

3/20/11

**1Kings 14-16**

Jeroboam was warned by the prophet God sent to the altar at Bethel, but he paid no heed.

The prophet disobeyed God and allowed himself to be deceived by the old prophet.

The northern Kingdom progresses in her idolatrous unfaithfulness to Yahweh.

The next three chapters contain the horrible condition of the nation, both north and south, going from one king to the next.

So you have to pay attention to be know if the text is referring to the north of southern kingdom.

**14:1-20**     **The son of Jeroboam becomes gravely sick.**

**14:1-4**     The seeking of the prophet regarding the outcome of the ill child.

- 1) The son of Jeroboam, Abijah was gravely sick. vs. 1
  - a) The age of the child is not given.
  - b) The child was probably a small child.
- 2) The king Jeroboam pleaded with his wife was to seek out the prophet of God. vs. 2

- a) He instructed her to not go as her own person, but pretending to be someone else. vs. 2a-d
  - 1) Man deceives himself by thinking he can hide from God.
  - 2) Man can not even hide his thoughts or intents of the heart.
- b) He instructed her to go to Shiloh, where the prophet resided.” vs. 2e-g
  - 1)) Shiloh was the location of the tabernacle during the time of Eli and Samuel. Josh. 18:1, 21:2, 1Sam. 1:3
  - 2)) Shiloh was in Ephraim about 25 miles due south of Tirzah where they were at and about 9 miles north of Bethel.
  - 3)) He was know as Ahijah the Sholonite. 1Kings. 11:29a
  - 4) Ahijah means brother of Yahweh.
- c) He revealed to her he was the prophet who prophesied to him to be king over Israel. vs. 2h
  - 1)) He had reject the will of God and failed to trust God, so he fled to Egypt. 1Kings. 11:26-40
  - 2)) He returned from Egypt and rebelled against God setting up his apostate religion and failed to listen to the prophet from Judah.

- 3) The presentation of a gift to the prophet was customary. vs. 3
- a) Saul and his servant gave to Samuel, one fourth shekel of silver. 1Sam. 9:8c
  - b) Most interesting that Jeroboam immediately asked for the healing of his own hand from the prophet when God withered it and received the healing, but he does not ask for the life of his first born. 1Kings. 13:4-6
  - d. He knew the illness was from God and perhaps also knew he had gone too far and irreversible.
- 4) The woman set out on her journey disguised in vain for the prophet was blind. vs. 4
- a) She was certain that prophet would not recognize her.
  - b) Ahijah was old and could not see well at all, he had cataract that had built up over his eyes.

**14:5-18** The meeting of Jeroboam's wife and the Ahijah the prophet.

- 1) The word of knowledge came to the prophet from Yahweh, who the woman was, the reason for her coming, the words to be given to her and the fact she was in disguise. vs. 5

- 2) The wife of Jeroboam was exposed by the prophet Ahijah the minute she entered the room, only to hear he had bad news, vs. 6
- 3) The message to Jeroboam was judgment for the high privilege given to him by God. vs. 7-8
  - a) God had chosen him from among the people to be a vessel of honor. vs. 7
  - b) God had chosen him to be a vessel of judgment over the house of David. vs. 8a-b
    - \* The house of David would be left with two tribes, Judah and Benjamin, the southern kingdom, the northern kingdom with 10 tribes.
  - c) God had chosen him to be a vessel of obedience as David. vs. 8c-e
    - \* David is the constant high standard for all the Kings.
- 4) The king Jeroboam was guilty of being worst than all his predecessors. vs. 9
  - a) Idolatry breaking the first two commandments. vs. 9b
  - b) Abandoning and denying God, indicative of "casting Me behind your back." vs. 9c
- 5) The verdict passed over Jeroboam. vs. 10
  - a) The complete destruction of his house. vs. 10a

- b) The name of Jeroboam to be removed. vs. 10b-c
- c) The sin of Jeroboam was loathsome and would be stopped. vs. 10d-e
- 6) The dishonor would be to be left unburied, exposed to the elements and animals. vs. 11
- 7) The judgment would exclude the child. vs. 12-13
  - a) The child would die physically the minute her feet entered the city. vs. 12
    - \* The judgment would seem to be unjust from the human perspective, but God is holy and perfect, so our conclusion is wrong.
  - b) The child would not die spiritually, being under the age of knowledge and God saw something good towards God, not like his father. vs. 13
    - \* “The righteous perishes, And no man takes it to heart; Merciful men are taken away, While no one considers That the righteous is taken away from evil.” Is. 57:1
- 8) The judgment over Israel would be certain. vs. 14-16
  - a) God prophesied He would use a king of Israel to execute His judgment over Jeroboam, but not force him to do the evil. vs. 14

- \* The king would be Baasha the son of Ahijah. 1Kings 15:28-29
- b) God prophesied He would judge Israel by Assyria and go into captivity for idolatry, unable to resist God in 722 B.C. vs. 15
  - \* The River is the Euphrates and was fulfilled. 2Kings 17:6, 18:11
- c) God’s judgment was for the sins of Jeroboam, who made Israel to sin. vs. 16
  - \* The northern kingdom was Israel and the south Judah.
- 9) The judgment of God over Israel would be confirmed by the death of the child. vs. 17-18
  - a) The death of the child. vs. 17
  - b) The funeral of the child. vs. 18a-b
- 14:19-20** The summary statement.
  - 1) The acts of Jeroboam. vs. 19
    - \* We have the chronicles of the kings of Judah, but not Israel. 2Chron. 13
  - 2) The length of his reign. vs. 20
    - \* His son Nadab was just as evil!
- 14:21-31** **The close of Rehoboam’s reign.**
- 14:21-24** The apostasy of Judah under Rehoboam.
  - \* 2Chron. 11:5-12:8

- 1) The reign of Rehoboam. vs. 21
  - a) He was 41 when became king.
  - b) He reigned for 17 years in Jerusalem.
  - c) The city God chose.
  - d) His mothers name was Naamah, meaning loveliness, a pagan Ammonitess, one of Solomon's wives.
- 2) Judah sinned against God to jealousy for He is holy. vs. 22
- 3) Judah was seeped in idolatry. vs. 23
- 4) The perverted people were sodomites, homosexual male temple prostitutes. vs. 24

**14:25-28** The invasion of the Pharaoh of Egypt.  
\* 2Chron. 12:9-12

- 1) The fifth year of Rehoboam's reign Pharaoh Shishak attacked Jerusalem and sacked some of the temple treasures. vs. 25-26
  - a) He took advantage of the divided kingdom's weakness.
  - b) He knew of the wealth of Solomon.
- 2) Rehoboam replaced the shields with bronze ones for the military guard, symbolic of judgment. vs. 27-28

**14:29-31** The death of Reoboam.  
\* 931-913 B.C.

- 1) In the books of the prophets Shemaiah and Iddo. vs. 29  
\* 2Chron. 12:15
- 2) Civil war continued between Rehoboam and Jeroboam. vs. 30
- 3) Jeroboam's death and burial, succeeded by his son Abijam. vs. 31

**15:1-16:34** The kings of Judah and Israel up to Ahab.

**15:1-24** The house of David.

**15:1-8** *The reign of Abijam.*

\* 2Chron. 13:1-22

- 1) He came to the throne in the 18th year of Nebat, the son of Jeroboam. vs. 1
- 2) He reigned 3 years, his mother Maachah, the granddaughter of Abishalom. vs. 2
- 3) He walked in sin, not being loyal to God, as David. vs. 3
- 4) God did it for David's sake, despite David's only failure with Bathshebah and Uriah. vs. 4-5
- 5) War was continuous in the days of Rehoboam and Jeroboam. vs. 6
- 6) The death, burial and succession of Abijam. vs. 7-8  
\* 2Chron. 13:1-22

**15:9-15** *The reign of Asa.*

- \* 911-870 B.C. 2Chron. 14:1-16:14
- 1) Asa became king over Judah, two years before Jeroboam's death. vs. 9-10
    - a) The 20th year of his reign. vs. 9
    - b) He reigned forty-one years in Jerusalem, being a contemporary with seven kings of Israel. vs. 10a
      - \* Nadab, Basha, Elah, Zimri, Omri, Tibni and Ahab.
    - c) His grandmother's name was Maachah the granddaughter of Abishalom. vs. 10b
      - \* She was related to Absalom's grand-father, the King of Geshur. her great-grand-father. 2Sam. 13:37-38
  - 2) Asa was a good king over Judah. vs. 11-15
    - a) He did what was right in the eyes of the LORD, as David. vs. 11
    - b) He banished the perverted persons, the sodomites from the land, and all the idols his fathers had made. vs. 12
    - c) He dethroned His grandmother Maachah from being queen mother, for having made an obscene image of Asherah, so he cut down and burned it by the Brook Kidron. vs. 13
    - d) He left the high places, but Asa's heart was loyal to the LORD all his days. vs. 14

- e) He brought into the temple the things which his father had dedicated, and those he had dedicated: silver and gold and utensils. vs. 15

**15:16-22** *The alliance of Asa with Syria to defeat Baasha.*

- 1) The civil war continued between the Israel and Judah. vs. 16
- 2) Baasha king of Israel came up against Judah, and built Ramah, about 5 miles north of Jerusalem to stop all supplies and communication from passing to Asa. vs. 17
- 3) Asa sent the remaining treasures of the Temple to the king of Syria Ben-Hadad, in Damascus to make a league with him and defend him against Baasha. vs. 18-19
- 4) Ben-Hadad accepted the proposition and attacked the several of the northern cities of Israel. vs. 20
- 5) The plan worked, Baasha heard about it and stopped building Ramah and remained in Tirzah, his capital. vs. 21
  - a) God rebuked Asa through the prophet Hanani for not relying on the Lord, as he had to defeat the Ethiopians. 2Chron. 16:7-9
  - b) Asa cast Hanani in prison and oppressed some of the people. 2Chron. 16:10

6) King Asa made a decree to all Judah, to take all the material of stone and timber Baasha had used to built Ramah; and built Geba of Benjamin, and Mizpah. vs. 22

\* In the 39th year of his reign, Asa became diseased in his feet and died because he did not seek God, but the physicians. 2Chron. 16:12

**15:23-24** The summary statement of Asa reign.

- 1) The rest of all the acts of Asa, all his might, all that he did, and the cities which he built, are written in the book of the chronicles of the kings of Judah. vs. 23a-e
- 2) In his old age he was diseased in his feet and died because he sought a physician, instead of God. vs. 23f  
\* 2Chron. 16:12
- 3) Asa died and was buried in the City of David his father and his son Jehoshaphat reigned in his place. vs. 24

**15:25-34** The instability of the northern kingdom.

**15:25-30** *The reign of Nadab.*

\* 910-909 B.C.

- 1) Nadab the son of Jeroboam became king over Israel in the second year of Asa king

of Judah, and he reigned over Israel two years. vs. 25

\* Asa Was the great-grandson of Solomon.!

- 2) Nadab did evil before the LORD, and walked in the sins of his father and by it made Israel sin. vs. 26
- 3) Baasha the son of Ahijah, of the house of Issachar, conspired against Nadab and killed him at Gibbethon, the Philistine city, while Nadab and all Israel laid siege to Gibbethon. vs. 27
- 4) Baasha killed him in the third year of Asa king of Judah, and reigned in his place. vs. 28
- 5) Baashah then fulfilled the prophesy of Ahijah the prophet, killing all the house of Jereboam. vs. 29  
\* 1Kings. 14:14
- 6) The reason was he sin of Jeroboam, causing Israel to sin, provoking the wrath of God. vs. 30

**15:31-32** *The summary statement.*

- 1) The rest of the acts of Nadab are found in the book of the chronicles of the kings of Israel. vs. 31  
\* 2Chron. 16:7-10, 20:34
- 2) The civil war between Asa and Baasha, all their days, the north against the south. vs. 32

**15:33-16:7** *The reign of Baasha.*

\* 909-886B.C.

- 1) Baasha became king of Israel in the third year of Asa king of Judah, he reign in the capital Tirzah for 24 years. vs. 33
- 2) He did evil before the LORD, walking in the way of Jeroboam and made Israel sin. vs. 34
- 3) The word of judgment was declared against Baasha. 1Kings 16:1-4
  - a) The word of the LORD came to Jehu the son of Hanani. vs. 1
  - b) For God raising him up and choosing to walk in the ways of Jeroboam, causing the people of Israel to sin, provoking God. vs. 2
  - c) God would destroy the posterity of Baasha, like the house of Jeroboam. vs. 3
  - d) The would be dishonored and desecrated at death, left unburied. vs. 4
- 4) The summary statement. vs. 5-7
  - a) The rest of the acts of Baasha are written in the book of the chronicles of the kings of Israel. vs. 5
  - b) Baasha died and was buried in Tirzah and his son Elah reigned in his place. vs. 6

- c) Baasha was judge for his evil and the destruction of the house of Jeroboam. vs. 7

**16:8-14** *The reign of Elah.*

\* 886-885 B.C.

- 1) He reigned in the 26th year of Asa king of Judah, as king of Israel for two years in Tirzah, being the son of Baasha. vs. 8
- 2) His servant Zimri, commander of half his chariots, conspired against him in Tirzah and killed him as he was getting drunk in the house of steward Arza. vs. 9
- 3) He killed him in the 27th year of Asa king of Judah, and reigned in his place. vs. 10
- 4) He exterminated the house of Baashan of all the males, family and friends, as the prophet Jehu had prophesied. vs. 11-12
- 5) The reason was for provoking the anger of God for the idolatry of Baasha and his son Elah. vs. 13
- 6) The summary statement. vs. 14
  - \* The rest of the acts of Elah are written in the book of the chronicles of the kings of Israel. vs. 14

**16:15-20** *The reign of Zimri.*

\* 885 B.C.

- 1) He reigned in the 27th year of Asa king of Judah, in Tirzah for seven days. And the people were encamped against

Gibbethon, which belonged to the Philistines. vs. 15

- 2) The people encamped heard that Zimri conspired and killed the king, so the made Omri king. vs. 16
- 3) Omri and all Israel with him went up and besieged Tirzah and Zimri committed suicide by burning the building. vs. 17-18
- 4) The reason again is due to the evil before the Lord by walking in the ways of Jeroboam and causing Israel to sin. vs. 19
- 5) The summary statement. vs. 20
  - \* The rest of the acts of Zimri, and the treason he committed, are they not written in the book of the chronicles of the kings of Israel.

**16:21-22** *The division of the north.*

- 1) Half of the people followed Tibni the son of Ginath, to make him king, and half followed Omri. vs. 21
- 2) Omri prevailed, Tibni died and Omri reigned. vs. 22

**16:23-28** *The reign of Omri and his capital.*

- 1) He reigned in the 31st year of Asa king of Judah, becoming king over Israel for 12 years, 6 of them in Tirzah. vs. 23

\* Great details are found in the famous Moabite stone and few in 2Kings. 2Kings 3:4

- 2) He purchase the hill of Samaria from Shemer for two talents of silver; then he built on the hill, and called the name of the city which he built, Samaria, after the name of Shemer, owner of the hill. vs. 24
  - a) The location was beautiful with gorgeous views all around, having natural strength as a fortress.
  - b.
- 3) Omri did evil in the eyes of the LORD, worse than all who were before him. vs. 25
- 4) He walked in all the ways of Jeroboam and in his sin by which he had made Israel sin, provoking the wrath of the God, due to their idols. vs. 26
- 5) The summary statement. vs. 27
  - \* The rest of the acts of Omri are written in the book of the chronicles of the kings of Israel.
- 6) Omri died and was buried in Samaria and Ahab his son reigned in his place. vs. 28

**16:29-34** *The reign of Ahab.*

- 1) Ahaz came to reign reigned over Israel in tin Samaria, during the 38th year of Asa king of Judah, who was the son of Omri; and reigned for twenty-two years. vs. 29

\* 874-853 B.C.

- 2) Ahab committed more evil in the sight of the LORD, than all who were before him. vs. 30
- 3) Ahab thinking nothing of his evil, committed great evil by marrying his evil by marrying Jezebel the daughter of Ethbaal, king of the Sidonians and he went and served Baal and worshiped him. vs. 31
- 4) Ahab set up an altar for Baal in the temple of Baal, he had built in Samaria. vs. 32
- 5) Ahab made a wooden image provoking Yahweh's anger more than all the kings of Israel who were before him. vs. 33
- 6) During the days of Ahab, Hiel of Bethel built Jericho, fulfilling the prophecy of God, He had spoken through Joshua the son of Nun. vs. 34  
\* 526 years after the prophecy. Josh. 6:26