

DIVIDED KINGDOM II

JUDAH: ATHALIAH – ZEDEKIAH

ISRAEL: JEHU - HOSHEA

ADULT BIBLE CLASS

Available at www.godlymatters.com

Introduction

Suggested Resources to Enhance Your Study

- Good translation of the Bible that is easy for you to read. I would suggest the English Standard Version, Holman Christian Standard Bible, New King James, American Standard, or New American Standard Version. The New International Version would be good for reference as well, however, in my opinion, there are some passages in the scripture that are not translated well by this version.
Bible Atlas
- Bible Dictionary
- Bible Encyclopedia (for the history of places and nations)
- Bible Concordance (to find verses using specific words)
- Synoptic Harmony of Samuel, Kings and Chronicles

Lesson 1

Text 2 Kings 9:1-10:36; 2 Chronicles 22:7-9

Synopsis We know from our study that there are no good kings in Israel. Jehu is the closest thing that we have to a good king. Following God's command, he wipes out the family of Ahab and the worship of Baal in Israel. Although he preserves the worship of the golden calves that Jeroboam set up, God allows Jehu to have four generations on the throne of Israel.

Est. Date 841 – 814 B.C.

Questions

1. Describe the anointing of Jehu?
2. Where did Jehu put the body of Jehoram? Why? What happened to Ahaziah?
3. How was Jezebel killed? Where was she buried? Where is the prophecy recorded that foretold this?
4. What is the reaction of the Samaritan leaders when Jehu challenges them to go to war? Who else did Jehu kill?

Judah	Israel
Rehoboam	Jeroboam I
Abijah	<u>Nadab</u>
Asa	Baasha
Jehoshaphat	<u>Elah</u>
Jehoram	<u>Zimri</u>
Ahaziah	<u>Tibni</u>
Athaliah	Omri
Joash	Ahab
Amaziah	Ahaziah
Azariah	<u>Jehoram</u>
Jotham	Jehu
Ahaz	Jehoahaz
Hezekiah	Jehoash
Manasseh	Jeroboam II
Amon	<u>Zechariah</u>
Josiah	<u>Shallum</u>
Jehoahaz	Menahem
Jehoiakim	<u>Pekahiah</u>
Jehoiachin	<u>Pekah</u>
Zedekiah	<u>Hoshea</u>

5. What do we know about Jehonadab (Jonadab) from Jeremiah 35?
6. What does 2 Kings 10:18 mean (see 1 Kings 16:31-33)? How did Jehu remove Baal worship from the land?
7. In what ways did Jehu displease God? What happened as a result?

Lesson 2

Text 2 Kings 11:1-12:21; 2 Chronicles 22:10-24:27

Synopsis After the death of Ahaziah, his mother Athaliah took the throne. She destroyed all her grandsons in order to possess the throne, but through the providence of God, one of the sons was spared for the sake of the promise to David. That son, Joash, was a faithful king until the death of Jehoiada the priest. Like many today, he seemed to worship God only when a strong influence was present.

Est. Date 841 – 796 B.C.

Questions

1. What people were involved in saving Joash?
2. How was Joash protected when he was crowned? What happened to Athaliah?
3. What did Joash do for the temple? Explain 2 Kings 12:15.
4. What happened when Jehoiada died? What did Zechariah say about this? What happened to him?
5. Who came up against Jerusalem? What was the result?
6. What happened to Joash? Why?

Judah	Israel
Rehoboam	Jeroboam I
Abijah	<u>Nadab</u>
Asa	Baasha
Jehoshaphat	<u>Elah</u>
Jehoram	<u>Zimri</u>
Ahaziah	<u>Tibni</u>
Athaliah	Omri
Joash	Ahab
Amaziah	Ahaziah
Azariah	<u>Jehoram</u>
Jotham	Jehu
Ahaz	Jehoahaz
Hezekiah	Jehoash
Manasseh	Jeroboam II
Amon	<u>Zechariah</u>
Josiah	<u>Shallum</u>
Jehoahaz	Menahem
Jehoiakim	<u>Pekahiah</u>
Jehoiachin	<u>Pekah</u>
Zedekiah	<u>Hoshea</u>

Lesson 3

Text 2 Kings 13:1-14:20; 2 Chronicles 25:1-28

Synopsis Jehoahaz became king of Israel and had to struggle with Syria continually. He did plead for God's help and was heard. Sometime during the reign of Jehoash of Israel, Elisha died. Amaziah, the king of Judah, was a foolish king. He worshipped the idols of a defeated nation and was rebuked by a prophet. He also became arrogant after defeating Edom so that he fought against Israel.

Est. Date 814 - 767 B.C.

Questions

1. What did Elisha tell Jehoash to do? What was the result of his action?
2. Why did Amaziah have to let the Ephraimite soldiers go? What was the result of the battle?
3. What did God do when Amaziah worshipped the gods of Edom? How did Amaziah answer?
4. What does 2 Kings 14:9 mean?
5. What was the result of the battle?

Judah	Israel
Rehoboam	Jeroboam I
Abijah	<u>Nadab</u>
Asa	Baasha
Jehoshaphat	<u>Elah</u>
Jehoram	<u>Zimri</u>
Ahaziah	<u>Tibni</u>
Athaliah	Omri
Joash	Ahab
Amaziah	Ahaziah
Azariah	<u>Jehoram</u>
Jotham	Jehu
Ahaz	Jehoahaz
Hezekiah	Jehoash
Manasseh	Jeroboam II
Amon	<u>Zechariah</u>
Josiah	<u>Shallum</u>
Jehoahaz	Menahem
Jehoiakim	<u>Pekahiah</u>
Jehoiachin	<u>Pekah</u>
Zedekiah	<u>Hoshea</u>

Lesson 4

Text 2 Kings 14:21-15:7; 2 Chronicles 26:1-23

Synopsis The story of Uzziah, like the story of Nadab and Abihu, teaches us the importance of showing reverence to God in worship and being humble in His presence. The pride of Uzziah led him to disobey God's command. God was able to humble him and teach him about the proper respect for God. His son, Jotham, achieved great things, but didn't follow his father's foolish sin.

Est. Date 790 – 732 B.C.

Questions

1. What is Uzziah's other name? How old was he when he began to reign?
2. What was Jeroboam II able to accomplish?
3. What were the signs that Uzziah had grown militarily?
4. What did Uzziah do that displeased God? What happened to him?
5. What lessons can we learn from Uzziah about prideful worship?

Judah	Israel
Rehoboam	Jeroboam I
Abijah	<u>Nadab</u>
Asa	Baasha
Jehoshaphat	<u>Elah</u>
Jehoram	<u>Zimri</u>
Ahaziah	<u>Tibni</u>
Athaliah	Omri
Joash	Ahab
Amaziah	Ahaziah
Azariah	<u>Jehoram</u>
Jotham	Jehu
Ahaz	Jehoahaz
Hezekiah	Jehoash
Manasseh	Jeroboam II
Amon	<u>Zechariah</u>
Josiah	<u>Shallum</u>
Jehoahaz	Menahem
Jehoiakim	<u>Pekahiah</u>
Jehoiachin	<u>Pekah</u>
Zedekiah	<u>Hoshea</u>

Lesson 5

Text 2 Kings 15:8-16:20; 2 Chronicles 27:1-28:27; Isaiah 7:1-25

Synopsis After the death of Jotham, his son Ahaz began to rule in Judah. He was a wicked king who introduced many abominable idolatrous practices and even shut up the doors of the temple. God brought enemies against him, but he still would not repent. Note that in this lesson we see an increase in the involvement of Assyria into the affairs of Palestine.

Est. Date 732 – 715 B.C.

Questions

1. How did many of the final kings of Israel die?
2. What great nation comes against Israel at this time?
3. What sins did Ahaz commit? Who did God bring against him?
4. Who did Ahaz try to make an alliance with? What did he send to him? Did it work?
5. What did Ahaz have built in Jerusalem? Why? What happened to the temple altar and laver?
6. What sign did Isaiah give Ahaz? When was it fulfilled?
7. What is the message of Oded against Israel? How does Israel respond?

BEGIN WORK ON QUESTION NUMBER 1 OF LESSON 6.

Judah	Israel
Rehoboam	Jeroboam I
Abijah	<u>Nadab</u>
Asa	Baasha
Jehoshaphat	<u>Elah</u>
Jehoram	<u>Zimri</u>
Ahaziah	<u>Tibni</u>
Athaliah	Omri
Joash	Ahab
Amaziah	Ahaziah
Azariah	<u>Jehoram</u>
Jotham	Jehu
Ahaz	Jehoahaz
Hezekiah	Jehoash
Manasseh	Jeroboam II
Amon	<u>Zechariah</u>
Josiah	<u>Shallum</u>
Jehoahaz	Menahem
Jehoiakim	<u>Pekahiah</u>
Jehoiachin	<u>Pekah</u>
Zedekiah	<u>Hoshea</u>

Lesson 6

Text 2 Kings 17:1-41; 2 Kings 18:9-12

Synopsis After much long suffering, God finally decided to make an end of the northern tribes. After successive turbulent reigns among the kings of Israel, God brought up Assyria to punish them. Their land was made desolate and the population was resettled in other lands. The curse of the covenant in Deuteronomy 28:64 had come to pass.

Est. Date 793 – 722 B.C.

Questions

1. From a history book or other reference material, make a list of the kings of Assyria from 800 – 626 BC. Also be prepared to identify Assyria on a map and tell about the people.
2. Why was Shalmaneser angry with Hoshea? What happened as a result?
3. Outline the reasons (from 2 Kings 17:7-23) for Israel's punishment.

Judah	Israel
Rehoboam	Jeroboam I
Abijah	<u>Nadab</u>
Asa	Baasha
Jehoshaphat	<u>Elah</u>
Jehoram	<u>Zimri</u>
Ahaziah	<u>Tibni</u>
Athaliah	Omri
Joash	Ahab
Amaziah	Ahaziah
Azariah	<u>Jehoram</u>
Jotham	Jehu
Ahaz	Jehoahaz
Hezekiah	Jehoash
Manasseh	Jeroboam II
Amon	<u>Zechariah</u>
Josiah	<u>Shallum</u>
Jehoahaz	Menahem
Jehoiakim	<u>Pekahiah</u>
Jehoiachin	<u>Pekah</u>
Zedekiah	<u>Hoshea</u>

4. What nations did Assyria resettle into Samaria? Why were they taught the law? (NOTE: These people become the Samaritans of the New Testament whom the Jews despised.)

Lesson 7

Text 2 Kings 18:1-8; 2 Chronicles 29:1-31:21

Synopsis The story of Hezekiah is one of the brighter moments in Judah's history. After the great corruption of Ahaz's reign, we see a total change in the attitude and actions of Judah. Hezekiah is held up as one of the greatest kings of Judah because of his great faith.

Est. Date 715 – 686 B.C.

Questions

1. What was Nahushtan? Why had it been made?
2. What things did Hezekiah do to restore worship in Judah? Why was the temple in disrepair?
3. Who was invited to the great Passover feast? How were the messengers received?
4. How willing were the people of Judah to make these reforms?
5. Explain 2 Chronicles 31:20-21.

Judah	Israel
Rehoboam	Jeroboam I
Abijah	<u>Nadab</u>
Asa	Baasha
Jehoshaphat	<u>Elah</u>
Jehoram	<u>Zimri</u>
Ahaziah	<u>Tibni</u>
Athaliah	Omri
Joash	Ahab
Amaziah	Ahaziah
Azariah	<u>Jehoram</u>
Jotham	Jehu
Ahaz	Jehoahaz
Hezekiah	Jehoash
Manasseh	Jeroboam II
Amon	<u>Zechariah</u>
Josiah	<u>Shallum</u>
Jehoahaz	Menahem
Jehoiakim	<u>Pekahiah</u>
Jehoiachin	<u>Pekah</u>
Zedekiah	<u>Hoshea</u>

Lesson 8

Text 2 Kings 18:13-19:37; 2 Chronicles 32:1-23; Isaiah 36-37

Synopsis Hezekiah brought about great reforms in Judah. During his reign the king of Assyria came against him. The arrival of Sennacherib was a test of Hezekiah's faith. The messenger of Sennacherib taunted Hezekiah and God, daring them to be defiant. God was with His people and fought for them because they sought Him and trusted Him.

Est. Date 715 –686 B.C.

Questions

1. What king came against Judah? What did Hezekiah do first?
2. How did Hezekiah prepare for the Assyrian invasion?
3. What is the message of the Rabshakeh the second time that Sennacherib comes against Jerusalem? How does he speak against God?

Judah	Israel
Rehoboam	Jeroboam I
Abijah	<u>Nadab</u>
Asa	Baasha
Jehoshaphat	<u>Elah</u>
Jehoram	<u>Zimri</u>
Ahaziah	<u>Tibni</u>
Athaliah	Omri
Joash	Ahab
Amaziah	Ahaziah
Azariah	<u>Jehoram</u>
Jotham	Jehu
Ahaz	Jehoahaz
Hezekiah	Jehoash
Manasseh	Jeroboam II
Amon	<u>Zechariah</u>
Josiah	<u>Shallum</u>
Jehoahaz	Menahem
Jehoiakim	<u>Pekahiah</u>
Jehoiachin	<u>Pekah</u>
Zedekiah	<u>Hoshea</u>

4. What did Hezekiah do after the Rabshakeh spoke? What was the word of the Lord regarding Sennacherib?
5. What happened to Sennacherib's army? What did he do?

Lesson 9

Text 2 Kings 20:1-21:18; 2 Chronicles 32:24-33:20; Isaiah 38:1-39:8

Synopsis The story of Hezekiah is refreshing because it tells of the return of the people to God and a restoration of the worship commanded in the Law of Moses. However, towards the end of his life, Hezekiah did some things that displeased God and would eventually bring the wrath of God upon Judah. In this story the destruction of Judah by Babylon is predicted.

Est. Date 715 – 686 B.C.

Questions

1. How did Hezekiah react to the news of his coming death? What did God do?
2. What did Hezekiah do when the Babylonian envoys came? What was the message of Isaiah about this?
3. What negative statements are made of the last days of Hezekiah?
4. Be able to identify the land of Babylon on a map and tell about the people.
5. What abominable things did Manasseh do?
6. How is his wickedness compared to other nations? How did God punish Manasseh?
7. What did God do when Manasseh repented? What were the fruits of Manasseh's repentance?

Judah	Israel
Rehoboam	Jeroboam I
Abijah	<u>Nadab</u>
Asa	Baasha
Jehoshaphat	<u>Elah</u>
Jehoram	<u>Zimri</u>
Ahaziah	<u>Tibni</u>
Athaliah	Omri
Joash	Ahab
Amaziah	Ahaziah
Azariah	<u>Jehoram</u>
Jotham	Jehu
Ahaz	Jehoahaz
Hezekiah	Jehoash
Manasseh	Jeroboam II
Amon	<u>Zechariah</u>
Josiah	<u>Shallum</u>
Jehoahaz	Menahem
Jehoiakim	<u>Pekahiah</u>
Jehoiachin	<u>Pekah</u>
Zedekiah	<u>Hoshea</u>

Lesson 10

Text 2 Kings 21:19-23:27; 2 Chronicles 33:21-35:19

Synopsis It is not always true that evil begets evil. Good king Hezekiah had a wicked son, Manasseh. Although he repented, Manasseh had a wicked son named Amon who had one of the best kings of Judah, Josiah. Josiah restored the worship that was taken away under Manasseh and Amon. He urged the people to repent and to turn to God. His reign was the last bright spot in the history of Judah

Est. Date 640 – 609 B.C.

Questions

1. What was the spiritual description of Amon? What happened to him?
2. What did the workers find in the house of the Lord? Why do you think the book was lost?
3. What things did Josiah do in response to the word?
4. How were the people taught?
5. What was done with the idols and the things associated with idolatry? (give details)

Judah	Israel
Rehoboam	Jeroboam I
Abijah	<u>Nadab</u>
Asa	Baasha
Jehoshaphat	<u>Elah</u>
Jehoram	<u>Zimri</u>
Ahaziah	<u>Tibni</u>
Athaliah	Omri
Joash	Ahab
Amaziah	Ahaziah
Azariah	<u>Jehoram</u>
Jotham	Jehu
Ahaz	Jehoahaz
Hezekiah	Jehoash
Manasseh	Jeroboam II
Amon	<u>Zechariah</u>
Josiah	<u>Shallum</u>
Jehoahaz	Menahem
Jehoiakim	<u>Pekahiah</u>
Jehoiachin	<u>Pekah</u>
Zedekiah	<u>Hoshea</u>

Lesson 11

Text 2 Kings 23:28-24:17; 2 Chronicles 35:20-36:10

Synopsis In the last stages of Judah's history before the captivity there was trouble from Egypt and finally Babylon. The kings were taken by foreign kings or put under tribute and the people were finally carried away by Babylon. This was a sad time for Judah, but in captivity, she would learn humility and return to her God.

Est. Date 609 – 586 B.C.

Questions

1. How did Josiah die? Who prophesied that Josiah should not go?
2. Who came against Jehoahaz? What happened to him?
3. What happened to Jehoiakim? What happened to the articles of the temple? Where was this prophesied?
4. What happened to Jehoiachin?
5. Describe what and who was taken in Jehoiachin's reign. Compare it to the invasion under Jehoiakim's reign.

Judah	Israel
Rehoboam	Jeroboam I
Abijah	<u>Nadab</u>
Asa	Baasha
Jehoshaphat	<u>Elah</u>
Jehoram	<u>Zimri</u>
Ahaziah	<u>Tibni</u>
Athaliah	Omri
Joash	Ahab
Amaziah	Ahaziah
Azariah	<u>Jehoram</u>
Jotham	Jehu
Ahaz	Jehoahaz
Hezekiah	Jehoash
Manasseh	Jeroboam II
Amon	<u>Zechariah</u>
Josiah	<u>Shallum</u>
Jehoahaz	Menahem
Jehoiakim	<u>Pekahiah</u>
Jehoiachin	<u>Pekah</u>
Zedekiah	<u>Hoshea</u>

Lesson 12

Text 2 Kings 24:18-25:21; 2 Chronicles 36:11-21; Jeremiah 52:1-27

Synopsis The longsuffering of God with Judah had ended. He sent prophets to teach the people, but they mistreated them and ignored their message. God brought the Babylonians against Judah and took the people into captivity and destroyed the city. It was the darkest day in Israel's history.

Est. Date 586 B.C.

Questions

1. How did the people react to the message of the prophets?

2. How long were God's people going to be in captivity?

3. What happened to Zedekiah when he tried to escape?

4. What happened to Jerusalem and the temple?

5. What group did the Babylonians leave in the land?

6. What does the story teach us about the longsuffering and justice of God? What lessons apply to us?

Judah	Israel
Rehoboam	Jeroboam I
Abijah	<u>Nadab</u>
Asa	Baasha
Jehoshaphat	<u>Elah</u>
Jehoram	<u>Zimri</u>
Ahaziah	<u>Tibni</u>
Athaliah	Omri
Joash	Ahab
Amaziah	Ahaziah
Azariah	<u>Jehoram</u>
Jotham	Jehu
Ahaz	Jehoahaz
Hezekiah	Jehoash
Manasseh	Jeroboam II
Amon	<u>Zechariah</u>
Josiah	<u>Shallum</u>
Jehoahaz	Menahem
Jehoiakim	<u>Pekahiah</u>
Jehoiachin	<u>Pekah</u>
Zedekiah	<u>Hoshea</u>

Lesson 13

Text 2 Kings 25:22-30; Jeremiah 52:28-34, 40:5-41:3; Lamentations

Synopsis Jeremiah wrote the book of Lamentations after the destruction of Jerusalem. He could only weep at the destruction that came upon her as prophesied for hundreds of years. Judah would not repent so the city was destroyed and the people were made captives of Babylon. The proud city was humbled. Yet even in the destruction, there was hope. Hope in the restoration promised by God.

Est. Date 586 B.C.

Questions

1. Who was Gedaliah? What happened to him? What did the people do?
2. What does "lamentations" mean?
3. What symbols does Jeremiah use in Lamentations 1:1 to describe the city? Why are these symbols used?
4. How does the destruction of Jerusalem affect Jeremiah physically?
5. What did the Lord do to His temple and the worship there?
6. Explain Lamentations 3:22-33; 40.

Judah	Israel
Rehoboam	Jeroboam I
Abijah	<u>Nadab</u>
Asa	Baasha
Jehoshaphat	<u>Elah</u>
Jehoram	<u>Zimri</u>
Ahaziah	<u>Tibni</u>
Athaliah	Omri
Joash	Ahab
Amaziah	Ahaziah
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Jotham	Jehu
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Manasseh	Jeroboam II
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Josiah	<u>Shallum</u>
Jehoahaz	Menahem
Jehoiakim	<u>Pekahiah</u>
Jehoiachin	<u>Pekah</u>
Zedekiah	<u>Hoshea</u>