

7/17/11

2Kings 11-12

Athaliah the wicked daughter of Jezebel now makes an attempt to usurp the kingdom of Judah for herself, but God made sure she would not succeed.

Thought judgment is sure for both Israel and Judah, God is still working for and through the godly remnant to accomplish His purposes.

God is ever faithful to His people and His word to bring about righteous judgment, honoring His word.

11:1-3 The wicked Mother Queen Athaliah proceeded to destroyed all the seed of David.

- 1) The treacherous deed of Athaliah. vs. 1
 - a) Athaliah was the daughter of Jezebel, a bad example, as a mother and wife.
 - 1) By debauched idolater and witchcraft. 2Kings. 9:22
 - 2) By Jezebel's hatred of God's prophets, as she massacred the prophets of Yahweh. 1Kings 18:4
 - 3) By her exposure to Jezebel's 400 prophets of Asherah that ate at her table. 1Kings 18:29d-e

4) By being a domineering wife.
1Kings 21:7b-f

5) By stirring Ahab him up towards evil." 2Kings 21:25

- 2) Athaliah saw her opportunity to take the kingdom of Judah for herself, when her son was dead. vs. 1
 - a) Athaliah without hesitation arose and destroyed all the royal heirs, even her grandchildren.
 - 1)) Athaliah was more evil than her mother Jezebel, reigned from 841-835 B.C. 2Chron. 22:10-23:21
 - 2)) Athaliah "Athalyah" means "afflicted of the Lord".
 - b) The Proverb, Like mother, like daughter. Ezk. 16:44
- 3) The person God used to rescue the heir to the throne of Judah was Jehosheba. vs. 2
 - a) Jehosheba was the daughter of King Joram, Y@howsheba", means Yahweh has sworn", indicative of the faithfulness of God. vs. 2a-b

* It has been about 152 years since David was king.
 - b) Jehosheba was the sister of Ahaziah. vs. 2c
 - 1) Both were raised in the same home, the same environment, yet Ahaziah, her brother follow Baal, but Jehosheba followed Yahweh.

- 2) Their future was not pre-determined by their home environment, but their own will to chose.
- c) Jehosheba took Joash the son of Ahaziah and concealed him in a bedroom to not be slain, along with his nurse. vs. 2d-e
 - 1)) Joash “Yow’ash”, means “given by the Lord”.
 - 2)) The word bedroom “chedar”, means an inner chamber, with the idea of some seclusion. vs. 3
- 4) The room refers to one the bedchambers of the priests or the high priest in the Temple, as the next verse states, for the next six years. vs. 3

11:4-12 The godly priest Jehoiada was the instrument of God to protect and enthrone Joash. vs. 4-12

- 1) Jehoiada took the initiative for the protection of the young king on the 7th year, summoning the military guard under an oath of secrecy. vs. 4
 - a) The captains of hundreds were like Roman centurions, over 100 men. five by name. 2Chron. 23:1
 - b) The word for bodyguards “kariy” is a variant for Charethites, believed to be a group of foreign Carian or Asian

mercenary soldiers, as David’s bodyguards. 2Sam. 8:18. 20:23, 1Kings 1:38

- c) The word escorts “ruwts”, meaning runners, possibly lancers.
 - * Jehoiada “Y@howyada” means “Yahweh knows”, he and his wife were two of the godly remnant of God.
- d) Jehoiada by the way was the priest and the husband of Jehosheba, the sister of Jehoram. 2Chron. 22:11
 - 1)) The covenant was in view of the promise to David’s seed.
 - 2)) The oath was by the God of Israel, Yahweh.
 - 3)) The location was the house of the Lord, the Temple of Solomon.
 - * The commanders gathered all the Levites of Judah. 2Chron. 23:2-4
- 2) The indicated plan was to conceal the King. vs. 5-8
- 2) The plan would be to have three contingents. vs. 5-6
 - a) Jehoiada gave orders to the first group. vs. 5
 - 1)) These were captains of 100 men.
 - 2))They would start on the Sabbath to watch the residence where the king was being concealed, one week out of three. The Comp. Bibl. Lib.

- b) Jehoiada gave orders to the two remaining groups. vs. 6
 * Fountain Gate. 2Chron. 23:5
- 1))The second group would guard the gate of the Temple name Sur “Cuwr”, meaning “turning aside”.
 - 2)) The third group would guard the gate behind the escort “ruwts”, meaning runners, possibly lancers.
- 3) There would be a rotation in the guard. vs. 7
- 4) The Levites would personally guard Joash, not the soldiers, according to Chronicles. vs. 8
 * “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.”2Chron. 23:7
- 5) The captains carried out the orders. vs. 9
- 6) The priest Jehoiada provided the weapons for the guards in the Temple. vs. 10
 * David’s spoils of war. 2Sam. 8:7
- 7) The bodyguards took their respective positions. vs. 11-12
- a) They secured the safety of the King on every side. vs. 11
 - b) They set Joash on the throne and crowned him. vs. 12

- 1)) According to the law. Ex. 29:6-7, Lev. 8:9-10
- 2)) The copy of the Law for the king. Deut. 17:14-20

11:13-16 The wicked Queen mother Athaliah is killed.

- 1) The usurper Athaliah was taken by surprised. vs. 13-14
 - a) Athaliah inquired about the sound of the celebration. vs. 13
 - 1)) She heard not only clapping, shouting, but singing. 2Chron. 23:13
 - 2)) She never went to the Temple, but the temple of Baal and heard, “Long live the king!”
 - b) Athaliah was dismayed at the coronation. vs. 14
 - 1)) She could not believe her eyes. vs. 14a-c
 - 2)) She could see her demise cried out, “Treason! Treason!” vs. 14d-g
 * Treason “qesher”, means conspiracy.
- 2) The usurper Athaliah was taken and executed. vs. 15-16
 - a) The proclamation was given by Jehoiada, to bring an end to Athaliah and her follows. vs. 15a-e

- b) The prohibition was to not kill her in the house of the LORD.” vs. 15f-g
- c) The wicked Athaliah as apprehended and executed. vs. 16
- 3) The usurper Athaliah being removed brought about reform. vs. 17
 - a) Jehoiada the priest, the uncle of Joash initiated a renewal of the covenant with God. vs. 17a
 - b) The covenant involved the LORD, the king, and the people. vs. 17a-c
 - c) The covenant understanding was to re-establish their relation as the LORD’S people, a godly king and people. vs. 17c-d
- 4) The people of Judah gave evidence of their re-commitment to God and reform to the covenant. vs. 18
 - a) They destroyed the temple and worship of Baal, “And all the people of the land went to the temple of Baal, and tore it down.” vs. 18a-c
 - 1)) The worship of Baal had made a strong infiltration into the kingdom of Judah with a temple present, but we do not know the location.
 - 2)) The sons of Athaliah had broken into the house of the Lord and dedicated the thing of God to Baal. 2Chron. 23:7

- 3) Ironically, it took seven years longer to in Judah to expel Baal worship, then in Israel.
- 4)) Elijah destroyed the prophets of Baal on Mount Carmel. 1Kings. 18:25-29
- 5)) Jehu destroyed Baal worship in Israel. 2Kings 10:18-28
- b) They destroyed the mediator of Baal, “and killed Mattan the priest of Baal before the altars.” vs. 18d
- 5) The priest Jehoiada re-established the worship of Yahweh, “And the priest appointed officers over the house of the LORD.” vs. 18e
 - a) He restored the oversight, priest, sacrifices and worship and gatekeeper, after the order of David. 2Chron. 23:18-19
 - b) A group of faithful godly men were over-seers over the house of God.
- 6) The priest supervised the enthroning of Joash the king. vs. 19
 - a) All of Judah participated in the inauguration. vs. 19a-d
 - b) All of Judah celebrated in the procession to coronate Joash. vs. 19e-g
- 6) The outcome of righteous justice resulted in a safer society. vs. 20

a) The people rejoiced and the city was untroubled. vs. 20a-b

* Quiet “shaqat”, tranquil.

b) The reason being the evil leader had been removed. vs. 20c

7) The summary statement for the enthronement of Joash at age seven. vs. 21

* The faithfulness of God to David, did not fail!

12:1-3 The particulars of Joash’s reign.

1) The reign of Joash. vs. 1

a) Jehoash became king in the seventh year of Jehu, the king of Israel. vs. 1a

b) Jehoash reigned forty years in Jerusalem, 835-796 B.C. vs. 1b

c) Zambiah was his mother’s name and she was from Beersheba. vs. 1c

* The parallel passage. 2Chron. 25:1-27

2) The good right conduct of Jehoash in the sight of the LORD is limited to all the days in which Jehoiada the priest instructed him. vs. 2

* He will apostatize after the death of his uncle, Jehoiada, and put to death the son of Jehoiada, Zechariah who rebuked him for his unfaithfulness. 2Chron. 24:20-22

3) The high places were not taken away; the people still sacrificed and burned incense on them. vs. 3

* These remained since Solomon corrupting the people. 1Kings 3:2

12:4-8 The priest are ordered to repair the temple by Joash and reprimanded for not doing it.

1) Jehoash declared to the priests the financial resources for the repairs. vs. 4

* This neglect and bad shape of the temple was due to the sons of Athaliah, who broke into the temple and stole what they needed to build the temple of Baal. 2Chron. 24:7

a) All the money of the dedicated gifts. vs. 4a

b) Each man’s census money. vs. 4b

* Moses restrained the people from giving more. Ex. 30:13

c) Each man’s assessment money. vs. 4c
* Num. 18:15-16

d) All the money that a man purposes in his heart, free-will offerings. vs. 4d

2) The priests were to appropriate these for the repair the damages of the temple. vs. 5

3) Twenty-three years later Jehoash noted that the priests had not repaired the damages of the temple. vs. 6

- a) No explanation is given, perhaps not that much money came in, which would be a charge against the genuineness of the reform by the people.
- b) Why were they not more diligent to communicate to the king, it took 23 years?
- 4) Jehoash rebuked the priests. vs. 7
 - a) He called Jehoiada and the other priests. vs. 7a-b
 - b) He confronted them with their slothfulness. vs. 7c
 - c) He told them not to take any more money, but simply to provide the 23 year collection taken. vs. 7d-f
- 5) The priests affirmed they would not take any more money from the people, nor be responsible for the repairs of the Temple. vs. 8
 - * The parallel passage. 2Chron. 24:4-5

12:9-16 The temple repairs were delegated to others by Jehoash.

- 1) Jehoiada the priest was the overseer of the financial collection. vs. 9
 - a) He took a chest make a opening on top, placing it by the altar, where the people came in on the right side. vs. 9a-c

- * The command was made throughout Judah and Jerusalem, like Moses had commanded in the wilderness and all responded joyfully. 2Chron. 24:6-10, Ex. 36:3-7
- b) The priests who gatekeepers put in the chest all the money brought to the temple. vs. 9d
- 2) Whenever the chest was full, the king's scribe and the high priest placed the money in bags and counted it. vs. 10
- 3) Then the scribe and high priest gave the money allotted the pay to the workers making the repairs. vs. 11-12
 - a) The carpenters, masons and stonecutters.
 - b) For buying timber and hewn stone.
 - c) All things to paid the repair the temple. 2Chron. 24:11-13
- 4) These funds were not used for furnishing, only for the repairs of the temple . vs. 13-14
 - * When the repairs were completed, then they used the surplus money for the furniture and articles. 2Chron. 24:14
- 5) The integrity of the labors was of top character and were not required for account for the money received, to be justified for the work, being faithful men. vs. 15

- 6) The trespass and sin offerings money was excluded for the repairs, it pertained to the priest. vs. 16
- a) When Jehoiada died at 130 years of age, Joash apostatized from God.
 - b) The Spirit of God came upon Zechariah, the son of Jehoiada, to rebuke Joash for his apostasy, but he had him stoned, forgetting the kindness of his father, Jehoiada. 2Chron. 24:15-22

12:17-18 The temple treasures are given to Hazael to avert war.

- 1) Hazael king of Syria fought and conquered Gath, and proceeded to go on up to Jerusalem. vs. 17
 - a) God brought the judgment to Judah for their apostasy, Joash took the council of the elders. 2Chron. 24:23-24
 - b) He had already taken the east side of the Jordan, down south to Arnon. 2Kings 10:32-33
 - c) Now he turned west, then south to the Mediterranean coast to Gaza, the area of the Philistines.
 - d) He would control the trade down to Egypt, northward up towards Jerusalem.
- 2) Jehoash the king of Judah, to avert conquest bought Hazael off. vs. 18

- a) He took all the sacred things dedicated by Jehoshaphat, Jehoram, Ahaziah and his things.
- b) He took all the gold found in the treasuries of the house of the LORD and in the king's house.
- c) Then he sent them to Hazael king of Syria, to buy him off with tribute and it worked, he went away from Jerusalem. 2Chron. 34:23-24

12:19-21 The summary statement of the reign of Joash.

- 1) The rest of the acts of Joash, all he did, are written in the book of the chronicles of the kings of Judah. vs. 10
- 2) The assassination of Joash. vs. 20
 - a) Some of his servants conspired against him, killing Joash in the house of the Millo by way to Silla. vs. 20
 - * This was after he was severely wounded by Hazael in battle. 2Chron. 24:25
 - b) Their name are given, Jozachar the son of Shimeath and Jehozabad the son of Shomer, killed him. vs. 21a-d
 - * No repentance is recorded for Joash, not even in the parallel passage. 2Chron. 24:26-27
 - c) They buried him with his fathers in the City of David. vs. 21e

d) Amaziah his son reigned in his place.
vs. 21f