

The Second Book of KINGS
Chapters 16 – 19
“Captivity, Courage & Confession!”

Chronological Table of the Kings of the Divided Kingdom:

<u>> Judah (Southern Kingdom, 2 tribes)</u>			<u>> Israel (Northern Kingdom, 10 tribes)</u>		
<u>King</u>	<u>Reign BC</u>	<u>Character</u>	<u>King</u>	<u>Reign BC</u>	<u>Character</u>
1. Rehoboam	931-914	Bad	1. Jeroboam I	931-910	Bad
2. Abijah	914-911	Bad			
3. Asa	911-870	Good	2. Nadab	910-909	Bad
			3. Baasha	909-886	Bad
			4. Elah	886-885	Bad
			5. Zimri	885 (7 days)	Bad
			6. Tibni	885-880	Bad
			7. Omri	885-874*	Bad
4. Jehoshaphat	871-846*	Good	8. Ahab	874-853	Bad
5. Jehoram	854-842*	Bad	9. Ahaziah	854-853	Bad
6. Ahaziah	842-841	Bad	10. Joram	853-841	Bad
7. Athaliah	841-835	Bad	11. Jehu	841-813	Bad
8. Joash	835-795	Good	12. Jehoahaz	813-796	Bad
9. Amaziah	796-767*	Good	13. Jehoash	798-782	Bad
10. Azariah	789-737*	Good	14. Jeroboam II	792-751*	Bad
			15. Zechariah	751-750 (6 mo.)	Bad
			16. Shallum	750 (1 mo.)	Bad
			17. Menahem	750-740	Bad
			18. Pekahiah	740-738	Bad
11. Jotham	738-718*	Good	19. Pekah	738-718	Bad
12. Ahaz	730-714*	Bad	20. Hoshea	718-709	Bad
13. Hezekiah	715-686	Good	> <i>Capture of Samaria and captivity of Israel.</i>		
14. Manasseh	697-642	Bad			
15. Amon	642-640	Bad			
16. Josiah***	640-609	Good			
17. Jehoahaz	609(3 mo.)	Bad			
18. Jehoiakim	609-598	Bad			
19. Jehoiachin	608-597*	Bad			
20. Zedekiah	597-587	Bad			
> <i>Destruction of Jerusalem and captivity of Judah.</i>			*Co-regency.		

Chapter 16 - “Ahaz, the Bad King of Judah”

(v1-6) Ahaz becomes King of Judah and does not do what is right in the sight of the LORD. (AHAZ (*he has grasped*) (730-714BC, bad king) - A son of Jotham and the 11th king of Judah (2 Kings 15:38; 16). He was an ungodly king who promoted the worship of Molech, with its pagan rites of human sacrifice (2 Chronicles 28:1-4). The reign of Ahaz probably overlapped the reign of his father Jotham and possibly the reign of his own son Hezekiah. His age when he became king was 20 and he reigned for 16 years, beginning about 735 B.C. Early in his reign Ahaz adopted policies that favored Assyria. When he refused to join the anti-Assyrian alliance of Pekah of Israel and Rezin of Syria, they invaded Judah and besieged Jerusalem, threatening to dethrone Ahaz and replace him with a puppet king (Isaiah 7:1-6). Pekah and Rezin killed 120,000 people and took 200,000 captives. However, through the intervention of Oded the prophet, the captives were released immediately (2

Chronicles 28:5-15). In view of his precarious circumstances, Ahaz requested help from Tiglath-Pileser III, king of Assyria, offering him silver and gold. At first the plan worked, and Assyria invaded Israel and Syria (2 Kings 15:29). Ultimately, however, Assyria "distressed" Ahaz, demanding excessive tribute (2 Chronicles 28:20-21). Spiritually, Ahaz stopped following in the ways of the four relatively good kings who had preceded him (Joash, Amaziah, Azariah, and Jotham). He made images of Baal, offered infant sacrifices in the Valley of Hinnom, and sacrificed in the high places (2 Chronicles 28:1-4). He came under further pagan influence at Damascus where he had gone to meet Tiglath-Pileser III. Seeing a pagan altar there, he commanded Uriah the priest at Jerusalem to build a copy of it. He then established it as the official place of the bronze altar. **It was to King Ahaz that Isaiah's evangelistic announcement of the promised Immanuel was made (Isaiah 7:10-17)**. The prophet Isaiah sent a message to the terrified Ahaz, but Ahaz would not turn to God and trust Him for deliverance. Instead, he plunged deeper into idolatry and self-destruction. Ahaz's conduct brought divine judgment to Judah in the form of military defeats. Edom revolted and took captives from Judah. The Philistines invaded Judah, capturing several cities. Rezin of Damascus seized control of Elath, Judah's port on the Gulf of Aqaba (2 Kings 16:5-6). At his death, Ahaz was buried without honor in Jerusalem. He was not deemed worthy of a burial in the royal tombs (2 Chronicles 28:27). He is also called Achaz (Matthew 1:9, KJV). (from Nelson's Bible Dictionary)

(v7-9) King Ahaz makes alliance with Assyria.

(v10-20) King Ahaz embraces the worship of the Syrians.

> Lesson: Salvation produces SEPARATION! – 2 Corinthians Ch. 6.

Chapter 17 - "Assyria Takes Israel into Captivity"

(v1-5) Hoshea, King of Israel taken captive by Assyria

(v6-23) The sins of Israel brings bondage

(v24-41) Foreigners & foreign gods overtake Israel

Chapter 18 - "King Hezekiah Brings Revival to Judah"

(v1-8) Four Steps to Revival:

#1- Remove the idols - worldly & religious!

#2- Trust in the LORD

#3- Follow the LORD consistently

#4- Keep the Word of God

Results of Revival: Protection, Provision, Prosperity, Courage, Victory!

(v9-16) Assyria's capture of Israel & Assyria's demands from Judah

(Hezekiah's lack of faith for victory!)

(v17-37) Assyria surrounds and threatens Jerusalem

> The Way of the Enemy:

- Loud voice (v28)

- False accusation (v29)

- False propaganda (v30)

- Deception (v31-32)

- Intimidation (v33-35)

Chapter 19 - "The Power of Prayer"

(v1-7) King Hezekiah seeks spiritual help through the prophet Isaiah

(v8-13) More threats from the Assyrians

(v14-19) King Hezekiah seeks God in prayer

(v20-34) God speaks through Isaiah

(v35-37) God takes care of the Assyrians & king Sennacherib