

2 Chronicles

Solomon #1

Chapters 1-5

Lesson 1

Intro. 1. The Chronicles parallel the books of Kings. It was originally one book.
2. Traditionally, it was written by Ezra following the return from captivity.
3. Omitting history of the Northern kingdom it limits coverage to Judah's history.
4. It was apparently designed to provide a tradition of godliness for the restored nation and does not include some of the sins of the more notably good kings.

Key Verse (s): 1:11-12

I. Short answers:

1. The ark of God was here until David brought it to Jerusalem (1:4)
2. He made the bronze altar that was before the tabernacle (1:5)
3. These two things Solomon imported from Egypt (1:15-16)
4. This king sent David and Solomon cedar lumber (2:3,4)
5. The craftsman sent to Solomon to assist him in his projects (2:13)
6. Four things Solomon gave in exchange for the timber he received (2:10)

7. The mount where Solomon built the temple (3:1)
8. The man from whom David had purchased the land (3:1)
9. Two replicas of heavenly beings in the temple (3:10)
10. Names given the bronze pillars before the temple (3:17)
11. The metal used so lavishly that its weight was not determined (4:18)
12. Reason the priests could not continue to minister in the temple (5:14)

II. Lessons (both positive and negative) you see in the text we are studying:

Give at least three of your own and others will be added in class.

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.

Supplementary Reading: I Kings 1:1:1--2:46; 3:16--4:34

2 Chronicles

Solomon #2

Chapters 6-9

Lesson 2

- Intro.** 1. The previous lesson described the building of the temple.
2. This lesson contains a record of its dedication and the remainder of Solomon's reign.

Key Verse: 7:14

I. Questions:

1. What did Solomon say he had built (6:2)?
2. What choices had God made (6:6)?
3. Whose position did Solomon in building the temple (6:10)?
4. What was in the ark that he placed in the temple (6:11)?
5. What position did Solomon take as he prayed (6:12-13)?
6. How adequate was the temple to contain God (6:18)
7. List seven circumstances in which Solomon prayed that God would hear prayer and respond.

8. How many sacrifices did Solomon offer (7:5)
9. What did God promise if Solomon would serve Him as David did? (7:17-18)
10. What did God warn would happen if the people turned away from Him?
 - a. To the people
 - b. To the temple?
11. Whom did Solomon make to be servants (8:7-9)
12. Why did Solomon move Pharaoh's daughter from the city of David?
13. What determined the manner of Solomon's worship (8:12-13)?

II. Lessons (both positive and negative) you see in the text we are studying:

Give at least three of your own and others will be added in class.

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.

Supplementary Reading: I Kings 9:10-25; **11:1-43**

2 Chronicles

Rehoboam

Chapters 10-12

Lesson 3

- Intro.**
1. Who was Rehoboam's mother and what was her nationality (1 Kings 14:31)?
 2. What action of Solomon may be explained by his having this wife (1 Ki. 11:7)?
 3. Might this explain Rehoboam's failures to serve God faithfully?
 4. Who predicted division of the kingdom even during Solomon's reign? (1 Ki. 11:26-40)
Who sowed the seeds of division?

Key Verse: 12:14

I. Questions:

1. What did the people request?
2. What did the older counselors advise?
3. What did the younger ones advise?
4. Whose advice did Rehoboam accept? How did he express it?
5. What was the result?
6. How did Rehoboam act as if nothing had happened (10:18)?
7. Who prevented all-out civil war?
8. What accounted for the fact that Rehoboam's kingdom went in the way of David for three years?
9. What brought a change?
10. From 1 Kings 14:23-24, what did Rehoboam allow in Judah?
11. How many wives did Rehoboam have? Concubines? Sons?
 Daughters? Which wife did he love best?
12. What enemy attacked Rehoboam? Why was Jerusalem spared?
13. What did Rehoboam lose?
14. How long did Rehoboam reign?

II. Lessons (both positive and negative) you see in the text we are studying:

Give at least three of your own and others will be added in class.

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.

2 Chronicles

Abijam(h) and Asa

Chapters 13-16

Lesson 4

- Intro.** 1. None of the kings of the Northern Kingdom were considered good kings.
2. Asa is the first of eight who were considered good kings in Judah.

Key Verse: 15:2

I. Abijam(h)

1. Abijam's army numbered how many? Jeroboam's?
2. On what grounds did Abijam indict Jeroboam and the Northern Kingdom?
3. What contrast did he point out in Judah?
4. Who defeated Jeroboam's larger army?
5. How long did he reign (13:2)?
5. According to 1 Kings 15:3-4 what was his character?
Why did God allow his son to come to the throne after him?

II. Asa

1. How is he described in 14:2?
2. Name some good things he did.
3. How did Asa gain a victory over the huge army of Zerah the Ethiopian?
4. What did the encouraging words of Azariah cause Asa to do (15:1-8)?
5. Whom did he call to join in a covenant to be faithful to God (15:9-15)?
5. What step did he take to remove idolatry from the royal family?
6. What mistake did Asa make when attacked by Baasha of Israel?
How did he react when he was rebuked by Hanani, the prophet of God?
7. What mistake did he make when he was "diseased in his feet?"
8. How long did Asa reign?

III. Lessons (both positive and negative) you see in the text we are studying:

: *Give at least three of your own and others will be added in class.*

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.

2 Chronicles

Jehoshaphat

Chapters 17-20

Lesson 5

Introduction: "The character and reign of Jehoshaphat constitute a fascinating study in contrasts. One the one hand, some of his spiritual attainments were almost without parallel in the history of the kingdom. But on the other hand, he repeatedly and flagrantly involved himself and his people in alliances with the husband and two sons of wicked Queen Jezebel." *A History of Israel* by John Davis and John C. Whitcomb, p. 372

Key Verse: 2 Chronicles 17:3-4

Good Things	Bad Things
2 Chron. 17:3-9	2 Chron. 18:1--19:3
2 Chron. 19:4-7	2 Chron. 20:35-37
2 Chron. 20:1-30	2 Kings 3:4-27 2 Kings 8:16-18

II. For Discussion:

Was the division of God's people good or bad?
Isn't it always good when peace is made?

III. Lessons (both positive and negative) you see in the text we are studying:

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- 1.
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- 5.
- 6.

2 Chronicles

Jehoram, Ahaziah, Athaliah

Chapters 21-22

Lesson 6

Intro. 1. In our last lesson we saw the alliance between Jehoshaphat of Judah and Ahab of Israel. Involved in that was marriage between Jehoshaphat's son, Jehoram, Athaliah, daughter of Ahab and Jezebel.

2. This meant that Ahaziah was the grandson of both Jehoshaphat and Ahab.
3. In this lesson we see the sad consequences of that alliance.

Key Verses: 2 Chronicles 21:6; 2 Chronicles 22:4

I. Jehoram List some results of the evil influence of Ahab and Jezebel in Jehoram's life.

1. 21:4 What was the character of his brothers (vs.13)?
2. 21:10
3. 21:11
4. 21:12-15
5. 21:16-17
5. 21:20

II. Ahaziah (Probably called Jehoahaz by his father (21:17), but renamed Ahaziah by his mother, Jezebel, after her wicked brother who was king in the northern kingdom.

1. What explains Ahaziah's wicked reign (22:2-4)
2. As grandson of Ahab he was under the curse that God had placed on that house and a victim of Jehu whom God had commissioned to wipe it out (See 2 Kings 8:25--9:28 for a record of his death).
3. Why was he buried with honor (2 Chron. 22:9)?
4. Explain why he had no brothers to succeed him (Note 21:17; 22:9b)
5. Only 23 when he died, Ahaziah would have had no mature sons (2 Ki. 8:26).
6. Who attempted to make certain there would be no son to succeed (22:10)?

III. Athaliah (2 Chronicles 22:10-12)

1. Who escaped Athaliah's effort to wipe out all the descendants of David?
How did he escape?
2. If he had not escaped what would have come of God's promise to David?
3. How long did Athaliah reign?

Lessons (both positive and negative) you see in the text we are studying:

Give at least three of your own and others will be added in class.

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.

2 Chronicles

Joash (Jehoash), Amaziah

Chapters 23-25

Lesson 7

Intro. 1. The "reign" of Athaliah was critical in the history of Judah. She introduced Baal worship into Judah as her parents had done in Israel (2 Chron. 23:17).

2. A godly priest and his wife, by hiding Joash and deposing Athaliah, brought back the line of David to the throne as God had promised.

Key Verses: 2 Chronicles 23:3

I. Overthrow of Athaliah and Return of Rightful Rulers (2 Chron. 23:1-15)

1. Who led in the overthrow of Athaliah? Who assisted?
2. How did Athaliah react?
3. What covenant did Jehoida make with the people (23:16).
4. What was done to implement the covenant?
5. How did the people generally respond to the coronation of Joash?

II. Reign of Joash (2 Chronicles 24)

A. During lifetime of Jehoida

1. How long did Joash do what was right in the eyes of the Lord (24:2)?
2. What did he decide to do (24:4-7)?
3. What did he make to receive contributions?
4. How old was Jehoida, the Priest, when he died?

B. After death of Jehoida

1. What did the new advisers cause Joash to do?
2. What did Joash do to the son of Jehoida who rebuked him?
3. Why did a small army of Syrians defeat Joash?
4. How Joash he die?

III. Reign of Amaziah (2 Chronicles 25)

1. Why did he not take men he had hired from Israel when he attacked Edom?
2. What foolish thing did he do after his victory?
3. In the flush of his success whom did he challenge?
4. Why do you think Amaziah is sometime known as "The Thistle King"?
5. What was the result of his campaign?
6. How did he die?

Lessons (both positive and negative) you see in the text we are studying:

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

2 Chronicles

Uzziah, Jotham, Ahaz

Chapters 26-28

Lesson 8

Intro. 1. The reigns of kings in this period often overlapped as they served as co-regents.
2. The history of Uzziah is very similar to that of Joash and Amaziah, beginning well but ending up in sin against God. Little is known of Jotham since his reign overlapped that of both his father and son. Nevertheless, those four are classified as good kings, especially in contrast with Ahaz who followed them.

Key Verse: 2 Chronicles 26:5

I. Uzziah (also called Azariah) 2 Chronicles 26

1. Who was his instructor in his early days?
2. What impression is given of his military strength in 26:6-15?
3. What changed his character?
4. What sin did he commit? What are some things that
made this especially serious?
5. Who tried to stop him?
6. What was his punishment?
Note: This may account for the co-regency of his son for his last 12 years.
Note also: Isaiah 6:1 What was predicted for Judah's future in that chapter?

II. Reign of Jotham (2 Chronicles 27)

1. What military success did Jotham have?
2. Why (vs. 6)?
3. How long did he reign? Apparently Ahaz was co-regent for many of these.

III. Reign of Ahaz (2 Chronicles 28)

1. What evil things did he do?
2. What two enemies defeated him?
3. How many were killed by Israel? How many captured?
4. Why were the captives returned to Judah?
5. Isaiah urged Ahaz to trust God for deliverance from Syria and Israel (Is. 7) but to whom did Ahaz turn for help? With what result?
6. What effect did this distress have on him (vs. 22)?

Read 2 Kings 16:10-18 for a fuller description of his insults to God.

Lessons (both positive and negative) you see in the text we are studying:

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.

2 Chronicles

Hezekiah

Chapters 29-32

Lesson 9

- Intro.**
1. The reigns of kings in this period often overlapped as they served as co-regents.
 2. More chapters are devoted to Hezekiah than to any other king of Judah. The highest tribute is paid him when it is said, "And he did *what was* right in the sight of the LORD, according to all that his father David had done (29.2).
 3. Isaiah was a good influence during his reign and Micah was a contemporary.
 4. Other information about Hezekiah is in 2 Kings 18-20 and Isaiah 36-39.

I. Hezekiah's Reforms 2 Chronicles 29-31

1. Review the apostasy of Hezekiah's father, Ahaz, (2 Chron. 28:1-4,22-25; 29:7).
What were some things Hezekiah did to reverse these evils?
 - a. 29:3
 - b. 29:10-11
 - c. 29:16
 - d. 29:18
2. What did he reinstitute in the temple?
 - a. 29:30-34
 - b. 29:35-40
3. The Passover: (Note: by this time, Israel had been carried away into captivity)
 - a. To whom did he send invitations (30:1)
 - b. What appeal did he make (30:6-9)?
 - c. How did some react (30:10)?
 - d. Who did come (30:11-12)?
 - e. What was done for those who were unclean?

 - f. What indicates the enthusiasm for the feast (30:23)?
 - g. What record was set (30:26)?
 - h. What did the people do following the feast (31:1)?
4. What did Hezekiah do for the support of the priests (31:2-19)?

II. Hezekiah and Assyrian Invasions (History indicates that Hezekiah joined a rebellion against Assyria and the Assyrians came to retaliate. They apparently threatened Jerusalem twice.)

1. What did Hezekiah do to prepare for the Assyrian invasion (32:2-6; 32:30)?
2. With what words did he encourage the people (32:8)?
3. What arguments did the Assyrians make to encourage surrender (32:9-19)?
 - a.
 - b.
 - c.
4. Read Hezekiah's prayer and the sequel in Isaiah 37:38.

III. Hezekiah's Illness (For a full account read Isaiah 38)

1. According to 2 Chronicles 32:25, how did Hezekiah react to his healing?

IV. Visitors from Babylon (For a full account read Isaiah 39)

1. Does 2 Chronicles 32:25 explain why he showed the Babylonians so much?
2. According to 32:26, why did God not punish him immediately?

On the back list lessons (both positive and negative) you learned from Hezekiah.

2 Chronicles

Manasseh, Amon

Chapters 33

Lesson 10

- Intro.** 1. The reigns of kings in this period often overlapped as they served as co-regents.
2. If Hezekiah was one of the very best kings, Manasseh was the worst. Probably the only king who approached his evil conduct was his son, Amon.

Key Verse: 2 Chronicles 33:9

I. Manasseh

A. His Apostasy (2 Chronicles 33:1-9)

1. His age of 12 probably began during the last years of his father's reign when they reigned as co-regents.
2. Whom did he worship and serve?
3. What did he build in the courts of the temple?
4. What did he do to his sons?
5. What did he set inside the temple?
6. From 2 King 21
 - a. What further sin did he commit (vs. 16).
 - b. What did God foretell (vss. 12-14)
 - c. Why (vss. 10-11)

B. His Repentance (2 Chronicles 33:10-20) (*Not* recorded in the book of Kings)

1. What fate did he suffer (10-11)
2. How did he respond (vs. 12)
3. What was the result?
4. What were some things he did to show repentance?

5. What success did he have in bringing the people to repentance (vs. 17)?

II. Amon (2 Chronicles 33:21-25)

1. How long did Amon reign?
2. What part of Manasseh's life did he imitate?

3. In what did he not follow his father's example.
4. How did he die?
5. What was done to his servants who were responsible for his death?

There are some great lessons in the lives of these two kings. List some (both positive and negative) that you see. You might consider Ezekiel 18:21-24, 27-28; Leviticus 18:24-28; Jeremiah 15:1-4

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.
- 7.

2 Chronicles

Josiah

Chapters 34-35

Lesson 11

- Intro.** 1. As Josiah became king the power of Assyria was greatly diminished, allowing him a period of peace with increased access to what was formerly Israel.
2. Josiah was the last good king in Judah. It was downhill from there on.

I. Epochs in the life of Josiah:

- A. List what happened at each of the following points in his life.
1. Age 8
 2. Age 16 (34:3)
 3. Age 20 (34:3-7)
 4. Age 26 (34:8-9)
- B. Prophets serving during his reign:
1. Jeremiah began to prophesy in Josiah's 13th year (When Josiah was 21). He must have had considerable influence on Josiah from that time on.
 2. Zephaniah likely began his work about the same time.
 3. Nahum dealt mainly with Nineveh and its impending defeat.
 4. Habakkuk probably wrote near the end of Josiah's reign predicting captivity..
 5. Huldah was a prophetess in Jerusalem.

II. Josiah's Reforms

- A. List some of the reforms he instituted in the "twelfth year" of his reign.
- How far did he reach geographically in this purge?
- B. Repairing the "House of the Lord, his God." (34:9-21)
1. Where did funds come from for the project?
 2. What was found as they cleansed the temple?
 3. How did Josiah react when he heard the words of the law (probably Deut. 28:13-68)?
 4. When they sent to Huldah what did she say that God would do?
 5. What reassurance was given to Josiah?
- C. What did Josiah immediately have done?
1. 34:29-30
 2. 34:31
 3. What was done in Chapter 35:1-19?
 4. What instructions were the priests and Levites to follow (verse 6)?
Would this be an example of "restoration"? How old were these instructions?
 5. What is said of this Passover in 35:18?

III. Josiah's Death

1. What was Josiah attempting to do when he died?
2. Who mourned his death (35:25)?

On the back write lessons you learn from this study. Suggested thoughts:

How deep do you think the reformation went in the hearts of the people? Consider Jeremiah 3:6-10 (Especially verse 10). How quickly did they revert to idolatry?
Did Huldah overstep the bounds of propriety set for women all through the Bible?

2 Chronicles

Jehoahaz, Jehoiakim, Jehoiachin, Zedekiah Chapter 36

Lesson 12

- Intro.** 1. The death of Josiah was the beginning of the end of independence for Judah.
2. Josiah's reforms were impressive but "Apostasy and paganism were too deeply entrenched in the hearts of the people to be rooted out by mere decrees emanating from the royal palace."
(Davis/Whitcomb in *A History of Israel*)
3. Three of the next four kings were Josiah's sons and the other was his grandson.

Josiah

Jehoahaz

Eliakim (Jehoiakim)

Zedekiah

Jehoiachin (Coniah)

I. Jehoahaz

1. Who made Jehoahaz king after Josiah died?
2. How long did he reign?
3. What was his fate?
4. Jeremiah's name for him was Shallum. What did Jeremiah predict (22:11-12)?

II. Jehoiakim (Original name was Eliakim, but Pharaoh changed it to Jehoiakim)

1. Who made him king?
2. How long did he reign? What was his character?
3. Jeremiah had many encounters with this wicked king. What did he do to Jeremiah's scroll (Jer. 36:20-26)?
4. What did Nebuchadnezzar do to Jehoiakim?
(Apparently this purpose was not carried out due to a crisis in Babylon)
5. Daniel was apparently taken to Babylon at this time. What else was taken?

III. Jehoiachin (Also known as Jeconiah. Jeremiah called him Coniah.)

1. How old was he when he became king?
2. How long did he reign?
3. What was his fate? (Ezekiel was taken at this time.)
4. What did Jeremiah prophesy (Jer. 22:30)?
Note: He continued to be considered the legitimate king and after a period of exile he was honored by the Babylonians (2 Kings 25:27-30) See also Mt. 1:11.

III. Zedekiah

1. How old was he when crowned? How long did he reign?
2. What was his character?
3. How did he treat Jeremiah's warnings?
3. How did others respond to the warnings of other prophets (vs. 16)?
4. As predicted Jerusalem was besieged and destroyed. What happened to Zedekiah (2 Ki. 25:4-7)?

- Conclusion:** 1 How long were the captives kept in Babylon (35:21)?
2. What good news is found in the end of 2 Chronicles?

List lessons for us that you see in this study:

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.