1 and 2 Kings
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<th>Lesson</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Instructor</th>
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<tr>
<td>01</td>
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<td>Grantham</td>
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<td>January 6th</td>
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<td>10</td>
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<td>Campbell</td>
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<td>February 17th</td>
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</table>
Lesson 01
Introduction

•• Israel Wanted A King ••

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gen 36:31</th>
<th>Deut 17:14-20</th>
<th>Deut 28:36-37</th>
<th>Judges 9</th>
<th>Judges 17:6</th>
<th>1 Sam 8</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Q1 If Israel were to have a king, what must he be like?

Q2 Why is Abimelech **not** considered the first king of Israel?

Q3 Who does God say the people have rejected by requesting a king?

•• Examples from Other Nations ••

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gen 14</th>
<th>Gen 14:18-20</th>
<th>Gen - Exo</th>
<th>Num 21, 22-24, 31</th>
<th>Josh 10</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>War of the 9 Kings</td>
<td>Melchizedek</td>
<td>Pharaohs of Egypt</td>
<td>Kings in the Wilderness</td>
<td>Kings of Joshua</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Q4 Despite their subjugation, what would Israel have found attractive about the Pharaohs of Egypt?

Q5 Besides Egypt, what was Israel’s general relationship with kings of other nations?

•• The United Kingdom ••

Saul → David → Solomon

Q6 Write down any **good** or **bad** examples of kingship you can think of for these three kings:
**1 Kings 1 – 11**

Ch 1 – In David’s old age, Adonijah tries to claim the throne for himself. Nathan and Bathsheba intervene and the throne is rightfully passed to Solomon instead.

Ch 2 – David gives his last words to Solomon before passing away; Solomon establishes himself as King.

Ch 3 – Solomon asks for, receives, and demonstrates wisdom.

Ch 4 – Solomon’s wisdom and prosperity.

Ch 5

Ch 6

Solomon builds the temple

Ch 7

Ch 8

Ch 9

Ch 10

Solomon’s wisdom and folly

Ch 11

**Solomon’s Wisdom and Folly**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Wisdom</th>
<th>Folly</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>What does Solomon do right in the following passages?</td>
<td>What does Solomon do wrong in the following passages?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Kings 3:9:</td>
<td>1 Kings 3:1:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Kings 5:5:</td>
<td>1 Kings 3:3:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Kings 8:5:</td>
<td>1 Kings 9:12-13:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Kings 8:15:</td>
<td>1 Kings 11:1-8:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Kings 8:62-64:</td>
<td>1 Kings 11:11-14:</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Questions**

Q1 Where else in the Bible do we find some of David’s instruction to Solomon in 1 Kings 2:2-4?

Q2 Why does Solomon build the temple (1 Kings 5:2-5)?

Q3 Was the king of Tyre pleased with what he received in payment from Solomon (1 Kings 9:10-14)?

Q4 What is Solomon’s punishment for his disobedience (1 Kings 11:11-14)?

Q5 What keeps the punishment from being more severe (1 Kings 11:13, 32)?
Read: 1 Kings 11-14

Lesson 03
Jeroboam and Rehoboam

** The Divided Kingdom **

Q1  Who orchestrates the division of the kingdom?  
   1 Kings 11:11

Q2  How will the kingdom be divided?  
   1 Kings 11:30-32

** The Prophets **

Ahijah
Q3  What important information does Ahijah give at the end of his prophecy to Jeroboam?  
   1 Kings 11:38

Q4  What second prophecy does Ahijah deliver to Jeroboam (through his wife)?  
   1 Kings 14:7-16

Shemaiah
Q5  What does God instruct the people through Shemaiah?  
   1 Kings 12:23-24

A Man of God
Q6  Who does this man of God foretell?  
   1 Kings 13:2

An Old Prophet
Q7  What does this prophet tell the Man of God?  
   1 Kings 13:21-22

** The Folly of Jeroboam and Rehoboam **

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Jeroboam</th>
<th>Rehoboam</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>List the foolish deeds of each king:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Kings 11:40:</td>
<td>1 Kings 12:13-14:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Kings 12:28-33:</td>
<td>1 Kings 12:21:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Kings 14:1-2:</td>
<td>1 Kings 14:23-24:</td>
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<tr>
<td>1 Kings 14:25-29:</td>
<td>1 Kings 14:25-29:</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Who’s who?

| Ahijah: | Prophet from God |
| Abijah: | Son of Jeroboam (only reference in 1 Kings 14:1) |
| Abijam: | Son of Rehoboam, 2nd king of Judah |
Lesson 04
Nadab → Omri  |  Abijam - Jehoshaphat

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Israel</th>
<th>Judah</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Nadab</strong> (2 yrs)</td>
<td><strong>Abijam</strong> (3 yrs)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Killed by…</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Baasha</strong> (24 yrs)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q3 Who else does Baasha kill?</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Q4 What happens to the house of Baasha? (1 Kings 16:3, 11-12)?</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Elah</strong> (2 yrs)</td>
<td><strong>Asa</strong> (41 yrs)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Killed by…</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Zimri</strong> (7 days)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q5 How does Zimri die?</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Q6 How does Omri come to power?</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

3 And he walked in all the sins that his father did before him, and his heart was not wholly true to the Lord his God, as the heart of David his father.

1 Kings 15:3 (ESV)

**War between Israel and Judah**

As Israel and Judah battled each other to determine their permanent border, King Baasha of Israel attempted to restrict access to Judah by moving the border down to Ramah. Rather than fight with Baasha himself, King Asa of Judah bribed Ben-hadad of Syria to attack the northern border of Israel and force Baasha to withdraw from Ramah. Once Baasha withdrew, Asa carried away the building supplies of Ramah and used them to fortify Mizpah (further north) and Geba (near the pass at Michmash).

(ESV Study Bible)
Lesson 05
Omri Dynasty | Jehoram → Athaliah

Ahab marries Jezebel, daughter of the king of the Sidonians
Ahab and Jezebel have a daughter, Athaliah
Athaliah marries Jehoram/Joram of Judah
Jehoram/Joram of Judah and Athaliah have a son, Ahaziah of Judah
Jehoram/Joram of Israel and Ahaziah of Judah form an alliance
Lesson 06
Elijah

**Elijah's Special Relationship with God**

1 Kings 17:1-7

Q1 How does God sustain Elijah?

1 Kings 17:8-16

Q2 How does God illustrate his plan for the drought?

1 Kings 17:17-24

Q3 How does Elijah respond to the illness of the widow's son?

1 Kings 18:1-19

Q4 Use one word to describe Elijah's confrontation with Ahab:

1 Kings 18:20-40

Q5 How do Elijah and God deal with the prophets of Baal?

1 Kings 19:1-8

Q6 How does God respond to Elijah's request for death?

1 Kings 19:9-18

Q7 What emotion does Elijah confess to God?

2 Kings 2:1-14

Q8 How does Elijah depart this life?
Elisha
“My God is salvation”

Salvation to

__________________________ 2 Kings 2:19-22

__________________________ 2 Kings 3:9-20

__________________________ 2 Kings 4:1-7

__________________________ 2 Kings 4:8-37

__________________________ 2 Kings 4:38-44

__________________________ 2 Kings 5:1-14

__________________________ 2 Kings 6:1-7

__________________________ 2 Kings 6:8-23

__________________________ 2 Kings 7:1

__________________________ 2 Kings 8:1-6

Judgment to

__________________________ 2 Kings 2:23-25

__________________________ 2 Kings 5:15-27

__________________________ 2 Kings 7:2

__________________________ 2 Kings 8:7-15
** “[He] did what was right in the eyes of the LORD” **

<p>| | | | | |</p>
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<tr>
<th></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Joash/Jehoash</td>
<td>40 yrs</td>
<td>Amaziah</td>
<td>29 yrs</td>
<td>Uzziah/Azariah</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jotham</td>
<td>16 yrs</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Q1 What was each king known for?

Joash/Jehoash (12:4-5):

Amaziah (14:5, 6, 7, 13):

Uzziah/Azariah (15:5):

Jotham (15:35):

** “Nevertheless, the high places were not taken away” **

Ahaz

16 yrs

Q2 List the folly of Ahaz:

16:3a –

16:3b –

16:4 –

16:7 –

16:8 –

16:10-18 –
Lesson 09
Hezekiah → Amon

**Hezekiah**

Q1 What does Hezekiah do that the kings before him did not (2 Kings 18:4)?

**Assyrian Affliction on Israel and Judah**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ruler</th>
<th>Reign</th>
<th>Affliction</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Shalmaneser III</td>
<td>858 – 824 B.C.</td>
<td>War; Required tribute from Israel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adad-nirari III</td>
<td>811 – 783 B.C.</td>
<td>War; Required tribute from Israel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tiglath-pileser III</td>
<td>745 – 727 B.C.</td>
<td>War; Required tribute from Israel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shalmaneser V</td>
<td>727 – 722 B.C.</td>
<td>War; Required tribute from Israel; Took Israel into exile</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sargon II</td>
<td>722 – 705 B.C.</td>
<td>Continued Shalmaneser's work</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sennacherib</td>
<td>705 – 681 B.C.</td>
<td>War; Required tribute from Judah</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Esarhaddon</td>
<td>681 – 669 B.C.</td>
<td>Required tribute from Judah</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ashurbanipal</td>
<td>669 – 627 B.C.</td>
<td>Required tribute from Judah</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Q2 Who prophesies to Hezekiah (2 Kings 19:6, 20:20:1)?

Q3 How does Sennacherib die (2 Kings 19:35-37)?

Q4 What does God do concerning Hezekiah's life (2 Kings 20:1, 5)?

Q5 What does Isaiah prophecy concerning Babylon (2 Kings 20:16-17)?

**Manasseh**

- Did what was evil in the sight of the Lord
- Acted like nations God had previously driven out
- Rebuilt high places
- Made altars for Baal and an Asherah, like Ahab
- Put altars in God's house
- Burned his son as a sacrifice
- Relied on fortune-telling, omens, mediums and necromancers
- Provoked God’s anger
- Put images of the Asherah in God’s house
- Led people astray and to do more evil than the nations surrounding them
- Shed innocent blood

**Amon**

- Did everything his father had done
- Abandoned God

12 therefore thus says the LORD, the God of Israel: Behold, I am bringing upon Jerusalem and Judah such disaster that the ears of everyone who hears of it will tingle.

2 Kings 21:12 (ESV)
Lesson 10
Jehu Dynasty

What charge was Jehu given?
2 Kings 9:6-10

What promise is made?
2 Kings 10:30

Jehu

Jehoahaz

Joash / Jehoash

Jeroboam II

Zechariah

How many years do Jehu's son's reign over Israel?
2 Kings 13:1
2 Kings 13:10
2 Kings 14:23
2 Kings 15:8

Whose sin do these kings not depart from?
2 Kings 13:2
2 Kings 13:11
2 Kings 14:24
2 Kings 15:9

Read: 1 Kings 19:15-18; 2 Kings 9-10, 13-14, 15:8-12
Lesson 11  
Fall of Israel

Q1 How did each of these kings gain the throne (2 Kings 15)?
   ▪ Shallum (v10):
   ▪ Menahem (v14):
   ▪ Pekahiah (v22):
   ▪ Pekah (v25):
   ▪ Hoshea (v30):

Q2 What unique statement is made about the last king of Israel, Hoshea (2 Kings 17:2)?

Q3 List all of the reasons given for Israel’s exile (2 Kings 17:7-23):

722 B.C. During the reign of Hoshea of Israel, Shalmaneser of Assyria attacked Israel and made it a vassal kingdom. Later, however, Hoshea conspired against Assyria, refusing to pay the tribute and appealing to Egypt for help, so the Assyrians came and besieged Samaria until it fell. Many Israelites were exiled far from Israel to the area near Gozan and the cities of the Medes, and foreign peoples from other parts of the empire were relocated to Israel in an effort to prevent revolt. This signaled the end of the northern kingdom of Israel. (ESV Study Bible)
Lesson 12
Josiah

Q1 Who was Josiah’s grandfather?

The Book of the Law
Q2 Who finds the Book of the Law (2 Kings 22:8)?

Q3 What is Josiah’s reaction to finding the book (2 Kings 22:11-13)?

Q4 List at least three reforms enacted by Josiah (2 King 23:1-20):

Q5 What does Josiah restore that had not taken place (correctly) in many years (2 Kings 23:21-23)?

Josiah’s Reforms and His Battle with Neco
628–609 B.C.

Early in his reign, King Josiah of Judah launched a massive effort to abolish pagan worship throughout Judah and the land of Israel and to refurbish the temple of the LORD in Jerusalem. At the same time, the waning power of the Assyrians allowed him to add much of the land of Israel to his kingdom. Josiah met his demise at Megiddo, however, as he sought to prevent Pharaoh Neco II of Egypt from reaching Carchemish to assist the Assyrians, who were being attacked by forces from the rising Babylonian Empire. (ESV Study Bible)
Q1 What do foreign nations do to:

- Jehoahaz (2 Kings 23:33, 34b):

- Jehoiakim (2 Kings 23:34a; 24:1):

- Jehoiachin (2 Kings 24:12b; 25:29-30):

- Zedekiah (2 Kings 24:17; 25:6-7):

Parallels to Jeremiah 52

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Jeremiah 52</th>
<th>Parallels in 2 Kings 24-25</th>
<th>Parallels in Jeremiah 39</th>
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<tr>
<td>vv. 1-11</td>
<td>24:18 – 25:7</td>
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<tr>
<td>vv. 4-11</td>
<td></td>
<td>vv. 1-7</td>
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<tr>
<td>vv. 12-27</td>
<td>25:8-21</td>
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<tr>
<td>vv. 31-34</td>
<td>25:27-30</td>
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</table>

Babylon Attacks Judah

597, 586 B.C.

The final years of the kingdom of Judah were marked by a power struggle between the Egyptians and the Babylonians, the rising power that had overtaken the Assyrian Empire. King Nebuchadnezzar of Babylon eventually won out and seized control of the Mediterranean coastal lands. When Zedekiah, who had been placed on the throne of Judah by the Babylonians, rebelled, Nebuchadnezzar besieged Jerusalem and captured the city. Zedekiah fled toward the east but was captured near Jericho and sent to Riblah to be judged. (ESV Study Bible)