



The Kings of Israel

Lesson #66

In our last study:

Jehoahaz reigned in Israel (820 BC – 804 BC)

Joash (Jehoash) reigned in Israel (806 BC – 790 BC)

Joash (Jehoash) reigns in Israel
(806 BC – 790 BC) continued...

In this
study:

The Death of Elisha

Amaziah reigns in Judah (803
BC – 775 BC)

Joash (Jehoash) reigns in Israel

(806 BC – 790 BC)

The Death of Elisha

2 Kings 13:14 – 18 (ESV)

14 Now when Elisha had fallen sick with the illness of which he was to die, Joash king of Israel went down to him and wept before him, crying, "My father, my father! The chariots of Israel and its horsemen!" 15 And Elisha said to him, "Take a bow and arrows." So he took a bow and arrows. 16 Then he said to the king of Israel, "Draw the bow," and he drew it. And Elisha laid his hands on the king's hands. 17 And he said, "Open the window eastward," and he opened it. Then Elisha said, "Shoot," and he shot. And he said, "The LORD'S arrow of victory, the arrow of victory over Syria! For you shall fight the Syrians in Aphek until you have made an end of them." 18 And he said, "Take the arrows," and he took them. And he said to the king of Israel, "Strike the ground with them." And he struck three times and stopped.

2 Kings 13:19 (ESV)

19 Then the man of God was angry with him and said, “You should have struck five or six times; then you would have struck down Syria until you had made an end of it, but now you will strike down Syria only three times.”

2 Kings 13:20 – 21 (ESV)

20 So Elisha died, and they buried him. Now bands of Moabites used to invade the land in the spring of the year. 21 And as a man was being buried, behold, a marauding band was seen and the man was thrown into the grave of Elisha, and as soon as the man touched the bones of Elisha, he revived and stood on his feet.

2 Kings 13:22 – 23 (ESV)

22 Now Hazael king of Syria oppressed Israel all the days of Jehoahaz. 23 But the LORD was gracious to them and had compassion on them, and he turned toward them, because of his covenant with Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob, and would not destroy them, nor has he cast them from his presence until now.

2 Kings 13:24 – 25 (ESV)

24 When Hazael king of Syria died, Ben-hadad his son became king in his place. 25 Then Jehoash the son of Jehoahaz took again from Ben-hadad the son of Hazael the cities that he had taken from Jehoahaz his father in war. Three times Joash defeated him and recovered the cities of Israel.

Amaziah reigns in Judah

(803 BC – 775 BC)

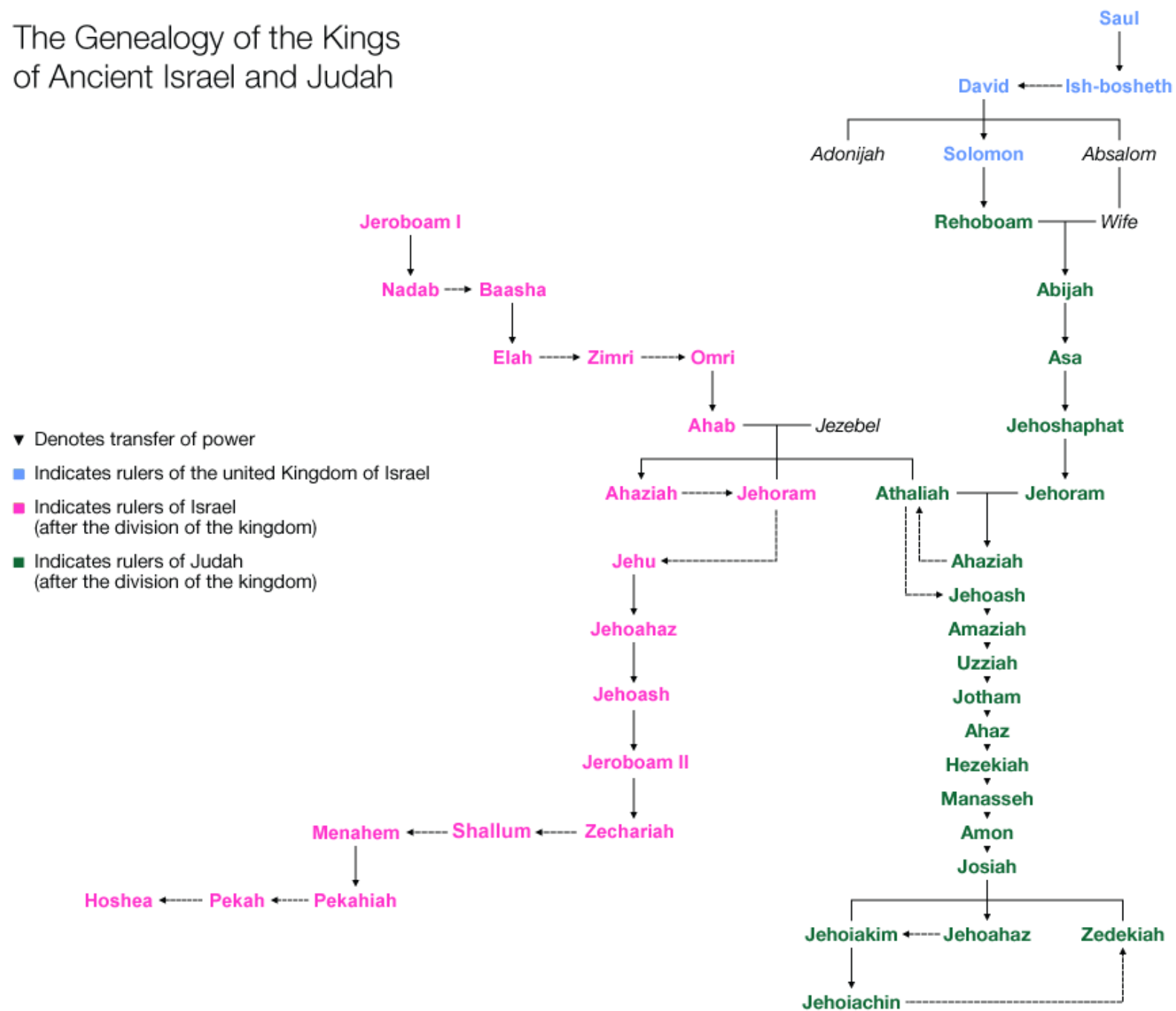
2 Chronicles 25:1 – 2 (ESV)

1 Amaziah was twenty-five years old when he began to reign, and he reigned twenty-nine years in Jerusalem. His mother's name was Jehoaddan of Jerusalem. 2 And he did what was right in the eyes of the LORD, yet not with a whole heart.

2 Kings 14:1 – 3 (ESV)

1 In the second year of Joash the son of Joahaz, king of Israel, Amaziah the son of Joash, king of Judah, began to reign. 2 He was twenty-five years old when he began to reign, and he reigned twenty-nine years in Jerusalem. His mother's name was Jehoaddin of Jerusalem. 3 And he did what was right in the eyes of the LORD, yet not like David his father. He did in all things as Joash his father had done.

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 Chronicles 25:3 – 4 (ESV)

3 And as soon as the royal power was firmly his, he killed his servants who had struck down the king his father. 4 But he did not put their children to death, according to what is written in the Law, in the Book of Moses, where the LORD commanded, “Fathers shall not die because of their children, nor children die because of their fathers, but each one shall die for his own sin.”

Sin is not
inherited
from one
person to
another:

Deuteronomy 24:16 (ESV) (16 “Fathers shall not be put to death because of their children, nor shall children be put to death because of their fathers. Each one shall be put to death for his own sin.)

Jeremiah 31:30 (ESV) (30 But everyone shall die for his own iniquity. Each man who eats sour grapes, his teeth shall be set on edge.)

Ezekiel 18:20 (ESV) (20 The soul who sins shall die. The son shall not suffer for the iniquity of the father, nor the father suffer for the iniquity of the son. The righteousness of the righteous shall be upon himself, and the wickedness of the wicked shall be upon himself.)

Amaziah's Victories:

- 2 Chronicles 25:5 – 13
- 2 Kings 14:7

Amaziah's Idolatry:

- 2 Kings 14:4 (ESV) (*4 But the high places were not removed; the people still sacrificed and made offerings on the high places.*)
- 2 Chronicles 25:14 – 16 (ESV) (*14 After Amaziah came from striking down the Edomites, he brought the gods of the men of Seir and set them up as his gods and worshiped them, making offerings to them. 15 Therefore the LORD was angry with Amaziah and sent to him a prophet, who said to him, “Why have you sought the gods of a people who did not deliver their own people from your hand?” 16 But as he was speaking, the king said to him, “Have we made you a royal counselor? Stop! Why should you be struck down?” So the prophet stopped, but said, “I know that God has determined to destroy you, because you have done this and have not listened to my counsel.”*)

The image features three glass chess pieces on a white surface. In the center is a king piece with a cross-shaped top. To its left is a pawn piece with a rounded top. To its right is another pawn piece, also with a rounded top. The pieces are made of clear glass and are reflected on the surface below them. The background is a plain, light-colored surface.

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