad (5:11-17)
6. The War with the Hagarites (5:18-22)
7. The Half-tribe of Manasseh (5:23-26)
8. The Sons of Levi (6:1-81)
9. The Sons of Issachar (7:1-5)
10. The Sons of Benjamin (7:6-12)
11. The Sons of Naphtali (7:13)
12. The Sons of Manasseh (7:14-19)
13. The Sons of Ephraim (7:20-29)
14. The Sons of Asher (7:30-40)
15. The Sons of Benjamin (8:1-40)
16. Dwellers in Jerusalem (9:1-34)
17. The Family of King Saul (9:35-44)

#### B. The Reign of King David (1 Chronicles 10:1-29:30)

1. The Death of King Saul (10:1-14)
2. The Reign of King David (11:1-21:30)
3. The Preparation for the Temple (22:1-29:21)
4. Solomon Anointed King (29:22-25)
5. The Death of King David (29:26-30)

### II. Second Chronicles

#### A. The Reign of King Solomon (2 Chronicles 1:1-9:31)

1. Wisdom and Prosperity of King Solomon (1:1-17)
2. Construction and Dedication of the Temple (2:1-7:22)
3. The Greatness of King Solomon (8:1-9:28)
4. The Death of King Solomon (9:29-31)

#### B. The Reign of David's House (2 Chronicles 10:1-36:14)

1. Rehoboam (10:1-12:16)
2. Abijah (13:1-22)
3. Asa (14:1-16:14)
4. Jehoshaphat (17:1-20:37)
5. Jehoram (21:1-20)
6. Ahaziah (22:1-9)
7. Queen Athaliah, the Usurper (22:10-23:15)
8. Joash (23:16-24:27)
9. Amaziah (25:1-28)
10. Uzziah (26:1-23)
11. Jotham (27:1-9)
12. Ahaz (28:1-27)
13. Hezekiah (29:1-32:33)
14. Manasseh (33:1-20)
15. Amon (33:21-25)
16. Josiah (34:1-35:27)
17. Sons of Josiah (36:1-14)
  - a. Jehoahaz, second son (36:1-3)
  - b. Jehoiakim, eldest son (36:4-8)
  - c. Jehoiachin, son of Jehoiakim (36:9-10)
  - d. Zedekiah, youngest son (36:11-14)

#### C. The Fall of Jerusalem (2 Chronicles 36:15-21)

#### D. The Decree of Cyrus King of Persia (2 Chronicles 36:22-23)