

6/30/19

2Chron. 23-24

We come to the reign of Joash. 2Chron. 23:1-24:27

1. Joash, the son of Ahaziah has been hidden in the temple by the daughter of king Jehoram, Jehoshabeath, and the wife of Jehoiada the priest, as they rescued him from the attempt of Athaliah to wipe out the seed royal of the house of David. 2Chron. 22:1, 10-12

2. Jehoshabeath was the wife of Jehoiada the priest and the sister of king Ahaziah. 2Chron. 22:11

3. Joash is the third king of Judah that experience revival bringing about reforms, the two previous ones were Asa and Jehoshaphat, two are left Hezekiah and Josiah. 2Chron. 14-16; 17-20; 23-24; 29-32; 34-35

* Athaliah reigned 841-835 B.C. , Joash reigned from 835-796 B.C.

23:1-21 The concealment of young Joash and enthronement.

* The parallel passage. 2Kings 11:4-20

23:1-7 The commitment and plans to hide young Joash until he could be put on the throne.

* The parallel passage. 2Kings 11:4-8

1) The initiator to protect Joash, “In the seventh year Jehoiada strengthened himself.” vs. 1a

- a) The king being only seven years old needs someone to protect, guide and direct the throne of David.
 - b) The word strengthened “chazaq”, means he encouraged himself to be courageous.
- 2) The names of the captains, “and made a covenant with the captains of hundreds: Azariah the son of Jeroham, Ishmael the son of Jehohanan, Azariah the son of Obed, Maaseiah the son of Adaiah, and Elishaphat the son of Zichri.” vs. 1b-g
- a) The covenant regarded to secure the throne of David through the rightful heir, Joash.
 - b) Five captains are named, Cherethites. 2Kings 11:2, 4; 1Chron. 18:17.
- 3) The gathering of qualified and trusted men, “And they went throughout Judah and gathered the Levites from all the cities of Judah, and the chief fathers of Israel, and they came to Jerusalem.” vs. 2
- a) This verse is unique of 2Chronicles, not found in 2Kings.
 - b) The Levites are gathered to come to Jerusalem to the temple.
 - c) The Levites are given given a greater emphasis in the plan to protect the king.
- 4) The united agreement to secure the throne of David, “Then all the assembly made a covenant with the king in the house of God. And he said to them, “Behold, the king’s son

shall reign, as the LORD has said of the sons of David.” vs. 3

- a) The covenant was made made in the temple.
 - b) The covenant was a united agreement to obey the covennat God gave to David that his heir was to be on the throne.
 - c) This vere also is not found in 2Kings 11.
- 5) The particulars of the plan to protect young Joash. vs. 4-5
- a) One third of the priest’s starting their course would guard the doors, “This is what you shall do: One-third of you entering on the Sabbath, of the priests and the Levites, shall be keeping watch over the doors.” vs. 4
 - * The priests were now mentioned with the Levites who came to do their scheduled service established by David to be security at the door of the temple. 1Chron. 24:4, 20
 - b) The other two thirds would keep guard at the house of the king and the gate of the Foundation, “one-third shall be at the king’s house; and one-third at the Gate of the Foundation. All the people shall be in the courts of the house of the LORD.” vs. 5
 - * The two locations, the house of the king and the gate of the Foundation were to be secured, which were within

the courts of the Temple. 2Chron. 22:12; 2Kings 11:6

- 6) The limited access to the temple, “But let no one come into the house of the LORD except the priests and those of the Levites who serve. They may go in, for they are holy; but all the people shall keep the watch of the LORD.” vs. 6
 - a) Only the priest and Levies who were serving were to have access to the temple, being holy or sanctified.
 - b) But every person was duty bound to to be a deligent watchman regarding the young king.
- 7) The person attempting to aproach the king would be put to death, “And the Levites shall surround the king on all sides, every man with his weapons in his hand; and whoever comes into the house, let him be put to death. You are to be with the king when he comes in and when he goes out.” vs. 7
 - a) A constant presence of armed Levites were to surround the king when he came in and out of the temple area.
 - b) Unauthorized individuals were killed.

23:8-11 The plan implimented to secure the throne of David.

* The parallel passage. 2Kings 11:9-12

- 1) The faithfulness of the Levites, “So the Levites and all Judah did according to all that Jehoiada the priest commanded. And each man took his men who were to be on duty on the Sabbath, with those who were going off duty on the Sabbath; for Jehoiada the priest had not dismissed the divisions.” vs. 8
 - a) The Levites and all of Judah were obedient to the command of Jehoiada.
 - b) Both the Levites on duty or off duty because Jehoiada had suspended their dismissal to return home after their lot.
- 2) The equipping of the captains to protect Joash, “And Jehoiada the priest gave to the captains of hundreds the spears and the large and small shields which had belonged to King David, that were in the temple of God.” vs. 9
 - a) Athaliah was wickedly dangerous!
 - b) David had stored weapons in the temple brought back from the spoils of war from the servants of Hadadezer. 2Sam. 8:7
- 3) The placing of the men in their strategic locations, “Then he set all the people, every man with his weapon in his hand, from the right side of the temple to the left side of the temple, along by the altar and by the temple, all around the king.” vs. 10
 - a) Johoiada knew the evil of Athaliah and her wicked influenc on the throne.

- b) Johiada took no chances, securing the entire areas.
- 4) The enthronement of Joash as king, “And they brought out the king’s son, put the crown on him, gave him the Testimony, and made him king. Then Jehoiada and his sons anointed him, and said, “Long live the king!” vs. 11
 - a) The perfect time arrived to crown Joash.
 - b) The enthronement was executed by Jehoiadah and his sons without envy!

23:12-15 The overthrow of Athaliah from the throne of David.

* The parallel passage. 2Kings 11:13-16

- 1) The festivities in the temple drew Athaliah curiosity, “Now when Athaliah heard the noise of the people running and praising the king, she came to the people in the temple of the LORD.” vs. 12
 - a) Athaliah sought to see why people were running and giving praise, what happy festivity was going on?
 - b) She knew the people were not happy over her rulinng over Judah.
- 2) The shock of Athaliah at seeing Joash. vs. 13
 - a) Her eyes caught the king enthroned, “When she looked, there was the king standing by his pillar at the entrance; and the leades and the trumpeters were by the king.” vs. 13a-c

* Jachin and Boaz. 1Kings 7:21

- b) Her eyes witnessed the joyous celebration, “All the people of the land were rejoicing and blowing trumpets, also the singers with musical instruments, and those who led in praise.” vs 13d-f
- c) Her reaction revealed her evil heart, “So Athaliah tore her clothes and said, “Treason! Treason!”” vs. 13g-i
- 3) The execution of Athaliah, “So they seized her; and she went by way of the entrance of the Horse Gate into the king’s house, and they killed her there.” vs. 15
 - a) Honoring the sanctity of the temple!
 - b) Athaliah was the Granddaughter of Ethbaal king of the Sidonians, daughter of Ahab and Jezebel. 1Kings 16:31
 - c) Jezebel her mother trampled by horses, the dogs ate her, leaving only her head, feet and palms of her hands, Athaliah kill with the sword. 1Kings 21:23; 2Kings 9:30-36

23:16-21 The enthronement of Joash as king of Judah.

* The parallel passage. 2Kings 11:18-20

- 1) The recommittment to their covenant God Yahweh, “Then Jehoiada made a covenant between himself, the people, and the king,

that they should be the LORD’S people.” vs. 16

- a) He is a man of character, knowing God knew his heart, as High Priest.
- b) He is a strong leader, the person God chose to secure the throng of David without a divided heart.
- c) His name is mentioned eight times in this chapter.
- d) The word covenant indicated an alliance or pledge between those responsible and accountable to keep the agreement, Jehoiada, the people and king.
 - 1) The word covenant “b@riyth” means to cut or cutting.
 - 2) The usual practice was the cutting of an animal into two and the parties would walk between the two pieces binding themselves to the covenant. Gen. 15:10; Jer. 34:18
- 2) The renewed covenant demanded the removal of the idol temple. vs. 17
 - a) The people destroyed the temple of Baal, “And all the people went to the temple of Baal, and tore it down.” vs. 17a
 - b) The people destroyed the worship altar, “They broke in pieces its altars and images.” vs. 17b
 - c) The people destroyed the priest of Baal, “and killed Mattan the priest of Baal before the altars.” vs. 17c

- 3) The temple had to be returned to its proper order. vs. 18
- a) Faithful Jehoiadah re-established the order of David, “Also Jehoiada appointed the oversight of the house of the LORD to the hand of the priests, the Levites, whom David had assigned in the house of the LORD.” vs. 18a-c
- * The people of God experience revival, their love and worship of God revived! 1Chron. 15-16; 23-27
- b) Loyal Jehoiadah re-establish sacrifices after the order of David, “to offer the burnt offerings of the LORD, as it is written in the Law of Moses, with rejoicing and with singing, as it was established by David.” vs. 18d-g
- 1)) The people of God dedicated their lives to God again by the revival to the word of God.
- 2)) The joy and singing to the LORD were from their hearts, after the manner ordered by David.
- 3) The oversight of holiness of the temple was put in place, “And he set the gatekeepers at the gates of the house of the LORD, so that no one who was in any way unclean should enter.” vs. 19
- a) Vigilant watchers to guard against the wrath of God.
- b) God is holy.

- 4) The placing of Joash on the throne officially. vs. 20
- a) The entire nation of Judah was involved, “Then he took the captains of hundreds, the nobles, the governors of the people, and all the people of the land, and brought the king down from the house of the LORD.” vs. 20a-e
- b) The route the people took, “and they went through the Upper Gate to the king’s house, and set the king on the throne of the kingdom.” vs. 20f-g
- 5) The celebration and summary statement, “So all the people of the land rejoiced; and the city was quiet, for they had slain Athaliah with the sword.” vs. 21

24:1-27 The reign and apostacy of Joash.

* The parallel passage. 2Kings 12:1-17

24:1-3 The godly character of Joash.

* The parallel passage. 2Kings 11:21-12:2

- 1) The length of his reign 835-796 B.C, “Joash was seven years old when he became king, and he reigned forty years in Jerusalem.” vs. 1a
- 2) The lineage of Joash, “His mother’s name was Zibiah of Beersheba.” vs. 1b
- * “Jehoash did what was right in the sight of the LORD all the days in which Jehoiada the priest instructed him.” 2Kings 12:2

- 3) The limited obedience of Joash, “Joash did what was right in the sight of the LORD all the days of Jehoiada the priest.” vs. 2a
- a) This is a often found phrase in the Scriptures.
 - b) “Israel served the LORD all the days of Joshua, and all the days of the **elders** who outlived Joshua, who had known all the works of the LORD which He had done for Israel.” Josh. 24:31; Judges 2:7
- 4) The arranged marriages for Joash, “And Jehoiada took two wives for him, and he had sons and daughters.” vs. 3
- a) Two wives was very consevative, in light of all the wives David, Solomon and other kings had married.
 - b) God’s will was always one wife, it is not recorded because God permitted it, but becaause they did it.

24:4-14 The command of Joash to repair ttemple.

* The parallel passage. 2Kings 12:3-16

- 1) The desire of Joash, “Now it happened after this that Joash set his heart on repairing the house of the LORD.” vs. 4
 - a) God looks at the heart, not the outward appearance. 1Sam. 16:7
 - b) Joash is the third king of Judah that experience revival bringing about reforms. 2Chron. 23-24

- c) The other two being Asa and Jehoshaphat. 2Chron. 14-16; 17-29
- 2) The commission was entrusted to the priests. vs. 5
- a) Joash summoned them, “Then he gathered the priests and the Levites.” vs. 5a
 - b) Joash gave them clear instructions, “and said to them, “Go out to the cities of Judah, and gather from all Israel money to repair the house of your God from year to year, and see that you do it quickly.” vs. 5b-d
 - c) Joash was not promptly obeyed, “However the Levites did not do it quickly.” vs. 5e
- 3) The confrontation of Jehoiadah by Joash for not repaing the temple. vs. 6
- a) Joash charged him with procrastinating to collect the money, “So the king called Jehoiada the chief priest, and said to him, “Why have you not required the Levites to bring in from Judah and from Jerusalem the collection.” vs. 6a-c
 - 1)) “Now it was so, by the twenty-third year of King Jehoash, that the priests had not repaired the damages of the temple.” 2Kings 11:6
 - 2)) His name is spelled different in Kings.

- b)** Joash called his attention to the Scriptural allowance, “according to the commandment of Moses the servant of the LORD and of the assembly of Israel, for the tabernacle of witness?” vs. 6d-e
- 1))** For the tabernacle and Moses had to stop the people because they gave too much. Ex. 30:12-16; 36:1-5
 - 2))** Giving to God is to always be from the heart and willingly, never by compulsion or manipulation, God loves a cheerful or hilarious giver. 2Cor. 8-9
- 4)** The commentary on the evil of Athaliah and the temple, “For the sons of Athaliah, that wicked woman, had broken into the house of God, and had also presented all the dedicated things of the house of the LORD to the Baals.” vs. 7
- a)** Today the homosexual community has taken the “rainbow” God’s sign to mankind that He would not destroy the world by water for their unnatural and corrupt identity and recruitment.
 - b)** **Today** the unbelievers have taken the Bible the word of God and interpret it subjectively to fit their depraved lifestyles and even corrupt it by changing what it says.
- 5)** The new commission for the repair of the temple, Then at the king’s command they

- made a chest, and set it outside at the gate of the house of the LORD.” vs. 8
- * Joash told them not to take any more money from the people. 2Kings. 11:7-8
- 6)** The new instructions, “And they made a proclamation throughout Judah and Jerusalem to bring to the LORD the collection that Moses the servant of God had imposed on Israel in the wilderness.” vs. 9
 - * Again no Pastor should ever beg for money or pressure people to give, it is unscriptural.
 - 7)** The new hearts and fruit that brought about by revival, “Then all the leaders and all the people rejoiced, brought their contributions, and put them into the chest until all had given.” vs. 10
 - * This was a free-will offering, not compulsory!
 - 8)** The ongoing blessed outcome, “So it was, at that time, when the chest was brought to the king’s official by the hand of the Levites, and when they saw that there was much money, that the king’s scribe and the high priest’s officer came and emptied the chest, and took it and returned it to its place. Thus they did day by day, and gathered money in abundance.” vs. 11
 - a)** God was working in the hearts of the people.

- b) God continued to provide through the revival.
- 9) The commencement of the repairs on the temple. vs. 12
 - a) The imparting of the money for the work, “The king and Jehoiada gave it to those who did the work of the service of the house of the LORD.” vs. 12a
 - * Honest and faithful men who loved God!
 - b) The hiring of the labors for the work, “and they hired masons and carpenters to repair the house of the LORD, and also those who worked in iron and bronze to restore the house of the LORD.” vs. 12b-c
 - * Gifted and creative men who gave the best to God!
- 10) The termination of the work, “So the workmen labored, and the work was completed by them; they restored the house of God to its original condition and reinforced it.” vs. 13
 - a) The laborers brought it back to its original state.
 - b) The laborers strengthened compromised areas.
- 11) The accountability of the laborers. vs. 14
 - a) There was a surplus of money, “When they had finished, they brought the rest

- of the money before the king and Jehoiada.” vs. 14a-b
 - b) They used the surplus for the house of God, “they made from it articles for the house of the LORD, articles for serving and offering, spoons and vessels of gold and silver.” vs. 14c-e
 - c) They worshipped Yaheweh, “And they offered burnt offerings in the house of the LORD continually all the days of Jehoiada.” vs. 14f
 - * Joash brought all the sacred things that his father Jehoshaphat and Jehoram and Ahaziah, king of Judah had dedicated and his own sacred things. 2Kings 12:18
- 24:15-16** The death of Jehoiada.
- * These verses are unique of 2Chronicles.
 - 1) The death of Jehoiadah, “But Jehoiada grew old and was full of days, and he died; he was one hundred and thirty years old when he died.” vs. 15
 - a) Jehoiadah was the one ruling in all actuality until Joash was old enough.
 - b) Jehoiadah continued to instruct Joash throughout his life.
 - c) Jehoiadah was a great influence to Joash, as a faithful servant.
 - 2) The burial of Jehoiadah, “And they buried him in the City of David among the kings,

because he had done good in Israel, both toward God and His house.” vs. 16

- a) He was honored for his loyal and faithful service.
- b) He was faithful to God and the things of God.

24:17-19 The sin of Joash.

* The parallel passage. 2Kings 12:20-21

- 1) Once Jehoiadah was dead opportunistic men came to Joash, “Now after the death of Jehoiada the leaders of Judah came and bowed down to the king. And the king listened to them.” vs. 17
- 2) The weak character of Joash is revealed. vs. 18
 - a) Joash and Judah apostatized, “Therefore they left the house of the LORD God of their fathers, and served wooden images and idols.” vs. 18a-b
 - b) Joash was judged by God, “and wrath came upon Judah and Jerusalem because of their trespass.” vs. 18c
- 3) The love, mercy and patience of God. vs. 19
 - a) The patience of God, “Yet He sent prophets to them.” vs. 19a
 - b) The purpose of God, “to bring them back to the LORD; and they testified against them.” vs. 19b-c
 - c) The heartbreak of God, “but they would not listen.” vs. 19d

24:20-22 The stoning of Zechariah.

- 1) The proclamation of judgment by the prophet Zechariah. vs. 20
 - a) The anointing of God fell on him, “Then the Spirit of God came upon Zechariah the son of Jehoiada the priest.” vs. 20a
 - b) The rebuke for their apostasy, “who stood above the people, and said to them, “Thus says God: ‘Why do you transgress the commandments of the LORD, so that you cannot prosper?’ “ vs. 20b-f
 - c) The withdrawing of God, “Because you have forsaken the LORD, He also has forsaken you.” vs. 20g-h
- 2) The hardness of heart revealed, “So they conspired against him, and at the command of the king they stoned him with stones in the court of the house of the LORD.” vs. 21
 - a) Joash was easily persuaded by evil men.
 - b) Joash revealed his evil also by giving the command to kill the prophet Zechariah that could very well be the one Jesus mentions. Matt. 23:35: Lk. 11:51
- 3) The commentary on Joash, vs. 22
 - a) Joash did not hesitate to kill the son of Jehoiadah, revealing his ungratefulness and treacherous heart, “Thus Joash the king did not remember the kindness which Jehoiada his father had done to him, but killed his son.” vs. 22a-b

- b)** Joash was turned over to God, “and as he died, he said, “The LORD look on it, and repay!” vs. 22c-e
 * Jesus and Stephen prayed for God’s forgiveness!

24:23-27 The judgement and death of Joash.

* The parallel passage. 2Kings 12:17-21

- 1) The judgment of God on Joash, “So it happened in the spring of the year that the army of Syria came up against him; and they came to Judah and Jerusalem, and destroyed all the leaders of the people from among the people, and sent all their spoil to the king of Damascus.” vs. 23
 - a) The king was Hazael. 2Kings 12:17
 - b) The parallel passage. 2Kings 12:17-18
- 2) The clear identification of God’s judgment, “For the army of the Syrians came with a small company of men; but the LORD delivered a very great army into their hand, because they had forsaken the LORD God of their fathers. So they executed judgment against Joash.” vs. 24
 - a) God allowed a small army to overcome Judah.
 - b) The reason was they forsook Yahweh.
- 3) The judgment of reaping to what Joash sowed, “And when they had withdrawn from him (for they left him severely wounded), his own servants conspired

against him because of the blood of the sons of Jehoiada the priest, and killed him on his bed. So he died. And they buried him in the City of David, but they did not bury him in the tombs of the kings.” vs. 25

- a) He was treacherous to Jehoiadah by killing his son Zechariah.
- b) Others were treacherous to him.
- 4) The name of his murderers, “These are the ones who conspired against him: Zabad the son of Shimeath the Ammonitess, and Jehozabad the son of Shimrith the Moabitess.” vs. 26

* The details and other names are given in kings. 2Kings 12:20-21
- 5) The summary statement, “Now concerning his sons, and the many oracles about him, and the repairing of the house of God, indeed they are written in the annals of the book of the kings. Then Amaziah his son reigned in his place. vs. 27

* The parallel passage. 2Kings 12:19, 21