



**The Kings
of Israel**

Lesson #64

In our last study:

Joash (Jehoash) reigned in
Judah (843 BC – 803 BC)

In this
study:

Joash (Jehoash) reigns
in Judah (843 BC – 803
BC) continued...

Jehoahaz reigns in
Israel (820 BC – 804 BC)

Joash (Jehoash) reigns in Judah
continued...

(843 BC – 803 BC)

2 Chronicles 24:17 – 19 (ESV)

17 Now after the death of Jehoiada the princes of Judah came and paid homage to the king. Then the king listened to them. 18 And they abandoned the house of the LORD, the God of their fathers, and served the Asherim and the idols. And wrath came upon Judah and Jerusalem for this guilt of theirs. 19 Yet he sent prophets among them to bring them back to the LORD. These testified against them, but they would not pay attention.

2 Kings 12:17 – 18 (ESV)

17 At that time Hazael king of Syria went up and fought against Gath and took it. But when Hazael set his face to go up against Jerusalem, 18 Jehoash king of Judah took all the sacred gifts that Jehoshaphat and Jehoram and Ahaziah his fathers, the kings of Judah, had dedicated, and his own sacred gifts, and all the gold that was found in the treasuries of the house of the LORD and of the king's house, and sent these to Hazael king of Syria. Then Hazael went away from Jerusalem.

2 Chronicles 24:20 (ESV)

20 Then the Spirit of God clothed Zechariah the son of Jehoiada the priest, and he stood above the people, and said to them, "Thus says God, Why do you break the commandments of the LORD, so that you cannot prosper? Because you have forsaken the LORD, he has forsaken you."

2 Chronicles 24:21 – 22 (ESV)

21 But they conspired against him, and by command of the king they stoned him with stones in the court of the house of the LORD. 22 Thus Joash the king did not remember the kindness that Jehoiada, Zechariah's father, had shown him, but killed his son. And when he was dying, he said, "May the LORD see and avenge!"

2 Chronicles 24:23 – 24 (ESV)

23 At the end of the year the army of the Syrians came up against Joash. They came to Judah and Jerusalem and destroyed all the princes of the people from among the people and sent all their spoil to the king of Damascus. 24 Though the army of the Syrians had come with few men, the LORD delivered into their hand a very great army, because Judah had forsaken the LORD, the God of their fathers. Thus they executed judgment on Joash.

2 Chronicles 24:25 (ESV)

25 When they had departed from him, leaving him severely wounded, his servants conspired against him because of the blood of the son of Jehoiada the priest, and killed him on his bed. So he died, and they buried him in the city of David, but they did not bury him in the tombs of the kings.

2 Chronicles 24:27 (ESV)

27 Accounts of his sons and of the many oracles against him and of the rebuilding of the house of God are written in the Story of the Book of the Kings. And Amaziah his son reigned in his place.

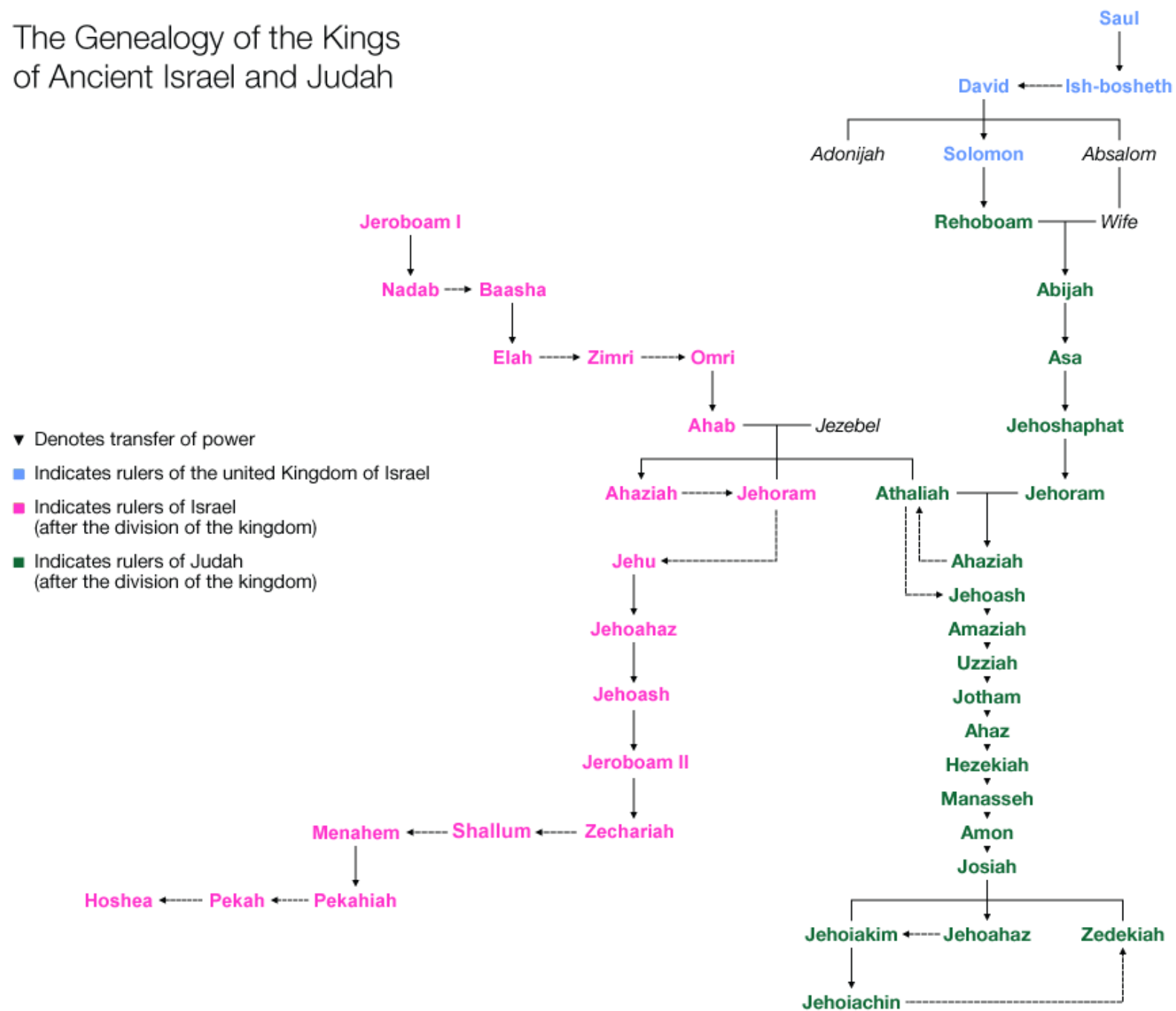
Jehoahaz reigns in Israel

(820 BC – 804 BC)

2 Kings 13:1 (ESV)

1 In the twenty-third year of Joash the son of Ahaziah, king of Judah, Jehoahaz the son of Jehu began to reign over Israel in Samaria, and he reigned seventeen years.


The Genealogy of the Kings of Ancient Israel and Judah



KINGS

of Israel and Judah

1 SAMUEL 8 – 2 CHRONICLES UNITED KINGDOM

 **Saul**
1050–1010 BC

 **David**
1010–970 BC


 **Solomon**
969–933 BC

After Solomon's death, his son Rehoboam sparked a revolt that divided the kingdom. In the Northern Kingdom, Jeroboam set up centers of calf worship in Dan and Bethel to discourage people from travelling to Jerusalem to worship. With that as the pattern, there was never a faithful king in the Northern Kingdom, although Jehu did some good things. The Southern Kingdom had a few kings the Lord called good, a few that were a mix of good and bad, and a few bad.

DIVIDED KINGDOM

Kings of Israel

The Northern Kingdom included the tribes of Asher, Dan, Ephraim, Gad, Issachar, Manasseh, Naphtali, Reuben, Simeon, and Zebulun.

 **Jeroboam I**
931–910 BC

 **Nadab**
911–910 BC

 **Baasha**
910–887 BC

 **Elah**
887–886 BC

 **Zimri**
886 BC

 **Tibni**
886–880 BC

 **Omri**
886–875 BC

 **Ahab**
875–854 BC


 **Ahaziah**
855–854 BC

 **Joram**
854–843 BC

 **Jehu**
843–816 BC

 **Jehoahaz**
820–804 BC

 **Joash**
806–790 BC

 **Jeroboam II**
790–749 BC

 **Zechariah**
748 BC

 **Shallum**
748 BC

 **Menahem**
748–738 BC


 **Pekahiah**
738–736 BC

 **Pekah**
748–730 BC


 **Hoshea**
730–721 BC


Kings of Judah


The Southern Kingdom included the tribes of Judah and Benjamin.

 **Rehoboam**
933–916 BC

 **Abijah**
915–913 BC

 **Asa**
912–872 BC


 **Jehoshaphat**
874–850 BC


 **Jehoram**
850–843 BC

 **Ahaziah**
843 BC


 **Athaliah**
Queen
843–837 BC


 **Joash**
843–803 BC


 **Amaziah**
803–775 BC

 **Uzziah**
787–735 BC

 **Jotham**
749–734 BC


 **Ahaz**
741–726 BC


 **Hezekiah**
726–697 BC


 **Manasseh**
697–642 BC


 **Amon**
641–640 BC

 **Josiah**
639–608 BC

 **Jehoahaz**
608 BC

 **Jehoiakim**
608–597 BC

 **Jehoiachin**
597 BC

 **Zedekiah**
597–586 BC

2 Kings 13:2 – 3 (ESV)

2 He did what was evil in the sight of the LORD and followed the sins of Jeroboam the son of Nebat, which he made Israel to sin; he did not depart from them. 3 And the anger of the LORD was kindled against Israel, and he gave them continually into the hand of Hazael king of Syria and into the hand of Ben-hadad the son of Hazael.

2 Kings 13:4 – 5 (ESV)

4 Then Jehoahaz sought the favor of the LORD, and the LORD listened to him, for he saw the oppression of Israel, how the king of Syria oppressed them. 5 (Therefore the LORD gave Israel a savior, so that they escaped from the hand of the Syrians, and the people of Israel lived in their homes as formerly.

A photograph of three glass chess pieces on a white surface. The pieces are a king, a queen, and a pawn, all made of clear, faceted glass. The king is in the center, the queen is to its left, and the pawn is to its right. The pieces are slightly out of focus, with the king being the most prominent. The background is a plain, light-colored surface.

In our next study, we will continue
examining the period of the divided
Kingdom!