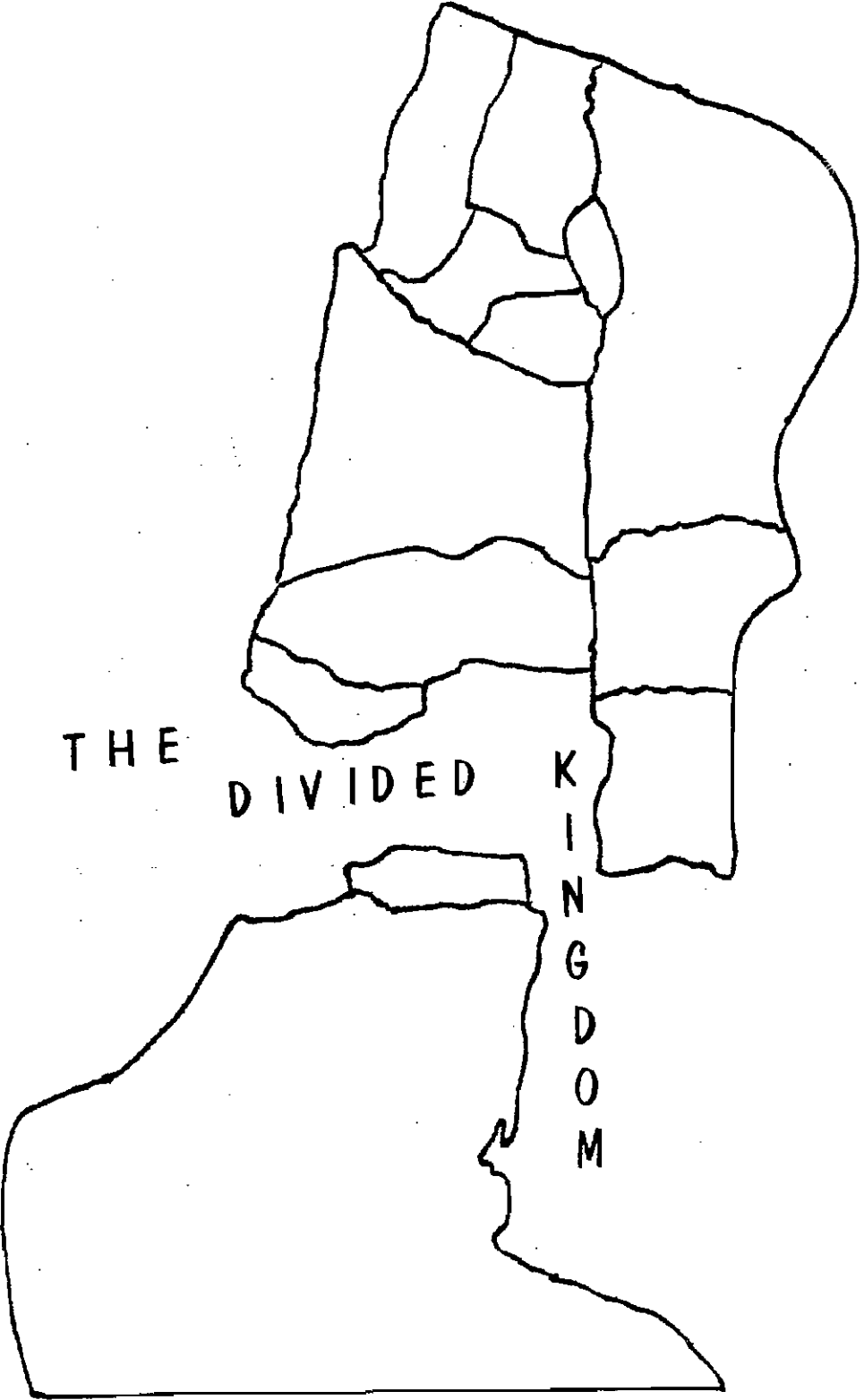


A Study of
The Divided Kingdom

Part 2



Lesson One
2 KINGS 1: GOD'S JUDGMENT OF AHAZIAH

2 Kings continues the study of the Divided Kingdom of Israel, concluding the introduction which 1 Kings began of King Ahab's son, Ahaziah, and the wickedness that costs him his life. The second half of 2 Chronicles likewise continues to add information to the study and will be used in addition to 2 Kings.

2 Kings 1 can briefly be summarized as (1) the desperate illness of Ahaziah; (2) Ahaziah's attempts to arrest Elijah; (3) Ahaziah's death accomplished just as Elijah prophesied. The objectives of this study are (1) to realize the continued evil influence of Jezebel after Ahab's death; (2) to see the wickedness of Ahab's son, Ahaziah; (3) to see how God overcomes wicked men through good men like Elijah.

1. Review briefly the summary of Ahijah's life as found in 1 Kings 22:51–53:

2. Who rebelled against Israel after Ahab's death? Locate this people on the map provided, and find some information regarding them.

3. What personal tragedy befell the king and what did it lead him to do?

4. Name the god Ahaziah called upon and any pertinent information regarding him:

5. Who intercepted the king's messengers and what message from Jehovah did he bring?

6. Give the physical description of this prophet as given by the king's messengers: (Is there any significance in his dress?)

7. What event occurred twice when the king's soldiers tried to capture Elijah?

8. What was the disposition of the third captain who came to Elijah and why did Elijah go with him?

9. What lesson is to be learned from the sinful action of King Ahaziah in this chapter?

10. Who replaced Ahaziah and why is this rather unusual?

Map #1:
THE LAND OF PALESTINE:
[Locate Moab on this map, and save for future reference]



Lesson Two
1 KINGS 2: ELIJAH ASCENDS TO HEAVEN; ELISHA WORKS MIRACLES

This chapter relates the events surrounding the miraculous ascension of Elijah and the transfer of the "prophetic mantle" to Elisha. The matter of fact description of such wondrous events and the brevity of description strongly points to the inspiration of the Bible. Man left to himself would have written a far more detailed and excited account of these events! Let us also understand that the vast number of miracles worked by Elijah and now by Elisha are for a purpose. That purpose undoubtedly is to miraculously and strongly confirm the office and work of God's true men at a time of crisis in the nation of Israel. True religion had been almost snuffed out at the first introduction of Elijah to Israel. Now the mantle is to be passed on to Elisha for the continued work and confirmation of his messages by God. Careful study of the chapters of the Kings will reveal that a greater spiritual climate has developed, though the nation is far from cured. The miracles of Elisha in this chapter are to confirm his new work both to himself and to those who would listen to the new "Man of God". These lessons and more to be discovered in this chapter are the objectives to be accomplished in this lesson.

1. What purpose is there, if any, in Elijah's attempts to go further alone without Elisha in his final journey?

2. What significance is there, if any, in Elisha's steadfast refusals?

3. Was there any advance notice of Elijah's ascension to heaven? Discuss.

4. Who were the "sons of the prophets", where did they live, and how far did some of them travel as they watched Elijah and Elisha?

5. What miracle did both Elijah and Elisha work, and what does this teach?

6. State the request made by Elisha of Elijah and discuss whether or not it was answered:

7. Upon Elijah's whirlwind ascension on a chariot of fire drawn by horses of fire, who did Elisha call "My father" and why did he tear his own clothes?

8. Why did the "sons of the prophets" look for Elijah?

9. What miracle was worked in Jericho and why?

10. What happened to some youths at Bethel and what important lesson do we learn?

11. On the map provided, trace the final walk of Elijah.

ELIJAH'S FINAL WALK TO HIS ASCENSION:



Lesson Three
2 KINGS 3: MOAB REBELS AGAINST ISRAEL

This chapter explains briefly the new king of Israel, Jehoram, and his dealings especially with the nation of Moab. Elisha the prophet is beseeched by the three kings who have leagued themselves together against Moab, and through this great prophet God works mighty miracles to produce the victory. It is sad that such wonders were done only because of the good king of Judah, Jehoshaphat, but apparently Jehoram was not faithful to Jehovah. We should try to see the faithfulness of God to His people, the waywardness yet of the nation of Israel, and the wonders worked through Elisha. These are our objectives.

1. Who is the new king of Israel, and what good is attributed to him, and what evil?

2. What led to the war with Moab, and who were Israel's allies?

3. Describe Elisha's attitude toward the king of Israel. How might the ungodly be blessed for the sake of the righteous today?

4. In what miraculous way did God spare the armies of Israel, Judah and Edom?

5. What other miracle did God produce to gain the victory over Moab?

6. What abominable thing did Mesha commit while his city was surrounded, and why?

7. On **Map #1** (page 3) locate the following, if possible: Wilderness of Edom, Kir-Haraseth.

Lesson Four
2 KINGS 4: ELISHA'S FOUR MIRACLES

This chapter relates four of the numerous miracles of Elisha which accredited him as the successor of Elijah. These continue to be dark days for the nation of Israel, and God does not wish to leave Himself without voice or witness. Elisha effectively represents God throughout his life, and is faithful to the end. As objectives for our lesson, let us be sure to understand the purpose of miracles, and God's great might and power.

1. For whom was the first miracle worked and what purpose(s) did it serve?

2. For whom was the second miracle worked and why? What lesson do we learn from this woman's actions that is applicable today?

3. What happened to the son of the Shunammite woman and what two things were done to revive his life?

4. Can you think of any possible explanation for the difficulty in the boy's revival?

5. What did the flour or meal have to do with the "healing" of the noxious pottage at Gilgal?

6. How did Elisha feed one hundred men with the food provided?

7. A major point of understanding from this lesson is to know why miracles were so dominant during the period of Elisha's life. As time allows, discuss again the purpose of miracles and their greater need at certain times of Biblical history.

Lesson Five
2 KINGS 5:1-19 : NAAMAN'S LEPROSY

This lesson presents the miracle of Naaman's healing to us. It was a rather simple cure, but the account is so full of lessons! Naaman's actions surrounding the event, the King of Israel's response to the request, and the symbolism of leprosy as sin all leave many truths to be learned and uncovered. Let the student carefully examine the attitudes of the King of Israel, the young maiden, Naaman, his servants, and Elisha to find valuable lessons for today. Furthermore, contrast leprosy and its effects on the body with sin and its effects on the soul for a wonderful comparison by which much can be learned. Finally, notice what Jesus said in His earthly mission about Naaman as it is recorded in the New Testament. There is a lesson there as well! A rich message in this chapter for us all awaits!

1. Give a detailed description of Naaman:

2. Relate the things that led up to Naaman's desire to be healed in Israel:

3. In what way did the King of Syria try to help, and what treasures did Naaman carry with him?

4. Who is the King of Israel at this time, and what is his reaction to the letter from the King of Syria (Ben-Hadad)? What does this tell us about the King of Israel?

5. Compare the King of Israel's attitude toward Elisha with Jesus' remarks in Luke 4:27 and discuss the point behind God healing a Syrian leper:

6. What were the conditions Elisha gave to Naaman, and discuss why this is not "water healing"?

7. What details in this account indicate an attitude problem by Naaman? And compare his attitude after the healing to his attitude before it.

8. What lesson(s) can be learned about "preconceived ideas" from this study?

9. What lesson was Elisha impressing upon all with his actions?

10. List any clues you have that cause you to believe or disbelieve that Naaman became a convert to Jehovah as a result of this incident:

11. What two special requests were made of Elisha and why? What were the answers?

Lesson Six
2 KINGS 5:20-27 GEHAZI'S GREED

This lesson is a simple example of what greed will do to a man, even a servant of God. Much time should be spent discussing attitudes toward money, wealth, poverty, and personal responsibility in finances. This is the main objective in this lesson, as well as to see what sins Gehazi committed as a result of the initial sin of greed.

1. Why did Elisha refuse to take any material reward from Naaman for his healing?

2. What two lies did Gehazi tell to cover his personal ambition for wealth?

3. How did Elisha know what Gehazi had been up to? Compare this with 2 Kings 4:27 and discuss.

4. From Elisha's discussion with Gehazi, what possible things might that money have purchased? Did it buy him happiness?

5. What punishment did Gehazi receive for his wrongs?

6. Find at least three warnings in the New Testament pertaining to wealth or greed and discuss them in class:

(1)-----

(2)-----

(3)-----

Lesson Seven

2 KINGS 6:1-23 –THE FLOATING AX HEAD & THE BLINDING OF THE SYRIANS

The first seven verses conclude a section of Scriptures (4:1 – 6:7) containing 8 miracles of Elisha, all of which have to do with individuals or small groups, and seven of which are benevolent in nature.

Beginning with 6:8 and continuing through chapter 8 a new dimension of Elisha's work is introduced. Now that the Syrians are exerting an influence of strength and might which seems to dominate Israel, Elisha is called upon to defend both himself and Israel in the conflicts depicted in this section. The first two of these new miracles are introduced in this lesson (6:9-23). King Jehoram (Joram) of Israel remains on the throne currently, and receives invaluable aid from the prophet. The apparent objective of this study is to learn of God's great might over Israel's enemies and of Elisha's prophetic power as a servant of Jehovah. The proper application both now and then is that men should listen and obey this great God and Savior! Certainly the Syrian raiders learned the lesson and refused to return to Israel.

1. What building did the "sons of the prophets" request of Elisha and why?

2. Into what water did an iron ax head fall, and how was it retrieved?

3. Is there any spiritual lesson to be learned from this incident?

4. Relate the first national, patriotic miracle Elisha worked for Israel:

5. What did the King of Syria suspect of his men, and how was the truth discovered?

6. Discuss the Syrian king's plan for Elisha and how it was miraculously thwarted:

7. Locate similar statements elsewhere in the Bible to the one found in verse 16, and relate the application for us today:

8. What kind of "blindness" did the Syrian invaders suffer and where did it lead them?

9. Why were the lives of these Syrians spared?

Lesson Eight
2 KINGS 6:24-33 THE FAMINE IN SAMARIA

Some time after the events in the first part of chapter six, Syria again attacked Samaria with the intent of utterly destroying it. They had a sufficient army to besiege the city, and apparently tried to starve the people into surrendering. One of a few instances in all world history do we have an account of cannibalism by otherwise civilized people. It shows us both the depths into which sin will lead people, and their utter helplessness without God. Israel and the city of Samaria could have easily avoided such a terrible fate had they only turned to Jehovah with their whole heart.

1. Did Ben-Hadad and Syria learn anything from Elisha's miracle in the first part of this chapter?

2. The great famine led to some unusual food trade within the city. What deals were recorded?

3. What was the first answer of the King of Israel to the calling woman? [Explain his meaning.]

4. What did the woman reveal as her great trouble, and how did the king respond?

5. Whom did the King blame for such calamity, and what did he intend to do?

6. How did Elisha avoid the King's punishment?

7. Do we have any other record of such cannibalism as we read in this chapter?

8. What spiritual lesson can be learned from all this?

Lesson Nine
2 KINGS 7: THE FAMINE ENDS

The siege of Samaria ended miraculously by the Will of God and was accurately foretold by His servant Elisha. Such severe suffering as the Israelites endured during the famine should have turned their hearts back to God. Elisha should have been viewed as God's spokesman to the people, both in his pronouncement of the famine's end and in all things spiritual. But carnally-minded men have difficulty viewing things from God's viewpoint. In fact, it is impossible for them without a change of attitude. The objectives of this lesson are to learn the amazing circumstances surrounding the famine's end, the rewards of both faith and unbelief, and the value of conscience.

1. What price predictions did Elisha make at the beginning of this chapter?

2. Who failed to believe Elisha, and what second prophecy was made regarding him?

3. What was the reasoning behind the surrender of the four lepers, and did it make sense?

4. What did they discover at the camp of Syria, and why?

5. Describe the initial reaction of the lepers to the empty camp and the immense amounts of food, money and clothing? What would you have done?

6. What did the conscience of these men tell them they should do?

7. State the suspicious reasoning of the King of Israel: (Was it rational?)

8. How did the King and the Israelites discover that the Syrians were truly gone?

9. Describe the fulfillment of Elisha's two prophecies:

10. What application can be made of the lepers' realization of their responsibility (v. 9) to Christians today?

Lesson Ten
2 KINGS 8:1-15 : THE SHUNAMMITE'S LAND RESTORED
AND BEN-HADAD DIES

The time of the great famine in the days of King Jehoram of Israel takes us back to chapter 4, verse 38. The first part of this chapter deals with specific instructions from Elisha to the Shunammite woman.

The second part of the lesson deals with Elisha's visit to Damascus, Syria and his prophecy concerning the death of Ben-Hadad and the ascendency to the throne of Hazael. Elisha weeps as he prophetically foresees the devastation of Israel at the hands of this new Syrian king.

The objectives in this lesson are: (1) to learn and understand properly the historical facts of the predicted famine, and of the new Syrian king; (2) to understand better the foreknowledge of God and of prophecy through Elisha; and (3) to make further applications through the things inferred by these events.

1. What event did Elisha prophesy to the Shunammite woman and where did she go?

2. How did this same woman lose her property, and then regain it?

3. What do we learn from this lesson regarding the influence of Elisha in Israel?

4. Relate the gift of Ben-Hadad to Elisha and the hopes of the Syrian king in giving it to God's prophet:

5. What, in fact, would happen to Ben-Hadad?

6. Why did Elisha weep before Hazael?

7. In 2 Kings 8:10, is Hazael instructed by Elisha to lie to Ben-Hadad? Discuss.

8. Discuss how the foreknowledge of God and the prophecies of His prophets affect or do not affect the coming events of which He knows and speaks (The teacher may wish to discuss foreknowledge, foreordination, prophecy, free will, and providence in this connection):

Lesson Eleven
2 KINGS 8:16–24 : JEHORAM REIGNS IN JUDAH
2 CHRONICLES 21

This lesson introduces a new king of Judah: Jehoram, son of Jehoshaphat. He is not to be confused with the king of Israel by the same name. However, the new king of Judah had married the daughter of Ahab and Jezebel. This fateful decision corrupts the nation of Judah, and costs the young king a high price for the sins to which this union undoubtedly led. There are many wonderful lessons to be learned regarding faithfulness to Jehovah, sin, death and life. The objectives of this lesson will be to learn the applications of these lessons to our lives today.

1. State the information provided on the new king of Judah (A co-regency with Jehoshaphat is indicated by 2 Kings 8:16):

2. Who were the brothers of Jehoram and what happened to them?

3. Who is the wife of Jehoram, and what serious consequence resulted from that marriage?

4. Why did God refuse to destroy Judah at this time?

5. Who revolted against Judah during Jehoram's reign, and why?

6. Who invaded the land of Judah, and why?

7. How did **Elijah** manage to write a letter to this new king?

8. From what terrible death did the King of Judah die?

9. What three things were done at the death of King Jehoram that indicated Judah's extreme displeasure with him?

- (1) _____
- (2) _____
- (3) _____

Lesson Twelve
OBADIAH: OBADIAH PROPHECIES AGAINST EDM

There is a great deal of variance on the dating of the book of Obadiah. Brother Homer Hailey, in his book on The Minor Prophets, lists dates from 845 B.C. to 460-400 B.C. However, he accepts the earliest date of 845 B.C. As he says in his introduction to that book regarding Obadiah: "The problems faced and dealt with by these prophets (Obadiah and Joel, wg) are such as could fall into almost any period of the prophetic era. The principles laid down are timeless. Obadiah is placed by some in the period of Jehoram, king of Judah, when the Philistines, the Arabians, and the Ethiopians came up against Judah (II Chron. 21:8-10, 16-18). This would place the book early, about 845 B.C." (p. 19). We will do no injustice to the book or the prophet to place it chronologically at the same time as King Jehoram of Israel. If we were to decide to date the book later, we would only need to revise the background information, for the lessons would remain the same.

The Lessons to be learned from this study are: (1) Edom would be judged by God because of its cruelty and foolish pride; (2) Injustice is avenged by God, because He has decreed that men and nations will reap as they sow, Gal. 6:7-8; and (3) Those who turn to God can be saved. Our objective in this study is to make the practical applications to our current lives from these lessons.

1. Give a brief description of the history of the nation of Edom (origin, conflict with Israel, attitude, etc.):

2. For what sin does God promise a judgment upon Edom in verses 2-4?

3. Describe the destruction promised by God against Edom in verses 5-9:

4. State the second sin with which God accuses Edom and His warning:

5. What principle is taught in the warning of God in verses 12-14? Can this principle be found elsewhere in the Bible?

6. In God's promise of destruction in verses 15-16, what New Testament principle is found?

7. Where is deliverance found, and what does this indicate? Verse 17.

8. What would ultimately happen to the nations of Edom and Israel (Judah)?

Lesson Thirteen
2 KINGS 8:25-29 AHAZIAH REIGNS IN JUDAH
(2 Chronicles 22)

Ahaziah, the sole surviving son of Jehoram of Judah, reigns on the throne at the death of his father. However, his wickedness is equal to that of his father's because of the influence of Athaliah and Jehoram's counselors. Consequently, his close ties to the family of Ahab and his own wickedness contribute to his downfall. The objectives of this lesson are: (1) to learn of the reign and death of Ahaziah; (2) the contributing factors of his life; and (3) the spiritual condition of Judah at this time of history. Practical lessons are to be found in all of the above-mentioned facts.

1. State the facts of the life and reign of Ahaziah:

2. Discuss the discrepancy between Kings and Chronicles on Ahaziah's age:

3. What was the most important influence on the life of Ahaziah?

4. The counselors of Ahaziah's father were also Ahaziah's counselors. What effect did their guidance have?

5. Relate how the downfall of Ahaziah was connected to his association with Ahab's reigning family in Israel:

6. What was done with the body of Ahaziah and why?

7. Who reigned in Ahaziah's stead and how did this come about?

8. What lessons can we find regarding our associations with people and with God?

Lesson Fourteen
2 KINGS 9:1-26 : JEHU REIGNS & JORAM DIES IN ISRAEL

This lesson deals with the revolt of Jehu against the house of Ahab, and particularly Jehoram (Joram), the son of Ahab. The revolt is divinely-ordained because of the sins of the house of Ahab and especially of Jezebel. Both the kingdom of Israel and the kingdom of Judah are affected by what transpires. Thus there is a great upheaval politically, religiously, and socially at this time. Our objectives are to learn of these facts, the causes of the overthrow, and what happens because of sin and its unhappy ending.

1. Who anointed Jehu to be the next king of Israel, and how was it done?

2. What do we know about Jehu?

3. Why did God ordain this to be done?

4. To what extent was the judgment on the House of Ahab to be carried out?

5. What prediction was made concerning Jezebel?

6. How did the servants of Jehu's master respond to the choice of Jehu?

7. Describe the condition of Joram at the time of his confrontation with Jehu:

8. How did Joram die?

9. What pronouncement was made against Joram by Jehu?

Lesson Fifteen
2 KINGS 9:27–37 AHAZIAH & JEZEBEL DIE

This lesson is actually a continuation of the judgment of God on the House of Omri (including Ahab and all his sons) to avenge the blood of God's faithful prophets who were killed during Ahab's reign and Jezebel's domination. It also briefly reminds us of the death of Ahaziah, King of Judah, because of his association with this northern dynasty. Jezebel certainly received the due that was hers and that fulfilled the Word of God through Elijah at 1 Kings 21:23. The important lessons to learn are: (1) The costs of sin and rebellion to God; and (2) The faithfulness of God to keep His promises and prophecies. It is an encouragement to us today to remember that God always judges righteous judgment and no person ever truly escapes the Lord's attention.

1. Relate from the verses of this lesson the added information regarding the death of Ahaziah:

2. Where was Ahaziah buried and who was Judah's next king?

3. Why did Jezebel paint her eyes and attire her head when Jehu came to Jezreel?

4. When Jezebel called Jehu "Zimri" what was she doing?

5. How did Jezebel die?

6. In what way was Elijah's prophecy concerning Jezebel fulfilled? Approximately how many years had gone by since it had been uttered?

7. What lessons do we learn about the patience and justice of God in the keeping of His prophecies regarding the House of Omri, and especially Ahab and Jezebel?

8. Discuss the finishing of God's unfinished business in the death of Ahab, Jezebel, and Omri's dynasty and whose blood was avenged in their deaths.

Lesson Sixteen
2 KINGS 10:1-17 END OF OMRI'S DYNASTY

The revolution of Jehu in 841 B.C. is an historic period in the history of the northern ten tribes. The seventeen verses of 2 Kings 10 records the killing of Ahab's sons and any possible allies, and the deaths of the brothers of King Ahaziah of Judah. It was a time of bloody revolution, part of which was ordained of God, and part of which God condemned Jehu. Our objectives in this lesson are to learn the historical facts that occurred in this part of Israel's history, and especially the motivation of Jehu in his part. In doing so, we will learn both the virtues and the vices of Jehu, and hopefully see some present applications.

1. What was the reason by Jehu for killing the 70 sons of Ahab?

2. Relate how Jehu convinced the men of Samaria to kill the sons of Ahab for him:

3. What is the meaning of the response of Jehu in verses 9-10?

4. How were the brothers of Ahaziah caught up in the slaughter of the north?

5. Who was Jehonadab and why did Jehu especially want him on his side?

6. Consider the events of this chapter in light of Hosea 1:1–5 and discuss the possible motivation of Jehu in his actions.

7. Did God really ordain the destruction of the house of Ahab?

Lesson Seventeen
2 KINGS 10:18-36 : WORSHIPPERS OF BAAL KILLED & JEHU DIES

This lesson is a continuation of the bloody revolution prophesied by Elijah and carried out by Jehu. We will see how Jehu deceptively lured the prophets of Baal together and then destroyed them, as well as the sacred pillars out of the Baal temple, and the temple of Baal itself. Jehu acted courageously and properly in carrying out these religious and political reforms, but he did not turn his heart fully to Jehovah. Instead he continued to walk in the ways of Jeroboam the son of Nebat. God promised Jehu that his sons would sit on the throne for four generations because of the reforms made. The continued sin of Jeroboam committed by Jehu led God to gradually decrease the territory occupied by Israel, and after his twenty-eight years' reign, Jehu died. The lessons to be learned in this study are the "wages of sin is death" as it pertained to the Dynasty of Omri, that God blesses obedience in the case of Jehu and his sons' promised reign for four generations, and finally, how difficult it is to completely reform a perverted state, religion, or other such institution. It is a solemn warning to consider throughout this study.

1. How did Jehu manage to bring all the prophets of Baal out in the open?

2. How were the worshippers of Baal identified by those appointed by Jehu to kill them?

3. What charge was given to the 80 men appointed to kill the Baal prophets, and what were the results of their actions?

4. What else was destroyed at this time? Discuss.

5. What sin did Jehu continue to commit and what is the difference between it and the Baał worship?

6. State the promise God made to Jehu:

7. In what way did Israel continue to suffer because of its sin?

8. How long did Jehu reign, and who took his place at his death?

Lesson Eighteen
2 KINGS 1-10: REVIEW

Important Numbers:
(Circle the correct answer)

1. The number of soldiers consumed by fire when they tried to sieze Elijah: (A) 50; (B) 100; (C) 102; (D) 153.
2. The number of the sons of the prophets who observed Elijah and Elisha cross the Jordan: (A) 50; (B) 100; (C) 150; (D) 200.
3. The number of youths mauled by female bears after the youths had mocked Elisha: (A) 2; (B) 42; (C) 50; (D) 142.
4. The number of lambs paid by Mesha to King Ahab: (A) 100; (B) 1,000; (C) 10,000; (D) 100,000.
5. The number of days it took the allied forces of Israel and Judah to travel around the Dead Sea: (A) 5; (B) 10; (C) 7; (D) 14.
6. The number of changes of clothing Naaman took with him to Israel when he went to be healed: (A) 10; (B) 6,000; (C) 100; (D) 4.
7. The number of times Naaman was told to dip in the Jordan: (A) 3; (B) 6; (C) 7; (D) 10.
8. The number of times a dead boy sneezed as he revived: (A) 5; (B) 7; (C) 12; (D) 15.
9. Number of lepers who discovered the abandoned Syrian camp: (A) 4; (B) 7; (C) 12; (D) 20.
10. The number of years Elisha predicted famine in Israel: (A) 3; (B) 5; (C) 7; (D) 10.
11. The number of "sons" of Ahab that were slain at once by Jehu: (A) 5; (B) 50; (C) 7; (D) 70.
12. Number of Ahaziah's "brethren" who were killed by Jehu: (A) 4; (B) 40; (C) 42; (D) 52.
13. The number of soldiers used by Jehu as executioners of the Baa1 worshippers: (A) 35; (B) 70; (C) 25; (D) 80.
14. The number of years Jehu reigned as king: (A) 2; (B) 7; (C) 18; (D) 28.

15. The number of talents of silver Gehazi took from Naaman: (A) 2; (B) 7; (C) 12; (D) 10.

True or False:

1. ----- Jezebel called Jehu "Zimri" while sitting in a window in Jezreel.
2. ----- Ahaziah was the name of a king of Israel and also a king of Judah.
3. ----- Elijah was translated to heaven in a chariot of fire and horses of fire.
4. ----- Elisha struck the water of Jordan with the mantle of Elijah to allow them both to walk over the river.
5. ----- Jehoshaphat was a good king of Israel.
6. ----- Gehazi was a servant of Elisha.
7. ----- We studied about a woman who was a widow of one of the "sons of the prophets".
8. ----- Elijah was 80 years old when he died.
9. ----- Elisha was killed in the famine of Samaria by king Jehoram.
10. ----- Jehoram and Ahaziah were brothers.

In What Chapter?

1. ----- The Syrian siege of Samaria that led to a famine.
2. ----- Elijah was translated.
3. ----- Naaman was cured.
4. ----- Elijah calls on fire from heaven to consume some soldiers of Ahaziah.
5. ----- Elisha raises the Shunammite's son.
6. ----- Moab rebels against Israel.
7. ----- The lost ax head floats to the top of the water.
8. ----- Jehoram reigns in Judah.
9. ----- Jehu kills Joram of Israel and Ahaziah of Judah.
10. ----- The worshipers of Baal are killed.

Matching:

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. ----- Elijah | A. Bald-headed |
| 2. ----- Abanah and Pharpar | B. Capital of Israel |
| 3. ----- Athaliah | C. Capital of Judah |
| 4. ----- Baal-Zebub | D. Wrote letter to Jehoram of Judah |
| 5. ----- Samaria | E. Elisha wept before him |
| 6. ----- Mesha | F. Granddaughter of Omri |
| 7. ----- Jerusalem | G. Trampled to death |
| 8. ----- Chief officer of Jehoram | H. Rivers of Damascus |
| 9. ----- Hazael | I. King of Moab |
| 10. ----- Elisha | J. god of Ekron |

Discussion:

1. What do you think is the most important lesson studied in these chapters?

2. Which miracle most impressed you of the ones you studied in these 10 chapters?

3. Which person or act do you think was the most wicked of all you studied in these 10 chapters?

Lesson Nineteen
1 KINGS 12 – 2 KINGS 10: THE KINGS OF ISRAEL IN REVIEW

Instructions: Located below is the format for a general survey of each of Israel's kings. Space is given to list the dates of the king's reign, the total number of years, and the dynasty (or family) of each king. Also the "Scripture References" should include the chapter(s) of each king's reign in 1 or 2 Kings. The "Distinguishing Characteristics" should note any peculiarities about the king or his reign that set him off from the rest. The "Basic Character" of each king will be either good or bad, with a brief note as to why. And there is room for any "Additional Comments" you wish to make.

1. **Jeroboam I:** --- B.C. to --- B.C.; reigned ----- years; ----- Dynasty.

Scripture References: -----

Distinguishing Characteristics: -----

Basic Character: -----

Additional Comments: -----

2. **Nadab:** --- B.C. to --- B.C.; reigned ----- years; ----- Dynasty.

Scripture References: -----

Distinguishing Characteristics: -----

Basic Character: -----

Additional Comments: -----

3. **Baasha:** --- B.C. to --- B.C.; reigned ----- years; ----- Dynasty.

Scripture References: -----

Distinguishing Characteristics: -----

Basic Character: -----

Additional Comments: -----

4. **Elah:** --- B.C. to --- B.C.; reigned ----- years; ----- Dynasty.

Scripture References: -----

Distinguishing Characteristics: -----

Basic Character: -----

Additional Comments: -----

5. **Zimri:** --- B.C. to --- B.C.; reigned ----- years; ----- Dynasty.

Scripture References: -----

Distinguishing Characteristics: -----

Basic Character: -----

Additional Comments: -----

6. **Omri:** --- B.C. to --- B.C.; reigned ----- years; ----- Dynasty.

Scripture References: -----

Distinguishing Characteristics: -----

Basic Character: -----

Additional Comments: -----

7. **Ahab:** --- B.C. to --- B.C.; reigned ----- years; ----- Dynasty.

Scripture References: -----

Distinguishing Characteristics: -----

Basic Character: -----

Additional Comments: -----

8. **Ahaziah:** --- B.C. to --- B.C.; reigned ----- years; ----- Dynasty.

Scripture References: -----

Distinguishing Characteristics: -----

Basic Character: -----

Additional Comments: -----

9. **Joram (Jehoram):** --- B.C. to --- B.C.; reigned ----- years; ----- Dynasty.

Scripture References: -----

Distinguishing Characteristics: -----

Basic Character: -----

Additional Comments: -----

10. **Jehu:** --- B.C. to --- B.C.; reigned ----- years; ----- Dynasty.

Scripture References: -----

Distinguishing Characteristics: -----

Basic Character: -----

Additional Comments: -----

Lesson Twenty
1 KINGS 12 - 2 KINGS 10: THE KINGS OF JUDAH IN REVIEW
[2 CHRONICLES 21-22]

Instructions: Located below is the format for a general survey of each of Judah's kings. Space is given to list the dates of the king's reign, the total number of years, and the dynasty (or family) of each king is that of **David**. Also the "Scripture References" should include the chapter(s) of each king's reign in 1 or 2 Kings. The "Distinguishing Characteristics" should note any peculiarities about the king or his reign that set him off from the rest. The "Basic Character" of each king will be either good or bad, with a brief note as to why. And there is room for any "Additional Comments" you wish to make.

1. **Rehoboam:** --- B.C. to --- B.C.; reigned ----- years; Davidic Dynasty.

Scripture References: -----

Distinguishing Characteristics: -----

Basic Character: -----

Additional Comments: -----

2. **Abijam (Abijah):** --- B.C. to --- B.C.; reigned ----- years; Davidic Dynasty.

Scripture References: -----

Distinguishing Characteristics: -----

Basic Character: -----

Additional Comments: -----

3. **Asa:** --- B.C. to --- B.C.; reigned ----- years; Davidic Dynasty.

Scripture References: -----

Distinguishing Characteristics: -----

Basic Character: -----

Additional Comments: -----

4. **Jehoshaphat:** --- B.C. to --- B.C.; reigned ----- years; Davidic Dynasty.

Scripture References: -----

Distinguishing Characteristics: -----

Basic Character: -----

Additional Comments: -----

5. **Jehoram (Joram):** --- B.C. to --- B.C.; reigned ----- years; Davidic Dynasty.

Scripture References: -----

Distinguishing Characteristics: -----

Basic Character: -----

Additional Comments: -----

6. **Ahaziah:** --- B.C. to --- B.C.; reigned ----- years; Davidic Dynasty.

Scripture References: -----

Distinguishing Characteristics: -----

Basic Character: -----

Additional Comments: -----

7. **Athaliah:** --- B.C. to --- B.C.; reigned ----- years; Davidic Dynasty.

Scripture References: -----

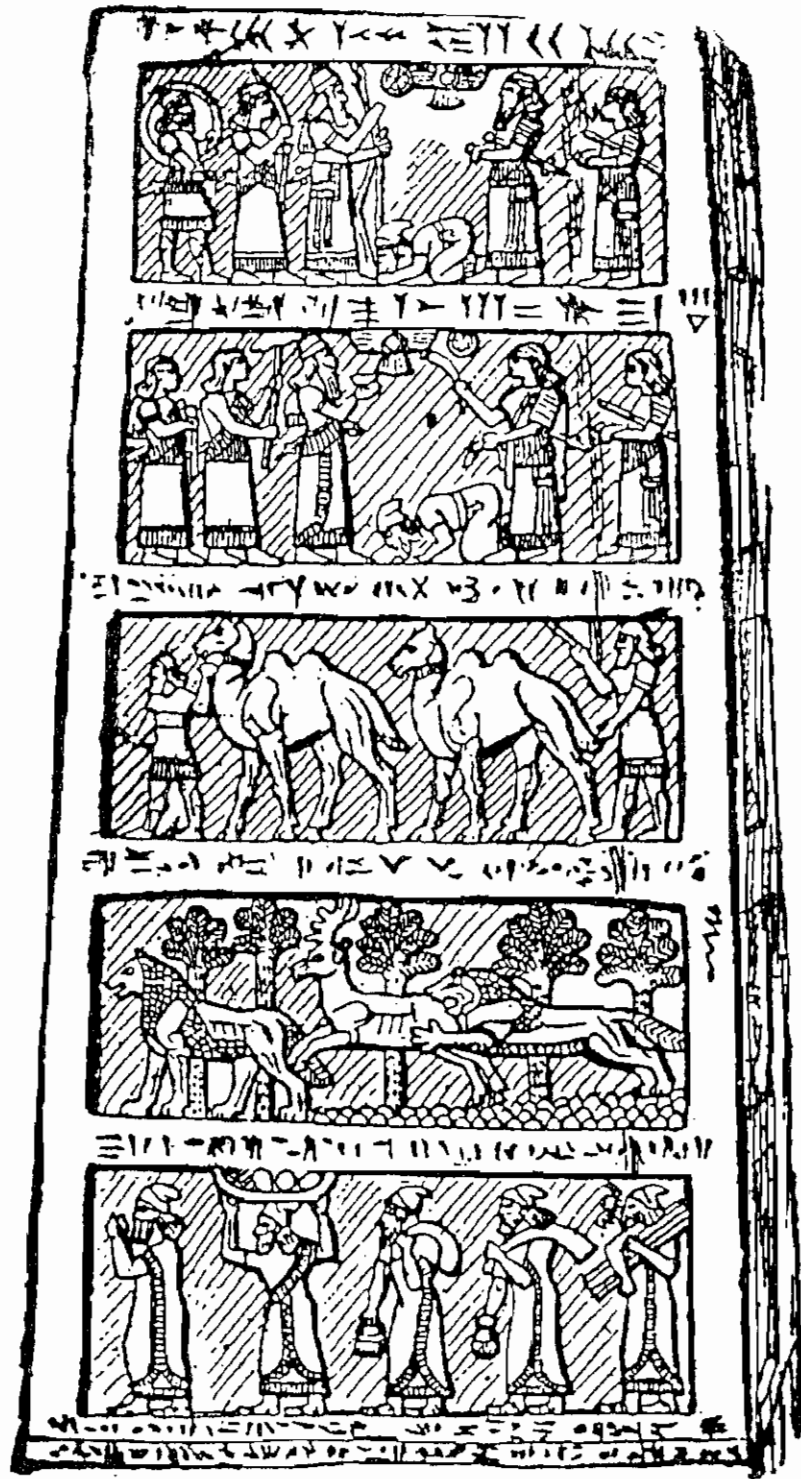
Distinguishing Characteristics: -----

Basic Character: -----

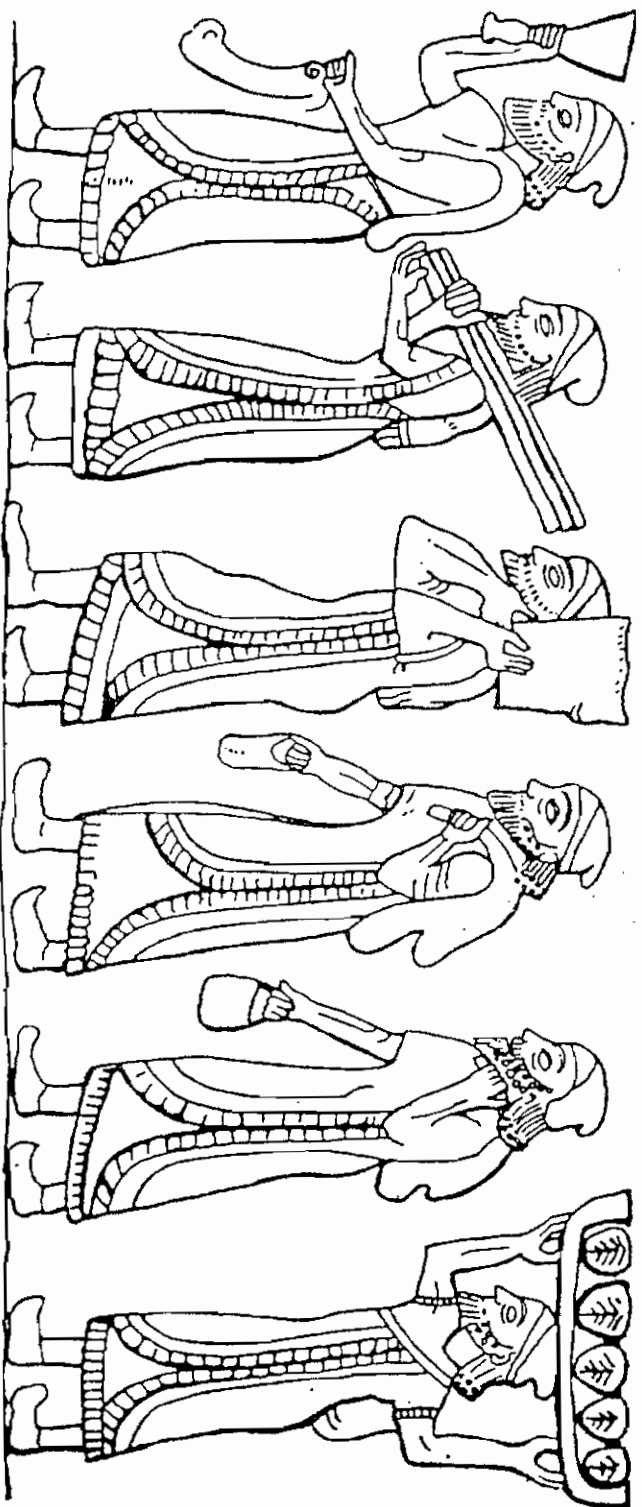
Additional Comments: -----

8. Who were the two kings who shared a **co-regency** with another king? Why might we suppose was the reason(s)?

9. Discuss the two variant methods of **dating** used by the nations of Israel and Judah:



Black Obelisk of Nimrod



10. Israelites bearing tribute from Jehu, king of Israel, to Shalmaneser III, king of Assyria. It consists of silver, gold, vessels, buckets, a block of antimony, staves, and fruit. From the Black Obelisk. Courtesy, Inter-Varsity Fellowship.



Moabite Stone