

1 & 2 Chronicles

Jewish History from the Priests' Perspective

Every event can be viewed from several different _____. Two eyewitnesses can describe the same event, but give two different accounts—both true, yet different.

In reading 1 & 2 Chronicles, the reader has the nagging feeling that he's read all of this somewhere before. And for the most part he has, since 1 & 2 Chronicles cover the _____ period of _____ history as 1 & 2 Kings, but with a twist. Where 1 & 2 Kings give a _____ history of Israel and Judah, 1 & 2 Chronicles give a _____ history. In Kings, the _____ is the center; in Chronicles, the _____ is the center. Kings is told from the _____ viewpoint; Chronicles is told from the _____ viewpoint.

However, there are two accounts from 1 & 2 Kings _____ from Chronicles. One is King David's sins of _____ and _____. God not only _____ David's sins, but even refuses to _____ them. The second omission is the virtual ignoring of the history of the Northern Kingdom (_____) because of her false worship, her refusal to acknowledge the Temple of God in Jerusalem, and her continual succession of wicked kings. Instead, 1 & 2 Chronicles focus on the Southern Kingdom (_____) and especially her five _____ kings: Asa, Jehoshaphat, Joash, Hezekiah, and Josiah, who brought spiritual revival to the land.

First & Second Chronicles are a chronicle of the Jewish _____, describing its "conception, construction and consecration, corruption and cleansing, and conflagration" (*Talk Thru the Bible*, Wilkinson and Boa, p. 111).

1 Chronicles can be outlined as follows:

<u>Chapters</u>	<u>Theme</u>
1–9	David's _____
10–29	David's _____

Some key events in 1 Chronicles:

1. The first _____ (!) chapters of 1 Chronicles are a detailed genealogy summarizing the entire Old Testament storyline by naming key figures in _____ history, starting from _____. The genealogies include the twelve tribes of Israel, with an emphasis on _____ main lines—that of _____, leading up to King David, from whom would come the future _____; and that of the Jewish _____, starting with Aaron. The emphasis on the Messianic and priestly lines would be a great encouragement to the Jews who had returned to Jerusalem from Babylonian exile, reminding them of the hope of the coming _____, and giving them hope that the Jewish _____, destroyed by the Babylonians, would be rebuilt.
2. The _____ of Jabez (1 Chron. 4:9,10)
3. King Saul's _____, _____, and a brief review of his sins (1 Chron. 10:2–14)
4. David is anointed _____ and then _____ the city of Jerusalem from the Jebusites (1 Chron. 11:1–5).
5. David's thirty "_____" and other supporters are listed (1 Chron. 11:10,11,22; 12:1,2,8,32,38).
6. David moves the Ark of the Covenant _____ and Uzzah touches it and _____ (1 Chron. 13:1–10).
7. David moves the Ark _____ and _____ with joy (1 Chron. 15:1–3, 11–15,25–29).
8. David desires to build God a _____, but God says, "_____." (1 Chron. 17:1–4).
9. God plans to build David a _____. This is the Davidic Covenant, the promise of a _____, a _____, and a _____ forever, coming from David's line (1 Chron. 17:11–14, see also 2 Sam. 7:16 and Lk. 1:31–33).
10. David's military _____ are highlighted (1 Chron. 18–20).
11. Goliath's brother and other _____ are killed (1 Chron. 20:5–8).
12. David's sin of _____ the people leads to the death of _____ men (1 Chron. 21:1–3,7–15).

13. David gathers material for his _____ to use to _____ the Jewish Temple (1 Chron. 22:5–13).
14. David gets _____, and Solomon gets the _____ (1 Chron. 23:1).
15. David organizes the future _____ leaders (1 Chron. 23:2–6; 25:1,6,7).
16. David's _____ to his son, Solomon (1 Chron. 28:9)
17. David gives Solomon the _____ to the Temple, which he got directly from _____ (1 Chron. 28:10–12,19).
18. David publicly _____ the Lord (1 Chron. 29:1,2,9–20).
19. David _____ at a “ripe old age” (1 Chron. 29:26–28).

2 Chronicles can be outlined as follows:

<u>Chapters</u>	<u>Theme</u>
1–9	_____ Reign
10–36	Kings' of _____ Reigns

Some key events in 2 Chronicles:

1. God offers to give King Solomon whatever he _____ for and Solomon asks for _____ (2 Chron. 1:7–12).
2. Solomon becomes excessively _____ (2 Chron. 1:14,15).
3. Solomon starts building the _____ Jewish _____ (2 Chron. 3:1).
4. The _____ is brought into the newly completed Temple, and God's _____ fills the Temple (2 Chron. 5:7–14).
5. Solomon _____ the new Temple, and God's _____ again fills the Temple (2 Chron. 7:1–5)!
6. Solomon's _____ (2 Chron. 9:1–6)
7. Solomon's _____ (2 Chron. 9:13–22)
8. Solomon's _____ (2 Chron. 9:30,31)

Chapters 10–36 highlight the reigns of the kings of Judah:

9. Rehoboam causes a _____ of the nation over _____
(2 Chron. 10:1–5,12–14,19).
10. Rehoboam’s _____ epitaph (2 Chron. 12:14,16)
11. Abijah leads a _____ against Israel (2 Chron. 13:13–18).
12. Asa _____ for, and _____, God’s help against the one-million-man Ethiopian army (2 Chron. 14:2,8–12).
13. Asa brings about religious _____ in Judah (2 Chron. 15:1,2,8,12–15).
14. But Asa doesn’t _____ well. (2 Chron. 16:7–13).
15. Jehoshaphat _____ well, but _____ badly (2 Chron. 17:3,9; 20:35–37).
16. Jehoram _____ his brothers, reigns _____, and is _____ by God with a painful and horrible _____ (2 Chron. 21:4,14,15,19,20).
17. Ahaziah’s _____ mother, Athaliah, counsels him to rule _____ and then he’s killed (2 Chron. 22:1–4,9).
18. Athaliah _____ “all” the royal offspring and appoints herself as _____
(2 Chron. 22:10–12).
19. _____-year-old Joash is anointed king and his wicked _____, Queen Athaliah, is _____ (2 Chron. 23:11–15; 24:1).
20. Joash does _____ when he has _____ counsel, but does _____ when he has _____ counsel (2 Chron. 24:2,15–18).
21. Amaziah is “partly” _____, but finishes _____ (2 Chron. 25:1–3,14–16,27).
22. Uzziah does _____ until he _____, and is cursed with _____
(2 Chron. 26:1,4,5,16–21).
23. Jotham does _____ in God’s eyes and is _____ (2 Chron. 27:1,2,6).
24. Jotham’s son, Ahaz, becomes one of the most _____ kings of Judah
(2 Chron. 28:1–3,22,23).
25. Hezekiah is a _____ king who _____ the Temple worship
(2 Chron. 29:1–6,25–30).
26. Hezekiah reinstitutes the _____ and The Feast of Unleavened Bread
(2 Chron. 30:1,23–26).

27. Hezekiah calls out to God and is miraculously _____ from the Assyrian army (2 Chron. 32:1,6–8,21,22).
28. Hezekiah becomes _____ ill, calls out to God, has a moment of _____, and is _____, but not without _____ (2 Chron. 32:24–26).
29. Manasseh becomes Judah's _____ wicked king, and yet _____ and is _____ (2 Chron. 33:1–6,9–13).
30. Josiah becomes king at the age of _____, seeks the Lord at age _____, starts purging the land of _____ at age _____, and begins to rebuild the Jewish Temple at age _____ (2 Chron. 34:1–5,8).
31. The Book of the Law given to Moses is _____ in the Temple, is _____ to Josiah, Josiah _____ on behalf of the nation, and then covenants with God to _____ His commandments (2 Chron. 34:1,18–22,31).
32. Josiah reinstates the Jewish _____ (2 Chron. 35:16–19).
33. Josiah _____ in battle because he _____ to listen to God's Word through King Neco (2 Chron. 35:20–24).
34. A rapid succession of _____ kings—Jehoahaz, Jehoiakim, Jehoiachin, and Zedekiah—follow Josiah (2 Chron. 36:1–13).
35. King Nebuchadnezzar _____ Jerusalem, _____ the temple, and takes the Jewish people into _____ in Babylon (2 Chron. 26:19–21).