



## Putting the Puzzle Pieces Together

Second Series: "The Bottom Edge" Old Testament: History

Lesson 10: Israel

### I. Introduction to the divided monarchy

A. The death of Solomon precipitated the division of the kingdom.

"Upon Solomon's death, God's words come to pass. Solomon's son Rehoboam chooses the foolish course of promising more severe taxation. Jeroboam, an officer in Solomon's army, leads the ten northern tribes in revolt. They make him their king, leaving only Judah and Benjamin in the south under Rehoboam. This is the beginning of a chaotic period with two nations and two sets of kings." (Talk thru the Bible, p.87)

B. Time frames:

1. 1 Kings covers 120 years from approximately 971 BC – 851 BC
2. 2 Kings covers 291 years from approximately 851 BC – 560 BC

C. A divided kingdom scorecard:

Divided Kingship "Scorecard"	
Israel...	Judah...
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 19 kings</li><li>• 9 ruling dynasties (or families)</li><li>• 7 assassinations</li><li>• 1 suicide</li><li>• 1 "stricken by God"</li><li>• All judged "evil" by the Kings historian</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 20 kings, 1 queen</li><li>• 2 ruling dynasties (or families)</li><li>• 5 assassinations</li><li>• 2 "stricken by God"</li><li>• 3 exiled to foreign lands</li><li>• 8 judged "good" by the Kings historian</li></ul>

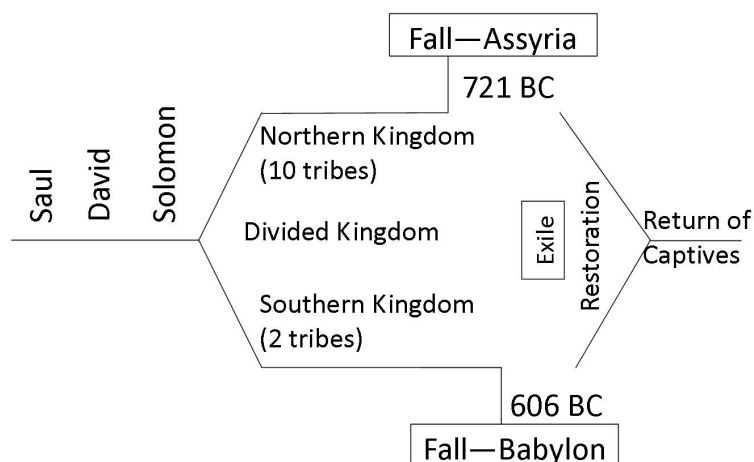
(A Survey of the Old Testament, p. 232)

D. Geographically



(A Survey of the Old Testament, p. 237)

## E. Historical chart:



## F. Kings of Israel and Judah

Israel	Judah
Jeroboam 1 (931-910)	Rehoboam (931-913)
Nadab (910-909)	Abijam (913-911)
Baasha (909-886)	Asa (911-870)
Elah (886-885)	
Zimri (885)	
Omri (885-874)	
Ahab (874-853)	Jehoshaphat (873-848)
Ahaziah (853-852)	
Joram (852-841)	Jehoram (853-841)
Jehu (841-814)	Ahaziah (841)
Jehoahaz (814-798)	Athaliah (841-835)
Jehoash (798-782)	Joash (835-796)
Jeroboam II (793-753)	Amaziah (796-767)
Zachariah (753-752)	Uzziah (790-739)
Shallum (752)	
Menahem (752-742)	
Pekahiah (742-740)	Jotham (750-731)
Pekah (752-732)	Ahaz (735-715)
Hoshea (732-722)	
	Hezekiah (715-686)
	Manassah (696-642)
	Amon (642-640)
	Josiah (640-609)
	Jehoahaz (609)
	Jehoiakim (609-597)
	Jehoiakin (597)
	Zedekiah (597-586)

## II. Outline of 1 Kings 12-22

- A. Division of the Kingdom 12:1-14:31
- B. Reign of 2 Kings in Judah (Abijah & Asa) 15:1-24
- C. Reign of 5 Kings in Israel (Nadab, Baasha, Elah, Zimri, Omri) 15:25-16:28
- D. Reign of Ahab in Israel 16:29-22:40
- E. Reign of Jehoshaphat in Judah 22:41-50
- F. Reign of Ahaziah in Israel 22:51-53

Rehoboam is a poor leader

Elijah on Mt. Carmel

## III. Outline of 2 Kings

Divided Kingdom:

- A. Ministry of Elisha under Ahaziah and Jehoram 1:1-8:15
- B. Reign of 10 Kings of Israel and 8 Kings of Judah 8:16 – 16:20
- C. Fall of Israel at the hands of Assyrians 17:1 – 17:41

Elijah in a chariot of fire

Elisha's miracles

- Increase of widow's oil (4:1-7)
- Healing Naaman 5:1-27

Surviving Kingdom:

- D. Reign of Hezekiah and 2 evil kings 18:1- 21:26
- E. Reign of Josiah and 4 evil kings 22:1 – 24:16
- F. Fall of Judah at the hands of the Babylonians 24:17-25:30

Josiah finds the book (22:8-10)

*Chapter 25.* Zedekiah (597-586 BC), last king of Judah. The captivity of Judah was accomplished in four installments:

1. 606 BC Nebuchadnezzar conquered Jehoiakim, and took temple treasures, and young men, including Daniel, to Babylon (2 Chron 36:6-7, Dan. 1:1-3).
2. 597 BC Nebuchadnezzar came again, and took the rest of the treasures, King Jehoichin, and 10,000 of the princes, officers and chief men, and carried them to Babylon (2 Kings 24:14-16)
3. 586 BC The Babylonians came again, and burned Jerusalem, broke down its walls, put out the eyes of King Zedekiah, and carried him in chains to Babylon, with 832 captives, leaving only a remnant of the poorest class of people in the land (2 Kings 25:8-12, Jer. 52:28-30). It took the Babylonians a year and a half to subdue Jerusalem. They besieged it in the 9<sup>th</sup> year of Zedekiah, 10<sup>th</sup> month, 10<sup>th</sup> day. It fell in the 11<sup>th</sup> year, 4<sup>th</sup> month, 9<sup>th</sup> day. A month later, the city was burned, on the 7<sup>th</sup> day of the 5<sup>th</sup> month.
4. 581 BC 5 years after the burning of Jerusalem, the Babylonians again came and took 745 more captives (Jer. 52:30), even after a considerable group, including Jeremiah, had fled to Egypt (Jer.43).

The captivity of Judah by Babylon had been predicted 100 years before by Isaiah and Micah (Isaiah 39:6, Micah 4:10). Jeremiah predicted that it would last 70 years (Jer. 25:11-12).

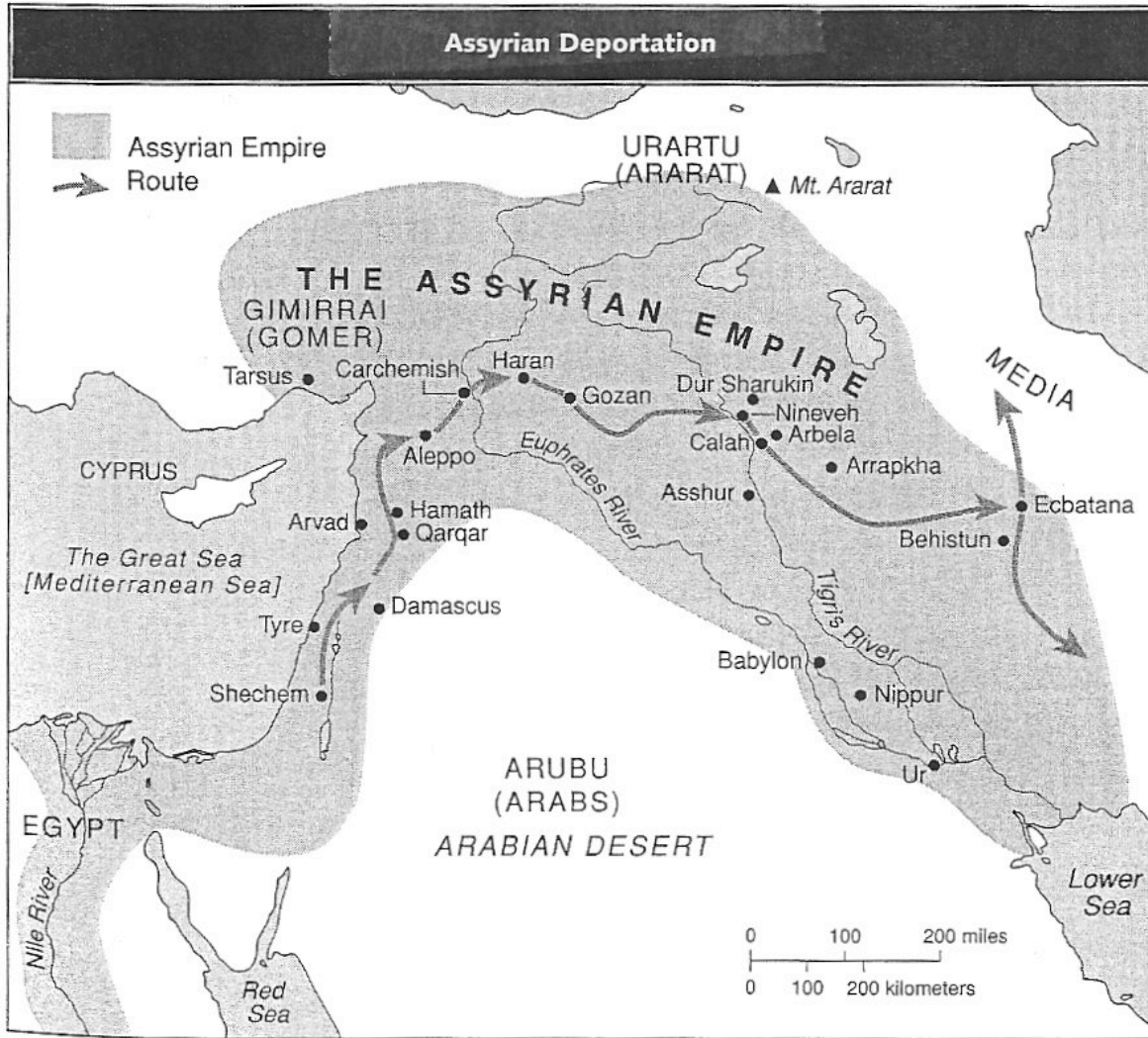
#### IV. 1 and 2 Chronicles

These books cover the same period of history as do 2 Samuel – 2 Kings. But the perspective is different. It's from the vantage of Judah. The material is not just repeated, but the accounts are a religious editorial on the Davidic dynasty of Judah.

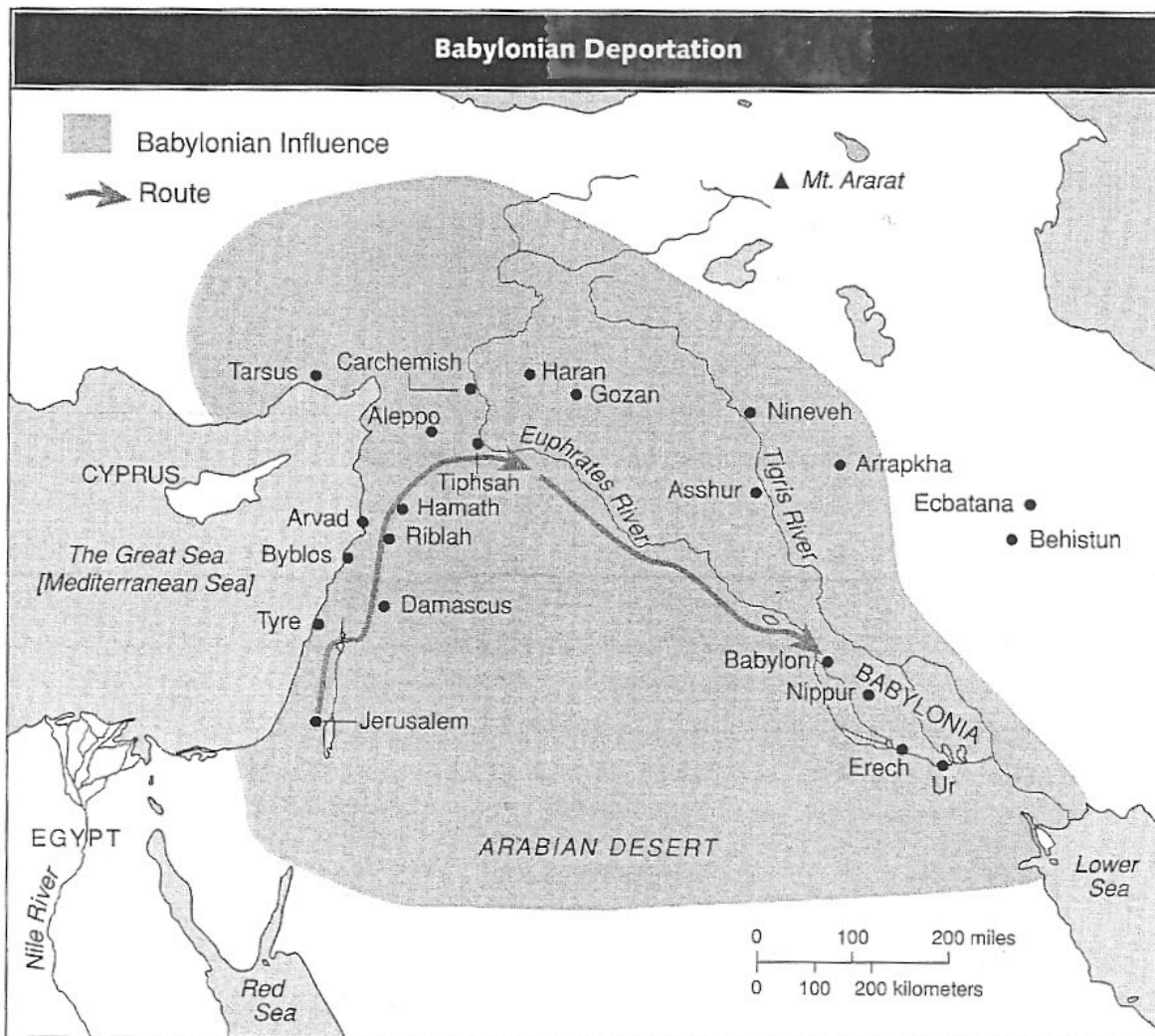
- A. 1 Chronicles highlights the significance of David's reign. The book ends with the fall of Judah (36:1-36:23)
  - B. 2 Chronicles starts with the accounts surrounding the reign of Solomon (1:1-9:31) and it covers the reforms under Jehoshaphat, Joash, Hezekiah and Josiah (10:1-35:27).
  - C. The book ends with the fall of Judah (36:1-36:23).
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#### Discussion Questions:

1. Why were the kings in the North all judged "evil"? What does it take for us to be classified as "evil"?
2. Why did the Southern Kingdom last longer? Consider 2 Chron. 7:14.
3. Why did God send Israel into exile? Does God judge your sin?



(A Survey of the Old Testament, p. 241)



(A Survey of the Old Testament, p. 260)