

2 KINGS

The books of 1st and 2nd Kings were actually unified as one book in the Hebrew bible. It was a running narrative. They connect to tell one portion of the [redacted] of God's people. So let's review 1 Kings so we can stay in step with the narrative of the book as a unit.

David [redacted] and Solomon reigns in his place

Solomon builds the temple for God but eventually has his heart turned to false idols by his [redacted].

After Solomon dies his son Rehoboam reigns in his place. He threatens to rule them more [redacted] than Solomon which causes a split in the kingdom, lead by Jeroboam. This split will shape our understanding of the book

SPLIT KINGDOM

Northern Kingdom

Called: [redacted]
Capital: Samaria
Kings NOT from David's Lineage

Southern Kingdom

Called: [redacted]
Capital: Jerusalem
Kings from David's Lineage

***Jeroboam builds 2 new temples (in Bethel & Dan) to rival Solomons temple
Where he puts golden calves to be worshipped

The narrative continues to unfold going back and forth between the [redacted] & [redacted] Kingdom evaluating each King's reign by the following criteria:

Did they promote the worship of God [redacted]
Did they rid the nation of [redacted]
Did they remain faithful to the [redacted] covenant

Based on that criteria out of 20 kings for both kingdoms the results were [redacted] good kings for the Northern Kingdom (Israel) and only [redacted] good kings for Judah in the Southern Kingdom

*****Now, with the kingdom split politically and most of those kings being ungodly, the role of the [redacted] becomes very important. The prophet would speak for God, call out the [redacted] of the people and remind them of Gods [redacted]. In 1 Kings we meet Elijah and eventually his protégé Elisha. The goal of the prophets was to turn Gods people back from apostasy to spiritual renewal.**

Divided Kingdom									
Judah					Israel				
Years	King	Start / End	Prophet	Scripture	Years	King	Start / End	Prophet	Scripture
931 - 913	Rehoboam (Son)	Evil / Evil	Shemaiah	1 Ki 12, 14 2 Ch 10-12	931 - 910	Jeroboam I (servant)	Evil / Evil	Ahijah	1 Ki 12-14 2 Ch 10
913 - 911	Abijah (Son)	Evil / Evil		1 Ki 15 2 Ch 13					
911 - 870	Asa (Son)	Good/Good	Hanani	1 Ki 15 2 Ch 14-16	910 - 909	Nadab (son)	Evil / Evil		1 Ki 15
					909 - 886	Baasha	Evil / Evil	Jehu	1 Ki 16
					886 - 885	Elah (Son)	Evil / Evil		1 Ki 16
					885	Zimri (captain)	Evil / Evil	Micaiah	1 Ki 16
					885 - 874	Omri (Captain)	Evil / Evil	Elijah 1 Ki 17-19 1 Ki 21 2 Ki 1-2	1 Ki 16 1 Ki 17 2 Ch 18
870 - 848	Jehoshaphat (Son)	Good/Good		1 Ki 22 2 Ch 17-20	874 - 853	Ahab (Son)	Evil / Evil	Elisha 1 Ki 19 2 Ki 2-9 2 Ki 13	1 Ki 22 2 Ki 1
848 - 841	Jehoram (Son)	Evil / Evil	Obadiah(?)	2 Ki 8 2 Ch 21	852 - 841	Joram (Son of Ahab)	Evil / Evil		2 Ki 3
841	Ahaziah (Son)	Evil / Evil		2 Ki 8-9 2 Ch 22	841 - 814	Jehu (Captain)	Good / Evil		2 Ki 9-10
841 - 835	Athaliah (mother)	Evil / Evil		2 Ki 11 2 Ch 22-23					
835 - 796	Joash (son of Ahaziah)	Good / Evil	Joel	2 Ki 11-12 2 Ch 23-24	814 - 798	Jehoahaz (Son)	Evil / Evil		2 Ki 13
796 - 767	Amaziah (son)	Good / Evil		2 Ki 14 2 Ch 25	798 - 782	Jehoash (Son)	Evil / Evil		2 Ki 13-14
					782 - 753	Jeroboam II (Son)	Evil / Evil		2 Ki 14
767 - 740	Uzziah aka Azariah (Son)	Good/Evil	Isaiah Micah	2 Ki 15 2 Ch 26	753 - 752	Zechariah (Son)	Evil / Evil	Amos Hosea Jonah (2 Kings 14:25; Jonah 1:1)	2 Ki 15
					752	Shallum	Evil / Evil		2 Ki 15
					752 - 742	Menahem	Evil / Evil		2 Ki 15
					742 - 740	Pekahiah (Son)	Evil / Evil		2 Ki 15
748 - 732	Jotham (Son)	Good/Good		2 Ki 15 2 Ch 27	752 - 740 (rival) 733 - 722 (sole)	Pekah (Captain)	Evil / Evil	2 Ki 15	
732 - 716	Ahaz (Son)	Evil / Evil		2 Ki 16 2 Ch 28 Is 7					
716 - 687	Hezekiah (Son)	Good/Good		2 Ki 18-20 2 Ch 29-32 Is 36-39	Israel into Assyrian captivity - 722 BC				
687 - 642	Manasseh (Son)	Evil / Good		2 Ki 21 2 Ch 33				Nahum	
642 - 640	Amon (Son)	Evil / Evil		2 Ki 21 2 Ch 33					
640 - 608	Josiah (Son)	Good/Good		2 Ki 22-23 2 Ch 34-35				Daniel	
608	Jehoahaz (Son)	Evil / Evil		2 Ki 23 2 Ch 36					
608 - 597	Jehoiakim (Son of Josiah)	Evil / Evil	Habakkuk Zephaniah Jeremiah	2 Ki 23-24 2 Ch 36					
597	Jehoiachin (Son)	Evil / Evil	Ezekiel (Lamentations)	2 Ki 24-25 2 Ch 36					
597 - 586	Zedekiah (Son of Josiah)	Evil / Evil		2 Ki 24-25 2 Ch 36					
Judah into Babylonian captivity - 586 BC									
586-450			Jeremiah Haggai Zechariah Malachi						

Chapter 1

The book opens with Moab (a gentile people) rising up against Israel after the death of King Ahab. Remember King Ahab from 1 Kings? He dies in the opening verse. We are introduced to Ahaziah, a sickly king who dies after a confrontation with Elijah. We are also introduced to a concept that permeates the book.

[2Ki 1:18](#) Now the rest of the acts of Ahaziah which he did, *are* they not written in the book of the chronicles of the kings of Israel?

Chapter 2

 is taken to heaven in a whirlwind. Before he is, Elisha asks him for a double portion of the spirit of Elijah to be upon him. Elisha became the of Israel after that day.

Chapter 3

It's very important to notice something about how the book of 2nd Kings is written:

[2Ki 3:1](#) Now Jehoram the son of Ahab began to reign over Israel in Samaria the eighteenth year of Jehoshaphat king of Judah, and reigned twelve years.

Often there will be verses that will mention who's reigning simultaneously in & .

Chapter 4

This chapter begins a string of miracles in the ministry of Elisha.

Miracle of multiplying the (v1-7)

Miracle of a miraculous (v8-17)

Miracle of raising the Shulamites son from (v18-37)

Miracle of Detoxifying the Toxic (v38-41)

Miracle of providing (42-44)

Chapter 5

Miracle of cleansing Naaman the (v1-19)

The of Gehazi (v20-27)

Chapter 6-7

Miracle of the recovered (v1-7)

Miracle of Military Maneuvers (v8-23)

The famine in Samaria (v24-Ch7)

Chapter 8

Restoration of the Shunammite's Womans Property (8:1-6)

Elijah prophecies the death of King Benhadad of Syria by his servant Hazael who took his place (v7-15)

Jehoram reigns in Judah, Joram in Israel (v16-24)

Ahaziah reigns in Judah (v25-29)

Chapter 9

Elisha has Jehu anointed king of Israel by the command of the Lord. Jehu would be an instrument of Gods righteous for awhile. In the remainder of this chapter he executes Joram king of Israel, Ahaziah king of Judah and Jezebel wife of the dead king Ahab from 1 Kings.

Chapter 10

Jehu slaughters the descendants of Ahab, strikes down the prophets of Baal and reigns in Israel.

Chapter 11

Upon learning of the death of Ahaziah (king of Judah), his mother Athaliah attempted to destroy all those in line to take his place. She did this so that she could assume the throne, which she did for awhile. Little did she know but Jehosheba, the daughter of the slain king of Israel hid one of king Ahaziah sons [redacted] and his nurse right under Athaliah's nose in her own house for six years. At the age of seven Joash would be anointed king of Judah (spelling of his name changes to Jehoash) and Athaliah killed.

Chapter 12

King Jehoash repairs the [redacted]. Eventually his servants raise a conspiracy and have him killed and Amaziah his son assumes reign of Judah.

Chapter 13

Jehoahaz reigns in Israel, dies of natural causes and his son Jehoash reigns in his stead. [redacted] dies

Chapter 14

Amaziah reigns in Judah and Jeroboam II reigns in Israel

Chapter 15

Entire chapter goes back and forth between the kings of Israel and Judah

Chapter 16

Ahaz reigns in Judah

Chapter 17

MAJOR EVENT – In the 9th year of Hoshea king of Israel, God orchestrates the Assyrian [redacted] of Israel (not Judah) under their king Shalmaneser. Israel is carried into captivity. This was brought about because of their idolatry.

Chapter 18

Hezekiah reigns in Judah. They are under notice by the current king of Assyria Sennacherib that he plans to attack them. God did not orchestrate this attack and the Assyrians would not be successful.

Chapter 19

Upon hearing of this threat, Hezekiah sends for counsel from the prophet Isaiah. He assures them that Sennacherib will be unsuccessful in any attempt to overthrow them.

Chapter 20

Hezekiah gets sick and Isaiah tells him that he will die from it. However he prays to God for his life to be extended based on how he has [redacted] the Lord. God hears his prayer and grants him [redacted] more years of life. However the chapter ends with Isaiah prophesying of a future invasion by Babylon and the people of Judah being taken into captivity.

Chapter 21

Manasseh takes the throne in Jerusalem at the age of 12. He introduces idol worship INSIDE the house of the Lord. He also instituted [redacted] sacrifice. The Lord sends prophets to tell his people that judgement is coming because of the [redacted] of Manasseh. Amon takes the throne and is killed by his servants. Josiah takes the throne.

Chapter 22

Josiah takes the throne and restores the temple.

Chapter 23

Josiah brings [REDACTED] to the land. Dies in battle and his son Jehoahaz reigns in his stead. However a ruler by the name of Pharaohnechoh made Eliakim (another son of Josiah) king and changed his name to Jehoiakim and took Jehoahaz away.

Chapter 24

Nebuchadnezzar king of Babylon came to Jehoiakim and Jehoiakim served him for three years. After three years Jehoiakim rebels against Nebuchadnezzar but the LORD sends bands of adversaries against Judah to destroy it as the prophets had predicted. He made it clear that this was because of the sins of Manasseh. Jehoiakim dies and his son Jehoiachin his son takes the throne. Shortly after Nebuchadnezzar [REDACTED] the city, raids the temple and carries Jehoiachin, his family and key leaders away into captivity. Before he left, Nebuchadnezzar appointed Mattaniah king in his stead and changed his name to Zedekiah.

Chapter 25

Nebuchadnezzar returns to Judah to besiege it again. This time they [REDACTED] the house of the Lord and brake down the [REDACTED] of the city. This time he carried away into captivity the rest of the people left in Judah. He left behind only a handful of people to be vinedressers and husbandmen. He appointed another ruler Gedaliah. The book ends with Jehoiachin who was imprisoned in the first removal of people from Judah being released from prison, and invited to the table of the new Babylonian ruler. He would live out his days in [REDACTED] with the king being treated very well.