

8/21/11

2Kings 15-16

We now move to the south, as we come to the reign of Uzziah the king of Judah, who was a good and popular king.

The evil of the north continues meanwhile under the reign of Jeroboam II.

15:1-7 The reign of Uzziah of Judah.

15:1-4 The particulars of Uzziah's reign.

- 1) Azariah the son of Amaziah became king of Judah on the 27th year of Jeroboam II.
 - * A bit past half of his 41 year reign.
 - a) Azariah means Yahweh has helped.
 - b) He is best known by Uzziah, which means Yahweh is my strengthens.
 - c) He rebuilt the commerce in Elath, in the gulf of Aqabah. 2Kings 14:22
 - d) The parallel passages, he built up army and strength of Judah. 2Chron. 26:1-15, Is. 1:1, 6:1
- 2) He was 16 years old when he became king, and he reigned 52 years in Jerusalem. His mother's name was Jecholiah of Jerusalem. vs. 2

- a) Co-regent with his father Amaziah, from 792-767 B.C.
 - b) As king, 767-740 B.C.
 - c) Remember the prophets Jonah, Obediah, Ammos, Joel occupied this period and later Hosea
- 3) He did what was right in the sight of the LORD, like his father Amaziah, with the exception of not removing the high places that the people still offered sacrifices on. vs. 3-4

15:5-7 The sin of Uzziah judged by God.

- 1) Uzziah presumed on the office of priest. vs. 5
 - a) God struck him with leprosy until the day of his death. vs. 5a
 - * The full account. 2Chron. 26:16-21
 - b) He dwelt in an isolated house. vs. 5b
 - * Lev. 13:45-46
 - c) His son Jotham ruled as co-regent over the royal house, judging the people of the land. vs. 5c-d
- 2) The rest of the acts of Azariah are found in the book of the chronicles of the kings of Judah. 2Chron. 26:1-15
 - * The annals of Tiglathpileser III mention Uzziah of Judah, confirming the biblical record.
- 3) The summary statement. vs. 7

- a) Azariah or Uzziah died and was buried him with his fathers in the City of David. vs. 7a-b
- b) Jotham his son reigned in his place. vs. 7c

15:8-12 The reign of Zechariah over Israel.

15:8-9 The particulars of his reign.

- 1) Zechariah the son of Jeroboam reigned over Israel in Samaria six months, during Azariah or Uzziah's 38th year over Judah vs. 8
 - a) It had been a time of prosperity, resulting in greater degeneration through Jeroboam II, but not judgment is around the corner.
 - b) During Jeroboam II reigned over Israel Assyrians had a series of weak kings and there was no attempt to assert control as far as the Mediterranean, so they were released from paying tribute for the last 50 years.
 - * Amos prophesied around 760 B.C.
 - c) Assyria did not become a threat till around 745 B. C. with the rise of Tiglath-pileser III.
- 2) He did evil in the sight of the LORD, like his fathers had done by not depart from

the sins of Jeroboam the son of Nebat, who had made Israel sin. vs. 9

15:10-12 The usurping of the throne of Israel by Shallum.

- 1) Shallum the son of Jabesh conspired against and assassinated Zechariah before the people and reigned. vs. 10
- 2) The supplementary material about Zechariah are written in the book of the chronicles of the kings of Israel, which we do not have. vs. 11
- 3) The dynasty change fulfilled God's prophecy against the house of Jehu in the 4th generation. vs. 12
 - * The prophecy. 2Kings 10:30

15:13-16 The reign of Shallum over Israel.

15:13-14 The ascension and murder of Shallum.

- 1) Shallum the son of Jabesh reigned as king over Israel in the thirty-ninth year of Uzziah king of Judah for one month in Samaria. vs. 13
- 2) Shallum was assassinated by Menahem the son of Gadi when he went up from Tirzah to Samaria and he reigned in his place. vs. 14

15:15-16 The summary and successor of Shallum.

- 1) The rest of the acts of Shallum, and the conspiracy which he led are written in the book of the chronicles of the kings of Israel. vs. 15
- 2) Menahem then launched an attack on Tiphshah from Tirzah, all who were there, and its territory for not surrendering, brutally ripping up all the pregnant women. vs. 16
* Much like Hazael. 2Kings 8:12

15:17-22 The reign of Menahem over Israel.

15:17-18 The particulars of his reign.

- 1) Menahem the son of Gadi became king over Israel in the 39th year of Azariah or Uzziah king of Judah, reigning ten years in Samaria. vs. 17
* His reign was in 752-742 B.C.
- 2) Menahem perpetuated evil in the sight of the LORD, all his day, not departing from the sins of Jeroboam the son of Nebat, who had made Israel sin. vs. 18

15:19-22 The attack by Assyria against Israel.

- 1) Pul king of Assyria came against the land; and Menahem paid tribute money to Pul, the king of Assyria that he might

help him retain his power in the north. vs. 19

- a) The Assyrian armies of Shalmaneser 858-824 and Adadnirari 805-782 B.C. were steadily pushing westward and southward toward Egypt.
 - b) The westward expansion during the reign of Tiglaht-pileser III 745-727 B.C. involved the northern kingdom.
* Pul is a short form of his name.
- 2) The revenue was collected from the wealthy of the land, 50 shekels of silver each, having received the money he left the land. vs. 20
 - 3) The supplemental record of what Menahem did are written in the book of the chronicles of the kings of Israel. vs. 21
 - 4) The death Menahem followed reign of Pekahiah his son. vs. 22

15:23-26 The reign of Pekahiah over Israel.

15:23-24 The ascension and evil of Pekahiah.

- 1) Pekahiah came to the throne of Israel, two years before the death of Uzziah, the 50th year of Uzziah's reign, and reigned 2 years in Samaria, 742-740 B.C. vs. 23
- 2) Pekahiah did evil in the sight of the LORD, not departing from the sins of

Jeroboam the son of Nebat, who had made Israel sin. vs. 24

15:25-26 The murder and summary statement of the reign of Pekahiah.

- 1) Pekahiah was assassinated by a chief bodyguard. vs. 25
 - a) The culprit was Pekah the son of Remaliah, an officer of his, conspired against him and killed him in Samaria. vs. 25a-b
 - * Perhaps not wanting to submit to Assyria!
 - b) He slew him in the citadel of the king's house, along with Argob and Arieah. vs. 25c
 - c) He did this with fifty men of Gilead. vs. 25d-e
 - d) He reigned in his place. vs. 25f
- 2) The rest of the acts of Pekahiah are written in the book of the chronicles of the kings of Israel. vs. 26

15:27-31 The reign of Pekah over Israel.

15:27-28 The ascension and evil of Pekah.

- 1) Pekah came to the throne in the 52nd year of Uzziah's reign, the last year of his reign, reigning in Samaria for 20 years, 740-732 B.C. vs. 27

- 2) Pekah did evil in the sight of the LORD, not departing from the sins of Jeroboam the son of Nebat, who had made Israel sin. vs. 28

15:29-31 The invasion, murder and summary of the reign of Hosea.

- 3) Tiglath-Pileser king of Assyria invaded Pekah taking the territories of the northern Kingdom recently recovered by Jeroboam II and took them captive to Assyria. vs. 29
- 4) Hoshea the son of Elah led a conspiracy against Pekah the son of Remaliah, and killed him, during the 20th year of Jotham, the son of Uzziah. vs. 30
 - * He did not reign in his stead, but simply became a vassal to Assyria.
- 5) The rest of the acts of Pekah are written in the book of the chronicles of the kings of Israel. vs. 31

15:32-38 The reign of Jotham over Judah.

15:32-36 The particulars of his reign.

- * The events recorded in 15:32-16:18, occurred before those recorded in 15:29 and explain what happened in 15:29
- 1) In the second year of Pekah the son of Remaliah, king of Israel, Jotham the son of Uzziah began to reign became king of Judah. vs. 32

- 2) He was 25 years old when he became king, ruling for sixteen years in Jerusalem and his mother was Jerusha the daughter of Zadok. vs. 33
- 3) He was a good king, doing right in the sight of the LORD, according to all that his father Uzziah had done. vs. 34
* Prosperity flourished during this time.
- 4) He failed to remove the high places where the people still sacrificed and burned incense on and he built the Upper Gate of the house of the LORD. vs. 35
- 5) The rest of the acts of Jotham are written in the book of the chronicles of the kings of Judah. vs. 36
* Parallel passage, he did not enter the temple, perhaps fearing what happened to his father Uzziah.
2Chron. 27:1-9

15:37-38 The summary statement of the reign of Jotham.

- 1) God began to move the alliance of Rezin king of Syria and Pekah the son of Remaliah against Judah. vs. 37
- 2) So Jotham die and was buried with his fathers in the City of David and Ahaz his son reigned in his place. vs. 38

16:1-9 **The reign of Ahaz over Judah.**

16:1-4 The particulars of his reign.

- 1) Ahaz the son of Jotham, king of Judah, began to reign in the 17th year of Pekah. vs. 1
- 2) Ahaz was 20 years old and reigned for 16 years in Jerusalem, not doing what was right in the sight of the LORD his God, as his father David. vs. 2
* 732-716 B.C.
- 3) Ahaz practiced the evil of the north. vs. 3
 - a) He walked in the way of the kings of Israel. vs. 2a
 - b) He made his son pass through the fire, according to the abominations of the nations whom the LORD had cast out from before the children of Israel. vs. 2b-c
* The valley of Tophet. 2Kings 23:10, Jer. 7:31, Ezk. 16:21
- 4) He sacrificed and burned incense on the high places, on the hills, and under every green tree. vs. 3
* The parallel passage. 2Chron. 28:1-4

16:5-6 The confederacy of Israel and Syria invade Judah.

- 1) Rezin king of Syria and Pekah the king of Israel, came up to Jerusalem to *make* war and besieged Ahaz but could not overcome him. vs. 5

* Isaiah tells of the invasion and encouraged Ahaz to trust God for they would not prevail. Is. 7:1-16

2) They capture Elath, in the gulf of Aqaba, driving out men of Judah and the Edomites siding with them occupied Elath. vs. 6

* The parallel passage give details of 120,000 killed of Judah and the sending of the prophet Obed by God to rebuke the armies for taking the captives of Judah. 2Chron. 28:5-16

16:7-9 The hiring of Assyria by Ahaz against the invaders.

1) Ahaz sent messengers to Tiglath-Pileser king of Assyria for help against the alliance of the king of Syria and Israel and he would be his servant. vs. 7

* Despite Isaiah forewarning him to trust God. Is. 7:7-9, 16

2) Ahaz took the silver and gold in the house of the LORD and his treasuries of the king's house, and sent it as a present to the king of Assyria. vs. 8

3) The king of Assyria heeded Ahaz and went up against Damascus and took it, carried its people captive to Kir, and killed Rezin. vs. 9

a) This explains 2Kings 15:29

b) The parallel passage, the Philistines and Edomites also joined against Judah. 2Chron. 28:17-25

16:10-20 The apostasy of Ahaz king of Judah.

16:10-14 The worship by Ahaz on a pagan altar.

1) Ahaz went to Damascus to meet Tiglath-Pileser king of Assyria, and seeing an altar, he made a drawing of it for Urijah the priest, at Jerusalem and he built it before Ahaz returned. vs. 10-11

2) Ahaz on his arrival to Jerusalem saw the altar; and made offerings on it. vs. 12

3) Ahaz offered the offerings of God on the pagan altar. vs. 13

a) Burnt offering.

b) Grain offering.

c) He poured his drink offering.

d) He sprinkled the blood of his peace offerings on the altar.

4) Ahaz also brought removed the bronze altar before the LORD and place it on the north of the new altar, so the pagan altar stood before the LORD. vs. 14

16:15-18 The devotion of Ahaz to the pagan altar.

- 1) Ahaz conformed to the policies of Assyria, having depended on them instead of the Lord, commanding Urijah the priest to offer everything on the new pagan altar. vs. 15a-i
- 2) The bronze altar shall be for him to inquire by. vs. 15j
- 3) Urijah the priest became a yes man, rather than confronting Ahaz. vs. 16

16:17-18 The removal of structures by Ahaz.

- 1) Ahaz further removed some of the emblems of worship. vs. 17
- 2) 18* Ahaz dismantled some of the Temple structure by command of the king of Assyria. vs. 18
* The parallel passage. 2Chron. 28:24-28

16:19-20 The summary statement of the reign of Ahaz.

- 1) The rest of the acts of Ahaz are written in the book of the chronicles of the kings of Judah. vs. 19
- 2) Ahaz died and was buried with his fathers in the City of David and Hezekiah his son reigned in his place. vs. 20