

7/10/11

## 2Kings 9-10

God commanded Elijah to do three things when he was re-commissioned. 1Kings 19:15-16

1. To anoint Hazael to be king over Syria.
2. To anoint Jehu king over Israel.
3. To anoint Elisha, as prophet in his place.

All this was to bring about the judgment of God upon the idolatrous northern nation of Israel, due to Jeroboam, including Baasha, the Dynasty of Omri and the house of Ahab. 1Kings 19:17

\* “It shall be that whoever escapes the sword of Hazael, Jehu will kill; and whoever escapes the sword of Jehu, Elisha will kill.”

So what we have in these two chapters is the fulfillment of the prophecy of Elijah.

### 9:1-13      The anointing of Jehu as king.

9:1-3      The Prophet Elisha commissioned a prophet to anoint Jehu.

- 1) The specific instructions stated. vs. 1
  - a) Elisha called an unnamed servant, one of the many prophets under Elisha’s oversight. vs. 1a
    - \* The schools of the prophets were in Bethel, Gilgal, Jericho, etc.

b) Elisha order the prophet literally, in the Hebrew, to gird up his loins, the long robe to run fast. vs. 1b-d  
 \* Ramoth Giliad on the east side of the Jordan, in the territory of Gad and had been under Syrian control, until Jehoram, leaving a garrison.

- 2) The unique mission was to anoint Jehu king of Israel privately. vs. 2-3
  - a) Jehu “Yahuw” means Yahweh is He, Elijah had given the revelation by God. 1Kings 19:16
  - b) Jehoshaphat “Yahowshaphat”, means Yahweh has judged.
  - c) The method, “Then take the flask of oil.” vs. 3a
  - d) The manner, “and pour it on his head.” vs. 3b
  - e) The message, “and say, ‘Thus says the LORD: “I have anointed you king over Israel.”’ vs. 3c-e
  - f) The means of departure, “Then open the door and flee, and do not delay.” vs. 3f

9:4-10      The prophet headed out by his commission to anoint Jehu.

- 1) The faithful obedience of the young prophet brought him to his destination and he enquired for Jehu and anointed him. vs. 4-6

\* Yahweh is emphatic to anoint like Saul and David. 1Sam. 10:1, 16:12

- 2) The prophetic proclamation to Jehu. vs. 7-10
  - a) The personal command was to be God's instrument of judgment over the house of Ahab and Jezebel. vs. 7
  - b) The prophetic purpose was declared. vs. 8-10
    - 1)) To terminate the dynasty of Omri. vs. 8
    - 2)) To terminate of the apostate line. vs. 9
      - \* God used Baasha killed Jeroboam. 1Kings 15:29
    - 3)) To desecrate the culprit of Baal worship, Jezebel. vs. 10a-b
      - \* Dogs were unclean animals, dishonoring a Queen.
  - c) The prophet departed according to the word of God. vs. 10c

**9:11-13** The people's celebration of the anointing of Jehu.

- 1) Jehu was inquired about the prophet, as returned to his companions, indicating he was crazy. vs. 11
  - \* The word used when David acted insane before Achish. 1Sam. 21:15
- 2) Jehu got the men curious, so he told them he had anointed him king of Israel. vs. 12

- 3) Jehu was recognized as kin, all bowing to him, declaring him king vs. 13
  - a) As done for Jesus. Matt. 20:8
  - b) Like Solomon. 1Kings 1:38-40
  - c) Jehu would not be loyal to God, but God used him as His instrument!

### **9:14-29**     **The execution of Jehoram by Jehu.**

**9:14-15** The historical time of the judgment.

- 1) The event took place as Joram was at war with Hazael defending Ramoth Gilead. vs. 14
- 2) The war had left Joram injured and he was getting over his wounds, Jehu would leave no one alive. vs. 15

**9:16-21** The tactical approach for the judgment.

- 1) Jehu headed to Jezreel, being driven by a driver to surprise Joram and his nephew Ahaziah. vs. 16
  - \* They were related through marriage and God used this occasion for Aaziah's downfall. 2Chron. 22:7
- 2) The sentinel alerted the city of a sizable approaching army. vs. 17-19
  - a) He was told to send a man out to determine their intentions of peace or war. vs. 17

- 1)) The phrase, “Is it peace” appears six times. vs. 11, 17, 18, 19, 22, 31
  - 2)) Peace “Shalom” in response three times. vs. 18, 19, 22
  - 3)) There was no peace nor could there be peace by their corrupt idolatry!
    - b) He related the king's words and a man was sent out to inquire, but being rebuked by Jehu, he joined him. vs. 18
  - 3) The king sent out a second man to enquire the nature of their visit and the same thing happened. vs. 19
  - 4) The message was clear, they were under attack, identifying Jehu as the aggressor, driving furiously. vs. 20
    - \* Same root word as madman. vs. 11
    - b) The king gave orders for war, justice would be served on both kings, appropriately on the property of Naboth's vineyard. vs. 21
      - \* Make ready, literally, “attach”, meaning horses to the chariots.
- 9:22-29** The prophetic fulfillment of the judgment.
- 1) The king of Israel, Jehoram, himself inquired of Jehu's intentions, only to be charged with his family unfaithfulness to God. vs. 22

- a) Jehoram mother, Jezebel, had been the cause of unfaithfulness to God!
- b) Witchcraft “kesheph”, sorcery of the demonic realm. Ex. 22:18, Lev. 19:26, Deut. 18:10
- 2) The king of Israel understood Jehu's intentions to kill him, fleeing without success. vs. 23-24
  - a) Joram cried out to Ahaziah, “Treachery, Ahaziah!, deceit”
  - b) God's guided missile found its target, striking him in the back, protruding out his heart. vs. 24
    - \* Ahab disguised himself to fight the king of Syria and a certain man drew a bow at random and struck him between the joint of his armor and died. 1Kings 22:36-37
- 3) The anointed king Jehu confirmed the death of Jehoram as prophetic judgment. vs. 25-26
  - a) The command to discard his body, as both rode in the chariot. vs. 25a-c
    - \* 1Kings. 21:15-16
  - b) Jehu and Midkar recall the murder of Naboth and the words of God's judgment are quoted by Jehu. vs. 25f-26
    - \* 1Kings 21:9
- 4. The king of Judah, Ahaziah is killed for living like idolatrous Jehoram. vs. 26-29

- a) Ahaziah fled without success also, fleeing to Megiddo, then buried in Jerusalem. u  
 \* Ahaziah was Ahab's and Jezebel's grandson by their daughter Athaliah who married Jehoram, the son of Jehoshaphat king of Judah.
- b) Azariah came to the throne on the 11th year of his uncles reign. vs. 29  
 \* The discrepancy of the 12th year is due to counting the first year from ascension to the end of the year, apposed to ascension to a complete year. 1Kings. 8:25

### 9:30-37      The desecrating of Jezebel by Jehu.

9:30-31 The confrontation of Jezebel by Jehu at Jezreel.

- 1) Jezebel prepares her face to meet Jehu, rather than her heart. vs. 30
  - a) She put dark dye on her eyes and fixed pendent curls on her hair.
  - b) She perhaps thinking to allure Jehu, being a wicked woman, even though she was in her fifties?
- 2) Jehu heard the words of Jezebel, insulting and accusing him. vs. 31
  - a) She confronted Jehu with arrogant pride as if she was still in control,

taunting Jehu by calling him a traitor. vs. 31a-d

- 1)) Zimri was the commander of Elah the son of Baasha, the king of Israel and Zimri assassinated Elah as he was drunk in his house at Tirzah, destroying all the house of Bash, according to the word of the Lord. 1Kings 16:8-12
  - 2)) But he only lasted 7 days in Tirzah and was killed by Jezebel's father-in-law Omri, perhaps trying to intimidate Jehu. 1Kings 16:13-20
- b) She falsely accused him, "murderer of your master?" vs. 31e
- 1)) Not seeing it as God's judgment.
  - 2)) Seeing only his desire for power.

9:32-37 The condemnation of Jezebel by Jehu. vs. 32-37

- 1) Jehu ignored her seductions and intimidations and responded with absolute authority, knowing God had commissioned him. vs. 32
  - a) He called for allegiance by those in her room. vs. 32a-c
  - b) He saw an immediate response by men who had no need of women. vs. 32d
- 2) Jehu's words were swift and decisive and ordered her thrown down. vs. 33

- a) He saw Jezebel come tumbling down, “So they threw her down, and some of her blood spattered on the wall and on the horses.” vs. 33a-d
- b) He made sure she was dead, “and he trampled her underfoot.” vs. 33e
- 3) Jehu attempted to give Jezebel a decent burial. vs. 34
  - a) Not before he refreshed himself. vs. 34a-b
  - b) Not because she deserved it, but due her affiliation to royalty., “Then he said, vs. 34c-g
    - 1)) Accursed “arar”, being a cursed to the nation and family for 30 plus years of evil by her debauched idolatrous Baal worship.
    - 2)) She was the daughter of Ethbaal, king of the Sidonians. 1Kings 16:31

**9:35-37** The degradation of Jezebel through Jehu.

- 1) To their surprise, they found a head, feet and hands. vs. 35
  - a) Her skull, representing her evil rebellion against God.
  - b) Her feet, representing her readiness to run to do evil.
  - c) Her hands, representing her personal evil deeds.

\* “But there was no one like Ahab who sold himself to do wickedness in the sight of the LORD, because Jezebel his wife **stirred** him up.”  
1Kings 21:25

- 2) The specific prophetic fulfillment of Elijah. vs. 36
  - a) The men reported it to Jehu and he declared the prophecy. vs. 36
    - 1)) God revealed it as the word of the LORD. vs. 36a-c
    - 2)) Elijah the Tishbite proclaimed it. vs. 36d
    - 3)) The manner was specific dogs would consume her body, on the plot of ground at Jezreel. vs. 36e-f
      - \* Prowling dogs were used by God, no matter how long it take God is faithful to His Word. 1Kings 21:17-24
- c) The purpose was that no one would visit a burial sight to commemorate her. vs. 37
  - 1)) Jezebel would be reduced to excrement on the field once the dogs defecated, to her dishonor.
    - \* The word refuse “domen” means dung and is a play on words for the Queen’s name corresponding to the Arabic for the same substance, dung.

- 2)) Jezebel would not be able to be visited at any burial place as a heroin or great martyr, being a profane person.  
\* She corrupted the entire nation with Ahab!

**10:1-11     The judgment of God by Jehu on the remaining house of Ahab.**

**10:1-5**     The king of Israel, Jehu, sent a letter to Samaria to battle against him.

- 1) Ahab had seventy sons in Samaria, meaning sons, grandsons, etc. vs. 1a
- 2) Jehu wrote a letter to Samaria and to the rulers and elders of Jezreel and to those who reared Ahab's sons, saying: vs. 1b-e
- 3) The content of the letter was a declaration of war and a challenge to choose the best fighting men and come out against him. vs. 2-3
- 4) The leading men were greatly afraid and reasoned they could not win, in view of Jehu's defeat of Jehoram and Ahaziah. vs. 4
- 5) The men in charge of the house, the city and elders who raised Ahab's sons sent a message to Jehu, that they were his servants to do his will and not set up a king. vs. 5

**10:6-8**     The king of Israel, Jehu, sent a second letter to destroy all seed of Ahab.

- 1) The evidence of their loyalty was to go to him at Jezreel with the 70 heads of Ahab's descendents, who were being raised by the great men of the city. vs. 6
- 2) When the letter arrived they beheaded all 70 and sent them in baskets to him at Jezreel. vs. 7
- 3) Jehu was told of the arrival of the 70 heads and commanded them to be placed in two piles at the entrance of the city gate till morning. vs. 8
  - a) The message to all was to strike fear in those thinking of rebelling.
  - b) Rome did the same with lining their roads with crucified men.

**10:9-11**     The king of Israel, Jehu, justifies the entire take over by being God's prophetic word.

- 1) Jehu called the people and confessed his conspiracy against Jehoram and then asked them who had beheaded his relatives? vs. 9
 

\* They had done it by his command, but he did not mention that fact.
- 2) Jehu declared it was all according to God's prophecy against the house of Ahab through Elijah. vs. 10

- 3) Jehu then slaughtered all remaining people of potential revolt to his kingdom. vs. 11\*
- a) Those remaining of the house of Ahab in Jezreel.
  - b) All his great me.
  - c) His close acquaintances.
  - d) His priests.
  - e) Jehu let none remaining.

**10:12-17 The destruction of the royal princess of Judah and Ahab's seed.**

**10:12-14** The relatives of Ahaziah were unaware of Jehu's takeover.

- 1) Jehu departed to Samaria and ran into some people at Beth Eked of the Shepherds and discovered they were Ahaziah's relatives, on route to greet the sons of Jehoram and the sons of Jezebel, the Queen mother, vs. 12-13
- 2) Jehu instructed his men to take the 42 and kill them at the well of Beth Eked, sparing none. vs. 14

**10:15-17** The partnering of Jehu and Jehonadab to bring to an end the house of Ahab.

- 1) Jehu departing ran into another person. vs. 15
  - a) Jehonadab the son of Rechab was coming to meet him. vs. 15a-b

- 1) The Rachabites were nomadic tribes that live off the land.
- 2) They were relative of Moses' father-in-law, Jethro, of the Kenites.
- 3) They are appear in the book of Jeremiah, as an example of faithfulness to God and promise to always to have one to stand before God. Jer. 35
  - \* A Rechabite was serving at the refuge gate in the rebuilding of the walls. Neh. 3:14

- b) Jehu greeted him and asked if he was for him by the expression, "Is your heart right, as my heart is toward your heart?" vs. 15c-f
- c) Jehonadab affirming it was reached out and Jehu lifted him up on his chariot. vs. 15f-m

- 2) Jehu invited Jehonadab to accompany him in his zeal for Yahweh and the rode off together in his chariot. vs.16
- 3) Arriving at Samaria he destroy all Ahab's line, according to the word of the LORD which He spoke to Elijah. vs. 17

**10:18-28 The extermination of Baal worship by Jehu.**

**11:18-20** The proclamation of Jehu to Israel.

- 1) Jehu gathered all Israel and declared Abab service to Baal was nothing to what he was going to be. vs. 18
- 2) Jehu commanded to call all the prophet, servants and priest of Baal, none was to be missing for the great feast, if so they would put to death. vs. 19a-g  
\* The commentary states, “But Jehu acted deceptively, with the intent of destroying the worshipers of Baal.” vs. 19h-i
- 3) Jehu ordered a “Proclaim a solemn assembly for Baal.” vs. 20

**10:21-24** The preparation in view of the proclamation.

- 1) The message went out throughout all Israel, gathering all the worshipers of Baal, none were missing and the temple was packed out. vs. 21
- 2) Jehu commanded for attendant of the wardrobe to hand out the vestments for all the worshipers of Baal. vs. 22  
\* This was all could easily be identified for the slaughter.
- 3) Jehu and Jehonadab announce to all the worshipers of Baal, to make sure no servants of Yahweh were there, only worshipers of Baal. vs. 23
- 4) Both went in to offer sacrifices and burnt offerings and Jehu had appointed eighty

men to go in and kill all, paying with their own lives, if anyone escaped. vs. 24

**10:25-28** The implementation of the proclamation.

- 1) When the burnt offering ended, Jehu gave to go to the guard and the captains to kill all. vs. 25
- 2) They removed the sacred pillars of the temple of Baal and burned them, destroy the temple completely and turned it into a latrine or bathroom sight. vs. 26-27
- 3) Jehu destroyed Baal from Israel. vs. 28  
\* Elijah had slain the prophet of Baal at Mount Carmel. 1Kigs. 18

**10:29-31** **The idolatry of Jehu in Israel and ongoing judgment of God.**

**10:29-31** The unfaithfulness of Jehu.

- 1) Jehu, nevertheless did not abandon the two centers of calf worship of Jeroboam that made Israel to sin. vs. 29
- 2) Jehu was allowed by God to reign for four generation, due to destroying the house of Ahab. vs. 30
- 3) The unconcern of Jehu to walk in the law of the LORD God of Israel with all his heart is recorded and by not departing from the sins of Jeroboam, he made Israel sin. vs. 31



**10:32-36** The unavoidable conquest of Israel.

- 1) The judgment of God was on schedule, the Northern Kingdom would go into captivity to Assyria in 722 B.C., so God allowed Hazael conquered parts of the land in the territory of Israel. vs. 32
- 2) The part on the east side of the Jordan, all the land of Gilead--Gad, Reuben, and Manasseh--from Aroer, which is by the River Arnon, including Gilead and Bashan. vs. 33
- 3) The rest of the all the acts of Jehu are they not written in the book of the chronicles of the kings of Israel, which we do not have. vs. 34
- 4) Jehu died and was buried him in Samaria and his son Jehoahaz reigned in his place. vs. 35
- 5) Jehu reigned over Israel in Samaria for twenty-eight years. vs. 36