

5/15/11

1Kings 22

King Ahab having been humbled by God for his evil regarding the murder and confiscation of the vineyard of Naboth had gotten over his outward regret and continued with his evil and self-willed life.

He is ready to go to war against the King of Syria and he is going to partner with Jehoshaphat, the King of Judah.

22:1-40 The war of Ahab against the king of Syria.

22:1-4 The request of Ahab to Jehoshaphat to join him against the king of Syria.

- 1) Three years passed without war between Syria and Israel. 1Kng 20:26-29
- 2) Jehoshaphat the king of Judah went down to visit the king of Israel. vs. 2
* He had married off his son to the daughter of Ahab.
- 3) Ahab attempted to get Jehoshaphat to go to war to retake Ramoth in Gilead, saying, "It is our" and "we hesitate to take it out of the hand of the king of Syria?" vs. 3

a) He is being dishonest, in that he allowed Ben-Hadad to live, when God told him to kill him.

b) Ben-Hadad was supposed to of returned Ramoth Gilead, but did not. 1Kings 20:34

c) Gilead was located on east side of the Jordan and part of the northern kingdom, at eh intersection of the south road from Damascus and east-west road form Lafrag to Iribi that controlled trade in peace time and troop movement in war time.

4) Ahab asked Jehoshaphat if he would go with him and he agreed. vs. 4

a) The statement, "I am as you are, my people as your people, my horses as your horses", indicated their marriage ties Jehoram married Athaliah, the daughter of Ahab and Jezebel. 2King 8:29

b) The statement also indicated that they were unifying the divided Kingdom since Rehoboam.

22:5-12 The false prophets declared victory in the battle.

* 2Chron. 18:4-5, 9-11

1) Jehoshaphat asked the king of Israel to inquire the word of the LORD , prior to going to battle. vs. 5

- * Moses, Joshua, David and all other always looked to God.
- 2) Ahab gathered 400 prophets together and they all said to go, for God would deliver it to their hands. vs. 6
- * This is false prophet territory!
- 3) Jehoshaphat asked if there was a prophet of the LORD to inquire. vs. 7
- 4) Ahab mention Micaiah the son of Imlah, but he hated him, because he prophesied evil towards him, but Jehoshaphat reproved Ahab mildly. vs. 8
- 5) Ahab called the officer “eunuch” to bring Micaiah quickly! vs. 9
- 6) Both Jehoshaphat and Ahab sat on their thrones with their royal robes at a threshing floor at the entrance of the gate of Samaria and all the prophets were prophesying before them. vs. 10
- 7) Zedekiah the son of Chenaanah had made horns of iron for himself and prophesied falsely that they would gore the Syrians until they are destroyed. vs. 11
- * “For thus says the LORD of hosts, the God of Israel: “I have put a **yoke** of **iron** on the neck of all these nations, that they may serve Nebuchadnezzar king of Babylon; and they shall serve him. I have given him the beasts of the field also.” Jer. 28:14

- 8) All the false prophets affirmed it saying, “Go up to Ramoth Gilead and prosper, for the LORD will deliver it into the king’s hand.” vs. 12

22:13-28 The prophet of God, Micaiah declared defeat in the battle.

* 2Chron. 18:6-8, 12-27

22:13-16 *The seeking for Micaiah.*

- 1) The eunuch encouraged Micaiah to go along with the program and not upset king Ahab. vs. 13
- 2) Micaiah took an oath by the LORD to speak the truth of God. vs. 14
- 3) Ahab asked, “Micaiah, shall we go to war against Ramoth Gilead, or shall we refrain? And he answered in a sarcastic manner, “Go and prosper, for the LORD will deliver it into the hand of the king!” vs. 15
- 4) Ahab rebuked him, “How many times shall I make you swear that you tell me nothing but the truth in the name of the LORD?” vs. 16

22:17-23 *The prophecy of Micaiah.*

- 1) Micaiah spoke a parable of the sheep returning without their shepherd, to which Ahab said to Jehoshaphat, “Did I

not tell you he would not prophesy good concerning me, but evil?" vs. 17-18

- 2) Micaiah spoke a second parable. vs. 19-23
 - a) Revealing God on His throne and the host of heaven standing on His right hand and on His left. vs. 19
 - b) God asked for a deceptive messenger and one spoke out, "I will persuade him." vs. 20-21
 - c) God asked the particular way, not for information by revelation to Ahab, "I will go out and be a lying spirit in the mouth of all his prophets" and God gave permission. vs. 22
 - d) Micaiah revealed God had put a lying spirit in the mouth of all his false, in order to declared disaster against him. vs. 23
 - * "Therefore speak to them, and say to them, 'Thus says the Lord GOD: "Everyone of the house of Israel who sets up his idols in his heart, and puts before him what causes him to stumble into iniquity, and then comes to the prophet, I the LORD will **answer** him who comes, according to the multitude of his idols." Ezk. 14:4
 - "

22:24-28 *The faithfulness of Micaiah.*

- 1) Zedekiah struck Micaiah on the cheek, and mocked him saying, "Which way did the spirit from the LORD go from me to speak to you?" vs. 24
- 2) Micaiah prophesied he would see on that day when you go into an inner chamber to hide! vs. 25
- 3) Ahab order to take Micaiah to Amon the governor of the city and to Joash the king's son, imprison him, feeding him with bread of affliction and water of affliction, until I come in peace. vs. 26-27
- 4) Micaiah said, "If you ever return in peace, the LORD has not spoken by me." And he said, "Take heed, all you people!" vs. 28

22:29-40 The defeat and death of Ahab in the battle.

* 2Chron. 18:28-34

22:29-33 *The ensuing battle.*

- 1) Ahab sets up Jehoshaphat, telling him he is going to disguise himself as a common soldier, and Jehoshaphat goes out in his royal robe. vs. 29-30
- 2) The king of Syria had commanded the thirty-two captains of his chariots, to only fight against Ahab. vs. 31
 - a) Ahab must of know this, beforehand.

- b) Remember Ahab had spared Ben-Had.
- 3) The battle ensued and the captains of the chariots saw Jehoshaphat and they turned to kill him and Jehoshaphat cried out. vs. 32
- * “So it was, when the captains of the chariots saw **Jehoshaphat**, that they said, “It is the king of Israel!” Therefore they surrounded him to attack; but **Jehoshaphat** cried out, and the LORD helped him, and God diverted them from him.” 2Chron. 18:31
- 4) Realizing it was Jehoshaphat they turned back from pursuing him. vs. 33

22:34-38 *The justice of God in battle.*

- 1) Ahab death was by the hand of God guiding the arrow that was shot at random and removed from the battle at his request. vs. 34
- * Just as God had declared, “I will bring calamity on you.” 1Kings 21:21
- 2) The wound of Ahab was mortal and he bled to death, propped up inside his chariot, spending his last hours viewing the battle, he expired in the evening. vs. 35
- * Just as the prophets had prophesied. 1Kings 20:42, 22:28

- 3) The news of his death went out at sunset, commanding all to return to his own country! vs. 36
- 4) Ahab died, was brought to Samaria to be buried. vs. 37
- 5) Ahab’s chariot was washed at a pool in Samaria, and the dogs licked up his blood while the harlots bathed, according to the word of the LORD which He had spoken. vs. 38
- 1) Exactly as God declared. 1Kings 21:19
- 2) “Then **Jehoshaphat** the king of Judah returned safely to his house in Jerusalem. And Jehu the son of Hanani the seer went out to meet him, and said to King **Jehoshaphat**, “Should you help the wicked and love those who hate the LORD? Therefore the wrath of the LORD is upon you.” 2Chron 19:1-2

22:39-40 *The summary statement.*

- 1) The rest of the acts of Ahab, and all that he did, the ivory house and all the cities that he built, are recorded in the book of the chronicles of the kings of Israel. vs. 39
- * Which we do not have, only the Chronicles of Judah.

- 2) After the death of Ahab rested, his son Ahaziah reigned in his place. vs. 40

22:41-50 The reign of Jehoshaphat.

* 870-848 B.C., 2Chron. 17:1-20:37

22:41-44 The summary statement of the reign of Jehoshaphat.

- 1) Jehoshaphat, the son of Asa became king over Judah in the fourth year of Ahab king of Israel, being 35 years old, reigning 25 years in Jerusalem, whose mother was Azubah the daughter of Shilhi. vs. 41-42
- 2) Jehoshaphat, like his father Asa did what was right in the eyes of the LORD, except for not removing the high places, where the people offered sacrifices and burned incense on the high places. vs. 43
- 3) Jehoshaphat made peace with the king of Israel. vs. 44

22:45-49 The rest of the acts of Jehoshaphat.

- 1) The record of Jehoshaphat's courage and wars are written in the book of the chronicles of the kings of Judah. vs. 45
- 2) He also got rid of the rest of the perverted persons, the sodomites and homo-sexuals that remained from the days of in the his father Asa. vs. 46

- 3) No king was in Edom, only a deputy of the king. vs. 47
- 4) Jehoshaphat made merchant ships to go to Ophir for gold; but they never sailed, for the ships were wrecked at Ezion Geber. vs. 48

* "But Eliezer the son of Dodavah of Mareshah prophesied against Jehoshaphat, saying, "Because you have allied yourself with Ahaziah, the LORD has destroyed your works." Then the ships were wrecked, so that they were not able to go to Tarshish." 2Chron. 20:37

- 5) Ahaziah the son of Ahab asked Jehoshaphat to let his servants go with your servants in the ships, but Jehoshaphat learned from his bad experience with Ahab and he would not. vs. 49
- 6) Jehoshaphat died, was buried in the City of David his father and Jehoram his son reigned in his place, who married Athaliah, the daughter of Ahab and Jezebel. vs. 50

22:51-53 The rule of the son of Ahab.

- 1) Ahaziah the son of Ahab became king over Israel in Samaria in the seventeenth year of Jehoshaphat king of Judah, and reigned two years over Israel. vs. 51

* 2Chron. 21:1

- 2) He did evil in the sight of the LORD,
following the footsteps of his father and
mother and the way of Jeroboam the son
of Nebat, who had made Israel sin. vs. 52
- 3) He actively served Baal and worshiped
him, and provoked the LORD God of
Israel to anger, according to all that his
father had done. vs. 53