

The Second Book of KINGS
Chapters 11 – 13
“Revival, Repair, & Repentance?”

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	
10. Azariah	789-737*	Good	14. Jeroboam II	792-751*	Bad
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.	.	.	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 11- “Revival In Judah”

(v1-3) Evil Queen mother, ATHALIAH

(ATHALIAH) - The queen of Judah for six years (2 Kings 11:1-3). Athaliah was the daughter of King Ahab of Israel. Presumably, Jezebel was her mother. Athaliah married Jehoram (or Joram), son of Jehoshaphat, king of Judah. Jehoram reigned only eight years and was succeeded by his son Ahaziah, who died after reigning only one year. Desiring the throne for herself, Athaliah ruthlessly

killed all her grandsons-except the infant Joash, who was hidden by his aunt (2 Kings 11:2). Athaliah apparently inherited Jezebel's ruthlessness. She was a tyrant whose every whim had to be obeyed. As her mother had done in Israel, Athaliah introduced Baal worship in Judah and in so doing destroyed part of the Temple. Joash was hidden in the house of the Lord for six years (2 Kings 11:3), while Athaliah reigned over the land (841-835 B.C). In the seventh year, the high priest Jehoiada declared Joash the lawful king of Judah. Guards removed Athaliah from the Temple before killing her, to avoid defiling the Temple with her blood (2 Kings 11:13-16; 2 Chronicles 23:12-15). Athaliah reaped what she sowed. She gained the throne through murder and lost her life in the same way. She also failed to thwart God's promise, because she did not destroy the Davidic line, through which the Messiah was to be born. (from Nelson's Illustrated Bible Dictionary)

(v4-16) Baby Joash (Jehoash) is saved, and later becomes the seven year old king of Judah.

(JOASH) - The eighth king of Judah; he was a son of King Ahaziah (2 Kings 11:2) by Zibiah of Beersheba (2 Kings 12:1). Joash was seven years old when he became king, and he reigned 40 years in Jerusalem (2 Chronicles 24:1), from about 835 B.C. until 796 B.C. He is also called Jehoash (2 Kings 11:21). After Ahaziah died, Athaliah killed all the royal heirs to the throne. But God spared Joash through his aunt, Jehosheba, who hid him for six years in the house of the Lord (2 Kings 11:2-3). When Joash reached the age of seven, Jehoiada the priest arranged for his coronation as king (2 Kings 11:4-16). Early in his reign, Joash repaired the Temple and restored true religion to Judah, destroying Baal worship (2 Kings 11:18-21). But the king who began so well faltered upon the loss of his advisor, Jehoiada. After Jehoiada died, Joash allowed idolatry to grow (2 Chronicles 24:18). He even went so far as to have Zechariah, the son of Jehoiada, stoned to death for rebuking him (2 Chronicles 24:20-22). God's judgment came quickly in the form of a Syrian invasion, which resulted in the wounding of Joash (2 Chronicles 24:23-24). He was then killed by his own servants.) (from Nelson's Illustrated Bible Dictionary)

(v17-21) Jehoiada the priest brings revival! (Proverbs 1:7-33)

In verse 20 we see that this revival brings rejoicing!

Chapter 12- "The Rise & Fall of King Joash of Judah"

(v1-3) Think about it, King Joash (Jehoash) - "Jehoash did what was right in the sight of the LORD all the days in which Jehoiada the priest instructed him." We all need continuous and consistent instruction from the Word of

God, Paul writes to Pastors in 2 Timothy 3:16-4:5 - *All Scripture is given by inspiration of God, and is profitable for doctrine, for reproof, for correction, for instruction in righteousness, that the man of God may be complete, thoroughly equipped for every good work. I charge you therefore before God and the Lord Jesus Christ, who will judge the living and the dead at His appearing and His kingdom: Preach the word! Be ready in season and out of season. Convince, rebuke, exhort, with all longsuffering and teaching. For the time will come when they will not endure sound doctrine, but according to their own desires, because they have itching ears, they will heap up for themselves teachers; and they will turn their ears away from the truth, and be turned aside to fables. But you be watchful in all things, endure afflictions, do the work of an evangelist, fulfill your ministry.*

(v4-16) Repairs and responsibility, community dealing faithfully.

(v17-21) Here is the downfall of Joash (Jehoash).

Chapter 13 – “Jehoahaz Reigns Over Israel”

(v1- 2) Jehoahaz followed the sins of Jeroboam, the son of Nebat, what

were these sins? Jeroboam was concerned that the people of Israel might return to the house of David if they continued to journey to Jerusalem for the festivals and observances at the Temple of Solomon. So he proposed an alternative form of worship that was idolatrous. He made two calves of gold that bore a close resemblance to the mounts of the Canaanite pagan god BAAL. The king told his countrymen: "It is too much for you to go up to Jerusalem. Here are your gods, O Israel, which brought you up from the land of Egypt!" (1 Kings 12:28). One calf was erected in Bethel and one in Dan. Once committed to this sinful direction, Jeroboam's progress was downhill. He next appointed priests from tribes other than Levi. He offered sacrifices to these images and gradually polluted the worship of Israel. The Lord confronted Jeroboam by sending him an unnamed prophet who predicted God's judgment on the king and the nation. Although outwardly he appeared to be repentant, Jeroboam would not change his disastrous idolatry. His rebellious, arrogant attitude set the pattern for rulers of Israel for generations to come. Eighteen kings sat on the throne of Israel after his death, but not one of them gave up the golden calves.

(v3-11) JEHOAHAZ - The son and successor of Jehu and the 12th king of Israel (2 Kings 10:35). His 17-year reign (815 B.C. - 798 B.C.) was a disaster for the nation of Israel. By not renouncing the idolatry of the golden calves set up by Jeroboam I at Dan and Bethel, Jehoahaz "did evil in the sight of the Lord." Hazael of Syria and his son Ben-Hadad severely punished Israel during Jehoahaz's reign. This drove Jehoahaz to the Lord, who heard his prayer and granted temporary deliverance from Syria (2 Kings 13:2-5). Unfortunately, after the danger passed, Jehoahaz quickly abandoned his faith. After his death, Jehoahaz was succeeded by his son Joash (or Jehoash). (from Nelson's Illustrated Bible Dictionary)

(v12-25) This is a parenthesis regarding events in the life king Joash and Elisha, the lesson here is faith or the lack thereof (N.T. insight

Matthew 25:14-30 “Parable of the Talents”). We need to highlight verse 23 regarding the LORD and Israel, God will never forsake His people, discipline yes. Whereas, today God is dealing with Israel once again and will establish the throne of David through our Lord Jesus Christ, their Messiah, in what is called the “Millennial Reign of Christ!” This is why we don’t teach replacement theology!