

# HEBREW HISTORY II

## 2 SAMUEL THROUGH ESTHER

FOUR SEAS COLLEGE OF BIBLE  
AND MISSIONS  
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I. OVERVIEW

- a. Review class syllabus along with Bible Timeline chart (See page 42).
- b. We will be reviewing the periods of Bible History (See page 43) that begin at the death of Saul, take us through the rest of the United Kingdom, through the Divided Kingdom, and into the period following the Captivity.
  - i. United Kingdom
  - ii. Divided Kingdom
  - iii. Judah Alone
  - iv. Exile/Captivity
    - i. Assyrian - 722 B.C.
    - ii. Babylonian - 606 B.C.
  - v. Restoration – 536 B.C.
- c. As we study, we will note why Israel fell and what lessons we learn from that today. Since the Old Testament was written for our learning (Rom. 15:4), we must apply these lessons to our lives today.
- d. One thing we will notice is that while many years have passed since the time covered in our study, man has not really changed. Being influenced by the things of the world and worshipping things other than God are still prevalent in our societies today.
- e. In our study, we will see both bad times and good times. Low points that may make us wonder how the people of God could do such things, and high points which encourage us to do great things for God. Low – Manasseh offering his son as a human sacrifice to the false gods; High – Esther boldly standing before the king pleading for Israel to be spared.
- f. An overview of the books,
  - i. 2 Samuel – The reign of David
  - ii. 1 Kings – The reign of Solomon; the kingdom divides
  - iii. 2 Kings – The fall of Israel; Judah alone; the fall of Judah
  - iv. 1 Chronicles – Genealogies; Death of Saul – Death of David
  - v. 2 Chronicles – Solomon ; Judah’s kings; Exile; Restoration
  - vi. Ezra – Rebuilding of temple; restoration of worship
  - vii. Nehemiah – Rebuilding of walls of Jerusalem
  - viii. Esther – The captured Jews in Persia

II. BACKGROUND

- a. Review Periods of Bible History (See chart at end of this book)
- b. Why did Israel want a king? 1 Sam. 8:5
  - i. Samuel was old
  - ii. Samuel’s sons were wicked
  - iii. They wanted to be like all the nations around them
- c. What did God tell them would happen when they received a king? 1 Sam. 8:11ff
- d. What happened to keep Saul and Saul’s family from being kings of Israel? 1 Sam. 13 and 15
- e. What did God tell Israel they were to do or not to do when they conquered the land?

- i. Deut. 12:29-32
  - i. Do not follow the people of the land
  - ii. Do not follow their gods
  - iii. Obey God's commands
- ii. Deut. 17:14ff
  - i. You will want a king like all the nations around you
  - ii. Do not set a stranger on the throne
- iii. Deut. 18:9-14
  - i. Do not follow the abominations of the nations
  - ii. Do not do or be any of the following:
    - a. Offer your children as human sacrifices
    - b. Use divination – "witchcraft"
    - c. Observer of times – "practices magic"
    - d. Enchanter – "to predict using signs as a guide"
    - e. Witch – "sorcerer, witch"
    - f. Charmer – "uses spells"
    - g. Consulter with familiar spirits – "seeks guidance from the dead"
    - h. Wizard – "conjurer"
    - i. Necromancer – "talks to the dead"
  - iii. Be perfect before the Lord
- f. After the Judges, Israel had three kings – Saul, David, and Solomon. With Saul's death at the hands of the Philistines, David became king (see 1 Sam. 16). Our study begins here in 2 Samuel.

### III. 2 SAM. 1-5

#### a. Chapter 1

- i. After David had defeated the Amalekites, a man comes to David bearing news of the death of Saul and Jonathan.
- ii. When asked how he knew Saul was dead, this man took credit for having killed Saul as Saul was sorely wounded. He did so thinking he might receive a reward of David (See chapter 4:10).
- iii. David had the man killed because he dared to kill the Lord's anointed (vs. 16).
- iv. In verses 17-27, David laments the death of Saul and Jonathan.
- v. David was one who had great respect for God and the fact that God had appointed Saul king of Israel. He would not personally kill Saul, though he had many opportunities to do so (see 1 Sam. 16:1-9).

#### b. Chapter 2

- i. David goes to Hebron and is anointed king over Judah. He is not yet king over all Israel.
- ii. In verses 4-7, David honors those at Jabesh-Gilead because they had taken the bodies of Saul and his sons from the wall of Beth-shan and buried them (1 Sam. 31:11-13).
- iii. Abner, captain of Saul's host, appoints Saul's son, Ishbosheth, to be king over Israel (vss. 8ff). Israel followed Ishbosheth, and Judah followed David.
- iv. Abner, the captain of Saul's host, and Joab, the captain of David's host, meet together at Gibeon (vss. 12ff).
  - i. They sat opposite one another.

- ii. It was determined that their young men would put on a show for them. 12 from each side stood up and grabbed those of the opposite side, and all of them killed each other.
  - v. From that point on, there was a great battle between the house of Ishbosheth and the house of David.
  - vi. In the ensuing battle, Asahel, Joab's brother, pursues after Abner (vss. 18ff). Abner tries to get Asahel to stop pursuing him as he did not want to kill the brother of Joab. Asahel would not stop, so Abner killed him.
  - vii. Joab and Abishai, Asahel's brothers, pursue Abner and catch up with him near the hill of Ammah. It is here that Joab stops following Abner and, for a moment, there is no war in the land.
- c. Chapter 3
  - i. This chapter finds Israel and Judah at war again.
  - ii. While this war was going on, Abner had been gaining strength in the house of Israel (vss. 2ff). He even went in to one of Saul's concubines, which outraged Ishbosheth. In his anger at being challenged by Ishbosheth, Abner promises to deliver the entire kingdom to David (vss. 8-10).
  - iii. David agrees to make peace with Abner if Abner will deliver Michal, Saul's daughter and David's first wife, to him. Abner agrees and takes Michal from her husband (vss. 14-16).
  - iv. In verses 17-21, Abner agrees to deliver all of Israel to David, and David sends him away in peace.
  - v. When Joab hears of this, he is upset with David (vss. 22-25). Joab sends messengers to Abner and brings Abner back to Hebron. This was all Joab's doing and was not from David (vs. 26).
  - vi. At Hebron, Joab killed Abner, which brought great sorrow to David.
    - i. Joab had killed Abner because Abner had killed Asahel (vs. 30).
    - ii. David placed the blame for Abner's death on the shoulders of Joab, and proved his respect for Abner by participating in the funeral of Abner.
    - iii. This caused the people to know that David had nothing to do with Abner's death (vss. 36, 37).
- d. Chapter 4
  - i. Ishbosheth is concerned when he hears of the death of Abner.
  - ii. Two of Ishbosheth's captains ended up murdering Ishbosheth while he lay on his bed (vss. 6,7).
  - iii. They brought the head of Ishbosheth to David thinking he would honor them for having killed Ishbosheth, yet David had them killed, because they had slain a righteous man in his bed (vss. 11,12).
  - iv. In verse 4, we are introduced to Mephibosheth, Jonathan's son. Mephibosheth had been crippled at 5 years of age.
- e. Chapter 5
  - i. David is now anointed king of all Israel.
    - i. He was 30 years old when he began to reign and reigned for 40 years (vs. 4).
    - ii. He reigned 7 years and 6 months over Judah, and 33 years over Israel and Judah (vs. 5).
    - iii. Verses 6-16 give us the information that deals with the capture of Jerusalem. Although in the land of Israel, Jerusalem was controlled by

the Jebusites until now. The city was known as the city of Jebus until this time (Judg. 19:10,11; 1 Chr. 11:4,5).

- iv. Verses 17-25 find David defeating the Philistines on two separate occasions.

#### IV. 2 SAM. 6-10

##### a. Chapter 6

- i. Now that David has defeated the Philistines, he decides that he needs to bring the Ark of the Covenant to Jerusalem. At this time, it is at Baale (Baalah) of Judah. Josh. 15:9 identifies this as Kirjath-jearim, which was located about 10 miles (16 kilometers) to the west of Jerusalem.
- ii. To move the Ark, they set it on a new cart and begin to drive the cart towards Jerusalem. When they came to Nachon's threshing floor, the oxen shook the cart and Uzzah put his hand on the Ark to steady it (vs. 6). Uzzah was struck dead by God. Why? Notice the mistakes made here:
  - i. They moved the Ark on a cart. The Ark was supposed to be transported by the priests using staves through the rings on the Ark (Ex. 25:14,15; Family of Kohath would carry the Ark and the furniture of the Tabernacle – Num. 4:15).
  - ii. Uzzah touched the Ark. Regardless of the reason for touching the Ark, those who did so would die (Num. 4:15).
- iii. David was displeased with God because God had killed Uzzah (vs. 8), but it caused David to think about what they were doing.
- iv. David left the Ark in the house of Obed-edom, and God blessed the house of Obed-edom (vss. 10-12).
- v. When David hears that God has blessed Obed-edom, he removes the Ark from there and brings it to Jerusalem, the city of David. This time they moved the Ark in the manner in which God had prescribed (vs. 13).
- vi. David rejoiced greatly that the Ark was coming to Jerusalem, and celebrated with sacrifices, music, and playing before the Lord (vss. 5,14-18).
- vii. David also rewarded the people with food and drink.
- viii. Michal, David's wife, had been watching David celebrating before the Ark as it was being moved. She was upset with David and accused him of indecency before the handmaids of Israel (vs. 20).
  - i. David responded that he would be more vile (literally, "to be light, or more merry") and more base (literally, "humble") before the Lord. Michal was chastising David for honoring God.
  - ii. The result was that Michal would bear no children all her days. It is difficult to know why, but it could be that David did not go in to her or that she was cursed by God for her chastisement of David.

##### b. Chapter 7

- i. Now that the Ark is in Jerusalem, David has a desire to build a house to God, a house of cedar (vs. 2). He wanted what he believed was a proper place for the Ark.
- ii. Nathan, the prophet, tells David to go and do what he wishes to do.
- iii. That night, God tells Nathan to give David his message (vss. 5-17)
  - i. God has never dwelled in a house nor did he ever ask that such a house be built for him (vss. 5-7).



- i. He sends for Uriah to come home. He was with the armies of Israel (vs. 5). His hope was that Uriah would go to his house and everyone would then believe that the child Bathsheba would bear was Uriah's.
  - ii. When David found out that Uriah did not go to his house, he gave Uriah food and drink and caused him to get drunk (vs. 13). David was sure that Uriah would go home now that he was drunk.
  - iii. When David found out that Uriah still did not go home, David sent Uriah back to the armies of Israel with a note to Joab (vs. 14).
    - a. This letter required Joab to put Uriah in the heat of the battle and then withdraw from him.
    - b. This would bring about Uriah's death, and Joab followed David's orders.
    - c. Uriah is killed in battle.
  - v. Joab sends a messenger to David to update him on the battle. The messenger will report the events that caused the death of several of the men of Israel (vss. 19-21). Joab knew David would not be happy with having lost so many men, but Joab instructed the messenger to tell David that Uriah, the Hittite, was dead also.
  - vi. When David heard of Uriah's death, he sent a message to Joab to not concern himself with the deaths of these men. After all, in battle, one dies as well as another (vs. 25).
  - vii. Now that Uriah was dead, David took Bathsheba as his wife. Upon this event, all would now think that the child was David's through marriage (vss. 26,27).
  - viii. But this displeased God (vs. 27). Why? Notice the sins involved in this series of events.
    - i. Adultery – David's act with Bathsheba
    - ii. Deception -- David trying to get everyone to believe the baby was Uriah's
    - iii. Drunkenness – Causing Uriah to get drunk (Compare Hab. 2:15)
    - iv. Complicity – Causing another to be a part of his sin by telling Joab to have Uriah killed (Compare Rom. 1:32)
    - v. Murder – The death of Uriah and other soldiers because they withdrew from them in battle
    - vi. Lying – David telling Joab that the sword devours one as well as the other
- b. Chapter 12
  - i. Nathan, the prophet, comes to David with a story about a rich man who lived next to a poor man who only had one sheep.
  - ii. One day, when the rich man had a visitor, the rich man killed the poor man's sheep to feed his visitor. (vss. 1-4)
  - iii. David was angry and pronounced that the rich man should die and restore four-fold to the poor man (vss. 5,6).
  - iv. Nathan tells David that he is the man who has stolen from his neighbor (vs. 7).
    - i. David had despised the commandment of the Lord (vs. 9).
    - ii. David had done evil in the sight of the Lord (vs. 9).
    - iii. David had killed Uriah (vs. 9).
    - iv. David had taken the wife of Uriah (vs. 9).
  - v. There were consequences to David's sin.

- i. There would never be peace in his house (vs. 10).
    - ii. There would be rebellion from within his own house (vs. 11).
    - iii. Bathsheba's child will die (vs. 14).
  - vi. David's response is "I have sinned against the Lord" (vs. 13). With David's repentance, God spares David.
  - vii. In verses 15-23, Nathan's statement concerning the child of Bathsheba comes true.
    - i. The child becomes sick.
    - ii. David prays and fasts for the child and will not be comforted by those around him.
    - iii. The child dies and David gets up and washes himself. The servants ask David why he prayed so when the child was sick, but now that the child is dead, he goes back to life as usual.
      - a. David told them that he prayed and fasted while the child was sick hoping maybe God would spare the child (vs. 22).
      - b. Now that the child was dead, nothing he could do could bring the child back. All he could do now is to go the child (a reference to going to Heaven one day) (vs. 23).
  - viii. David and Bathsheba have another child whom they call Solomon, but Nathan called him Jedidiah, beloved of the Lord (vss. 24,25).
  - ix. In the rest of this chapter David conquers Rabbah and placed the children of Ammon into servitude (vss. 26-31).
- c. Chapter 13
  - i. Absalom had a sister named Tamar, who was a beautiful woman.
  - ii. Amnon desired Tamar but would not do anything to her, although he fell sick because of his desire for Tamar.
  - iii. Amnon had a friend who advised Amnon to pretend that he was sick and get David to send Tamar to come and take care of Amnon. Amnon does so and David sends Tamar to take care of Amnon.
  - iv. While Tamar is with him, Amnon tries to get Tamar to have a sexual relationship with him, but she refuses because such should not be done (vss. 11,12).
  - v. When she refuses, Amnon rapes Tamar (vs. 14). Having done this, he hated her more than he ever loved her (vs. 15) and sent her away.
  - vi. Absalom learns of what Amnon has done and tells his sister to hold her peace.
  - vii. When David finds out about this, he is angry (vs. 21).
  - viii. When two full years had passed, Absalom invites the sons of David to Baalazor (vss. 12-27).
  - ix. When the king's sons arrive at the feast, Absalom gives his servants the command to kill Amnon when Amnon's heart became merry with wine (vs. 28).
  - x. The other sons of the king flee and do so in such haste that the report is put out that all the king's sons are dead. David mourns over the loss of his sons, but Jonadab corrects the report to let David know that only Amnon is dead (vss. 32,33).
  - xi. Absalom fled to Geshur where he remained for 3 years (vss. 34-39).
- d. Chapter 14
  - i. Joab devises a plan to get David to let Absalom come back to Jerusalem. He has a woman come before the king who tells the king that one of her sons has killed

- another son. Her family wants to kill her other son also, so she will have no heir. She gets the king to spare her other son (vss. 1-11).
    - ii. The woman then asks the king why he has not asked for Absalom to come home. The king sends for Absalom but does not allow him to come before the king. Absalom returns to his own house and does not see the king for two years (vs. 28).
    - iii. Joab convinces the king to see Absalom (vss. 29-33).
  - e. Chapter 15
    - i. Absalom grows stronger and stronger in Israel. He begins to get the people to follow him. (vss. 1-13)
    - ii. David flees from Absalom (vss. 14ff). Initially, the priests bring the Ark with them, but David sends the Ark back to Jerusalem (vs. 24-29).
    - iii. David sends Hushai back to Jerusalem to advise Absalom and work against the advice of Ahithophel (vss. 30-37).

VI. 2 SAM. 16-20

- a. Chapter 16
  - i. This chapter finds three instances of those trying to take the kingdom from David.
  - ii. Ziba, Mephibosheth's servant, tries to bribe David into giving the kingdom to the house of Saul, yet David knew that Mephibosheth had already been given that which pertained to Saul (vss. 1-4; see Chapter. 9).
  - iii. Shimei cursed David because he had taken over the kingdom and it had been taken from the house of Saul (vss. 5-14). While others viewed this as a bad thing, David viewed it as that which might turn out as a blessing from God (vs 12).
  - iv. Ahithophel advises Absalom to go into the concubines of David, thereby showing his scorn and lack of respect for David (vss. 15-23).
- b. Chapter 17
  - i. Ahithophel wishes to take 12,000 men and attack David (vss 1-4).
  - ii. Hushai advises against this as David and his men are valiant warriors. He advises Absalom to go after David (vss. 5-14).
  - iii. Hushai sends a message to David to warn him. These messengers have to hide in a well to avoid those pursuing them (vss. 15-21).
  - iv. David flees to Mahanaim (vss. 22-29).
  - v. When Ahithophel realizes that Absalom did not follow his advice, Ahithophel kills himself (vs. 23).
- c. Chapter 18
  - i. David is ready to go to battle against Absalom, and divides his army into three divisions. He desires to go with them, but his men refuse to let him go as he is more valuable to the enemy than all of them (vss. 1-4).
  - ii. David wants them to deal gently with Absalom (vs. 5).
  - iii. David's forces were winning the battle.
  - iv. Absalom, while riding into battle, gets his head caught in the boughs of an oak tree and is caught there hanging by his head. A man sees this and tells Joab. When asked why he did not kill Absalom, the man responded that he would not kill David's son (vss. 6-13).

- v. Joab takes 3 darts (probably more like a spear) and thrust them through the heart of Absalom while he hung in the tree. The men with Joab complete the kill (vss. 14-18).
- vi. Absalom's death is reported to David, who goes into mourning (vss. 19-33).

d. Chapter 19

- i. Joab chastises David because David's mourning for Absalom made it look like David loved his enemies more than his people. David arises and sits at the gate and Israel comes to him (vss. 1-8).
- ii. David returns to Jerusalem and rather than practicing vengeance, he does that which is right (vss. 9-43).
  - i. He retains Amasa, even though Amasa was appointed by Absalom (17:25).
  - ii. Shimei, who had opposed David in chapter 16, sides with David and asks for forgiveness.
  - iii. Mephibosheth reveals that Ziba had lied to David (see chapter 16).
  - iv. Barzillai chooses to stay home because he is an old man.
  - v. David passes over the Jordan and the men of Judah argue with the men of Israel as to who should have David as their own.

e. Chapter 20

- i. Sheba rebels against David (vs. 1).
- ii. David appoints Amasa to gather Israel together to fight, but Amasa takes too long.
- iii. Joab pursues Sheba.
- iv. Joab kills Amasa and continues to pursue Sheba.
- v. A wise woman talks to Joab so he will not destroy the city of Abel. She promises the head of Sheba. His head is cut off and tossed over the wall. Joab spares the city.

VII. 2 SAM. 21-24

a. Chapter 21

- i. A famine, three years in length, comes over the land because Saul had slain the Gibeonites (vs. 1). This event is not recorded for us in the Bible, but was a terrible event that should never have happened.
- ii. David called the Gibeonites, descendants of the Amorites, and asks what they desire to appease the wrong done to them by Saul. They demand that 7 descendants of Saul be given to them and they will hang them (vs. 6).
- iii. Seven sons are delivered and they are hanged. David later takes the bones of Saul, Jonathan, and these seven men and buries them all in the sepulchre of Kish, Saul's father (vs. 14).
- iv. God's wrath against the house of Saul is appeased.
- v. David's men help secure victories over the Philistines (vss. 15-22).
  - i. Abishai kills the giant, Ishbibenob.
  - ii. Sibbechai kills the giant, Saph.
  - iii. Elhanan kills the brother of Goliath.
  - iv. Jonathan kills the giant at Gath. This giant had six fingers on each hand, and six toes on each foot.

- b. Chapter 22
  - i. This chapter is the great praise of David for God.
  - ii. David recognized that without God, he would have nothing and would have accomplished nothing.
- c. Chapter 23
  - i. David's last words (vss. 1-7). He praised the blessings of God.
  - ii. David's mighty men
    - i. Adino killed 800 at one time (vs. 8).
    - ii. Eleazar fought against the Philistines until his hand was weary (vss. 9,10)
    - iii. Shammah stood alone and fought the Philistines (vs. 12).
    - iv. Abishai killed 300 (vs. 18).
    - v. Benaiah killed two lionlike men of Moab; he slew a lion in the snow; and he slew an Egyptian with the Egyptian's spear.
    - vi. Verses 22-39 list the rest of David's mighty men.
- d. Chapter 24
  - i. David numbers the people and angers God (vss. 1-11). One reason this would be wrong is that David was looking to see how strong and powerful he was because of his fighting men. Pride would guide David.
  - ii. David is offered three choices as a consequence of his sin (vs. 13).
    - i. 7 years of famine
    - ii. To flee 3 months before his enemy
    - iii. 3 days of pestilence in the land
  - iii. David puts Israel in the hand of God and pestilence comes over the land. 70,000 die (vs. 15).
  - iv. God stops the angel from destroying Jerusalem (vs. 16) and David repents and asks that God turn against him and his house.
  - v. David buys the threshingfloor of Araunah to build an altar unto the Lord. With the sacrifice at the altar, God is appeased (vs. 25).
  - vi. It is in this last section (vss. 18-25) that we find that David would not offer to God that which cost him nothing. To sacrifice, there must be something given up by the one offering.

## VIII. 1 KINGS 1-4

- a. Chapter 1
  - i. David is close to death and a young woman is sought to care for David in his last days. Her name is Abishag, a Shunammite (vss. 1-4).
  - ii. Adonijah, David's son by Haggith (see 2 Sam. 3), takes over the kingdom (vss. 5-10). With him are Joab and Abiathar.
  - iii. Nathan comes to Bathsheba to have her go before the king and get him to anoint Solomon king (vss. 11-14).
  - iv. Bathsheba goes before the king and reminds him of his promise to her that Solomon would be king (vss. 15-21).
  - v. Nathan comes before the king and confirms the words of Bathsheba (vss. 22-27).
  - vi. David anoints Solomon king over Israel (vss. 28-40).
  - vii. Adonijah learns of David's decision and runs to hold on to the altar of God so he will not be killed (vss. 41-53). Solomon spares his life.

b. Chapter 2

- i. David gives his last words to Solomon and David dies (vss. 1-11).
  - i. Solomon was to
    - a. Keep the charge of the Lord
    - b. Walk in the ways of God
    - c. Keep the statutes of God
    - d. Keep the testimonies of God
  - ii. David instructs Solomon to punish those who have stood against him.
    - a. Joab because he killed Abner and Amasa (vs. 5).
    - b. Shimei because he had cursed David (vs. 8).
  - iii. Solomon is to show kindness to the family of Barzillai (vs. 7).
  - iv. Solomon is now king of Israel.
  - v. Adonijah comes to Bathsheba and asks her to petition Solomon to let him have Abishag, the Shunammite, as his wife (vss. 13-17).
  - vi. Bathsheba goes before the king and makes this request. Solomon realizes that Adonijah is making a move that would bring the people to his side when they learn that Adonijah has as his wife the woman who nursed David in his last days (vss. 18ff).
  - vii. Solomon orders the death of Adonijah and Benaiah kills Adonijah (vs. 25).
  - viii. Abiathar is put out of the priesthood, thus fulfilling the prophecy given by God to Eli in 1 Sam. 2:31ff (vss. 26,27).
  - ix. Joab flees to the altar of God, but Solomon orders him killed also (vss. 28ff).
  - x. Benaiah is appointed in the position held by Joab and Zadok is appointed in the position held by Abiathar (vs. 35).
  - xi. Shimei is told to build himself a house in Jerusalem and stay there. If he goes past the brook Kidron, he will surely die (vss. 36ff).
    - a. 3 years later, Shimei leaves Jerusalem to go to Gath to get back two of his servants who have run away.
    - b. When Solomon hears of this, he has Shimei killed.

c. Chapter 3

- i. Solomon takes a wife of Pharaoh's daughter and while he walks with God in many ways, he begins to sacrifice in the high places (vs. 3).
- ii. At Gibeon, Solomon has a dream in which God asks him what he wants (vs. 5).
- iii. Solomon asks for wisdom to guide the nation (vs. 9).
- iv. God rewards Solomon with wealth and honor to go with the wisdom that he will get.
- v. In verses 16-28, Solomon decides between two women who came before him.
  - i. Both had recently had children.
  - ii. One of them had laid on her baby and accidentally killed the child.
  - iii. Both claim the living child is theirs.
  - iv. Solomon declares that he will cut the child in two and this reveals the one who is truly the mother of the child. The real mother would not allow her child to be killed.

d. Chapter 4

- i. Solomon appoints princes and officers in Israel (vss. 1-19).
- ii. Solomon's wealth (vs. 22ff).

- i. Daily provisions
  - a. 30 measures of fine flour
  - b. 60 measures of meal
  - c. 10 fat oxen
  - d. 20 oxen from the pastures
  - e. 100 sheep (besides other animals)
- ii. Solomon's military
  - a. 40,000 stalls of horses for his chariots.
  - b. 12,000 horsemen.
- iii. Solomon's wisdom became known both near and far (vs. 34).

## IX. 1 KINGS 5-8

### a. Chapter 5

- i. Hiram, king of Tyre, who had loved David, sends messengers to Solomon when he heard Solomon had been anointed king.
- ii. Solomon sends word to Hiram that he intends to build a house to God and requests the help of Hiram in providing materials (vss. 2ff)
  - i. He requests cedar trees out of Lebanon (vs. 6).
  - ii. He will provide for those who hew the timber (vs. 6).
  - iii. Hiram agrees to Solomon's request (vs. 8).
  - iv. Hiram provided Solomon with cedar and fir trees (vs. 10).
  - v. Solomon provided on a yearly basis 20,000 measures of wheat and 20 measures of pure oil for Hiram (vs. 11).
  - vi. Solomon's workers
    - a. 30,000 to work with Hiram's men in Lebanon (vss. 13,14).  
10,000 per month working one month on and two months off.
    - b. 70,000 to bear burdens (vs. 15).
    - c. 80,000 to hew stones from the mountains (vs. 16).
    - d. 3,300 overseers (vs. 16).
  - vii. These workers, along with Hiram's men, provided stone and timber for the house of God (vss. 17,18).

### b. Chapter 6

- i. 480 years after they came out of Egypt (about 1000 B.C.), Solomon begins to build the house of God (vs. 1).
- ii. Dimensions of the house of God
  - i. House – 60 cubits long, 20 cubits wide, 30 cubits tall (90' x 30' x 45' or 27.4m x 9m x 13.7m). (vs. 2).
  - ii. Porch – 20 cubits long, 10 cubits wide (30' x 15' or 9m x 4.6m). (vs. 3).
  - iii. Chambers (vss. 6,10)
    - a. 1<sup>st</sup> – 5 cubits broad (7.5' or 2.3m)
    - b. 2<sup>nd</sup> – 6 cubits broad (9' or 2.7m)
    - c. 3<sup>rd</sup> – 7 cubits broad (10.5' or 3.2m)
    - d. All around the house 5 cubits high (7.5' or 2.3m)
  - iv. Oracle (Holy of Holies) (vss. 16,19,20) – 20 cubits long, 20 cubits wide, 20 cubits high (30' x 30' x 30' or 9m x 9m x 9m)
  - v. Cherubim (vss. 23,24) – 10 cubits high (15' or 4.6m); each wing was 5 cubits (7.5' or 2.3m)
- iii. Beauty of the house of God

- i. Windows of narrow lights (vs. 4).
    - ii. Made of stone that was precut so the sound of stone mason tools would not be heard in the building of the house of God (vs. 7).
    - iii. Covered with beams and boards of cedar (vs. 9).
    - iv. Walls of cedar and floors of fir (vs. 15).
    - v. Holy of Holies overlaid with gold (vs. 20)
    - vi. Altar before the Holy of Holies covered with cedar (vs. 20) and pure gold (vs. 22).
    - vii. House overlaid with pure gold (vs. 21).
    - viii. Partition before the Holy of Holies made with chains of gold (vs. 21).
    - ix. Cherubim overlaid with gold (vs. 28).
    - x. Floor of house overlaid with gold (vs. 30).
  - iv. The temple was finished in 7 years (vs. 38).
  - v. Solomon's instructions from God (vss. 11-13)
    - i. Walk in my statutes.
    - ii. Execute my judgments.
    - iii. Keep all my commandments.
    - iv. If they do, God will dwell among them and not forsake them.
- c. Chapter 7
  - i. Solomon's own house
    - i. Took 13 years to build (vs. 1).
    - ii. 100 cubits long, 50 cubits wide, 30 cubits high (150' x 75' x 45' or 45.7m x 22.9m x 13.7m) (vs. 2)
    - iii. Porch was 50 cubits x 30 cubits (75' x 45' or 22.9m x 13.7m) (vs. 6)
    - iv. He had a porch for his throne where he might judge (vs. 7)
    - v. He also built a house for Pharaoh's daughter, his wife (vs. 8).
    - vi. Arrayed with costly stones (vss. 9-12).
  - ii. The temple furnishings (vss. 13-51).
    - i. He brought Hiram, a master craftsman in brass (vs. 14) from Tyre . His mother was from the tribe of Naphtali. His father was from Tyre.
      - a. The pillars (vss. 15-22).
      - b. The molten sea (brass laver) (vs. 23-40).
        - i. Set this sea on the southeast side of the temple (vs. 39).
        - ii. Made 10 smaller lavers and put 5 on the left and 5 on the right side of the house (vs. 39).
      - c. Other furnishings (vss. 41-50).
    - ii. Solomon brought in the things David had gathered for the house of God (vs. 51).
- d. Chapter 8
  - i. The Ark of the Covenant is brought to the Temple and set in the Holy of Holies (vss. 1-9).
  - ii. The glory of God filled the house (vss. 10-11).
  - iii. Solomon teaches the people that God has fulfilled his promise to David, to Solomon, and to the people of Israel (vss. 12-21).
  - iv. The dedication of the Temple (vss. 22-66).
    - i. Solomon's prayer (vss. 22-53).
      - a. He beseeches God's blessing upon the work (vss. 22-29).

- b. He asks God to hear their prayers when they trespass and turn back to God (vss. 30-40).
- c. His prayer that the strangers who come to the Temple be heard (vss. 41-43).
- d. His prayer that God watch over his people in battle (vss. 44,45).
- e. He prays that God will hear his people when they sin and go into captivity (vss. 46-53).
- ii. He teaches the people to keep God's commandments (vss. 54-61).
- iii. The sacrifices (vss. 62-66).
  - a. 22,000 oxen
  - b. 120,000 sheep
  - c. 7 days they dedicated the altar; 7 days they kept the feast. Afterwards, he sent the people home (vss. 65,66; cf. 2 Chr. 7:9).

X. 1 KINGS 9-12

a. Chapter 9

- i. Solomon had finished the Temple and his own house and God appears to him again (vss. 1,2).
- ii. God heard Solomon's prayer and hallowed the Temple (vs. 3).
- iii. A two-fold promise to Solomon (vss. 4-9).
  - i. He would establish his kingdom forever if Solomon –
    - a. Would walk before God as David had (vs. 4).
    - b. Walked with integrity of heart and in uprightness (vs. 4).
    - c. Would keep God's statutes and judgments (vs. 4).
  - ii. He would take the kingdom away if Solomon –
    - a. Turned aside from following God (vs. 6).
    - b. Did not keep God's statutes and judgments (vs. 6).
    - c. Served other gods and worshipped them (vs. 6).
    - d. The kingdom would be taken away even if the descendants of Solomon erred in these things (vs. 6).
  - iii. Israel would be cut out of the land (vs. 7).
  - iv. All who pass by the Temple would wonder why God did this to Israel, but would understand that it was because Israel disobeyed God (vss. 8,9).
- iv. Some things Solomon did.
  - i. He gave Hiram 20 cities in Galilee (vss. 10-14). Hiram was not pleased with the cities. He called them "Cabul" ("displeasing").
  - ii. Solomon built the Temple, his own house, the wall of Jerusalem, and the cities of Millo, Hazor, Megiddo, and Gezer and several other cities (vss. 15-19).
  - iii. He put those whom Israel had not driven out of the land in servitude to Israel (vss. 20-23).
  - iv. He finished the work of the house of God (vss. 24,25).
  - v. He had a navy at Ezion-Geber which brought gold to Solomon (vss. 26-28).

b. Chapter 10

- i. The Queen of Sheba visits Solomon and sees his prosperity, hears his wisdom, and finds a peaceful kingdom (vss. 1-10).

- ii. Her conclusion of the matter was that the half had not been told. His wisdom and wealth exceeded all she had heard (vs. 7).
  - iii. Solomon's wealth (vss. 11-29). He exceeded all the kings of the Earth in wealth and wisdom, and these kings came to Solomon seeking his wisdom (vss. 23,24).
- c. Chapter 11
- i. Solomon's downfall (vss. 1-13).
    - i. He married many strange (pagan) women. He had 700 wives and 300 concubines (vs. 1-3).
    - ii. His wives turned his heart away from God (vs. 4).
      - a. He worshipped false gods (vs. 5).
      - b. He did evil in the sight of God (vs. 6).
      - c. He built high places (places of worship) for the false gods of his wives (vss. 7,8).
      - d. God is angry with Solomon and tells him that he will tear the kingdom from him, but not in his days, but in the days of his son (vss. 9-13).
  - ii. Solomon's enemies (vss. 14-25).
    - i. Hadad of Edom rose against Solomon because of what Joab had done to the Edomites (vs. 16).
    - ii. Rezon of Syria troubled Israel all the days of Solomon (vss. 23-25).
  - iii. Jeroboam, the son of Nebat (vss. 26-40).
    - i. Solomon makes him ruler over the house of Joseph (vss. 26-28).
    - ii. God, through Ahijah, promises him that he will get 10 tribes to rule over (vss. 29-37).
    - iii. If he walks with God, God will establish his kingdom (vs. 38).
    - iv. Solomon attempts to kill Jeroboam, and Jeroboam flees to Egypt (vs. 40).
  - iv. Solomon dies (vss. 41-43) and Rehoboam, his son, now reigns.
- d. Chapter 12
- i. Rehoboam goes to Shechem to be crowned king, and Jeroboam and the people come before him asking for relief of their taxes (vss. 1-4).
  - ii. Rehoboam gets advice from both the younger men and the older men and listens to the younger men (vss. 5-13).
  - iii. When Rehoboam told the people that he would make their burden harder, the kingdom divided (vss. 14-19).
  - iv. Jeroboam is appointed king over the 10 tribes of the northern kingdom of Israel (vs. 20).
  - v. Rehoboam was ready to take his army against Jeroboam, but God told him not to do so (vss. 21-24).
  - vi. Jeroboam acts foolishly (vss. 25-33).
    - i. He builds two golden calves for Israel to worship. One he puts at Dan in the north, and the other at Bethel in the south (vss. 25-30).
    - ii. He made high places and appointed priests of the lowest people (vs. 31).
    - iii. He offered a feast in the 8<sup>th</sup> month on the 15<sup>th</sup> day of the month (God had appointed that they worship him on the 15<sup>th</sup> day of the 7<sup>th</sup> month – Lev. 23,33,34; vss. 32,33).

- iv. By his deeds, he changed to object of worship, the place of worship, and the time of worship.

XI. 1 Kings 13-16

a. Chapter 13

- i. The man of God out of Judah comes to Bethel and prophecies against Jeroboam and the place of worship at Bethel (vss. 1-6).
  - i. Josiah would destroy the place and burn the bones of the priests (vs. 2; 2 Kgs. 23:13-19).
  - ii. Jeroboam reached out and said to lay hold on the man of God. When he did so, his hand withered (vs. 4).
  - iii. The man of God restored the hand of Jeroboam (vs. 6).
- ii. After being asked to stay by Jeroboam, the man of God refused because God had told him not to stay or to return by the same route (vss. 7-10).
- iii. An older prophet at Bethel learns of what the man of God had done and tells him to come home with him (vss. 11-19). Although he told the old prophet that he could not do so, the old prophet told him that an angel had appeared to him and told him to go get the young prophet (vs. 18). But he lied to him.
- iv. While eating with the older prophet, the young prophet learns that he will die because he had violated the word of God (vss. 20-22).
- v. On his way home, the man of God was killed by a lion and the older prophet buried him (vss. 23-31).
- vi. Jeroboam continues in his wicked ways (vss. 32-34).

b. Chapter 14

- i. Jeroboam sends his wife to Ahijah, the prophet, to see if their son will live. The message of Ahijah is that the son will die and there will be none of the house of Jeroboam who will live and continue on as king (vss. 1-14).
- ii. The captivity of Israel is prophesied in verses 15,16.
- iii. Jeroboam's son dies and Jeroboam dies having reigned 22 years (vss. 17-20).
- iv. The reign of Rehoboam, king of Judah (vss. 21-31).
  - i. Judah did many wicked things through his reign (vss. 21-24).
  - ii. The king of Egypt took the treasures of the king's house and the house of God (vss. 25-28).
  - iii. Rehoboam dies after having reigned 17 years (vss. 17, 29-31).

c. Chapter 15

- i. The reign of Abijam, king of Judah (vss. 1-8). He walked in the sins of his father, Rehoboam. Abijam reigned 3 years.
- ii. The reign of Asa, king of Judah (vss. 9-24).
  - i. Asa reigned 41 years (vs. 9).
  - ii. He did that which was right before God. The only thing he did not do was remove the high places (vss. 10-15).
  - iii. Baasha, king of Israel, builds Ramah to prevent people from getting to Asa (vss. 16-22).
    - a. Asa uses the treasures of the king's house and the house of the Lord to pay Ben-hadad, king of Syria, to fight against Baasha.
    - b. Ben-hadad's army comes against Israel and this causes Baasha to stop building Ramah.
    - c. Asa tears Ramah down.

- iv. Asa dies (vss. 23,24).
  - iii. The reign of Nadab, king of Israel and he did that which was evil in the sight of the Lord (vss. 25-28). Baasha kills him. Nadab reigned two years.
  - iv. The reign of Baasha, king of Israel (vss. 29-34).
    - i. He killed all the house of Jeroboam (vs. 29; cf. Ahijah's prophecy in 14:10,11).
    - ii. He did that which was evil in the sight of the Lord walking in the sins of Jeroboam, son of Nebat.
- d. Chapter 16
  - i. Baasha's reign continues (vss. 1-7).
    - i. He would have none to rule after him (vss. 3,4).
    - ii. He reigned 24 years (15:33).
  - ii. The reign of Elah, king of Israel (vss. 8,9) He reigned two years.
  - iii. The reign of Zimri, king of Israel, who killed Elah (vss. 10-20).
    - i. He destroyed the house of Baasha in fulfillment of prophecy.
    - ii. After having reigned 7 days, he was killed by Omri.
  - iv. The reign of Omri, king of Israel (vss. 21-28).
    - i. He built the city of Samaria (vs. 24). The kings of Israel will reign in Samaria now.
    - ii. He did worse than all that were before him (vs. 25).
    - iii. He reigned 12 years (vs. 23).
  - v. The reign of Ahab, king of Israel (vss. 29-34).
    - i. He reigns 22 years.
    - ii. He married Jezebel and served Baal (vs. 31).
    - iii. He did more to provoke God than all the kings before him (vs. 33).
    - iv. In his days, Hiel rebuilt Jericho and lost his firstborn and his youngest child in doing so (vs. 34). This fulfilled the prophecy found in Josh. 6:26.

## XII. 1 Kings 17-22

### a. Chapter 17

- i. Elijah prophesies that a drought would come upon the land for three years (vss. 1).
- ii. Elijah is told to go by the brook Cherith and there God would feed him by the ravens and he could drink water of the brook (vss 2-7).
- iii. When the brook dries up, God sends Elijah to Zarephath (vss. 8-24).
  - i. He meets a widow who is getting ready to prepare the last meal for her and her son. Elijah tells him to feed him first and her meal and oil would not run out throughout the famine. And, it came to pass (vs. 16).
  - ii. The widow's son dies and Elijah restores him to life (vss. 17-24). Now, she knows that he is a man of God.

### b. Chapter 18

- i. Obadiah, who fears God, and was the governor of the house of Ahab, is sent to look for water and comes in contact with Elijah (vss. 1-16).
  - i. Obadiah had hidden 100 prophets of God (vs. 4).
  - ii. Elijah tells Obadiah to go tell Ahab that Elijah is here. Although afraid Elijah might leave when Obadiah goes to the king, Elijah assures Obadiah that he will stay there.
- ii. The contest on Mt. Carmel (vss. 17-40).

- i. Elijah challenges the people to follow God (vs. 21).
    - ii. He challenges the prophets of Baal to a contest to see who is God.
    - iii. The prophets of Baal work hard to get Baal to accept their sacrifice but fail (vss. 25-29).
    - iv. Elijah set up the altar of God and drenched it with water. When he called upon God, God consumed the sacrifice, the altar, and the water (vss. 30-39).
    - v. The prophets of Baal are killed (vs. 40).
  - iii. Elijah tells Ahab that rain is coming (vss. 41-46).
- c. Chapter 19
  - i. Jezebel tells Elijah that she will kill him and he flees to Mt. Sinai (vss. 1-8).
  - ii. God speaks to Elijah in a cave at the mountain to see what Elijah is doing there. Elijah mourns that he is the only one faithful to God (vss. 10,14).
  - iii. God tells Elijah to go back towards Damascus (vss. 15-18).
    - i. He is to anoint Hazael to be king of Syria.
    - ii. He is to anoint Jehu to be king of Israel.
    - iii. He is to anoint Elisha to be prophet in his place.
    - iv. God tells Elijah that he has 7,000 who have not bowed the knee to Baal (vs. 18).
  - iv. Elisha begins to work with Elijah (vss. 19-21).
- d. Chapter 20
  - i. Ben-hadad, king of Syria, with 32 kings comes against Israel (vss. 1-21).
    - i. Ahab promised to give Ben-hadad what he wanted (vs. 4).
    - ii. Ben-hadad demanded more (vss. 5ff).
    - iii. Ahab is told by the prophet that God would deliver the battle into his hands by his young princes (232 princes with 7,000 soldiers) (vss. 13-15).
    - iv. Ahab wins the battle.
  - ii. Ahab is warned that in one year Ben-hadad would come back (vss. 22).
  - iii. Syria returns to fight Israel thinking that God is only the God of the hills and not of the plains (vs. 23). They believed the God of Israel could not help Israel in the plains. Because of this, they angered God and lost the battle again (vss. 28ff).
  - iv. Ben-hadad comes to Ahab begging for his life and makes a pact with Ahab (vss. 31-34).
  - v. Because Ahab did not kill Ben-hadad, the prophet of God tells Ahab that he will be killed (vss. 35-43).
- e. Chapter 21
  - i. Jezebel steals Naboth's vineyard for Ahab (vss. 1-16).
  - ii. Elijah is sent by God to Ahab and tells Ahab that his house will be destroyed, just like Jeroboam's. Ahab shows some remorse and God says it will happen in the days of Ahab's son (vs. 29).
- f. Chapter 22
  - i. Jehoshaphat, king of Judah, and Ahab are ready to go to battle against Syria (vss. 1-4).
  - ii. Jehoshaphat asks Ahab to inquire of the Lord as to whether they should go (vs. 5).
    - i. The prophets of Ahab all agreed that it would be a good thing to go to battle (vss. 6ff).

- ii. Jehoshaphat asks if there is any other with whom they may inquire (vs. 7).
  - iii. Micaiah is brought before the kings (vss. 13ff). Micaiah told the messenger sent from Ahab that he would only speak those things which God wanted him to speak (vs. 14).
  - iv. Micaiah prophesies the death of Ahab (vss. 17-28).
  - v. Ahab dies in battle (vss. 29-40).
- iii. Jehoshaphat, king of Judah (vss. 41-50).
  - i. He reigned 35 years.
  - ii. Although he did not take away the high places, he walked uprightly before God (vs. 43).
  - iii. Jehoshaphat dies (vs. 50).
- iv. Ahaziah, king of Israel (vss. 51-53).
  - i. He reigned 2 years.
  - ii. He did that which was evil in the sight of God.

### XIII. 2 KINGS 1-5

#### a. Chapter 1

- i. Ahaziah's reign continues.
- ii. Ahaziah falls down through a lattice and is sick (vs. 2).
- iii. He sends messengers to inquire of Baal-zebub, the god of Ekron, as to whether he will recover (vss. 2-8).
  - i. An angel appears to Elijah and tells him to meet the messengers of Ahaziah and asks if there is no God in Israel of whom to inquire.
  - ii. The message of Elijah is that the king will die.
  - iii. The messengers return and Ahaziah learns that the message was from Elijah.

#### b. Ahaziah sends men after Elijah (vss. 9-18).

- i. The first captain with his 50 comes and Elijah calls fire down from Heaven to consume them (vs. 10).
- ii. The second captain with his 50 comes and Elijah calls fire down from heaven to consume them (vs. 12).
- iii. The third captain with his 50 comes down and pleads for his life and is spared. Elijah goes with him to Ahaziah.
- iv. Elijah's message is the same – the king will die (vs. 16).
- v. Ahaziah dies.

#### c. Chapter 2

- i. Elijah and Elisha go to Bethel, to Jericho, and to the Jordan. Elijah asks Elisha to stay, but Elisha goes with him and crosses the Jordan with Elijah (vss. 1-8).
- ii. Elisha asks for a double portion of the spirit of Elijah (vs. 9).
- iii. Elijah is caught up in the whirlwind (vs. 11).
- iv. Elisha's work begins (vss. 13-25).
  - i. He takes up the mantle of Elijah and crosses back over the Jordan. The prophets who had traveled to the Jordan and waited on Elijah and Elisha cross the Jordan to hunt for Elijah (vss. 13-18).
  - ii. Elisha heals the waters of Jericho (vss. 19-22).
  - iii. Elisha curses those who mocked him (vss. 23-25). The "little children" mentioned here were likely young boys or men who would know better

than to do this. “Little” comes from a word that means “diminutive” and “children” comes from a word that covers babes to adolescents. They were punished for their actions and God punishes those who sin, and to sin they must be able to distinguish right from wrong.

d. Chapter 3

- i. Jehoram, king of Israel, begins his reign, and reigns 12 years (vs. 1).
- ii. He was an evil king who was not as bad as his parents, Ahab and Jezebel, but who did walk in the sins of Jeroboam, the son of Nebat (vss. 2,3).
- iii. In his reign, the king of Moab rebels against him and he gets Jehoshaphat, king of Judah, and the king of Edom to fight against Moab (vss. 4-9).
- iv. Jehoshaphat asks to enquire of a man of God concerning this battle, and they go to Elisha (vs.s. 11,12).
  - i. Elisha tells them to dig ditches all through the valley and water would fill the ditches. When they had done this, they would win the battle (vss. 16ff).
  - ii. When Moab rose up in the morning and saw the sunlight on the water, it appeared as though it were blood and they determined the kings were dead (vs. 23). They went in to take the spoils of victory.
  - iii. When Moab moved forward, the army of Israel rose against them and routed them. They destroyed the land of Moab (vss. 24ff).
  - iv. When the king of Moab sacrificed his own son as a burnt offering to his gods, it so sickened Israel that they went home (vs. 27).

e. Chapter 4

- i. A widow tells Elisha that the creditors are getting ready to take her two sons to pay off her debt and she needs help (vss. 1,2).
- ii. Elisha asks her what she has, and when he learns that she has a pot of oil, he tells her to go borrow empty vessels from her neighbors – borrow all that she can (vss. 2,3).
- iii. When she has borrowed all she can, Elisha tells her to fill the vessels from her pot of oil. When she runs out of vessels to fill, the oil stops (vs. 6). She is instructed to sell the oil, pay off her creditors and use the rest for herself.
- iv. The Shunammite woman (vss. 8-37).
  - i. Elisha stops often at the home of a woman and her husband in Shunem. They build a room for Elisha to stay in when he comes to their house (vss. 8-10).
  - ii. Elisha wants to help the woman because of her generosity and ask what she wants. When he learns that she has no child, he promises her that she will have a child (vss. 11-16).
  - iii. A son is born to this lady and when he was grown, he complained about a pain in his head. The child dies (vs. 20).
  - iv. The woman goes to Mt. Carmel to see Elisha. When Elisha learns the child has died, he goes to her house and restores the life of her son (vss. 21-37).
- v. At Gilgal, Elisha turns poisonous food into harmless food (vss. 38-41).
- vi. Food is brought to Elisha who uses it to feed many people (vss. 42-44).

f. Chapter 5

- i. Naaman, the captain of the host of the king of Assyria, is a leper (vs. 1).

- ii. An Israelite maid tells Naaman's wife that there is a prophet in Samaria that can heal Naaman (vs. 3).
- iii. Naaman goes to Samaria to meet with Elisha. Elisha sends out his servant to tell Naaman to dip in the Jordan 7 times and he would be healed (vs. 10).
  - i. Naaman is angry because some great thing has not been done over him (vs. 11).
  - ii. His servants convince him to do what Elisha told him, and when he dips 7 times in the Jordan, he is healed (vs. 14).
- iv. Naaman offers money to Elisha and Elisha refuses the money (vss. 15ff).
- v. Naaman promises to worship none but God, and asks for pardon when he takes the king of Syria to worship their false gods (vss. 17,18).
- vi. Gehazi, Elisha's servant, goes after Naaman to get some of the things Naaman had offered Elisha (vss. 20ff).
  - i. He makes up a story about 2 prophets who need help, and asks for two changes of garments and two talents of silver (vs. 22).
  - ii. When he receives these, Gehazi goes back to his house and stores these.
  - iii. When Elisha asks him where he has been, he lies and says he has been nowhere (vs. 25).
  - iv. Elisha reveals that he knows what Gehazi has done. Gehazi is stricken with leprosy (vss. 26,27).

XIV. 2 Kings 6—10

a. Chapter 6

- i. The sons of the prophets decide to build a larger house for themselves. They go to cut timbers to build the house. (vss. 1-4).
- ii. One of the men loses the ax head in the water and is greatly concerned because it belongs to someone else. He pleads with Elisha to help him. (vs. 5).
- iii. Elisha casts a stick in the water and the ax head floats, so the man can recover it (vss. 6,7).
- iv. The Syrians war against Israel (vss. 8-23).
  - i. Elisha reveals the plans of the king of Syria to the point where the king of Syria believes one of his men is telling the enemy about their plans (vs. 11).
  - ii. When the king of Syria learns that Elisha is revealing the secrets of the king, he sends to find Elisha (vss. 12ff).
  - iii. The Syrian army surrounded the city where Elisha was and Elisha's servant is greatly concerned. Elisha assures him that those that are with them are more than those that are with Syria (vs. 16).
    - a. Elisha's servant has his eyes opened that he sees the mountains full of horses and chariots of fire (vs. 17).
    - b. The Syrians are struck blind and led by Elisha to Samaria where they are captured by the king of Israel (vss. 18ff).
    - c. When the king of Israel feeds the Syrians, he releases them and they do not come as a force against Israel again (vs. 23).
  - iv. Ben-hadad, king of Syria, takes his forces and decides to besiege Samaria. (vss. 24ff).

- a. The famine in the city is so bad that two women agree to eat their own sons. One on one day and one on the other (vss. 28,29).
  - b. The king of Israel blames Elisha and seeks to kill him (vss. 31-33).
- b. Chapter 7
  - i. Elisha prophecies that the siege of Samaria will end (vss. 1,2).
  - ii. Four lepers determine that wherever they are they will die, so they determine to go to the camp of the Syrians with the hope that the Syrians will spare them and feed them (vss. 3ff).
    - i. When they arrived at the camp, there was no one there.
    - ii. They Syrians had been made to hear a great noise and supposed that the king of Israel had enlisted the help of others to fight against the Syrians. The Syrians fled (vss. 6,7).
    - iii. The lepers come back and report that the Syrians are gone.
  - iii. Suspecting that the Syrians may be laying a trap for Israel, they send people out who spy out the camp and determine that the Syrians are really gone (vss. 11ff).
  - iv. The one who had come to take Elisha was trampled to death when the people rushed to take the spoils of the camp of Syria (vss. 17-20; see also vs. 2).
- c. Chapter 8
  - i. Seven years of famine come upon the land. The Shunammite woman is warned and goes to Philistia for the seven years (vss. 1-3).
  - ii. When she returns she pleads for her land to be restored to her, and the king does so (vss. 4-6).
  - iii. Ben-hadad, king of Syria, becomes ill and sends to Elisha to find out if he will live. Hazael is sent to inquire of Elisha (vss. 7ff).
    - i. Elisha tells Hazael that the king should recover, but that God has revealed to Elisha that the king will die (vs. 10).
    - ii. Elisha weeps because he knows that Hazael will become king of Syria and that he will do terrible things to Israel (vs. 12).
    - iii. When Hazael returns to Ben-hadad, he murders Ben-hadad and becomes king of Syria (vs. 15).
  - iv. Jehoram, king of Judah (vss. 16-24).
    - i. He reigned 8 years.
    - ii. He walked in the sins of the kings of Israel.
    - iii. Edom revolted against Judah during his reign.
  - v. Ahaziah, king of Judah (vss. 25-29)
    - i. He reigned one year.
    - ii. He walked in the ways of Ahab, king of Israel.
    - iii. Joram, king of Israel is wounded in battle, and Ahaziah goes to see him.
- d. Chapter 9
  - i. Elisha sends one of the children of the prophets to anoint Jehu, king of Judah (vss. 1-6).
  - ii. Jehu will cut off the house of Ahab and the dogs would eat Jezebel (vss. 9,10).
  - iii. Jehu tells those who are with him that the prophet has anointed him king and the people rejoice.
  - iv. Jehu kills Joram and Ahaziah (vss. 14-29).

- v. Jezebel is killed (vss. 30-37). She is thrown out of the window, Jehu rides over her with his chariot, and the dogs eat her remains.
  - e. Chapter 10
    - i. Seventy sons of Ahab are killed (vss. 1-17). The house of Ahab is no more.
    - ii. Jehu lures the worshippers of Baal to a place of worship. When they arrive, he has them all killed (vss. 18-28), thus removing Baal out of Israel.
    - iii. However, Jehu walked in the sins of Jeroboam, the son of Nebat (vs. 29), and did not walk in the law of God (vs. 31).
    - iv. During the days of Jehu, God began to cut the days of Israel short. Captivity would be coming to them (vs. 32).
    - v. Jehu dies, having reigned 28 years (vs. 36).
- XV. 2 KINGS 11-15
- a. Chapter 11
    - i. Upon the death of Ahaziah, king of Judah, his mother, Athaliah, destroyed the heirs to the throne (vs. 1).
    - ii. However, Joash was hidden from Athaliah for six years (vss. 2,3).
    - iii. When Joash was seven, Jehoiada, the priest, ordered soldiers to guard Joash (vss. 4ff).
    - iv. Joash is crowned king (vs. 12).
    - v. Athaliah cried treason against Joash, but she was killed for her evil deeds (vss. 13ff).
    - vi. The people turned to God and destroyed the house of Baal (vss. 17,18).
    - vii. Joash, also known as Jehoash, was seven years old when he began to reign (vs. 21).
  - b. Chapter 12
    - i. Joash reigned for 40 years as king of Judah (vs. 1).
    - ii. He obeyed God personally, but the high places were not taken away and the people worshipped in these places (vss. 2,3).
    - iii. Joash wanted the Temple repaired but the priests did not obey him (vss. 4-6).
    - iv. Joash cut off their funding (vss. 7,8).
    - v. Jehoiada put a chest with a hole in it by the altar so the people could put their offerings in it. This money was used to repair the Temple (vss. 9ff).
    - vi. When Hazael, king of Syria, determined to come against Jerusalem, Joash uses all the treasures he could come up with to pay off Hazael (vss. 17,18).
    - vii. Joash was killed by his servants (vss. 19-21).
  - c. Chapter 13
    - i. Jehoahaz, king of Israel, who reigned for 17 years (vs. 1).
    - ii. Although Syria oppressed Israel during Jehoahaz' reign, God spared them, yet they did not turn from their evil ways (vss. 2ff).
    - iii. Jehoash, king of Israel, who reigned for 16 years (vs. 10).
    - iv. Jehoash, like Jehoahaz, was an evil king who walked in the sins of Jeroboam, son of Nebat.
    - v. Before Elisha dies, he asks Joash, king of Israel, to strike the ground with his arrows. Joash struck three times and was chastised by Elisha, for had he struck more, he would have been able to completely conquer the king of Syria (vss. 14-19).
    - vi. The following deaths are recorded in verses 14-25.

- i. Elisha dies (vs. 20).
    - ii. A soldier dies but comes back to life when he touched the bones of Elisha (vs. 21).
    - iii. Hazael, king of Syria, dies (vs. 23).
- d. Chapter 14
  - i. Amaziah, king of Judah, who reigned for 29 years (vss. 1,2).
  - ii. He was a good king, who personally walked faithfully with God, yet the high places were not removed (vss. 2-4).
  - iii. Amaziah kills those who had killed his father (vs. 5).
  - iv. Of particular interest is verse 6 which is a physical fulfillment of the teachings of the law of Moses in Deut. 24:16. The son shall not be killed for the sins of the father.
  - v. Amaziah, after defeating Edom, wanted to go to war against Jehoash, king of Israel. Although warned by Jehoash, Amaziah persisted and Judah lost the battle (vss. 7ff).
  - vi. Amaziah is killed by his own men (vs. 19).
  - vii. Azariah, the son of Amaziah, built Elath when he became king (vss. 21,22).
  - viii. Jeroboam II, king of Israel, who reigned 41 years (vss. 23ff).
  - ix. Jeroboam II was an evil king (vs. 24).
- e. Chapter 15
  - i. Kings of Israel in this chapter (All are evil.)
    - i. Zechariah, who reigned 6 months (vss. 9-12).
    - ii. Shallum, who reigned one month (vss. 13-16).
    - iii. Menahem, who reigned 10 years (vss. 17-22). Assyria came against him.
    - iv. Pekahiah, who reigned 2 years (vss. 23-26).
    - v. Pekah, who reigned 20 years (vss.27-31). Assyria came against him.
  - ii. Kings of Judah in this chapter
    - i. Azariah, who reigned 52 years (vss. 1-7). A good king.
    - ii. Jotham, who reigned 16 years (vss. 32-38). A good king. In his days, both Syria and Israel fought against him.

## XVI. 2 KINGS 16-20

- a. Chapter 16
  - i. Ahaz, king of Judah, who reigned 16 years (vss. 1,2).
  - ii. He was an evil king.
    - i. Did evil in the sight of the Lord (vs. 2).
    - ii. Walked in the sins of the kings of Israel (vs. 3).
    - iii. He sent to Tiglath-pileser, king of Assyria, for help (vs. 7ff).
    - iv. He built an altar like the one in Damascus and worshipped on it (vss. 10ff).
    - v. He brought the brazen altar from the Temple and used it at his altar (vs. 14).
    - vi. He broke the laver before the Temple and used it at his altar (vss. 17ff).
- b. Chapter 17
  - i. Hoshea, king of Israel, who reigned 9 years (vs. 1).
  - ii. The Assyrian captivity begins (vss. 2ff). Shalmaneser, king of Assyria, captures Samaria.
  - iii. The sins of Israel and Judah (vss. 7-17).

- i. Walked in the statutes of the heathen (vs. 8).
    - ii. Did secretly those things which were not right (vs. 9).
    - iii. Built high places (vs. 9).
    - iv. Set up images and groves (vs. 10).
    - v. Worshipped their false gods as the heathen did (vs. 11).
    - vi. Served idols (vs. 12).
    - vii. Although God sent his prophets to plead with them to turn back to God, they would not do so (vss. 13,14).
    - viii. Rejected the statutes of God (vs. 15).
    - ix. Became like the heathen around them (vs. 15).
    - x. Left all the commandments of God (vs. 16).
    - xi. Made molten images (vs. 16).
    - xii. Offered their children as human sacrifices to the gods (vs. 17).
    - xiii. Used divination and enchantments (vs. 17).
  - iv. God removed Israel from his sight (vs. 18).
  - v. Judah did not walk faithfully with God (vs. 19).
  - vi. Israel never walked with God from the time the kingdom split until God removed them (vss. 20-23).
  - vii. The Assyrians take the people captive and resettle the land with their own people (vs. 24).
  - viii. These new settlers did not obey God and God sent lions against them (vss. 25,26).
  - ix. The king of Assyria sent a priest back to teach them how to obey God (vs. 28).
  - x. Although these people knew how to serve God (“they feared the Lord” – vs. 32), they did not depart from worshipping their false gods (vss. 29-41).
- c. Chapter 18
- i. Hezekiah, king of Judah, who reigned 29 years (vss. 1,2).
  - ii. He was one of the few good kings of Judah (vs. 3).
  - iii. He destroyed the high places and the brass serpent Moses had erected in the wilderness (vs. 4). This brass serpent built in Num. 21 was being worshipped by the children of Judah.
  - iv. In the sixth year of Hezekiah, Samaria fell to Assyria (vs. 10).
  - v. In the 14<sup>th</sup> year of Hezekiah, Assyria threatens Judah. Hezekiah attempts to give them money to get them to leave, but they threaten him and try to get the people to turn against Hezekiah (vss. 13ff).
- d. Chapter 19
- i. Hezekiah sends to Isaiah (vss. 1-5).
  - ii. Isaiah tells Hezekiah not to fear the Assyrians, because God will cause them to return home and the king of Assyria will be killed when he gets home (vss. 6-13).
  - iii. Hezekiah’s prayer for deliverance (vss. 14-19).
  - iv. Isaiah tells Hezekiah that his prayer has been heard and God will do as he has requested (vss. 20ff).
  - v. Judah is promised deliverance by God, and that night the angel of the Lord killed 185,000 Assyrians (vs. 35).
  - vi. Assyria returns home and Sennacherib, king of Assyria, is killed by two of his sons (vss. 36,37).
- e. Chapter 20
- i. Hezekiah becomes ill and Isaiah tells him that he will die (vs. 1).

- ii. Hezekiah prays (vss. 2,3).
- iii. God responds to Hezekiah's prayer by telling him he will live another 15 years. This is proven to Hezekiah when Isaiah makes the shadow go backward ten degrees. (vss. 4-11).
- iv. Hezekiah foolishly shows the Babylonians his treasures (vss. 12ff).
- v. Isaiah tells Hezekiah that the Babylonians will come back one day to take all they have seen (vss. 16ff).
- vi. Hezekiah dies and Manasseh reigns (vs. 21).

XVII. 2 KINGS 21-25

a. Chapter 21

- i. Manasseh, king of Judah, who ruled 55 years (vs. 1).
  - i. He did that which was evil (vs. 2).
  - ii. He built the high places his father had torn down (vs. 3).
  - iii. He built altars to the false gods in the Temple (vss. 4,5).
  - iv. He offered his son as a human sacrifice to the gods (vs. 6).
  - v. He used enchantments, dealt with familiar spirits and wizards (vs. 6).
  - vi. He set up an idol in the grove he made at the Temple (vs. 7).
  - vii. He did more evil than the nations God had removed (vs. 9).
  - viii. Because of his wickedness, Jerusalem will be destroyed and they will go into captivity (vss. 11ff).
- ii. Amon, king of Judah, who reigned 2 years (vs. 19).
  - i. He did evil in the sight of the Lord (vs. 20).
  - ii. He was killed by his own servants (vs. 23).

b. Chapter 22

- i. Josiah, who at age 8 began to rule over Judah, ruled 31 years (vs. 1).
  - i. He obeyed God (vs. 2).
  - ii. He ordered the work to restore the Temple (vss. 3ff).
  - iii. In his day, the book of the Law was found in the Temple (vs. 8).
  - iv. When the book was read before Josiah, he knew Judah had sinned against God and inquires of God what is to happen to Judah (vss. 11ff).
  - v. Because Josiah was a faithful king, God would not destroy Jerusalem during his days (vs. 20).

c. Chapter 23

- i. Josiah's reforms
  - i. The Law was read in the hearing of all the people of Jerusalem (vs. 2).
  - ii. He removed the vessels of Baal from the Temple (vs. 4) and burned them.
  - iii. He put down the priests of the false gods (vs. 5).
  - iv. He brought out the grove that had been built in the Temple and burned it (vs. 6).
  - v. He broke down the houses of the sodomites (vs. 7).
  - vi. He brought all the false priests out of the cities of Jerusalem (vs. 8).
  - vii. He defiled the high places (vs. 8).
  - viii. He destroyed the place where they offered human sacrifices (vs. 10).
  - ix. He stopped the worship of the sun god (vs. 11).
  - x. He destroyed the altars to false gods that had been built by Ahaz and Manasseh (vs. 12).

- xi. He destroyed the high places that had been built by Solomon (vss. 13,14).
      - xii. He destroyed the high place and altar at Bethel and burned the bones of the priests upon that altar (vss. 15ff; see 1 Kgs. 13).
      - xiii. Josiah took away the high places of Samaria (vs. 19).
      - xiv. He killed the priests of the high places (vs. 20).
      - xv. He restored the Passover in Judah (vss. 21ff).
      - xvi. Those who used familiar spirits, etc. were put away (vs. 24).
    - ii. Josiah is killed in battle with the Egyptians (vs. 29).
    - iii. Jehoahaz, king of Judah, who reigned 3 months (vs. 31).
      - i. He was an evil king (vs. 32).
      - ii. He was captured by Pharaoh-nechoh and taken to Egypt (vss. 33,34).
    - iv. Jehoikim, king of Judah, who reigned 11 years (vs. 36).
  - d. Chapter 24
    - i. During the days of Jehoikim, the Babylonians capture Judah (vss. 1-7).
    - ii. Jehoiachin, king of Judah, who reigned 3 months (vs. 8).
      - i. He was an evil king (vs. 9).
      - ii. The Babylonians come again to Judah and carry out the treasures of the Temple (vss. 10ff).
      - iii. Jeohochin is taken by the Babylonians to Babylon (vs. 15).
    - iii. Zedekiah, the last king of Judah, who reigned 11 years (vs. 18).
      - i. He was an evil king (vs. 19).
      - ii. He rebelled against Babylon (vs. 20).
  - e. Chapter 25
    - i. During the days of Zedekiah, the Babylonians destroy Jerusalem and the Temple (vs. 1ff).
      - i. Zedekiah's sons are killed before his eyes (vs. 7).
      - ii. His eyes are put out by the Babylonians (vs. 7).
      - iii. He is carried to Babylon (vs. 7).
    - ii. The poor of the land are left in Israel (vs. 12).
    - iii. The Babylonians kill the chief priest and others (vss. 18ff).
    - iv. Gedaliah is appointed governor over Israel and is later killed by some of the Jews (vss. 22ff).
    - v. Jehoichin is freed in Babylon and is supported by the Babylonian king (vss. 27-30).

## XVIII. 1 CHRONICLES 1-7

- a. This book contains a considerable amount of genealogies, which may seem boring or confusing reading to many, but are actually very valuable to us. Genealogies teach us a lot of things. For instance,
  - i. Genealogies show that a person is real. Fictional characters do not have genealogies.
  - ii. Genealogies show us the origin of certain nations.
  - iii. Genealogies help us connect families. Sometimes, we may forget who belongs to whom and a genealogy gives us the lineage.
- b. Chapter 1
  - i. Adam – Lamech (vss. 1-3).
  - ii. Noah – Abraham (vss. 4-26).



- ii. He kept not the word of the Lord.
      - iii. He asked counsel of one who had a familiar spirit (the witch of Endor – 1 Samuel 28:3ff).
      - iv. He did not inquire of the Lord.
    - d. Chapter 11
      - i. The people wanted David as king because he had really led them when Saul was king (vs. 2).
      - ii. Jerusalem is taken from the Jebusites (vss. 4ff). Joab was made the captain of David's army because he went up against Jerusalem first (vs. 6).
      - iii. David's mighty men (vss. 10-47; cf. 2 Samuel 23:8ff).
    - e. Chapter 12
      - i. Those who supported David (vss. 1-22).
      - ii. More and more came to support David until it was a great host (vs. 22).
      - iii. The number of David's men (vss. 23-40). Total of 340,800.
        - i. Judah – 6,800
        - ii. Simeon – 7,100
        - iii. Levi – 4,600
        - iv. Of Aaron – 3,700
        - v. Benjamin – 3,000
        - vi. Ephraim – 20,800
        - vii. Manasseh – 18,000
        - viii. Issachar – 200
        - ix. Zebulun – 50,000
        - x. Naphtali – 38,000
        - xi. Dan – 28,600
        - xii. Asher – 40,000
        - xiii. Reuben, Gad, Manasseh (East side of Jordan) – 120,000
    - f. Chapter 13
      - i. The Ark moved, Uzzah dies, and the Ark stays in the house of Obed-Edom.
    - g. Chapter 14
      - i. David's children (vss. 1-7).
      - ii. David defeats the Philistines (vss. 8-17).
      - iii. David's fame spreads through all the nations (vs.17).
- XX. 1 Chronicles 15-21
- a. Chapter 15
    - i. The Ark of the Covenant is brought to Jerusalem.
      - i. David recognizes the mistake they had made at first when moving the Ark by cart (vs. 2,12-14). The Levites were in charge of the movement of the Tabernacle. Each family had a particular work – Kohath (Furniture); Merari (Pillars, etc.); Gershon (coverings) (See Num. 3:25-36).
      - ii. David had prepared a tent for the Ark (vs. 1). No temple was built as of yet.
    - ii. Chapter 16
      - i. The Ark is placed in the tent and a great feast is given (vss. 1-6).
      - ii. David's prayer of gratitude (vss. 7-36).
      - iii. David appoints those to serve before the Ark (vss. 37-43).

- iii. Chapter 17
  - i. David is forbidden to build the Temple (vss. 1-15). The Temple will be built in the days of David's son who will reign after him.
  - ii. David's prayer for God to bless him (vss. 16-27).
- iv. Chapter 18
  - i. David conquered many nations. This chapter lists many of those victories.
- v. Chapter 19
  - i. The Ammonites abuse David's servants and treat them with shame (vss. 1-5).
  - ii. Ammon prepares to go to war with David (vss. 6,7).
  - iii. David's armies defeat the Ammonites and Syrians (vss. 8-19).
- vi. Chapter 20
  - i. David defeats the Philistines.
- vii. Chapter 21
  - i. David sins by numbering the people (vss. 1-7). The only reason that David would number them was for his own purposes. With God on his side, he could defeat the enemy with any number of people. He did not need to know how many people he had. He needed to trust in God.
  - ii. David chooses pestilence to come over the land as punishment (vss. 8-15).
  - iii. David sees the angel of the Lord (vss. 16-18).
  - iv. David builds an altar to God on the threshing floor of Ornan, the Jebusite (vss. 19-30).

XXI. 1 Chronicles 22-29

- a. Chapter 22
  - i. David gathers materials for the building of the Temple (vss. 1-5).
  - ii. David charges Solomon with the building of the Temple (vss. 6-19).
    - i. David tells Solomon to be faithful to God and he will prosper (vss. 11-13).
    - ii. Solomon is to bring the vessels of God into the Temple from Gibeon (vs. 19; cf. 21:29 – They were at Gibeon).
- b. Chapter 23
  - i. The Levites are numbered from 30 years old and upward. These would be in service of the house of God (vss. 1-23).
  - ii. The duties of the priests (vss. 24-32).
- c. Chapter 24
  - i. The priests.
- d. Chapter 25
  - i. David appoints musicians for the worship of the Temple.
  - ii. It should be noted that it was David who instituted the instruments of music in the worship of God (1 Chronicles 15:16; 23:5; 2 Chronicles 29:25-27). God condemned these (Amos 6:1-5).
- e. Chapter 26
  - i. Porters for the Temple (vss. 1-19).
  - ii. Ahijah, treasurer of the things dedicated to the house of the Lord (vss. 20-28).
  - iii. Officers over Israel (vss. 29-32).

- f. Chapter 27
  - i. Those who served the king on a monthly basis (vss. 1-15).
  - ii. Those who ruled the tribes of Israel (vss. 16-24).
  - iii. Others over the work of the kingdom (vss. 25-34).
- g. Chapter 28
  - i. David tells Israel that Solomon was chosen by God to succeed him (vss. 1-8).
  - ii. David's words to Solomon (vss. 9,10).
  - iii. David gives Solomon the pattern for the Temple (vss. 11-21).
- h. Chapter 29
  - i. The people encouraged to give to the work of the house of God (vss. 1-9).
  - ii. David's prayer of thanks to God (vss. 10-19).
  - iii. Israel worships God (vss. 20,21).
  - iv. Solomon anointed king (vss. 22-25).
  - v. David dies (vss. 26-30).

## XXII. 2 CHRONICLES

- a. The book of 2 Chronicles is a parallel to 1 and 2 Kings with a concentration on the kings of Judah. The book supplies some supplemental material to what is found in 1 and 2 Kings, which helps us to get a little more detail of the events.
- b. Below is a list of the information found in each chapter of the book.
  - i. Chapter 1 – Solomon receives wisdom, riches, and fame.
  - ii. Chapter 2 – Solomon makes preparation for building the Temple.
  - iii. Chapter 3 – The Temple work is started.
  - iv. Chapter 4 – The furnishings of the Temple.
  - v. Chapter 5 – The Ark of the Covenant is brought to the Temple.
  - vi. Chapter 6 – The Temple is dedicated.
  - vii. Chapter 7 – The sacrifices made when the Temple was dedicated. A warning to Solomon to remain faithful to God or Israel would be taken away.
  - viii. Chapter 8 – Solomon's deeds
  - ix. Chapter 9 – The Queen of Sheba. Solomon's wealth. Solomon's death.
  - x. Chapter 10 -12 – Rehoboam, king of Judah
  - xi. Chapter 13 – Abijah, king of Judah
  - xii. Chapter 14-16 – Asa, king of Judah
  - xiii. Chapter 17-20 – Jehoshaphat, king of Judah
    - i. Ahab and Micaiah – Chapter 18
    - ii. Ahab's death – Chapter 18
    - iii. Moab and Ammon defeated – Chapter 20
  - xiv. Chapter 21 – Jehoram, King of Judah
  - xv. Chapter 22 – Ahaziah, king of Judah. Joash made king of Judah.
  - xvi. Chapter 23,24 – Joash, king of Judah
  - xvii. Chapter 25 – Amaziah, king of Judah
  - xviii. Chapter 26 – Uzziah, king of Judah
  - xix. Chapter 27 – Jotham, king of Judah
  - xx. Chapter 28 – Ahaz, king of Judah
  - xxi. Chapter 29-32 – Hezekiah, king of Judah
    - i. Cleanses the Temple – Chapter 29
    - ii. The Passover restored – Chapter 30
    - iii. Judah spared from the Assyrians – Chapter 32

- xxii. Chapter 33 – Manasseh, king of Judah. Amon, king of Judah.
- xxiii. Chapter 34,35 – Josiah, king of Judah
  - i. Repairs the Temple. Restores the true worship of God – Chapter 34
  - ii. The Passover restored – Chapter 35
- xxiv. Chapter 36 – Jehoahaz, king of Judah. Jehoikim, king of Judah. Jehoichin, king of Judah. Zedekiah, king of Judah. Judah enters Babylonian Captivity.
- c. Some key passages from 2 Chronicles
  - i. 2:5,6 – God is greater than all so-called Gods. No house could contain him. The Temple would only serve as a place for them to worship God.
  - ii. 6:24-27 – Although Israel had been punished for its sins, if they would return to God, confess his name, and pray, God would forgive them.
  - iii. 7:14 – To be saved, they must be faithful to God.
  - iv. 15:3,4,7 – Turn to God and he will reward you.
  - v. 17:10 + 20:29 – The nations around Israel will fear God.
  - vi. 18:13 – We must speak that which God has given us to speak.
  - vii. 18:27 (cf. Deut. 18:21,22) – The test of a true prophet
  - viii. 19:7 – God cannot be bribed; there is no respect of persons with God
  - ix. 21:7 – God keeps his promises
  - x. 25:8 – God is more powerful than all.
  - xi. 30:9 – God is gracious and merciful to those who repent.
  - xii. 34:31 – The key to success
    - i. Walk after the Lord
    - ii. Keep his commandments
    - iii. Keep his testimonies
    - iv. Keep his statutes
    - v. Keep them with all your heart and soul
    - vi. Perform the words written in the book of God
  - xiii. 36:14-16 – The key to failure
    - i. Transgress after the abominations of the heathen
    - ii. Pollute/defile the house of the Lord
    - iii. Mock the messengers of God
    - iv. Despise God’s words
    - v. Misuse the prophets

### XXIII. EZRA

- a. The return from captivity (The captivity of 70 years was prophesied in Jer. 25:11; 29:10).
  - i. With Zerubbabel – 536 B.C.
  - ii. With Ezra – 457 B.C.
  - iii. With Nehemiah – 445 B.C.
- b. The book of Ezra gives us the first two returns.
  - i. Chapters 1-6 – Zerubbabel, including the rebuilding of the Temple.
  - ii. Chapters 7-10 – Ezra
- c. Ezra 1,2
  - i. Chapter 1
    - i. Cyrus charged to rebuild the Temple (vss. 1-4; cf. 2 Chr. 36:22,23; Isa. 44:28).
    - ii. Cyrus returns the vessels of the Temple which Nebuchadnezzar had taken (vss. 5-11). 5,400 vessels of gold and silver.

- ii. Chapter 2
  - i. Those who came back with Zebubbabel. 42,360 total (vs. 64), as well as 7,337 servants and maids.
  - ii. There were some who sought to be counted among the priests but could not prove their genealogy and were excluded (vss. 61,62).
- d. Ezra 3,4
  - i. Chapter 3
    - i. The children of Israel gather in Jerusalem for the work of rebuilding the Temple (vs. 1).
    - ii. First, they will rebuild the Altar of Burnt Offering on which they would restore the offering of the sacrifices prescribed in the Law of Moses (vss. 2-6).
    - iii. They began to purchase cedars from Lebanon to use in building the Temple (vs. 7).
    - iv. In the 2<sup>nd</sup> year of their coming into the land, they lay the foundation of the Temple (vss. 8-11).
    - v. Those who had seen the first Temple wept when they saw the foundation laid for the new Temple (vs. 12).
    - vi. Most, however, shouted with a loud noise that could be heard far off (vs. 13).
  - ii. Chapter 4
    - i. The kings of Persia
      - a. Cyrus (Ruled 550-529 B.C.)
      - b. Cambyses (Ruled 529-522 B.C.). The Ahasuerus of Ezra 4:6.
      - c. Artaxerxes (Ruled 522 B.C.). Stopped the building of the Temple (Ezra 4:7ff).
      - d. Darius I (Ruled 522-486 B.C.). Ordered the work on the Temple to continue (Ezra 5,6).
      - e. Xerxes I (Ruled 486-465 B.C.). Ahasuerus of the book of Esther.
      - f. Artaxerxes I (465-424 B.C.). Ruled Persia when Ezra returned in Ezra 7. Nehemiah returns in his 20<sup>th</sup> year (Neh. 1,2).
    - ii. The people of the land oppose the building of the Temple (vss. 1-6).
      - a. They pretended to want to work with Israel to help build (vs. 2).
      - b. Zerubbabel told them they could not help Israel build (vs. 3).
      - c. The people of the land troubled Israel and weakened their resolve to build (vss. 4-6), even writing to the king to stop the work.
      - d. Their letter to Artaxerxes (vss. 7-16).
        - i. They informed the king that this rebellious city was being built again (vs. 12).
        - ii. They told the king that if Israel rebuilt Jerusalem Israel would no longer pay taxes (vs. 13).
        - iii. They said they have the king's best interest in mind (vs. 14).
        - iv. They asked the king to search the records and see how bad Jerusalem had been (vs. 15).
        - v. They told the king that if Jerusalem is rebuilt the king would no longer have a possession in Israel (vs. 16).

- e. The king's reply (vss. 17-22).
  - i. The king agreed that Jerusalem had been a bad city and would be a threat to the kingdom.
  - ii. He ordered the work to cease.
  - iii. The work stopped until the 2<sup>nd</sup> year of Darius.
- e. Ezra 5-7
  - i. Chapter 5
    - i. With the work of Haggai and Zechariah, the work on the Temple begins again, even though the King had not told them to do so. When confronted by the governor of the land, the Israelites would not stop building unless ordered to do so by Darius (vss. 1-5).
    - ii. Tatnai, the governor of the land, sent a letter to Darius (vss. 6-17).
      - a. He recounts the events of having confronted Israel and learning that they were following God in building the Temple (vss. 7-11).
      - b. He lets the king know that Israel was working under the orders of Cyrus, the first king of Persia (vs. 14).
      - c. He asks that a search be made of the records to see if the king could confirm that Israel had a decree from Cyrus (vs. 17).
  - ii. Chapter 6
    - i. Darius found the decree from Cyrus (vss. 1-5).
    - ii. Darius orders the work of the Temple to begin again and Tatnai to help them rather than hinder them (vss. 6-12, esp. vs. 8).
    - iii. The work of the Temple is started again and is finished in the 6<sup>th</sup> year of Darius (vss. 13-15).
    - iv. The Temple is dedicated (vss. 16-22).
      - a. Sacrifices are made (vs. 17).
      - b. Priests are set in place for the service of God (vs. 18).
      - c. The Passover is kept (vss. 19-21).
      - d. The Feast of Unleavened Bread was kept (vss. 22).
  - iii. Chapter 7
    - i. Ezra returns (vss. 1-10).
      - a. He was a descendent of Aaron (vs. 5). He was a priest (vs. 11).
      - b. He was a scribe (vs. 6).
      - c. He had prepared his heart (vs. 10).
        - i. To seek the law of the Lord
        - ii. To do the law of the Lord
        - iii. To teach the law of the Lord
    - d. Ezra's charge from Artaxerxes (vss. 11-28).
      - i. To teach them the law of the Lord (vs. 14).
      - ii. To restore the sacrifices (vs. 17).
      - iii. To deliver the vessels for the house of God (vs. 19).
      - iv. To purchase whatever else is needed for the Temple (vs. 20).
      - v. Artaxerxes charged the governor of the land to give Ezra what he needed (vss. 21-24), including not taxing those who serve the Temple.
      - vi. To set up magistrates and judges (vs. 25).
  - iv. Chapter 8

- i. Those who came back with Ezra (vss. 1-14).
  - ii. The sons of Levi restored to the priesthood (vss. 15-31).
  - iii. The message of the king delivered to the governor of the land (vss. 32-36).
- v. Chapter 9
  - i. The Jews had intermarried with the people of the land (vss. 1-3).
  - ii. Those who “trembled at the word of the Lord” assembled with Ezra concerning the problem of the marriages (vs. 4).
  - iii. Ezra prays for forgiveness (vss. 5-15).
- vi. Chapter 10
  - i. The people recognize their error in marrying those of the heathen nations (vss. 1,2).
  - ii. They made a covenant with God to put away their wives and the children born into these relationships (vss. 3,4).
  - iii. Ezra calls the people together and tells them they must separate themselves from the people of the land and from their strange wives (vss. 5-11).
  - iv. The people put away their strange wives (vss. 12-17).
  - v. The priests who had strange wives (vss. 18-43).
  - vi. They put away their wives and the children born to these wives (vs. 44).

#### XXIV. NEHEMIAH

##### a. Chapter 1

- i. Nehemiah
  - i. Son of Hachaliah (vs. 1)
  - ii. King’s cupbearer (vs. 11). One who served the drink at the king’s table.
- ii. In the month Chisleu, also known as Kislev, (the ninth month of the Jewish calendar), Nehemiah learns of the condition of Jerusalem from those who had been there and came back to Persia. He is at Shushan , the palace (vss. 2,3).
  - i. Susa was the capital city of Persia. It was located close to the Persian Gulf.
  - ii. He learned that the walls were broken down and the gates had been burned.
- iii. He prays that God will have mercy on him and allow him to have favor before the king (vss. 4-11).

##### b. Chapter 2

- i. This takes place in the 20<sup>th</sup> year of Artaxerxes (vs. 1), which gives us the date of about 445 B.C.
- ii. In the month Nisan (the first month of the Jewish calendar), Nehemiah comes before the king and the king notices a change in Nehemiah (vs. 2).
- iii. Nehemiah asks the king for time to go back to Jerusalem to rebuild the city (vss. 3-8).
- iv. Nehemiah makes his journey back to Jerusalem and gives the letters from the king to the governors of the land (vss. 9-11).
- v. After his arrival in the city, Nehemiah goes out at night to view the damage to the gates and the wall. His purpose was unknown to anyone, including the Jews and their leaders (vss. 12-16).

- vi. Nehemiah reveals his purpose to the Jews and they “strengthened their hands for this good work” (vss. 17,18).
  - vii. The governors of the land laughed the Jews to scorn, but Nehemiah stood his ground and told them that God would prosper them (vss. 19,20).
- c. Chapter 3
- i. Those who did the work (vss. 1-32).
  - ii. Among the workers.
    - i. High priest (vs. 1)
    - ii. Priests (vs. 1)
    - iii. Men of Jericho (vs. 2)
    - iv. Goldsmiths and pharmacists (“apothecaries”) (vs. 8,31,32)
    - v. Rulers (vss. 9,12,14,15,16)
    - vi. Levites (vs. 17)
    - vii. Men of Tekoa (vs.5,27)
    - viii. Merchants (vs. 32)
  - iii. The work was so important that from the highest to the least, they were involved in the work.
  - iv. The nobles of Tekoa did not assist in the build (vs. 5).
- d. Chapter 4
- i. The people of the land make fun of the Jews (vss. 1-3).
    - i. They called them feeble.
    - ii. They mocked them asking if they thought they could finish in one day.
    - iii. They mocked them stating that the work was impossible.
    - iv. They said even a fox could knock down the wall which the Jews built.
  - ii. Nehemiah’s prayer to God (vss. 4,5).
  - iii. The people had a mind to work (vs. 6).
  - iv. The people of the land agree to fight against the Jews (vss. 7,8).
  - v. The Jews put their trust in God and prayed for his help (vs. 9).
  - vi. The work was massive as there was much rubbish to be moved so the walls could be built (vs. 10).
  - vii. Their enemies plan to sneak in among them and stop them (vss. 11).
  - viii. When the Jews found out about the plans of their enemies, they set up their defenses (vss. 12-23).
    - i. The Jews take up their swords, spears, and bows (vs. 13).
    - ii. Nehemiah encourages them not to be afraid of their enemies (vs. 14).
    - iii. Half of the Jews did the work and the other half held the weapons (vs. 16).
    - iv. Some who built had a weapon in one hand (vs. 17).
    - v. The builders kept their swords by their side (vs. 18).
    - vi. Nehemiah set up a warning system in which a trumpet would blow an alarm and the people would come to that place and fight together against the enemy (vss. 19,20).
    - vii. Nehemiah had them stay within Jerusalem so they could be guarded (vs. 22).
    - viii. They worked tirelessly, only taking off their clothes for washing (vss. 21,23).
- e. Chapter 5

- i. The people complain to Nehemiah because many had to mortgage their homes and their lands to buy food and to pay their taxes (vss. 1-5).
  - ii. Nehemiah chastises those who had loaned the people the money, because they were not supposed to loan the money and have their brethren pay interest (vss. 6-8; cf. Ex. 22:25; Lev. 25:35-37).
  - iii. Nehemiah makes the money lenders restore the houses, lands, etc., and a portion of the money they had taken (vss. 9-11).
  - iv. The money lenders restore the pledges given them (vs. 12,13).
  - v. Nehemiah had never taken anything from the Jews for his work (vss. 14-19). He had given himself solely to the work.
- f. Chapter 6
  - i. Sanballat, Tobiah, and Geshem try to stop the work by getting Nehemiah to come out and talk about it (vss. 1-4).
  - ii. They threaten to tell the king that the Jews are about to rebel (vss. 5-7).
  - iii. Nehemiah tells them that no such thing is happening and that they have fabricated this lie (vs. 8).
  - iv. Nehemiah prays for strength (vs. 9).
  - v. Shemaiah tries to get Nehemiah to hide in the Temple (vs. 10).
  - vi. Nehemiah refuses to hide (vs. 11).
  - vii. Nehemiah understood that Shemaiah had been hired by Sanballat and Tobiah to get Nehemiah to sin and thus find a way they could bring an evil report against Nehemiah (vss. 12,13).
  - viii. Nehemiah prays to God (vs. 14).
  - ix. The walls were finished in 52 days (vs. 15).
  - x. The enemies of the Jews were saddened that the Jews had rebuilt the city (vs. 16).
  - xi. Even though the enemies of the Jews understood that this was the work of God, there were still those Jews who sided with Sanballat and praised him (vss. 17-19).
- g. Chapter 7
  - i. Nehemiah sets up those who would be over Jerusalem and gives orders concerning the opening and closing of the gates of the city (vss. 1-4).
  - ii. The registry of those who had come back with Zerubbabel (vss. 5-73). Among these were those who wanted to be priests but could not be found in the registry (vss. 63,64).
- h. Chapter 8
  - i. The people ask for the word of God to be read to them (vs. 1).
  - ii. Ezra reads the law before them (vss. 2-8).
    - i. Read from morning unto midday (vs. 3).
    - ii. Read to all who could understand (vs. 3).
    - iii. The people were attentive to the book of the law (vs. 3).
    - iv. When the book was opened, the people stood up (vs. 5).
    - v. The people answered, "Amen", bowed their heads, and blessed God (vs. 6).
    - vi. They read the law to the people and gave the sense of the law (vs. 8). They explained the word of God to the people.
  - iii. The people wept when they heard the word (vs. 9).
  - iv. The people understood the words that had been delivered to them (vs. 12).

- v. They did more study the next day and found in the law that they should dwell in booths, something they had not done since the days of Joshua (vss. 13-17).
- vi. Each day they read in the book of the law (vs. 18).
- i. Chapter 9
  - i. The people read the law of God and confess their sins (vss. 1-3).
  - ii. They stand up and bless God (vss. 4-38).
    - i. They recognized that God is the only God (vs. 6).
    - ii. God had blessed Abraham (vss. 7,8).
    - iii. God had saved Israel from Egypt (vss. 9-12).
    - iv. God gave them the law at Mt. Sinai (vss. 13,14).
    - v. God provided for Israel in the wilderness (vs. 15).
    - vi. Their fathers rebelled against God (vs. 16,17).
    - vii. God was merciful to them and did not destroy them (vss. 18-21).
    - viii. God gave them great possessions and a great people (vss. 22-25).
    - ix. The children of Israel rebelled against God (vs. 26).
    - x. God punished them (vs. 27).
    - xi. Yet, the children of Israel rebelled against God (vss. 28-30).
    - xii. God was merciful to them (vs. 31).
    - xiii. They recognized that God was just in punishing them because of their rebellion (vss. 32-35).
    - xiv. They understood why they were servants in the land (vss. 36,37).
    - xv. They made a covenant with God (vs. 38).
- j. Chapter 10
  - i. Those who were a part of the covenant with God (vss. 1-28). These had agreed to separate themselves from the people of the land (vs. 28).
  - ii. Their vow (vss. 29-39).
    - i. To walk in God's law (vs. 29).
    - ii. Not allow their daughters or sons to marry the people of the land (vs. 30).
    - iii. To not profane the sabbath, even if the people of the land try to sell them goods (vs. 31).
    - iv. To lay aside a portion each year for the house of God (vss. 32,33).
    - v. They appointed those to bring the wood for the altar of burnt offering (vs. 34).
    - vi. To offer the first of all things to God (vss. 35-37).
    - vii. The priests were to take control of the offerings made to the house of God (vss. 38,39).
- k. Chapter 11
  - i. They choose people to repopulate Jerusalem (1 in 10 would move into the city (vss. 1,2).
  - ii. Those who moved into Jerusalem (vss. 3-24).
  - iii. Those who lived in the villages outside Jerusalem (vss. 25-36).
- l. Chapter 12
  - i. The priests after the captivity (vss. 1-26).
  - ii. The walls of the city are dedicated (vss. 27-47).
- m. Chapter 13
  - i. Israel learns by reading the Law of Moses that the Ammonites and Moabites are not allowed in the congregation of Israel (vss. 1,2).

- ii. They separate them from the congregation (vs. 3).
- iii. Eliashib, the priest, had prepared a place for Tobiah. Tobiah was an Ammonite (vss. 4,5; Neh. 2:10).
- iv. Nehemiah, who had traveled back to the king, returns and throws out Tobiah (vss. 6-9).
- v. Nehemiah restores the portion of the Levites (vss. 10-14).
- vi. Nehemiah stops those who are working on the Sabbath and the foreign traders who trade to Israel on the sabbath (vss. 15-21).
- vii. He commands the Levites to keep the sabbath (vs. 22).
- viii. Nehemiah chastises those who had married the people of the land (vss. 23-27), reminding them that even Solomon had sinned because of his foreign wives.
- ix. One who is the son-in-law to Sanballat is driven from Nehemiah (vs. 28).
- x. Israel has been cleansed from the people of land (vss. 29-31).

## XXV. ESTHER

### a. Chapter 1

- i. This book takes place in the days of Ahasuerus (Xerxes I, 486-465 B.C.), king of Persia (vs. 1).
- ii. He rules from India to Ethiopia over 127 provinces (vs. 1).
- iii. The king decides to have a feast for the nobles and princes of Persia (vss. 2-4). This feast lasted 180 days.
- iv. After this feast, the king had a feast, which lasted 7 days, for all the people in the palace (vss. 5-8).
- v. Vashti, the queen, made a feast for the women (vs. 9).
- vi. The king calls for Vashti to come before the men at his party and show her beauty (vss. 10,11).
- vii. Vashti refused to do so and the king was angry with her (vss. 12,13).
- viii. It was determined that Vashti must be banished because her example would cause the other women to do likewise (vss. 14-20).
- ix. The king sent letters to let everyone know that the man should rule in his own house (vss. 21,22).

### b. Chapter 2

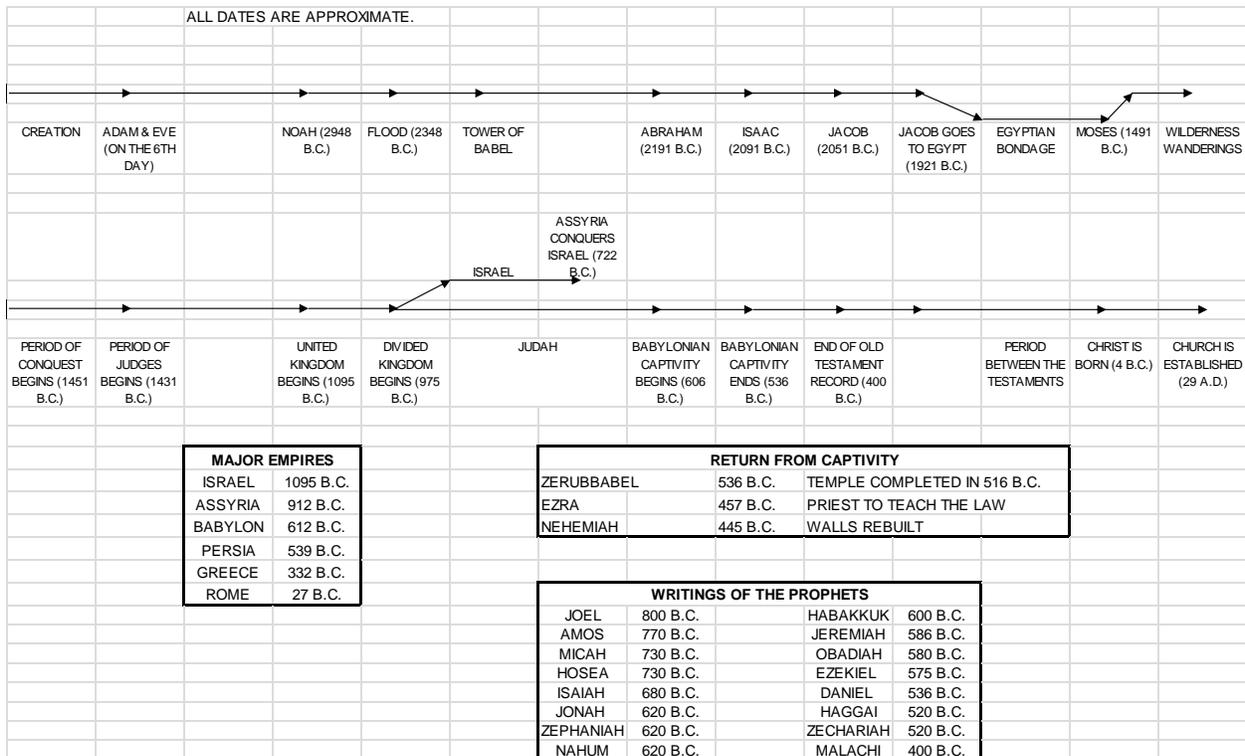
- i. It was decided that another queen must be chosen, and young virgins were to be brought before the king (vss. 1-4).
- ii. In verses 5-7, we are introduced to Mordecai and Esther. Mordecai is Eshter's cousin and guardian.
- iii. Esther is one of the young virgins brought before the king (vss. 8-18).
  - i. Esther found favor with the king's chamberlain (vs. 9).
  - ii. Esther did not reveal her kindred, at the advice of Mordecai (vs. 10).
  - iii. Esther pleased the king and was crowned queen (vss. 17).
- iv. Mordecai uncovers a plot to kill the king and reveals it through Esther. Those plotting against the king are killed (vss. 19-23).

### c. Chapter 3

- i. Haman is appointed over all the princes (vs. 1).
- ii. All bowed to Haman except Mordecai (vs. 2).
- iii. When Haman learned that Mordecai would not bow to him, he determined to kill all the Jews (vss. 3-6).

- iv. Haman gets the king to sign a decree to make it a law that the Jews would be killed (vss. 7-11).
  - v. Letters are sent throughout the kingdom showing that the Jews would be killed on the 13<sup>th</sup> day of the 12<sup>th</sup> month (Adar) (vss. 12-15).
  - vi. While Haman celebrated, the city was perplexed with this decision (vs. 15).
- d. Chapter 4
- i. The Jews were in great mourning when they learned of the decree (vss. 1-3).
  - ii. Esther was saddened when she learned that Mordecai had clothed himself in sackcloth. She sent to him to determine why he was sad. (vss. 4-7).
  - iii. Mordecai asks Esther to go before the king and intervene for the Jews (vs. 8).
  - iv. Esther replies that no one can come before the king unless they are asked. If they do and he does not hold out his scepter, they will be killed (vss. 9-11).
  - v. Mordecai continues to plead with Esther (vss. 12-14).
    - i. Esther is reminded that she will not escape as she also is a Jew.
    - ii. He also helps her to understand that perhaps she is queen for just such a time as this (the providence of God).
  - vi. Esther asks that the Jews at Shushan to fast for three days and then she will go before the king. If she dies, she dies (vss. 15-17).
- e. Chapter 5
- i. Esther comes before the king and finds favor in his sight (vss. 1,2).
  - ii. Esther invites the king and Haman to a feast. At this feast, Esther invites them to another feast (vss. 3-8).
  - iii. Haman is very happy that he was the only person invited to the feast besides the king (vss. 9,12).
  - iv. Yet, Haman is sad because he sees Mordecai and Mordecai still refuses to bow to Haman (vss. 10,13).
  - v. Haman's wife advises him to build a gallows 50 cubits high (75'; 22.9 meters) (vss. 14,15).
- f. Chapter 6
- i. On the night in which Haman had decided to build a gallows, the king could not sleep and they read from the chronicles of the king in his presence. They read of the time Mordecai had uncovered the plot against the king (2:19-23) (vss. 1,2).
  - ii. When the king learned that nothing had been done to honor Mordecai, the king asks Haman what should be done to honor a man with whom the king delighted (vss. 3-6).
  - iii. Haman, thinking he was the man, said the man should be adorned in royal apparel, wear a royal crown, and ride on the king's horse. He also said they should have a person go before this man announcing that he had found favor with the king (vss. 7-9).
  - iv. The king liked the plan and told Haman to do this to Mordecai (vs. 10).
  - v. Haman did as the king requested and went home in mourning (vss. 11,12).
  - vi. Haman's wife and wise men said he would fall before Mordecai (vs. 13).
  - vii. Haman goes to Esther's second banquet (vs. 14).
- g. Chapter 7
- i. Esther announces that a plot has been put in place to destroy the Jews (vss. 1-4).

- ii. When the king inquires who would do such a thing, Esther identifies Haman (vss. 5,6).
- iii. The king leaves the room angry and when he returns he finds Haman on the bed where Esther is. Presuming that Haman is trying to force the queen, Haman is arrested and hanged on his own gallows (vss. 7-10).
- h. Chapter 8
  - i. Esther is given the house of Haman and Mordecai is placed over the house (vss.1,2).
  - ii. Esther and Mordecai plead on behalf of the Jews (vss. 3-8).
  - iii. The king makes a decree that allows the Jews to defend themselves (vss. 9-14).
  - iv. There is great joy among the Jews (vss. 15-17).
- i. Chapter 9
  - i. On the day that the original decree against the Jews was to come into effect, the Jews defended themselves and others helped them (vss. 1-11).
  - ii. Esther asks for one more day for those around the palace to fight their enemies and it is granted (vss. 12-17).
  - iii. Mordecai declares the 14<sup>th</sup> and 15<sup>th</sup> days of Adar as feast for the Jews to celebrate their deliverance (vss. 18-32). This became the Jewish Feast of Purim.
- j. Chapter 10
  - i. Mordecai is advanced in the kingdom. He is next to the king. (vs. 1-3).



PERIODS OF BIBLE HISTORY		
PERIOD NAME	BASIC TIME COVERED	BIBLE REFERENCES
ANTEDILUVIAN	CREATION TO THE FLOOD	GEN. 1-8
POSTDILUVIAN	FLOOD TO CALL OF ABRAHAM	GEN. 8-11
PATRIARCHAL	CALL OF ABRAHAM TO ENTRY INTO EGYPT	GEN. 11-46; JOB
EGYPTIAN BONDAGE	ENTRY INTO EGYPT TO CROSSING RED SEA	GEN. 46- EX. 14
WILDERNESS WANDERINGS	CROSSING RED SEA TO CROSSING JORDAN	EX. 15 - JOSH. 3
CONQUEST	CROSSING JORDAN TO FIRST JUDGE	JOSH. 4 - JUDG. 3
JUDGES	FIRST JUDGE TO ANOINTING OF SAUL	JUDG. 3 - 1 SAM. 10
UNITED KINGDOM	REIGNS OF SAUL, DAVID AND SOLOMON	1 SAM. 10 - 1 KGS. 12; PSALMS TO SONG OF SOLOMON
DIVIDED KINGDOM	DIVISION TO FALL OF ISRAEL	1 KGS. 12 - 2 KGS. 17; ISAIAH, HOSEA, JOEL, AMOS, JONAH, MICAH
JUDAH ALONE	FALL OF ISRAEL TO FALL OF JUDAH	2 KGS. 17 - 2 CHR. 36; JER. - EZE.; OBADIAH; NAHUM - ZEPHANIAH
EXILE	FALL OF JUDAH TO DECREE OF CYRUS	DANIEL
RESTORATION	DECREE OF CYRUS TO END OF OLD TESTAMENT	EZRA - ESTHER; HAGGAI - MALACHI
BETWEEN THE TESTAMENTS	END OF OLD TESTAMENT TO COMING OF CHRIST	
LIFE OF CHRIST	LIFE OF CHRIST	MATTHEW - ACTS 1
THE CHURCH	BEGINNING OF THE CHURCH TO THE END OF TIME	ACTS 2 - REVELATION TO THE END OF TIME