

PETE BUMGARNER MINISTRIES

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II CHRONICLES

STUDY GUIDE



II CHRONICLES

SCRIPTURE READING

II Chronicles

I. INTRODUCTION

- A. II Chronicles corresponds to I and II Kings, but it virtually ignores the northern kingdom of Israel.
- B. II Chronicles gives more attention to the kings of Judah, of whom some were good. After Israel was divided, the northern kingdom did not have a good king.
- C. Some believe that Ezra the priest wrote II Chronicles.
- D. II Chronicles covers a period of time that includes all the kings of Judah, from Rehoboam to Zedekiah, who was the last king of Judah.
- E. II Chronicles ends with a proclamation from Cyrus the Persian king to build in Jerusalem a temple for the Lord.

II. CHAPTER ONE

- A. Solomon the son of David fortified his kingdom, and the Lord God made it exceedingly large. (II Chronicles 1:1)
- B. Solomon spoke to all the leaders of Israel: the captains of thousands; the captains of hundreds; the judges; the governors; and all the heads of Israel. (II Chronicles 1:2)
- C. Solomon and all these leaders went to the high place in Gibeon, where the tabernacle of Moses was pitched. (II Chronicles 1:3)
- D. The ark of the covenant was not located at Gibeon; King David brought it from Kirjath-Jearim to Jerusalem, where he had pitched a tent for it. (II Chronicles 1:4)
- E. The brazen altar that Bezaleel had made in the wilderness was placed in front of the tabernacle of Moses. Solomon and all the congregation sought the Lord at the brazen altar. (II Chronicles 1:5)

- F. At this time, Solomon offered a thousand burnt offerings on this altar. (II Chronicles 1:6)
- G. That night the Lord appeared to Solomon in a dream and asked what He could give him. (II Chronicles 1:7; I Kings 3:5)
- H. Solomon replied, “You have shown great kindness to David my father and have made me king in his place. Now, Lord God, let your promise to my father David be confirmed, for You have made me king over a people who are as numerous as the dust of the earth. **Give me wisdom and knowledge, that I may lead this people**, for who is able to govern this great people of Yours?” (II Chronicles 1:8-10 NIV)
- I. God said to Solomon, “Since this is your heart’s desire and you have not asked for wealth, riches or honor, nor for the death of your enemies, and since you have not asked for a long life but for wisdom and knowledge to govern My people over whom I have made you king, therefore wisdom and knowledge will be given you. And I will also give you wealth, riches and honor, such as no king who was before you ever had and none after you will have.” (II Chronicles 1:11-12 NIV)
- J. Solomon left Gibeon and returned to Jerusalem, where he ruled Israel. (II Chronicles 1:13)
- K. Solomon accumulated fourteen hundred chariots and twelve thousand horses, which he kept in the chariot cities and at Jerusalem. (II Chronicles 1:14)
- L. In Jerusalem, he made silver and gold as common as stones, and cedar as common as the Sycamore trees of the foothills. (II Chronicles 1:15)
- M. Solomon’s horses were purchased from Egypt by his merchants. (II Chronicles 1:16)
- N. A chariot imported from Egypt cost six hundred shekels of silver. A horse imported from Egypt cost one hundred fifty shekels of silver. (II Chronicles 1:17)
- O. They also exported chariots and horses to the Hittites and Syrians in proportion to what they could afford. (II Chronicles 1:17)

III. CHAPTER TWO

- A. Solomon gave orders to build a temple as a memorial to the Lord and a royal palace for himself. (II Chronicles 2:1)
- B. Solomon assigned seventy thousand men to be burden bearers, eighty thousand to quarry and cut in the mountain, and thirty-six hundred supervisors. (II Chronicles 2:2)
- C. Solomon sent to Hiram (Hiram) king of Tyre requesting that he deal with him as he had with his father David. He informed Hiram that he was building a temple for the Lord, and that he needed cedar wood for the project. (II Chronicles 2:3-4)
- D. Solomon told Hiram (Hiram) that the temple would be dedicated to the Lord. Fragrant incense, continual showbread, and burnt offerings would be presented to the Lord perpetually in the mornings, at evenings, on the Sabbaths, at the new moons, and at the solemn feasts. (II Chronicles 2:4)
- E. Solomon told Hiram (Hiram) that the house he was building for the Lord would be great because Israel's God was greater than all other gods. (II Chronicles 2:5)
- F. Solomon realized that although he was building a house for the Lord, the building would not be able to contain Him. (II Chronicles 2:6)
- G. Solomon was aware of his insignificance, yet he desired to build the temple to burn incense before the Lord. (II Chronicles 2:6)
- H. Solomon further requested that Hiram (Hiram) send him a man who was skilled in working with gold, silver, brass, iron, purple, crimson, and violet fabrics, and engraving to work with his skilled men whom David had provided. (II Chronicles 2:7)
- I. Recognizing the skill of the Sidonian woodcutters, Solomon also requested cedar, cypress, and algum timber from Lebanon. (II Chronicles 2:8)
- J. Solomon declared that his servants would work with Hiram's servants and prepare an abundance of timber because the house of the Lord would be great and wonderful. (II Chronicles 2:8-9)

- K. Solomon agreed to give Hiram's woodcutters twenty thousand kors of crushed wheat, twenty thousand kors of barley, twenty thousand baths of wine, and twenty thousand baths of oil. (II Chronicles 2:10)
- L. Hiram replied to Solomon's request with a letter stating that Solomon was made king because God loved His people. (II Chronicles 2:11)
- M. King Hiram (Hiram) blessed the Lord God of Israel Who had given unto David a wise son, endowed with discretion and understanding, who would build a house for the Lord and a place for himself. (II Chronicles 2:12)
- N. Hiram (Hiram) recognized the God of Israel as the Creator of heaven and earth. (II Chronicles 2:12)
- O. The king told Solomon that he was sending him Hiram, a skilled man endowed with understanding. His mother was from Dan, and his father was from Tyre. (II Chronicles 2:13-14)
- P. Hiram was skilled in working with gold, silver, bronze, iron, stone, wood, and fabrics of purple, blue, crimson, and white. He was also skilled in engraving, and he could make any design requested. (II Chronicles 2:14)
- Q. This skilled craftsman was sent to work with Solomon's servants. (II Chronicles 2:14)
- R. King Hiram (Hiram) requested that Solomon send the wheat, barley, oil, and wine that he had promised. (II Chronicles 2:15)
- S. In return, Hiram's (Hiram) servants would cut the timber requested by Solomon and float it in rafts to Joppa. From there, Solomon was responsible for getting the timber to Jerusalem. (II Chronicles 2:16)
- T. Solomon took a census of all the foreigners in Israel; there were one hundred fifty-three thousand six hundred. (II Chronicles 2:17)
- U. He assigned 70,000 of them to be carriers and 80,000 to be stonecutters in the hills, with 3,600 foremen over them to keep the people working. (II Chronicles 2:18)

IV. CHAPTER THREE

- A. Solomon began building the temple of the Lord on the threshing floor of Ornan (Araunah) the Jebusite, which had been purchased by his father David. It was located in Jerusalem on Mount Moriah, where the Lord had appeared to David. (II Chronicles 3:1)
- B. Solomon began building the temple on the second day of the second month in the fourth year of his reign. (II Chronicles 3:2)
- C. The foundation of the temple was sixty cubits (90 feet) long and twenty cubits (30 feet) wide. (II Chronicles 3:3)
- D. The vestibule at the front of the temple was twenty cubits (30 feet) wide, twenty cubits (30 feet) deep, and one hundred twenty cubits (180 feet) high. The inside of the vestibule was overlaid with pure gold. (II Chronicles 3:4)
- E. The house was paneled with cypress wood overlaid with fine gold, which was decorated with palm trees and chain wreaths. (II Chronicles 3:5)
- F. The temple was covered with precious stones. The gold used on the temple was gold of Parvaim. (II Chronicles 3:6)
- G. The beams, doorframes, walls, and doors of the temple were overlaid with gold. Cherubim were carved on the walls. (II Chronicles 3:7)
- H. He built the Most Holy Place twenty cubits (30 feet) long and twenty cubits (30 feet) wide. The inside was overlaid with six hundred talents of fine gold. The gold nails weighed fifty shekels, and the upper parts were also overlaid with gold. (II Chronicles 3:8-9)
- I. A pair of sculptured cherubim were made, overlaid with gold, and placed in the Most Holy Place. (II Chronicles 3:10)
 - 1. The total wingspan of the cherubim was twenty cubits (30 feet). Each wing of the first cherub was five cubits (7 1/2 feet) long. One wing touched the temple wall, while the other touched the wing of the second cherub. (II Chronicles 3:11)

2. Each wing of the second cherub was five cubits ($7 \frac{1}{2}$ feet) long. One wing touched the other temple wall, and the other wing touched the wing of the first cherub. (II Chronicles 3:12)
- J. The wings of the cherubim extended twenty cubits (30 feet). They stood on their feet and faced the partition between the Holy Place and the Most Holy Place. (II Chronicles 3:13)
- K. The curtain of the temple was made of blue, purple, crimson, and white with cherubim woven into it. (II Chronicles 3:14)
- L. Two pillars were cast and placed in front of the temple. Each pillar was thirty-five cubits ($52 \frac{1}{2}$ feet) long with a five cubit ($7 \frac{1}{5}$ feet) capital on top. (II Chronicles 3:15)
- M. Interwoven chains were made and placed on top of the pillars. A hundred pomegranates were made and attached to the chains. (II Chronicles 3:16)
- N. The pillars placed in front of the temple were on the south and north side. The pillar on the south side was named Jachin (God will establish) , and the pillar on the north side was named Boaz (strength). (II Chronicles 3:17)

V. CHAPTER FOUR

- A. A bronze altar twenty cubits (30 feet) long, twenty cubits (30 feet) wide, and ten cubits (15 feet) high was made to offer the burnt offerings. (II Chronicles 4:1)
- B. A round sea of bronze was cast. It had a diameter of ten cubits (15 feet), a depth of five cubits ($7 \frac{1}{5}$ feet), and a circumference of thirty cubits (45 feet). (II Chronicles 4:2)
- C. Below the rim of the Sea, two rows of oxen were cast encircling the Sea. The oxen and the Sea were cast as on piece. (II Chronicles 4:3)
- D. The Sea rested on twelve oxen: three oxen faced northward; three oxen faced westward; three oxen faced southward; and three oxen faced eastward. All the oxen faced outward. (II Chronicles 4:4)

- E. The thickness of the walls of the Sea were a handbreadth (approximately three inches). The rim of the Sea appeared as a cup with a lily blossom design on its edge. Its volume was three thousand baths. (II Chronicles 4:5)
- F. Ten basins were made for washing things pertaining to the burnt offering, but the Sea was used for the washing of the priests. Five of these basins were placed on the south side of the altar and five were placed on the north side. (II Chronicles 4:6)
- G. Ten gold lampstands were made to specification and placed in the temple. Five were placed on the south side and five were placed on the north side. (II Chronicles 4:7)
- H. Ten tables were made and placed in the temple. Five were placed on the south side and five were placed on the north side. (II Chronicles 4:8)
- I. A hundred gold sprinkling bowls were also made. (II Chronicles 4:8)
- J. The courtyard of the priests, the large court, and the doors for the court were made. The doors were overlaid with bronze. (II Chronicles 4:9)
- K. The bronze Sea was placed on the south side of the temple at the southeast corner. (II Chronicles 4:10)
- L. Hiram made the pots, shovels, and sprinkling bowls. He completed the work he had undertaken for King Solomon that related to the temple of God. (II Chronicles 4:11)
- M. Verses twelve through sixteen record the items that Hiram made of polished bronze.
- N. These items were cast in clay molds in the plain of the Jordan between Succoth and Zeredathah. (II Chronicles 4:17)
- O. The amount of bronze used in making these items was so great that its weight is not known. (II Chronicles 4:18)
- P. All the temple furnishings were made according to specification. Verses nineteen through twenty-two list some of these things.

VI. CHAPTER FIVE

- A. When the temple was completed, Solomon brought in all the things that David his father had dedicated; the silver, and the gold, and all the instruments. He placed them among the treasures of the house of God. (II Chronicles 5:1)
- B. Solomon assembled the elders of Israel, the heads of the tribes, and the chiefs of the father's houses to bring the ark of the covenant from Zion, the city of David, to Jerusalem. (II Chronicles 5:2)
- C. These leaders assembled with Solomon during the feast of the seventh month, at which time the priests and Levites removed the ark of the covenant, the tabernacle, and all the vessels that were in the tabernacle from their place and began carrying them to Jerusalem. (II Chronicles 5:3-5)
- D. At this time, King Solomon and those assembled with him sacrificed an innumerable amount of sheep and oxen. (II Chronicles 5:6)
- E. The priests carried the ark of the covenant to the temple and placed it in the Most Holy Place under the wings of the cherubim. (II Chronicles 5:7)
- F. The ark was positioned so that the wings of the cherubim covered the ark and the poles used for carrying the ark. (II Chronicles 5:7-8)
- G. The long poles used for carrying the ark were visible in the Most Holy Place, but they could not be seen outside the compartment. (II Chronicles 5:9)
- H. When II Chronicles was written, the ark of the covenant was apparently in the Most Holy Place. (II Chronicles 5:9)
- I. The two tablets Moses received at Mount Horeb, when God cut a covenant with the Israelites after they came out of Egypt, were the only items in the ark of the covenant. (II Chronicles 5:10)
- J. All the priests were sanctified, so they did not minister in sections. (II Chronicles 5:11)

- K. The Levites who were designated as singers were clothed in white linen. They were descendants of Asaph, Heman, and Jeduthun. They were assembled with their sons and their brethren and stood at the east end of the altar with their musical instruments, cymbals, psalteries, and harps. With them were one hundred and twenty priests playing trumpets. (II Chronicles 5:12)
- L. When the musicians and singers blended as one, praising and giving thanks to the Lord saying, "He is good; for His mercy endures forever," the temple was filled with a cloud. (II Chronicles 5:13)
- M. Because of the cloud, the priests could not stand and minister. The glory of the Lord filled the temple. (II Chronicles 5:14)

VII. CHAPTER SIX

- A. Solomon spoke, saying, "The Lord said He would dwell in the dark cloud. I have surely built You an exalted house, And a place for You to dwell in forever." (II Chronicles 6:1-2 NKJV)
- B. After making this statement, Solomon turned and blessed the whole congregation of Israel. The congregation stood as he blessed them. (II Chronicles 6:3)
- C. Verses four through eleven record Solomon's blessing. (II Chronicles 6:4-11)
- D. After blessing the people, Solomon stood before the altar of the Lord and spread out his hands. (II Chronicles 6:12)
- E. Solomon had made a bronze platform five cubits (7 1/2 feet) long, five cubits (7 1/2 feet) wide, and three cubits (4 1/2 feet) high. While standing on the platform in the presence of the people, Solomon knelt down and spread his hands toward heaven. (II Chronicles 6:13)
- F. Verses fourteen through forty-two record the prayer Solomon prayed while kneeling on the platform. (II Chronicles 6:14-42)

VIII. CHAPTER SEVEN

- A. When Solomon finished praying, fire came down from heaven and consumed the sacrifices being offered as a burnt offering. (II Chronicles 7:1)

- B. The glory of the Lord filled the temple, and the priests could not enter the temple because of the glory of the Lord. (II Chronicles 7:1-2)
- C. When the children of Israel saw the fire come down from heaven and the glory of the Lord fill the temple, they bowed their faces to the ground and worshipped the Lord, declaring Him to be good and His mercy everlasting. (II Chronicles 7:3)
- D. Solomon and all the people offered sacrifices to the Lord. (II Chronicles 7:4)
- E. Solomon's sacrifice consisted of twenty-two thousand bulls and one hundred twenty thousand sheep. (II Chronicles 7:5)
- F. Solomon and the people dedicated the temple to the Lord. (II Chronicles 7:5)
- G. The priests attended to their services, and the Levites ministered with musical instruments which King David had made to praise the Lord. The priests blew their trumpets, and the children of Israel stood. (II Chronicles 7:6)
- H. Solomon consecrated the middle of the court that was in front of the temple; there he offered burnt offerings and the fat of peace offerings. The bronze altar was not large enough to receive the burnt offerings, the grain offerings, and the fat. (II Chronicles 7:7)
- I. At the time the temple was dedicated, Solomon and all Israel celebrated the feast seven days. The Israelites came from the entrance of Hamath to the Brook of Egypt. (II Chronicles 7:8)
- J. On the eighth day, they held an assembly. The consecration of the altar and the feast lasted seven days. (II Chronicles 7:9)
- K. On the twenty-third day of the seventh month, Solomon sent the people home rejoicing and well in heart because of the goodness God had shown to David, to Solomon, and to His people, Israel. (II Chronicles 7:10)
- L. Solomon finished building the house of the Lord and his personal house. He completed his plans for both the temple and the palace. (II Chronicles 7:11)

- M. The Lord appeared to Solomon in the night and told him that He had chosen this temple for Himself as a place of sacrifice. (II Chronicles 7:12)
- N. God spoke to Solomon concerning judgment that would come upon Israel, declaring that if His people who were called by His name would humble themselves, pray, seek His face, and turn from their wicked ways, He would hear from heaven, forgive their sins, and heal their land. (II Chronicles 7:13-14)
- O. God declared that His eyes would be open and His ears attentive to the prayer offered in the temple. (II Chronicle 7:15)
- P. God chose the temple that Solomon built as a perpetual place for His name, His eyes, and His heart. (II Chronicles 7:16)
- Q. God told Solomon that if he would keep His commandments and follow the pattern of his father David, he would always have a descendant ruling over Israel. (II Chronicles 7:17-18)
- R. God warned Solomon what would take place if he forsook God and began worshipping other gods. (II Chronicles 7:19-22)

IX. CHAPTER EIGHT

- A. After the twenty years that it took to build the temple and the palace, Solomon built the cities that Hiram (Hiram) had given to him and settled some of the Israelites in these cities. (II Chronicles 8:1-2)
- B. Afterward, Solomon went to Hamath-Zobah and captured it. (II Chronicles 8:3)
- C. Solomon built Tadmor in the wilderness and storage cities in Hamath. (II Chronicles 8:4)
- D. He built upper and lower Beth-Horon, cities fortified with walls, gates, and bars. He built Baalath, he built storage cities, and he built cities for his chariots and horsemen. Solomon built wherever he desired in his kingdom, including Jerusalem and Lebanon. (II Chronicles 8:5-6)
- E. Solomon made forced laborers out of all the descendants of the nations that had not been driven from the land. (II Chronicles 8:7-8)

- F. Solomon did not make slaves of the descendants of Israel. The Israelites were soldiers, chief officers, and commanders of his chariots and horsemen. (II Chronicles 8:9)
- G. Solomon appointed two hundred and fifty officers to rule over the people. (II Chronicles 8:10)
- H. Solomon moved Pharaoh's daughter from the city of David to the house built for her. He declared, "My wife shall not dwell in the house of David king of Israel, because the places are holy where the ark of the Lord has entered." (II Chronicles 8:11)
- I. Solomon offered burnt offerings to the Lord, according to the law of Moses, on the altar he had built. He celebrated the sabbaths, the new moons, and the three annual feasts--the Feast of Unleavened Bread (Passover), the Feast of Weeks (Pentecost), and the Feast of Booths (Tabernacles). (II Chronicles 8:13)
- J. Adhering to the ordinance of his father David, Solomon appointed the divisions of the priests for their service, the Levites for their duties, the priests according to the daily rule, and the gatekeepers by their divisions. (II Chronicles 8:14)
- K. The priests and the Levites fully obeyed King Solomon. (II Chronicles 8:15)
- L. From the foundation of the temple until it was finished, all the work assigned by Solomon was completed. (II Chronicle 8:16)
- M. Solomon went to Ezion-Geber and to Eloth on the seashore in the land of Edom. (II Chronicles 8:17-18)
 - 1. Hiram (Hiram) sent ships and servants who knew the sea.
 - 2. The servants of Hiram (Hiram) accompanied Solomon's servants to Ophir, where they acquired four hundred and fifty talents of gold and brought it to Solomon.

X. CHAPTER NINE

- A. The Queen of Sheba heard of Solomon's fame and came to Jerusalem to ask Solomon some very difficult questions. (II Chronicles 9:1)

- B. A very large entourage accompanied her, bringing with them camels loaded with spices and large amounts of gold and precious stones. (II Chronicles 9:1)
- C. The Queen of Sheba spoke with Solomon about everything that was in her heart. (II Chronicles 9:1)
- D. Solomon answered every question she asked; no question was too difficult for him to answer. (II Chronicles 9:2)
- E. When the Queen of Sheba beheld the wisdom of Solomon, the house he had built, the food at his table, the seating of his servants, the attendance of his servants and their attire, his cupbearers and their attire, and the stairway that he used to go to the temple, she was breathless. (II Chronicles 9:3-4)
- F. She said to Solomon, "It was a true report which I heard in my own land about your words and wisdom. Nevertheless I did not believe their reports until I came and my eyes had seen it. And behold, the half of the greatness of your wisdom was not told me. You surpass the report that I heard." (II Chronicles 9:5-6)
- G. The Queen considered the men and servants of Solomon who were daily in his presence blessed because of their exposure to his wisdom. (II Chronicles 9:7)
- H. She blessed the Lord God of Israel Who had made Solomon king, declaring that He loved Israel because He had made Solomon king to do justice and righteousness. (II Chronicles 9:8)
- I. The Queen of Sheba gave King Solomon one hundred twenty talents of gold and a great amount of spices and precious stones. (II Chronicles 9:9)
- J. The Queen of Sheba gave Solomon spice that was unlike any other spice. (II Chronicles 9:9)
- K. The servants of Hiram (Hiram) and Solomon who had brought the gold from Ophir also brought algum trees and precious stones. (II Chronicles 9:10)
- L. From the algum trees, Solomon made steps for the temple, steps for the king's palace, lyres, and harps. (II Chronicles 9:11)
- M. No trees like these algum trees had ever been seen in the land of Israel. (II Chronicles 9:11)

- N. King Solomon gave the Queen of Sheba whatever she requested, even exceeding the gifts she had brought to him. (II Chronicles 9:12)
- O. The weight of gold that came to Solomon each year was six hundred sixty-six talents, besides that which the traders and merchants brought. (II Chronicles 9:13-14)
- P. All the kings of Arabia and the governors of the country brought gold and silver to Solomon. (II Chronicles 9:14)
- Q. Solomon made two hundred large shields of beaten gold, using six hundred shekels of gold on each shield. (II Chronicles 9:15)
- R. He made three hundred smaller shields of beaten gold, using three hundred shekels of gold on each shield. (II Chronicles 9:16)
- S. The shields were placed in the House of the Forest of Lebanon. (II Chronicles 9:16)
- T. Solomon made a great throne of ivory and overlaid it with pure gold. (II Chronicles 9:17)
1. The throne consisted of six steps, a gold footstool, and an armed chair with two lions standing by the arms of the chair. (II Chronicles 9:18)
 2. Twelve lions stood on the six steps of the throne, one on each end of the steps. (II Chronicles 9:19)
 3. No other kingdom had a throne such as Solomon's. (II Chronicles 9:19)
- U. All of King Solomon's drinking vessels and the vessels of the House of the Forest of Lebanon were made of pure gold. (II Chronicles 9:20)
- V. Silver was not considered valuable in the days of Solomon. (II Chronicles 9:20)
- W. Solomon had ships in Tarshish with the servants of Hiram (Hiram). Once every three years, they returned with gold, silver, ivory, apes, and peacocks. (II Chronicles 9:21)

- X. King Solomon became greater than all the kings of the earth in both wisdom and wealth. (II Chronicles 9:22)
- Y. All the kings of the earth sought audience with Solomon so they could draw from the wisdom God had given him. (II Chronicles 9:23)
- Z. Year after year, each one would bring gifts, articles of gold, garments, weapons, spices, horses, and mules. (II Chronicles 9:24)
- AA. Solomon had four thousands stalls for his horses and twelve thousand horsemen. (II Chronicles 9:25)
- BB. He stationed the horsemen in the chariot cities and with the king in Jerusalem. (II Chronicles 9:25)
- CC. Solomon ruled over all the kings from the Euphrates River to the land of the Philistines as far as the border of Egypt. (II Chronicles 9:26)
- DD. Solomon made silver as common as stones and cedar as plentiful as the sycamore trees in the lowlands. (II Chronicles 9:27)
- EE. Horses were brought to Solomon from Egypt and other countries. (II Chronicles 9:28)
- FF. The rest of the acts of Solomon are written in the records of Nathan the prophet, in the prophecy of Ahijah the Shilonite, and in the visions of Iddo the seer concerning Jeroboam the son of Nebat. (II Chronicles 9:29)
- GG. Solomon reigned forty years in Jerusalem over all Israel. (II Chronicles 9:30)
- HH. Solomon died and was buried in the city of his father David; his son Rehoboam succeeded him as king. (II Chronicles 9:31)

XI. CHAPTER TEN

- A. Rehoboam went to Shechem, where Israel had assembled to make him king. (II Chronicles 10:1)
- B. After the death of King Solomon, Jeroboam the son of Nebat returned from Egypt, where he had fled from Solomon. (II Chronicles 10:2)

- C. Jeroboam and certain Israelites appeared before Rehoboam requesting that he lift the some of the work burden placed upon them by Solomon his father. (II Chronicles 10:3-4)
- D. Rehoboam did not make an immediate decision; he told them to return to him in three days. (II Chronicles 10:5)
- E. Rehoboam consulted with the elders who had served his father, asking what he should do. (II Chronicles 10:6)
- F. The elders told him that if he would be kind to the people and please them, they would serve him forever. (II Chronicles 10:7)
- G. Rehoboam disregarded the counsel of the elders and consulted with the young men who had grown up with him. (II Chronicles 10:8)
- H. Rehoboam asked the young men how he should respond to the request of the people. They counseled him to tell the people that his father was nothing compared to him and that he would be harder on them than his father had been. (II Chronicles 10:9-11)
- I. After three days, Jeroboam and the Israelites came to Rehoboam for his answer. (II Chronicles 10:12)
- J. King Rehoboam disregarded the counsel of the older men and followed the counsel of the young men. His answer to Jeroboam and the Israelites was severe and arrogant. (II Chronicles 10:13-14)
- K. The reply of Rehoboam caused the prophecy given by Ahijah the Shilonite to Jeroboam the son of Nebat to be fulfilled. (II Chronicles 10:15; I Kings 11:29-39)
- L. The Israelites rebelled against Rehoboam and told him to take care of his own house (Judah). (II Chronicles 10:16)
- M. The Israelites who lived in the cities of Judah remained under the rule of Rehoboam. (II Chronicles 10:17)
- N. King Rehoboam sent Hadoram to the Israelites to collect taxes, and they stoned him to death. Rehoboam rushed to his chariot and fled to Jerusalem. (II Chronicles 10:18)

- O. From that time forward, Israel rebelled against the house of David and formed their own government. (II Chronicles 10:19)

XII. CHAPTER ELEVEN

- A. When Rehoboam returned to Jerusalem, he assembled the armies of Judah and Benjamin, one hundred eighty thousand warriors, to fight against Israel, hoping to regain control. (II Chronicles 11:1)
- B. God told to Shemaiah to go to King Rehoboam and say, “This is what the Lord says: ‘Do not go up to fight against your brothers. Go home, every one of you, for this is My doing.’” (II Chronicles 11:2-4)
- C. Rehoboam obeyed the message from the Lord and did not fight against Israel. (II Chronicles 11:4)
- D. Rehoboam lived in Jerusalem and built up the following fortified cities for defense in Judah: Bethlehem; Etam; Tekoa; Beth Zur; Sochoh; Adullam; Gath; Mareshah; Ziph; Adoraim; Lachish; Azekah; Zorah; Aijalon; and Hebron. (II Chronicles 11:5-10)
- E. These fortified cities were located in the territory of Judah and Benjamin. (II Chronicles 11:10)
- F. Rehoboam strengthened their defenses and put commanders in them, with supplies of food, olive oil, and wine. He also put shields and spears in all the cities and made them very strong. Judah and Benjamin remained under his control. (II Chronicles 11:11-12)
- G. The priests and Levites from all their districts throughout Israel left their common-lands and their possessions and came to Judah and Jerusalem because Jeroboam and his sons had rejected them from serving as priests to the Lord. (II Chronicles 11:13-14)
- H. Jeroboam appointed for himself priests for the high places, for the demons, and the calf idols which he had made. (II Chronicles 11:15)
- I. After the Levites left, those from all the tribes of Israel who set their heart to seek the Lord God of Israel came to Jerusalem to sacrifice to the Lord God of their fathers. (II Chronicles 11:16)

- J. They strengthened the kingdom of Judah and made Rehoboam the son of Solomon strong for three years because they walked in the way of David and Solomon for three years. (II Chronicles 11:17)
- K. Rehoboam married Mahalath, who was the daughter of David's son Jerimoth and of Abihail, the daughter of Jesse's son Eliab. (II Chronicles 11:18)
- L. Three sons were born to Rehoboam and Mahalath: Jeush; Shamariah; and Zaham. (II Chronicles 11:19)
- M. Rehoboam also married Maacah the daughter of Uriel and granddaughter of Absalom. They had four sons, Abijah, Attai, Ziza, and Shelomith. (II Chronicles 11:20; II Chronicles 13:1-2)
- N. Rehoboam loved Maacah, who was the daughter of Uriel and granddaughter of Absalom, more than any of his other wives and concubines. (II Chronicles 11:21; II Chronicles 13:1-2)
- O. Rehoboam had eighteen wives and sixty concubines, twenty-eight sons and sixty daughters. (II Chronicles 11:21)
- P. Rehoboam appointed Abijah the son of Maacah as chief prince among his brothers. Rehoboam was setting Abijah up to succeed him as king. (II Chronicles 11:22)
- Q. Rehoboam acted wisely, dispersing some of his sons throughout the districts of Judah and Benjamin, and to all the fortified cities. He gave them abundant provisions and took many wives for them. (II Chronicles 11:23)

XIII. CHAPTER TWELVE

- A. After Rehoboam's position as king was established and he had become strong, he and all Israel abandoned the law of the Lord. (II Chronicles 12:1)
- B. Because Israel had been unfaithful to the Lord, Shishak king of Egypt attacked Jerusalem in the fifth year of King Rehoboam with twelve hundred chariots, sixty thousand horsemen, and the innumerable troops of Libyans, Sukkites and Cushites that came with him from Egypt. (II Chronicles 12:2-3)
- C. Shishak captured the fortified cities of Judah and came as far as Jerusalem. (II Chronicles 12:4)

- D. The prophet Shemaiah came to Rehoboam and to the leaders of Judah who had assembled in Jerusalem for fear of Shishak with this message, “This is what the Lord says, ‘You have abandoned Me; therefore, I now abandon you to Shishak.’” (II Chronicles 12:5 NIV)
- E. The king and the leaders of Israel humbled themselves, saying, “The Lord is just.” (II Chronicles 12:6 NIV)
- F. When the Lord saw that they humbled themselves, He spoke to Shemaiah, saying, “Since they have humbled themselves, I will not destroy them but will soon give them deliverance. My wrath will not be poured out on Jerusalem through Shishak. They will, however, become subject to him, so that they may learn the difference between serving Me and serving the kings of other lands.” (II Chronicles 12:7-8 NIV)
- G. When Shishak king of Egypt attacked Jerusalem, he took the treasures from the temple and the royal palace. He took everything, including the gold shields Solomon had made. (II Chronicles 12:9)
- H. King Rehoboam made bronze shields to replace the gold ones. (II Chronicles 12:10)
 - 1. The commanders of the guard on duty at the entrance to the royal palace were responsible for the shields. (II Chronicles 12:10)
 - 2. Whenever the king went to the temple, the guards went with him, carrying the shields; afterward, they returned them to the guardroom. (II Chronicles 12:11)
- I. Because Rehoboam humbled himself, the Lord had mercy on him and did not totally destroy him. There was some good in Judah. (II Chronicles 12:12)
- J. King Rehoboam established himself firmly in Jerusalem and continued as king. (II Chronicles 12:13)
- K. Rehoboam was forty-one years old when he became king. He reigned seventeen years in Jerusalem. (II Chronicles 12:13)
- L. Naamah was Rehoboam’s mother; she was an Ammonite. (II Chronicles 12:13)

- M. Rehoboam did evil because he did not set his heart on seeking the Lord. (II Chronicles 12:14)
- N. All the events of Rehoboam's reign, from beginning to end, are written in the records of Shemaiah the prophet and Iddo the seer. (II Chronicles 12:15)
- O. There was continuous warfare between Rehoboam and Jeroboam. (II Chronicles 12:15)
- P. Rehoboam died and was buried in the City of David. Abijah his son succeeded him as king. (II Chronicles 12:16)

XIV. CHAPTER THIRTEEN

- A. During the eighteenth year of Jeroboam's reign over Israel, Abijah the son of Rehoboam became king over Judah. (II Chronicles 13:1)
- B. Abijah reigned three years in Jerusalem. (II Chronicles 13:2)
- C. Michaiah (Maachah), the daughter of Uriel of Gibeah and the granddaughter of Absalom, was the mother of Abijah. (II Chronicles 13:2; II Chronicles 11:20)
- D. Abijah king of Judah and Jeroboam king of Israel warred with one another. (II Chronicles 13:2)
- E. Abijah went against Jeroboam with an army of four hundred thousand valiant soldiers. Jeroboam set his army of eight hundred thousand valiant soldiers in battle formation against Abijah's army. (II Chronicles 13:3)

- F. Abijah stood on Mount Zemaraim, which is in the hill country of Ephraim, and spoke these words to Jeroboam: “Don’t you realize that the Lord, the God of Israel, made an unbreakable covenant with David, giving him and his descendants the throne of Israel forever? Yet Jeroboam son of Nebat, who was a mere servant of David’s son Solomon, became a traitor to his master. Then a whole gang of scoundrels joined him, defying Solomon’s son Rehoboam when he was young and inexperienced and could not stand up to them. Do you really think you can stand against the kingdom of the Lord that is led by the descendants of David? Your army is vast indeed, but with you are those gold calves that Jeroboam made as your gods! And you have chased away the priests of the Lord and the Levites and have appointed your own priests, just like the pagan nations. You let anyone become a priest these days! Whoever comes to be dedicated with a young bull and seven rams can become a priest of these so-called gods of yours! But as for us, the Lord is our God, and we have not abandoned Him. Only the descendants of Aaron serve the Lord as priests, and the Levites alone may help them in their work. They present burnt offerings and fragrant incense to the Lord every morning and evening. They place the Bread of the Presence on the holy table, and they light the gold lampstand every evening. We are following the instructions of the Lord our God, but you have abandoned Him. So you see, God is with us. He is our leader. His priests blow their trumpets and lead us into battle against you. O people of Israel, do not fight against the Lord, the God of your ancestors, for you will not succeed!” (II Chronicles 13:4-12 NLT)
- G. Jeroboam secretly sent part of his army around behind the men of Judah to ambush them. Judah was caught between the two armies of Israel. (II Chronicles 13:13)
- H. When the men of Judah realized they were being attacked from the front and the rear, they cried to the Lord, and the priests blew their trumpets. (II Chronicles 13:14)
- I. The men of Judah shouted, and God divinely intervened in their behalf, defeating the armies of Jeroboam. (II Chronicles 13:15)
- J. The armies of Israel retreated from Judah, but God delivered them into the hands of the army of Judah. (II Chronicles 13:16)
- K. Abijah and the army of Judah defeated Jeroboam and the army of Israel, killing five hundred thousand valiant Israeli soldiers. (II Chronicles 13:17)

- L. Israel was subdued and Judah was victorious because they trusted in the Lord God of their ancestors. (II Chronicles 13:18)
- M. Abijah pursued Jeroboam and took from him Bethel with its villages, Jeshanah with its villages, and Ephraim with its villages. (II Chronicles 13:19)
- N. In the days of Abijah, Jeroboam did not regain his military strength. Eventually, he was stricken by the Lord and died. (II Chronicles 13:20)
- O. Abijah became powerful. He had fourteen wives, twenty-two sons, and sixteen daughters. (II Chronicles 13:21)
- P. The rest of the acts of Abijah, both his ways and his words, are written in the treatise of Iddo the prophet. (II Chronicles 13:22)

XV. CHAPTER FOURTEEN

- A. Abijah died and was buried with his ancestors in the city of David. (II Chronicles 14:1)
- B. Abijah's son Asa succeeded him as king of Judah. The first ten years of his reign were peaceful. (II Chronicles 14:1)
- C. Asa did what was good and right in the eyes of the Lord. He removed the foreign altars, he broke down the high places, he tore down the sacred pillars, and he cut down the Asherim (Phoenician goddess). (II Chronicles 14:2-3)
- D. King Asa commanded Judah to seek the Lord God of their ancestors and to observe the law and commandments. (II Chronicles 14:4)
- E. He removed the high places and images from all the cities of Judah. (II Chronicles 14:5)
- F. At this time, the kingdom of Judah was undisturbed under Asa's reign. (II Chronicles 14:5)
- G. King Asa built fortified cities in Judah, while the land was enjoying the peace God had given unto it. (II Chronicles 14:6)

- H. Asa encouraged his people to build cities with walls, towers, gates, and bars while the land was still in their possession. The people did as he recommended and prospered. He attributed their peaceful condition to their diligence in seeking the Lord. (II Chronicles 14:7)
- I. Judah's army of three hundred thousand soldiers carried shields and spears. Benjamin's army consisted of two hundred eighty thousand soldiers carrying shields and bows. The five hundred eighty thousand soldiers were all valiant men. (II Chronicles 14:8)
- J. Zerah the Ethiopian came against Judah at Mareshah with an army of a million men and three hundred chariots. (II Chronicles 14:9)
- K. Asa and the armies of Judah went out against him in the valley of Zephathah, which is at Mareshah. (II Chronicles 14:10)
- L. Asa prayed to the Lord saying, "Lord, there is no one like You to help the powerless against the mighty. Help us, O Lord our God, for we rely on You, and in Your name we have come against this vast army. O Lord, You are our God; do not let man prevail against You. (II Chronicles 14:11 NIV)
- M. The Lord answered Asa's prayer, and the Ethiopian army was defeated and ran. (II Chronicles 14:12)
- N. Asa and the armies of Judah pursued the Ethiopians all the way to Gerar. So many of the Ethiopian army were killed that they could not recover. (II Chronicles 14:13)
- O. Judah carried away much spoil which was taken from the Ethiopians. (II Chronicles 14:13)
- P. The armies of Judah destroyed all the cities around Gerar. The fear of the Lord had fallen upon the people of the land, and Judah carried away a great amount of spoil. (II Chronicles 14:14)
- Q. The armies of Judah also killed those who owned livestock and took a great number of sheep and camels; afterwards, they returned to Jerusalem. (II Chronicles 14:15)

XVI. CHAPTER FIFTEEN

- A. The Spirit of God came upon Azariah the son of Oded, and he went out to meet King Asa when he returned from the battle with the Ethiopians. (II Chronicles 15:1-2)
- B. Azariah said to him, “Listen to me, Asa and all Judah and Benjamin. The Lord is with you when you are with Him. If you seek Him, He will be found by you, but if you forsake Him, He will forsake you. For a long time Israel was without the true God, without a priest to teach and without the law. But in their distress they turned to the Lord, the God of Israel, and sought Him, and He was found by them. In those days it was not safe to travel about, for all the inhabitants of the lands were in great turmoil. One nation was being crushed by another and one city by another, because God was troubling them with every kind of distress. But as for you, be strong and do not give up, for your work will be rewarded.” (II Chronicles 15:2-7 NIV)
- C. After hearing the prophetic words spoken by Azariah the son of Oded, Asa took courage and removed all the abominable idols from all the land of Judah and from the cities he had captured in the hill country of Ephraim. (II Chronicles 15:8)
- D. He also restored the altar of the Lord that was in front of the porch of the Lord’s house. (II Chronicles 15:8)
- E. In the third month of the fifteen year of his reign, Asa assembled in Jerusalem all Judah, Benjamin, and those who had defected from Ephraim, Manasseh, and Simeon. (II Chronicles 15:9-10)
- F. From the spoil taken in battle, they sacrificed seven hundred oxen and seven thousand sheep. (II Chronicles 15:11)
- G. At this time, they entered into a covenant with the Lord, declaring that they would seek the Lord God of their ancestors with all their heart and soul. Anyone who refused to seek the Lord God of Israel would be killed, whether small or great or man or woman. (II Chronicles 15:12-13)
- H. With a loud voice, the people of Judah made an oath to the Lord. When they made the oath, there was much shouting, and trumpets and horns played. (II Chronicles 15:14)

- I. All Judah rejoiced concerning the oath because they had sworn with their whole heart and earnestly sought after the Lord. The Lord gave them rest on every side. (II Chronicles 15:15)
- J. Asa removed Maachah his mother from her position as queen because she had made an idol of a Phoenician goddess. He tore down her idol and burned it at the brook Kidron. (II Chronicles 15:16)
- K. Although he did not remove the high places from Israel, Asa's heart was blameless all his days. (II Chronicles 15:17)
- L. Asa brought the silver, gold, and other items that he and his father had dedicated to the Lord into the temple. (II Chronicles 15:18)
- M. Judah enjoyed a time of peace until the thirty-fifth year of Asa's reign. (II Chronicles 15:19)

XVII. CHAPTER SIXTEEN

- A. In the thirty-sixth year of Asa's reign, Baasha the king of Israel came against Judah and built Ramah so that no one could come to or go out from Asa. (II Chronicles 16:1)
- B. Asa took silver and gold from the treasuries of the temple and his palace and sent them to Ben-Hadad king of Syria, who lived in Damascus. (II Chronicles 16:2)
- C. He asked Ben-Hadad to make a covenant with him as their fathers had done. (II Chronicles 16:3)
- D. The gold and silver sent to Ben-Hadad was to encourage him to break his covenant with Baasha king of Israel so that he would withdraw from Judah. (II Chronicles 16:3)
- E. Ben-Hadad accepted Asa's offer and sent his armies to various cities of Israel. They conquered Ijon, Dan, Abel-Maim, and all the storage cities of Naphtali. (II Chronicles 16:4)
- F. When Baasha heard what was taking place, he abandoned his project at Ramah. (II Chronicles 16:5)

- G. King Asa brought his people to Ramah and they disassembled the work that had been done by Baasha's servants. They took the stones and timber and built the fortified cities of Geba and Mizpah. (II Chronicles 16:6)
- H. At that time, Hanani the seer came to Asa with this word from the Lord: "Because you have relied on the king of Syria, and have not relied on the Lord your God, therefore the army of the king of Syria has escaped from your hand. Were the Ethiopians and the Lubim not a huge army with very many chariots and horsemen? Yet, because you relied on the Lord, He delivered them into your hand. For the eyes of the Lord run to and fro throughout the whole earth, to show Himself strong on behalf of those whose heart is loyal to Him. In this you have done foolishly; therefore from now on you shall have wars." (II Chronicles 16:7-9 NKJV)
- I. Asa became angry with Hanani the seer and put him in prison. Asa also oppressed some of the people at that time. (II Chronicles 16:10)
- J. The acts of Asa, from the beginning to the end of his reign, are recorded in the books of the kings of Judah and Israel. (II Chronicles 16:11)
- K. In the thirty-ninth year of his reign, Asa became diseased in his feet. Although his disease was very serious, he relied on physicians, not the Lord. (II Chronicles 16:12)
- L. Asa died during the forty-first year of his reign. (II Chronicles 16:13)
- M. Asa was buried in his own tomb which he had made for himself in the city of David. He had filled the tomb with various spices blended by the apothecaries. (II Chronicles 16:14)
- N. The great burning for Asa probably refers to the burning of a vast amount of spices. (II Chronicles 16:14)

XVIII. CHAPTER SEVENTEEN

- A. Jehoshaphat the son of Asa succeeded him as king over Judah. He strengthened Judah against Israel by placing troops in all the fortified cities of Judah. He also set garrisons in the land of Judah and in the cities of Ephraim that had been taken by his father. (II Chronicles 17:1-2)

- B. The Lord was with Jehoshaphat because he followed the example of his ancestor David. He did not seek after Baal, but sought after the God of his father and followed His commandments. (II Chronicles 17:3-4)
- C. The Lord established his kingdom, and all the people of Judah brought gifts to Jehoshaphat; he became very wealthy and was highly esteemed. (II Chronicles 17:5)
- D. Jehoshaphat took pride in the ways of the Lord. He removed the high places and Asherim (images of a Phoenician goddess) from Judah. (II Chronicles 17:6)
- E. In the third year of his reign, Jehoshaphat sent his officials Ben-Hail, Obadiah, Zechariah, Nethaneel, and Michaiah to teach in the cities of Judah. (II Chronicles 17:7)
- F. With his officials he sent the following Levites: Shemaiah; Nethaniah; Zebadiah; Asahel; Shemiramoth; Jehonathan; Adonijah; Tobijah; and Tob-Adonijah. (II Chronicles 17:8)
- G. The priests Elishama and Jehoram accompanied the officials and Levites. (II Chronicles 17:9)
- H. The priests had the book of the law with them as they went throughout all the cities of Judah teaching the people. (II Chronicles 17:9)
- I. The fear of the Lord was on all the surrounding kingdoms, so they did not make war with Jehoshaphat. (II Chronicles 17:10)
- J. Some of the Philistines brought tribute of gifts and silver to Jehoshaphat. (II Chronicles 17:11)
- K. The Arabians brought him seventy-seven hundred rams and seventy-seven hundred male goats. (II Chronicles 17:11)
- L. Jehoshaphat grew greater and greater and built fortresses and storage cities in Judah. (II Chronicles 17:12)
- M. He had much business in the cities of Judah and a great number of valiant soldiers in Jerusalem. (II Chronicles 17:13)
- N. Jehoshaphat's army was numbered by households. (II Chronicles 17:14)

1. Adnah was Judah's commander of thousands. With him were three hundred thousand valiant soldiers. (II Chronicles 17:14)
2. Next to him was Jehohanan, who had two hundred eighty thousand soldiers. (II Chronicles 17:15)
3. Next to him was Amasiah, the son of Zichri, who had two hundred thousand valiant soldiers with him. (II Chronicles 17:16)
4. Eliada was a valiant soldier from Benjamin. With him were two hundred thousand soldiers armed with bow and shield. (II Chronicles 17:17)
5. Next to him was Jehozabad, who had with him one hundred eighty thousand soldiers equipped for war. (II Chronicles 17:18)
6. The soldiers who were placed in the fortified cities throughout Judah were not counted among these listed. (II Chronicles 17:19)

XIX. CHAPTER EIGHTEEN

- A. Jehoshaphat had great riches and honor. He allied himself to Ahab by marriage. (II Chronicles 18:1)
- B. Years later, he went down to Samaria to visit Ahab. (II Chronicles 18:2)
- C. Ahab killed many sheep and oxen for him and those who had accompanied him. (II Chronicles 18:2)
- D. Ahab persuaded Jehoshaphat to go with him to Ramoth-Gilead. (II Chronicles 18:2)
- E. When Ahab asked Jehoshaphat if he would go with him to Ramoth-Gilead, Jehoshaphat responded by saying, "I am as you are, and my people as your people; we will join you in the war." (II Chronicles 18:3 NIV)
- F. Before going to battle, Jehoshaphat requested that Ahab first inquire of the Lord. (II Chronicles 18:4)

- G. Ahab assembled four hundred prophets and asked them if he should go against Ramoth-Gilead. They told him to go up because God would give them the victory. (II Chronicles 18:5)
- H. Jehoshaphat asked Ahab if there was not a prophet of the Lord from whom they could inquire. (II Chronicles 18:6)
- I. The King told Jehoshaphat that there was a prophet of the Lord from whom they could inquire, but Ahab hated him because he never prophesied anything good concerning him. Jehoshaphat told Ahab not to say that. The prophet was Micaiah the son of Imla. (II Chronicles 18:7)
- J. Ahab called an official and told him to bring Micaiah the son of Imla to him quickly. (II Chronicles 18:8)
- K. Both Ahab and Jehoshaphat were dressed in their royal garments, sitting on their thrones at the threshing floor near the entrance of the gate of Samaria. All the prophets were prophesying before them. (II Chronicles 18:9)
- L. Zedekiah the son of Chenaanah made horns of iron for himself and said, "Thus says the Lord: 'With these you shall gore the Syrians until they are destroyed.'" (II Chronicles 18:10 NKJV)
- M. All the prophets were prophesying, saying, "Go up to Ramoth-Gilead and prosper, for the Lord will deliver it into the king's hand." (II Chronicles 18:11 NKJV)
- N. The official who went to get Micaiah told him what the other prophets were saying and recommended that he say the same thing. (II Chronicles 18:12)
- O. Micaiah told the official that he would say what God said. (II Chronicles 18:13)
- P. When Micaiah came to him, Ahab asked if he should go fight against Ramoth-Gilead. Micaiah told him to go fight and succeed because the enemy had been given to him. (II Chronicles 18:14)
- Q. Ahab rebuked him for not speaking the truth in the name of the Lord. (II Chronicles 18:15)

- R. Micaiah said to Ahab, “I saw all Israel scattered on the mountains, as sheep that have no shepherd. And the Lord said, ‘These have no master. Let each return to his house in peace.’” (II Chronicles 18:16 NKJV)
- S. Ahab said to Jehoshaphat, “Did I not tell you he would not prophesy good concerning me, but evil?” (II Chronicles 18:17 NKJV)
- T. Micaiah spoke again to Ahab, saying, “Therefore hear the word of the Lord: I saw the Lord sitting on His throne, and all the host of heaven standing on His right hand and His left. And the Lord said, ‘Who will persuade Ahab king of Israel to go up, that he may fall at Ramoth Gilead?’ So one spoke in this manner, and another spoke in that manner. Then a spirit came forward and stood before the Lord, and said, ‘I will persuade him.’ The Lord said to him, ‘In what way?’ So he said, ‘I will go out and be a lying spirit in the mouth of all his prophets.’ And the Lord said, ‘You shall persuade him and also prevail; go out and do so.’ Therefore look! The Lord has put a lying spirit in the mouth of these prophets of yours, and the Lord has declared disaster against you.” (II Chronicles 18:18-22 NKJV)
- U. Zedekiah came and struck Micaiah on the cheek and said, “Which way did the spirit from the Lord go from me to speak to you?” (II Chronicles 18:23 NKJV)
- V. Micaiah replied, “Indeed you shall see on that day when you go into an inner chamber to hide!” (II Chronicles 18:24 NKJV)
- W. Ahab gave orders to return Micaiah to Amon the governor of the city and to Joash the king’s son. (II Chronicles 18:25)
- X. Micaiah was to be placed in prison and sparingly given bread and water until Ahab safely returned. (II Chronicles 18:26)
- Y. Micaiah said, “If you ever return in peace, the Lord has not spoken by me.” And he said, “Take heed, all you people!” (II Chronicles 18:27 NKJV)
- Z. Ahab and Jehoshaphat went up to Ramoth-Gilead. Ahab told Jehoshaphat to wear his royal robes, but that he was going to disguise himself. (II Chronicles 18:28-29)

- AA. The king of Syria had given orders to his troops not to concern themselves with fighting the soldiers, but to fight against the king of Israel. (II Chronicles 18:30)
- BB. When the captains of the chariots saw Jehoshaphat, they thought he was the king of Israel and turned to fight him. When he cried out, the Lord helped him and diverted them. When they realized he was not Ahab, they turned from pursuing him. (II Chronicles 18:31-32)
- CC. A certain soldier randomly shot his bow and hit Ahab in the joint of his armor, thereby wounding him. (II Chronicles 18:33)
- DD. Ahab told the driver of his chariot to take him out of the battle because he was wounded. (II Chronicles 18:33)
- EE. The battle became more intense. Ahab stayed in his chariot until sunset, then he died. (II Chronicles 18:34)

XX. CHAPTER NINETEEN

- A. Jehoshaphat king of Judah returned safely to his home in Jerusalem. (II Chronicles 19:1)
- B. When Jehoshaphat returned, Jehu the son of Hanani the seer went out to meet him with a word from the Lord. Hanani spoke these words to Jehoshaphat, "Should you help the wicked and love those who hate the Lord and so bring wrath on yourself from the Lord? But there is some good in you, for you have removed the Asheroth from the land and you have set your heart to seek God." (II Chronicles 19:2-3 NAS)
- C. Jehoshaphat lived in Jerusalem, but he went throughout the land of Judah from Beersheba to the hill country of Ephraim and brought the people back to the Lord God of their ancestors. (II Chronicles 19:4)
- D. Jehoshaphat appointed judges in all the cities of Judah. He told them to consider what they were doing because they were not judging for man; they were judging for the Lord. (II Chronicles 19:5-6)
- E. He told the judges to let the fear of the Lord be upon them and to be careful what they did because the Lord would have no part in unrighteousness, partiality, or bribes. (II Chronicles 19:7)

- F. In Jerusalem, Jehoshaphat appointed some Levites, priests, and heads of households to judge disputes among the inhabitants of Jerusalem. (II Chronicles 19:8)
- G. He gave those whom he had appointed this charge: “Thus you shall act in the fear of the Lord, faithfully and with a loyal heart: Whatever case comes to you from your brethren who dwell in their cities, whether of bloodshed or offenses against law or commandment, against statutes or ordinances, you shall warn them, lest they trespass against the Lord and wrath come upon you and your brethren. Do this, and you will not be guilty.” (II Chronicles 19:9-10 NKJV)
- H. Jehoshaphat placed Amariah the chief priest over all things that pertained to the Lord. (II Chronicles 19:11)
- I. He placed Zebadiah the son of Ishmael over all matters that pertained to the king. (II Chronicles 19:11)
- J. He appointed the Levites as officers. (II Chronicles 19:11)
- K. Jehoshaphat commanded those whom he had appointed to act courageously, declaring that the Lord would be with the good. (II Chronicles 19:11)

XXI. CHAPTER TWENTY

- A. After Jehoshaphat had brought the people’s attention back to the Lord, the Moabites, Ammonites, and soldiers from Mount Seir united to make war against him. (II Chronicles 20:1)
- B. It was reported to Jehoshaphat that a great multitude from the other side of the Dead Sea was coming against him from Edom. They were presently at Hazazon-Tamar (En-Gedi). (II Chronicles 20:2)
- C. Jehoshaphat became fearful, and he began to seek the Lord. He proclaimed a fast throughout the land of Judah. (II Chronicles 20:3)
- D. People from all the cities of Judah came together to seek the Lord. (II Chronicles 20:4)
- E. At the new court in front of the temple, Jehoshaphat stood before the assembly of people from Judah and Jerusalem. (II Chronicles 20:4)

- F. Jehoshaphat prayed this prayer before the people: “O Lord God of our fathers, are You not God in heaven, and do You not rule over all the kingdoms of the nations, and in Your hand is there not power and might, so that no one is able to withstand You? Are You not our God, who drove out the inhabitants of this land before Your people Israel, and gave it to the descendants of Abraham Your friend forever? And they dwell in it, and have built You a sanctuary in it for Your name, saying, ‘If disaster comes upon us--sword, judgment, pestilence, or famine--we will stand before this temple and in Your presence (for Your name is in this temple), and cry out to You in our affliction, and You will hear and save.’ And now, here are the people of Ammon, Moab, and Mount Seir--whom You would not let Israel invade when they came out of the land of Egypt, but they turned from them and did not destroy them--here they are, rewarding us by coming to throw us out of Your possession which You have given us to inherit. O our God, will You not judge them? For we have no power against this great multitude that is coming against us; nor do we know what to do, but our eyes are upon You.” (II Chronicles 20:6-12 NKJV)
- G. While Jehoshaphat was praying, all the people of Judah were standing before the Lord with their infants, wives, and children. (II Chronicles 20:13)
- H. In the middle of the assembly, the Spirit of the Lord came upon Jahaziel the son of Zechariah who was a son of Benaiah, who was a son of Jeiel, who was a son of Mattaniah, who was a Levite of the sons of Asaph. (II Chronicles 20:14)
- I. Jahaziel said, “Listen, all you of Judah and you inhabitants of Jerusalem, and you, King Jehoshaphat! Thus says the Lord to you: ‘Do not be afraid nor dismayed because of this great multitude, for the battle is not yours, but God’s. Tomorrow go down against them. They will surely come up by the Ascent of Ziz, and you will find them at the end of the brook before the Wilderness of Jeruel. You will not need to fight in this battle. Position yourselves, stand still and see the salvation of the Lord, Who is with you, O Judah and Jerusalem!’ Do not fear or be dismayed; tomorrow go out against them, for the Lord is with you.” (II Chronicles 20:15-17 NKJV)
- J. Jehoshaphat and all the people of Judah and Jerusalem bowed with their faces to the ground and worshipped the Lord. (II Chronicles 20:18)

- K. With a very loud voice, the Korahite Levites, who were descendants of the Kohathites, stood and praised the Lord God of Israel. (II Chronicles 20:19)
- L. The armies of Judah arose early and went out to the wilderness of Tekoa. (II Chronicles 20:20)
- M. When they went out, Jehoshaphat addressed them and said, "Hear me, O Judah and you inhabitants of Jerusalem: Believe in the Lord your God, and you shall be established; believe His prophets, and you shall prosper." (II Chronicles 20:20 NKJV)
- N. After consulting with the people, Jehoshaphat appointed singers to boast of the beauty of the Lord's holiness. They went before the army, singing, "Praise the Lord, for His kindness endures forever." (II Chronicles 20:21)
- O. When they began singing and praising, the Lord set ambushments against the soldiers of Ammon, Moab, and Mount Seir. (II Chronicles 20:22)
- P. The soldiers from Ammon and Moab began fighting the soldiers from Mount Seir and utterly destroyed them. (II Chronicles 20:23)
- Q. After destroying the soldiers from Mount Seir, they began to destroy one another. (II Chronicles 20:23)
- R. When the armies of Judah came to the battle front, there were dead corpses lying there. The armies had completely destroyed one another. (II Chronicles 20:24)
- S. The spoil taken by Jehoshaphat and his army was so great that it took three days to gather it all. (II Chronicles 20:25)
- T. On the fourth day, they assembled in the Valley of Berachah and blessed the Lord. The Valley of Berachah was so named because of God's great blessing to Judah. (II Chronicles 20:26)
- U. Jehoshaphat led his entire army back to Jerusalem with great rejoicing because the Lord had caused them to rejoice over their enemies. (II Chronicles 20:27)
- V. They returned to Jerusalem playing harps, lyres, and trumpets and went to the temple. (II Chronicles 20:28)

- W. The dread of all the kingdoms of the land was upon them when they heard that God had fought for Judah. (II Chronicles 20:29)
- X. Jehoshaphat's kingdom was at peace because God had given him rest from every side. (II Chronicles 20:30)
- Y. Jehoshaphat was thirty-five years old when he began to reign over Judah. He reigned in Jerusalem twenty-five years. (II Chronicles 20:31)
- Z. His mother's name was Azubah the daughter of Shilhi. (II Chronicles 20:31)
- AA. Jehoshaphat followed the example of his father Asa. He did right in the sight of God. (II Chronicles 20:32)
- BB. The high places still remained because the people had not directed their hearts to the Lord God of their ancestors. (II Chronicles 20:33)
- CC. The rest of the acts of Jehoshaphat, from first to last, are written in the book of Jehu the son of Hanani who is mentioned in the books of the kings of Israel. (II Chronicles 20:34)
- DD. After God had so graciously blessed Judah, Jehoshaphat allied with Ahaziah king of Israel, who was very wicked. (II Chronicles 20:35)
- EE. They made ships in Ezion-Geber to go to Tarshish. (II Chronicles 20:36)
- FF. Eliezer the son of Dodavah of Mareshah prophesied against Jehoshaphat, saying, "Because you have allied yourself with Ahaziah, the Lord has destroyed your works." (II Chronicles 20:37 NKJV)
- GG. The ships were damaged and could not go to Tarshish. (II Chronicles 20:37)

XXII. CHAPTER TWENTY-ONE

- A. Jehoshaphat died and was buried with his ancestors in the city of David. (II Chronicles 21:1)
- B. Jehoram succeeded Jehoshaphat his father as king of Judah. (II Chronicles 21:1)

- C. Jehoshaphat had several sons beside Jehoram. They were Azariah, Jehiel, Zechariah, Azaryahu, Michael, and Shephatiah. (II Chronicles 21:2)
- D. Before his death, Jehoshaphat gave his sons gifts of silver and gold and fortified cities, but he gave the kingdom to Jehoram his firstborn son. (II Chronicles 21:3)
- E. When Jehoram took over the kingdom, he killed his brothers and some of the leaders of Israel in order to establish himself. (II Chronicles 21:4)
- F. Jehoram was thirty-two years old when he began to reign over Judah; he reigned eight years in Jerusalem. (II Chronicles 21:5)
- G. He was married to the daughter of Ahab and followed the ways of the kings of Israel, doing evil in the sight of the Lord. (II Chronicles 21:6)
- H. Because of His covenant with David, God did not destroy the house of David. He had promised to give him and his sons a lamp forever. (II Chronicles 21:7)
- I. In the days of Jehoram, the Edomites revolted against the rule of Judah and set up their own kingdom. (II Chronicles 21:8)
- J. Jehoram, with his commanders and chariots, arose in the night and destroyed the Edomites who had surrounded them. (II Chronicles 21:9)
- K. Edom revolted against Judah and kept their independence. (II Chronicles 21:10)
- L. Libnah also revolted against Jehoram at the same time. (II Chronicles 21:10)
- M. These revolts were successful because Jehoram had forsaken the Lord God of his father. (II Chronicles 21:10)
- N. Jehoram built high places in the mountains of Judah and caused the people of Judah and Jerusalem to be unfaithful to God. (II Chronicles 21:11)

- O. Elijah the prophet sent him a letter saying, “This is what the Lord, the God of your ancestor David, says: ‘You have not followed the good example of your father, Jehoshaphat, or your grandfather King Asa of Judah. Instead, you have been as evil as the kings of Israel. You have led the people of Jerusalem and Judah to worship idols, just as King Ahab did in Israel. And you have even killed your own brothers, men who were better than you. So now the Lord is about to strike you, your people, your children, your wives, and all that is yours with a heavy blow. You yourself will be stricken with a severe intestinal disease until it causes your bowels to come out.’” (II Chronicles 2:12-15 NLT)
- P. The Lord stirred up the Philistines and Arabians who bordered the Ethiopians against Jehoram. (II Chronicles 21:16)
- Q. The Philistines and Arabians came, invaded Judah, and carried away all the possessions found in the king’s house. They also carried away his sons and wives. (II Chronicles 21:17)
- R. Only Jehoahaz, the youngest son, was left in Jerusalem. (II Chronicles 21:17)
- S. After these things took place, the Lord inflicted Jehoram with an incurable intestinal disease. At the end of two years, his bowels came out and he died. (II Chronicles 21:18-19)
- T. The people of Judah did not make a burning for him as they had done for his father. (II Chronicles 21:19)
- U. Jehoram was thirty-two years old when he became king of Judah. He reigned eight years and departed without anyone’s regret. (II Chronicles 21:20)
- V. He was buried in the city of David, but not in the tombs of the kings. (II Chronicles 21:20)

XXIII. CHAPTER TWENTY-TWO

- A. Jehoram’s youngest son, Ahaziah (Jehoahaz), succeeded him as king over Judah. (II Chronicles 22:1)
- B. The other sons of Jehoram had been killed when Judah was invaded by the Philistines and Arabians. (II Chronicles 22:1)

- C. Ahaziah was twenty-two (not forty-two) years old when he began to reign over Judah. He reigned one year in Jerusalem. (II Chronicles 22:2)
- D. His mother was Athaliah the granddaughter of Omri. (II Chronicles 22:2)
- E. Ahaziah followed the ways of the house of Ahab. His mother counseled him to do wickedly. (II Chronicles 22:3)
- F. Like the house of Ahab, he did evil in the sight of the Lord because of his wicked counselors. Their counsel was to his destruction. (II Chronicles 22:4)
- G. He went with King Jehoram the son of Ahab to wage war against Hazael king of Syria at Ramoth-Gilead. (II Chronicles 22:5)
- H. Joram (Jehoram) was wounded in battle and returned to Jezreel to recover. (II Chronicles 22:6)
- I. King Ahaziah went down to visit Jehoram the son of Ahab because of his wound. (II Chronicles 22:6)
- J. Ahaziah's destruction was from the Lord. He went out with Jehoram against Jehu the son of Nimshi, whom the Lord had anointed to destroy the house of Ahab. (II Chronicles 22:7)
- K. When Jehu was executing judgment on the house of Ahab, he found the princes of Judah and the sons of Ahaziah's brother ministering to him, so he killed them. (II Chronicles 22:8)
- L. Jehu's soldiers found Ahaziah hiding in Samaria. They brought him to Jehu, who ordered his execution and burial. Jehu had him buried because of the goodness of Jehoshaphat his grandfather. (II Chronicles 22:9)
- M. There was no one in Ahaziah's household to retain the power of the kingdom. (II Chronicles 22:9)
- N. When Athaliah, Ahaziah's mother, heard that he had been killed, she had all the royal offspring of the house of Judah killed; however, Jehoshabeath, King Jehoram's daughter, took Joash from the king's sons who were being killed and hid him and his nurse in a bedroom. (II Chronicles 22:10-11)

- O. Jehoshabeath was King Ahaziah's sister. She was also the wife of Jehoiada the priest. (II Chronicles 22:11)
- P. Joash was hidden in the temple six years while Athaliah ruled over the land. (II Chronicles 22:12)

XXIV. CHAPTER TWENTY-THREE

- A. In the seventh year of Athaliah's reign, Jehoiada entered into a covenant with Azariah the son of Jeroham, Ishmael the son of Jehohanan, Azariah the son of Obed, Maaseiah the son of Adaiah, and Elishaphat the son of Zichri. These men were captains of hundreds. (II Chronicles 23:1)
- B. They went throughout Judah and gathered the Levites and the heads of the households of Israel and brought them to Jerusalem. (II Chronicles 23:2)
- C. All the assembly made a covenant with the king in the temple. Jehoiada declared that the king's son would reign, thus fulfilling what God had promised to David. (II Chronicles 23:3)
- D. Jehoiada presented his strategy to the assembly. One third of the priests and Levites who came in on the sabbath were to be doorkeepers; one third of them were to remain at the king's house; and one third were to position themselves at the Gate of the Foundation. (II Chronicles 23:4-5)
- E. All the people were to be in the temple court. (II Chronicles 23:5)
- F. No one was to enter the temple except the priests and the ministering Levites. These men were holy. All others were to keep the charge of the Lord. (II Chronicles 23:6)
- G. The Levites were to surround the king with their weapons in their hands. Anyone who tried to enter the house was to be killed. (II Chronicles 23:7)
- H. The Levites were always to serve as a body guard to the king wherever he went. (II Chronicles 23:7)
- I. The Levites and all the others in covenant did as Jehoiada instructed. (II Chronicles 23:8)
- J. Each one came with his men on the sabbath. Those who were going off duty remained there with them. (II Chronicles 23:8)

- K. Jehoiada the priest gave to the captains of hundreds the spears and the large and small shields that belonged to David, which were in the temple. (II Chronicles 23:9)
- L. He stationed all the people in their appropriate positions from the right side of the temple to the left side, by the altar, by the temple, by the king's house, and surrounding the king. (II Chronicles 23:10)
- M. When everyone was in place, they brought out Joash, placed the crown on him, gave him the testimony, and made him king. (II Chronicles 23:11)
- N. Jehoiada and his sons anointed Joash and said, "Long live the king!" (II Chronicles 23:11)
- O. When Athaliah heard the noise of the people running and praising the king, she went to the temple. (II Chronicles 23:12)
- P. She saw the king, with the captains and trumpeters beside him, standing by his pillar at the entrance. The people rejoiced as the trumpets blew, and the singers with their musical instruments led the praise. (II Chronicles 23:13)
- Q. Athaliah tore her clothes and said, "Treason! Treason!" (II Chronicles 23:13)
- R. Jehoiada the priest brought out the captains of hundreds and commanded them to remove Athaliah from the temple between ranks. Anyone who followed her was to be killed. (II Chronicles 23:14)
- S. The priest instructed them not to kill her in the temple. (II Chronicles 23:14)
- T. The soldiers took Athaliah from the temple. When they arrived at the entrance of the Horse Gate of the king's house, they killed her. (II Chronicles 23:15)
- U. Jehoiada made a covenant between himself, the king, and all the people that they would be the Lord's people. (II Chronicles 23:16)
- V. All the people went to the house of Baal and tore it down. They destroyed his altars and his images, killing Mattan his priest before the altars. (II Chronicles 23:17)

- W. Jehoiada placed the offices of the temple under the authority of the Levitical priests, reinstating David's ordinance concerning the burnt offerings, rejoicing, and singing. (II Chronicles 23:18)
- X. He stationed gatekeepers at the temple so no one unclean could enter the house of the Lord. (II Chronicles 23:19)
- Y. Jehoiada, the captains of hundreds, the nobles, the rulers of the people, and all the people of the land brought the king down from the temple, through the upper gate, to the king's house, and seated him on the throne. (II Chronicles 23:20)
- Z. All the people of the land rejoiced, and the city was quiet because Athaliah had been killed. (II Chronicles 23:21)

XXV. CHAPTER TWENTY-FOUR

- A. Joash was seven years old when he became king of Judah. He reigned forty years in Jerusalem. (II Chronicles 24:1)
- B. His mother was Zibiah from Beersheba. (II Chronicles 24:1)
- C. Joash did what was right in the sight of the Lord as long as Jehoiada the priest was alive. (II Chronicles 24:2)
- D. Jehoiada took two wives for Joash who bore him sons and daughters. (II Chronicles 24:3)
- E. After taking wives and having children, Joash decided to restore the house of the Lord. (II Chronicles 24:4)
- F. Assembling the priests and Levites, Joash commanded them to go to the cities of Judah annually and collect money from all Israel to repair the house of the Lord God. (II Chronicles 24:5)
- G. He told them to begin immediately, but the Levites procrastinated. (II Chronicles 24:5)
- H. Joash sent for Jehoiada and asked why he had not required the Levites to collect the temple tax as stated in the law of Moses. (II Chronicles 24:6)
- I. The sons of wicked Athaliah had broken into the house of the Lord and taken holy items to use in Baal worship. (II Chronicles 24:7)

- J. Joash commanded that a chest be made and set outside the gate by the house of the Lord. (II Chronicles 24:8)
- K. A proclamation was made to Judah and Jerusalem to bring their temple tax that was instituted by Moses in the wilderness. (II Chronicles 24:9)
- L. The officers and people of the land rejoiced and brought their taxes until they were all paid. (II Chronicles 24:10)
- M. When the chest contained much money, the king's scribe and chief priest's officer would remove the money and return the chest to its proper location. (II Chronicles 24:11)
- N. King Joash and Jehoiada the priest would then distribute the money to the workers who were restoring the temple. (II Chronicles 24:12)
- O. They hired masons, carpenters, and workers in iron and bronze to restore the temple. (II Chronicles 24:12)
- P. The laborers worked until they restored the temple according to its specifications. (II Chronicles 24:13)
- Q. When they finished the restoration of the temple, they brought the remaining money to the king and Jehoiada. (II Chronicles 24:14)
- R. The remaining money was used to make serving utensils of gold and silver for the temple. (II Chronicles 24:14)
- S. Burnt offerings were offered continually in the house of the Lord all the days of Jehoiada the priest. (II Chronicles 24:14)
- T. Jehoiada died when he was one hundred thirty years old. He was buried in the city of David among the kings because he had done well by Israel, God, and the temple. (II Chronicles 24:15-16)
- U. After the death of Jehoiada, the officials came to the king and persuaded him to abandon the house of the Lord and to serve the Asherim and idols. (II Chronicles 24:17-18)
- V. Wrath came upon Judah and Jerusalem because of their sin. (II Chronicles 24:18)

- W. The Lord sent prophets to testify against them, but they would not return to the Lord. (II Chronicles 24:19)
- X. The Spirit of God came upon Zechariah the son of Jehoiada the priest and he said, "Thus says God: 'Why do you transgress the commandments of the Lord, so that you cannot prosper? Because you have forsaken the Lord, He also has forsaken you.'" (II Chronicles 24:20 NKJV)
- Y. They conspired against Zechariah and at the command of the king they stoned him to death in the court of the house of the Lord. (II Chronicles 24:21)
- Z. King Joash did not remember the kindness shown unto him by Jehoiada; he murdered his son. (II Chronicles 24:22)
- AA. As Zechariah died, he said, "May the Lord see and avenge!" (II Chronicles 24:22 NAS)
- BB. At the turn of the year, the Syrian army came against Judah and Jerusalem and destroyed all the princes of the people and sent their spoil to their king in Damascus. (II Chronicles 24:23)
- CC. The Syrian army was very small, yet God delivered Judah's very great army into their hands because they had forsaken the Lord God of their ancestors. (II Chronicles 24:24)
- DD. Through the small army of Syrians, judgment was executed upon King Joash. (II Chronicles 24:24)
- EE. When the Syrian army departed from Jerusalem, Joash was very sick. His own servants conspired against him and killed him on his own bed because he had murdered Jehoiada's son. (II Chronicles 24:25)
- FF. Joash was buried in the city of David, but not among the tombs of the kings. (II Chronicles 24:25)
- GG. Zabad the son of Shimeath the Ammonitess and Jehozabad the son of Shimrith the Moabitess were the servants who murdered King Joash. (II Chronicles 24:26)
- HH. The sons of Joash, the many oracles against him, and the rebuilding of the house of the Lord are written in the compilation of the books of the kings. (II Chronicles 24:27)

- II. Amaziah the son of Joash succeeded him as king. (II Chronicles 24:27)

XXVI. CHAPTER TWENTY-FIVE

- A. Amaziah was twenty-five years old when he began to reign over Judah. He reigned twenty-nine years in Jerusalem. (II Chronicles 25:1)
- B. His mother was Jehoadan of Jerusalem. (II Chronicles 25:1)
- C. He did right in the sight of the Lord, but not with his whole heart. (II Chronicles 25:2)
- D. As soon as his kingdom was firmly in his grasp, he killed the servants who had murdered his father. (II Chronicles 25:3)
- E. He followed the law of Moses and did not kill their children. (II Chronicles 25:4)
- F. Amaziah assembled Judah and, according to their households, he appointed captains over thousands and hundreds throughout Judah and Benjamin. (II Chronicles 25:5)
- G. He took a census of those from twenty years old and up, which numbered three hundred thousand choice men who were able to go to war and knew how to handle a spear and shield. (II Chronicles 25:5)
- H. He also hired a hundred thousand valiant soldiers for a hundred talents of silver, but a man of God came to him and told him not to let the army of Israel go with him because God was not with Israel nor the sons of Ephraim. The man of God warned him that if he did not heed the voice of God, he would be defeated. (II Chronicles 25:6-8)
- I. Amaziah asked the man of God what he was suppose to do about the hundred talents that he had given the soldiers. He was told that God had much more than that to give him. (II Chronicles 25:9)
- J. Amaziah dismissed the troops that he had hired from Ephraim and sent them home. They returned home very angry. (II Chronicles 25:10)

- K. Amaziah strengthened himself and led his army to the Valley of Salt, where they killed ten thousand soldiers from Seir. (II Chronicles 25:11)
- L. They also captured ten thousand soldiers and took them to the top of a cliff and threw them off onto the rocks below. (II Chronicles 25:12)
- M. The troops from Ephraim that Amaziah sent home raided the cities of Judah from Samaria to Beth-horon, killing three thousand and taking the spoil. (II Chronicles 25:13)
- N. When Amaziah returned from defeating the Edomites, he took their gods, set them up as his gods, bowed before them, and burned incense to them. (II Chronicles 25:14)
- O. God was angry with Amaziah and sent a prophet to him who rebuked him for serving the gods of the people he defeated. (II Chronicles 25:15)
- P. While the prophet was still speaking, Amaziah interrupted and asked him if he had been appointed a royal counselor, threatening his life. (II Chronicles 25:16)
- Q. The prophet stopped his warning and said, "I know that God has planned to destroy you, because you have done this, and have not listened to my counsel." (II Chronicles 25:16 NAS)
- R. After meeting with his counselors, Amaziah sent a message to Joash king of Israel, who was the son of Jehohaz and grandson of Jehu. He challenged Joash to war. (II Chronicles 25:17)
- S. Joash responded by saying, "A thistle in Lebanon sent a message to a cedar in Lebanon, 'Give your daughter to my son in marriage.' Then a wild beast in Lebanon came along and trampled the thistle underfoot. You say to yourself that you have defeated Edom, and now you are arrogant and proud. But stay at home! Why ask for trouble and cause your own downfall and that of Judah also?" (II Chronicles 25:18-19 NIV)
- T. Amaziah would not listen because God was using Israel to punish Amaziah for following the gods of Edom. (II Chronicles 25:20)
- U. Joash and Amaziah engaged in battle at Bethshemesh in Judah. Judah was defeated and ran to their tents. (II Chronicles 25:21-22)

- V. Joash the son of Jehoahaz captured Amaziah at Bethshemesh and brought him to Jerusalem. Joash tore down four hundred cubits (600 feet) of the walls of Jerusalem from the Gate of Ephraim to the Corner Gate. (II Chronicles 25:23)
- W. He took all the gold, silver, and utensils that were in the house of God with Obed-Edom. (II Chronicles 25:24)
- X. He took the treasures of the king's house, along with hostages, and returned to Samaria. (II Chronicles 25:24)
- Y. Amaziah lived fifteen years after the death of Israel's king Joash the son of Jehoahaz. (II Chronicles 25:25)
- Z. The rest of the acts of Amaziah, from first to last, are written in the books of the kings of Judah and Israel. (II Chronicles 25:26)
- AA. From the time that Amaziah turned from following the Lord, they conspired against him in Jerusalem, so he fled to Lachish. (II Chronicles 25:27)
- BB. They sent to Lachish and killed him, brought him back on horses, and buried him with his ancestors in the city of Judah. (II Chronicles 25:28)

XXVII. CHAPTER TWENTY-SIX

- A. The people of Judah made Amaziah's son Uzziah king in his father's place. Uzziah was sixteen years old when he began to reign over Judah. (II Chronicles 26:1)
- B. After his father's death, Uzziah rebuilt the town of Elath and brought it back under the control of Judah. (II Chronicles 26:2)
- C. Uzziah reigned fifty-two years in Jerusalem. His mother's name was Jeholiah; she was from Jerusalem. (II Chronicles 26:3)
- D. Following the example of his father, he did right in the sight of God. (II Chronicles 26:4)
- E. Uzziah continued to seek God during the days of Zechariah, a man who had understanding in visions from God. (II Chronicles 26:5)
- F. As long as Uzziah sought God, he prospered. (II Chronicles 26:5)

- G. Uzziah warred against the Philistines and broke down the wall of Gath, Jabneh, and Ashdod. He built cities in the area around Ashdod among the Philistines. (II Chronicles 26:6)
- H. God helped him against the Philistines, the Arabians who lived in Gur-Baal, and the Mehunims. (II Chronicles 26:7)
- I. The Ammonites brought tribute to Uzziah, and his fame went all the way to the border of Egypt. He became very strong. (II Chronicles 26:8)
- J. Uzziah built and fortified towers in Jerusalem at the corner gate, the valley gate, and at the corner buttress. (II Chronicles 26:9)
- K. He also built towers and dug wells in the desert. He had much livestock, both in the lowland and the plain. (II Chronicles 26:10)
- L. He had farmers and vinedressers in the mountains and in Carmel. Uzziah loved the produce of the soil. (II Chronicles 26:10)
- M. Uzziah had a well-trained army organized to enter combat by divisions. Jeiel the secretary and Maaseiah the officer, under the direction of Hananiah, one of the royal officials, gathered and dispatched the troops. (II Chronicles 26:11)
- N. The total number of the heads of households was twenty-six hundred valiant soldiers. (II Chronicles 26:12)
- O. Under the direction of these men was an elite army of three hundred seven thousand five hundred who could wage war against the enemy with great power. (II Chronicles 26:13)
- P. Uzziah provided shields, spears, helmets, coats of armor, bows, and slingstones for the entire army. (II Chronicles 26:14)
- Q. In Jerusalem, he made machines designed by skillful men for use on the towers and on the corner defenses to shoot arrows and hurl large stones. (II Chronicles 26:15)
- R. Uzziah's fame spread far and wide; he was greatly helped until he became powerful. (II Chronicles 26:15)
- S. After Uzziah became powerful, his pride led to his downfall. (II Chronicles 26:16)

- T. Uzziah transgressed against the Lord by going into the temple to offer incense on the altar of incense. (II Chronicles 26:16)
- U. Azariah and eighty other valiant priests of the Lord followed and confronted him, saying, "It is not right for you, Uzziah, to burn incense to the Lord. That is for the priests, the descendants of Aaron, who have been consecrated to burn incense. Leave the sanctuary, for you have been unfaithful; and you will not be honored by the Lord God." (II Chronicles 26:17-18 NIV)
- V. Uzziah had a censer in his hand ready to burn incense. When approached by the priests, he became angry. As he stood before the altar of incense, leprosy broke out on his forehead. (II Chronicles 26:19)
- W. When Azariah the chief priest and all the other priests saw that leprosy had broken out on his forehead, they rushed him out of the holy place. Uzziah did not resist but eagerly left because the Lord had afflicted him. (II Chronicles 26:20)
- X. King Uzziah had leprosy until the day he died. He lived in a separate house, and he was permanently excluded from the temple of the Lord. (II Chronicles 26:21)
- Y. Jotham the son of Uzziah had charge of the palace and governed the people of the land. (II Chronicles 26:21)
- Z. The rest of the acts of Uzziah, from beginning to end, are recorded by the prophet Isaiah the son of Amoz. (II Chronicle 26:22)
- AA. Uzziah died and was buried with his ancestors, but because he was a leper, his grave was in a field that belonged to the kings. (II Chronicles 26:23)
- BB. Jotham succeeded his father as king of Judah. (II Chronicles 26:23)

XXVIII. CHAPTER TWENTY-SEVEN

- A. Jotham was twenty-five years old when he became king of Judah. He reigned sixteen years in Jerusalem. (II Chronicles 27:1)
- B. The mother of Jotham was Jerushah the daughter of Zadok. (II Chronicles 27:1)

- C. Following the example of his father, Jotham did what was right in the sight of the Lord; however, he did not enter into the holy place as his father had done. (II Chronicles 27:2)
- D. Although Jotham did what was right, the people of Judah did not. (II Chronicles 27:2)
- E. Jotham built the upper gate of the temple of the Lord and did extensive work on the wall at the hill of Ophel. (II Chronicles 27:3)
- F. He built towns in the Judean hills and forts and towers in the wooded areas. (II Chronicles 27:4)
- G. He fought and defeated the Ammonites. For three years, the Ammonites paid him an annual tribute of a hundred talents of silver, ten thousand cors of wheat, and ten thousand cors of barley. (II Chronicles 27:5)
- H. Jotham grew powerful because he followed the ways of the Lord. (II Chronicles 27:6)
- I. The rest of the acts of Jotham, his wars and deeds, are written in the books of the kings of Israel and Judah. (II Chronicles 27:7)
- J. Jotham was twenty-five years old when he became king. He reigned sixteen years in Jerusalem. (II Chronicles 27:8)
- K. Jotham died and was buried in the city of David. Ahaz his son succeeded him as king. (II Chronicles 27:9)

XXIX. CHAPTER TWENTY-EIGHT

- A. Ahaz was twenty-five (not twenty) years old when he became king over Judah. He reigned sixteen years in Jerusalem. (II Chronicles 28:1)
- B. Ahaz did evil in the sight of the Lord. He followed the ways of the kings of Israel, and he made molten images for Baal. (II Chronicles 28:2)
- C. He burned incense in the valley of the son of Hinnom, and he burned his sons in the fire. The nations whom God had driven out of the land had practiced this form of worship. (II Chronicles 28:3)

- D. Ahaz burned incense on the high places, on the hills, and under every green tree. (II Chronicles 28:4)
- E. Because of Ahaz's idolatrous practices, God delivered him into the hand of the king of Syria, who defeated him and took many captives to Damascus. (II Chronicles 28:5)
- F. God also delivered him into the hand of the king of Israel, who inflicted him with heavy casualties. Pekah the son of Remaliah killed a hundred twenty thousand valiant soldiers from the army of Judah in one day. (II Chronicles 28:6)
- G. Zichri, a mighty man from Ephraim, killed Maaseiah the king's son, Azrikam the overseer of the palace, and Elkanah who was second to the king. (II Chronicles 28:7)
- H. The Israeli army took two hundred thousand captives to Samaria. The captives included men, women, boys, and girls. (II Chronicles 28:8)
- I. They also took a large amount of spoil and brought it to Samaria. (II Chronicles 28:8)
- J. Oded, a prophet of the Lord who lived in Samaria, went out to meet the Israeli army with this word from the Lord: "Because the Lord, the God of your fathers, was angry with Judah, He gave them into your hand. But you have slaughtered them in a rage that reaches to heaven. And now you intend to make the men and women of Judah and Jerusalem your slaves. But aren't you also guilty of sins against the Lord your God? Now listen to me! Send back your fellow countrymen you have taken as prisoners, for the Lord's fierce anger rests on you." (II Chronicles 28:9-11 NIV)
- K. Azariah son of Jehohanan, Berekiah son of Meshillemoth, Jehizkiah son of Shallum, and Amasa son of Hadlai, all leaders in Ephraim, confronted those who were returning from the war. They told them not to bring the captives into Samaria because the Lord was angry with Israel. (II Chronicles 28:12-13)
- L. The soldiers obeyed the leaders and left the captives and spoil with the officials and assembly of Israelites. (II Chronicles 28:14)

- M. Designated men went to the captives and from the spoil taken from battle, they clothed those who needed clothing and fed the multitude of captives. They anointed with oil those who needed it, placed the feeble ones on donkeys, and took the captives to Jericho, the city of the palm trees. (II Chronicles 28:15)
- N. After returning the captives to their brethren, the Israelis went back to Samaria. (II Chronicles 28:15)
- O. At that time, Ahaz requested help from the king of Assyria because the Edomites had attacked Judah and taken captives. (II Chronicles 28:16-17)
- P. The Philistines had also invaded cities of Judah in the lowland and the Negev. They captured Beth-shemesh, Aijalon, Gederoth, the Soco with its villages, Timnah with its villages, and Gimzo with its villages. The Philistines settled in their newly acquired territory. (II Chronicles 28:18)
- Q. The Lord humbled Judah because Ahaz allowed Israel to become undisciplined, and he had sinned greatly against the Lord. (II Chronicles 28:19)
- R. Tiglath-Pileser king of Assyria came to Ahaz, but he gave him trouble instead of help. (II Chronicles 28:20)
- S. Ahaz took some of the things from the temple of the Lord, from the royal palace, and from the princes and presented them to the king of Assyria, but that did not help. (II Chronicles 28:21)
- T. In his time of distress, King Ahaz became even more unfaithful to the Lord. He offered sacrifices to the gods of Damascus, who had defeated him, thinking that they had helped the Syrian army and they might help him. They were the downfall of Ahaz and Israel. (II Chronicles 28:22-23)
- U. Ahaz gathered the utensils in the temple of God and cut them in pieces. He shut the doors of the Lord's temple and set up altars at every street corner in Jerusalem. (II Chronicles 28:24)
- V. In every town in Judah, he built high places to burn sacrifices to other gods. He provoked the Lord God of his fathers to anger. (II Chronicles 28:25)

- W. The rest of the acts of Ahaz and all his ways, from beginning to end, are written in the books of the kings of Judah and Israel. (II Chronicles 28:26)
- X. Ahaz died and was buried in the city of Jerusalem, but he was not buried in the tombs of the kings. (II Chronicles 28:27)
- Y. Hezekiah the son of Ahaz succeeded him as king. (II Chronicles 28:27)

XXX. CHAPTER TWENTY-NINE

- A. Hezekiah was twenty-five years old when he became king over Judah. He reigned twenty-nine years in the city of Jerusalem. (II Chronicles 29:1)
- B. Abijah the daughter of Zechariah was the mother of Hezekiah. (II Chronicles 29:1)
- C. Hezekiah followed the example of his ancestor David and did what was right in the sight of the Lord. (II Chronicles 29:2)
- D. In the first month of the first year of his reign, Hezekiah opened the doors of the temple of the Lord and made the needed repairs. (II Chronicles 29:3)
- E. He assembled the priests and Levites and told them to consecrate themselves and the temple of the Lord. He instructed them to remove any uncleanness from the holy place. (II Chronicles 29:4-5)
- F. Hezekiah reminded them of the unfaithfulness of their predecessors and their attitude toward the Lord. (II Chronicles 29:6)
- G. He told them that because they had abandoned the temple of the Lord and refused to worship Him according to the law of Moses, His wrath had been poured out on Judah and Jerusalem. (II Chronicles 29:7-8)
- H. Because of their abandonment of God, it was obvious that they had experienced mistreatment, ruin, and derision. (II Chronicles 29:8)
- I. Their fathers had been killed in battle, and sons, daughters, and wives had been carried away into captivity. (II Chronicles 29:9)

- J. Hezekiah told the priests and Levites that his heart's desire was to make a covenant with the Lord God of Israel so that His wrath would be turned from them. (II Chronicles 29:10)
- K. He exhorted them not to be negligent, reminding them that the Lord had chosen them to stand before Him, to serve Him, and to burn incense to Him. (II Chronicles 29:11)
- L. The leaders of the Levite families assembled their brethren and consecrated themselves; afterwards, they went in and completely cleansed the temple, as they were instructed by King Hezekiah. They carried the items taken from the temple to the Kidron valley. (II Chronicles 29:12-16)
- M. The consecration process began on the first day of the month. On the eighth day of the month, they entered the porch of the Lord. The consecration of the temple took eight days; the total consecration time was sixteen days. (II Chronicles 29:17)
- N. After the consecration process was complete, they reported to King Hezekiah that the temple was fully cleansed and ready for use. (II Chronicles 29:18-19)
- O. Early the next morning, King Hezekiah gathered the city officials together and went up to the temple of the Lord. They brought seven bulls, seven rams, seven male lambs and seven male goats as a sin offering for the kingdom, for the sanctuary and for Judah. Hezekiah commanded the priests, the descendants of Aaron, to offer these on the altar of the Lord. (II Chronicles 29:20-21)
- P. The priests offered the sacrifices according to the law of Moses. (II Chronicles 29:22-24)
- Q. Following the commandment of David, which he had received through Gad the seer and Nathan the prophet, Hezekiah positioned the Levites in the temple of the Lord with cymbals, harps, and lyres. (II Chronicles 29:25)
- R. The Levites stood in their positions with their musical instruments and the priests stood in their positions with their trumpets. When Hezekiah gave the command, the burnt offering was offered to the Lord. While the offering was being made, the song to the Lord was also being played on the trumpets, with the musical instruments accompanying. (II Chronicles 29:26-27)

- S. The whole assembly worshipped, the singers sang, and the trumpets played until the offering of the burnt offering was finished. (II Chronicles 29:28)
- T. At the completion of the burnt offering, the king and everyone present bowed and worshipped. (II Chronicles 29:29)
- U. King Hezekiah, the officials, and the Levites sang praises to the Lord using the songs of David and Asaph the seer. They sang praises with joy and bowed and worshipped. (II Chronicles 29:30)
- V. After the consecration was completed, Hezekiah commanded the priests to bring sacrifices and thank offerings to the temple of the Lord. (II Chronicles 29:31)
- W. The assembly brought sacrifices, thank offerings, and those who were willing brought burnt offerings. (II Chronicles 29:31)
- X. The number of burnt offerings brought by the assembly to be offered to the Lord was seventy oxen, a hundred rams, and two hundred lambs. (II Chronicles 29:32)
- Y. Six hundred oxen and three thousand sheep were consecrated as sacrifices. (II Chronicles 29:33)
- Z. There were not enough priests to prepare the offerings, so the Levites helped them until other priests had completed their consecration process. The Levites had been more diligent to consecrate themselves than the descendants of Aaron. (II Chronicles 29:34)
- AA. Many burnt offerings with the fat of the peace offerings and the libation offerings were presented to the Lord. The temple of the Lord was officially back in service. (II Chronicles 29:35)
- BB. Hezekiah and all the people were very happy at the way the Lord had moved among the people because the reopening of the temple had been a quick and urgent event. (II Chronicles 29:36)

XXXI. CHAPTER THIRTY

- A. King Hezekiah sent letters to all of Judah, Ephraim, and Manasseh, telling them that they should come to the temple in Jerusalem and celebrate the Passover Feast. (II Chronicles 30:1)

- B. Hezekiah, his princes, and all the assembly in Jerusalem resolved to celebrate the Passover in the second month because they were unable to keep it at the appointed time. (II Chronicles 30:2)
- C. The Passover was not celebrated at the appointed time because not enough priests had sanctified themselves and the people had not been gathered to Jerusalem. (II Chronicles 30:3)
- D. Because of the circumstances, the postponement of the Passover was acceptable to both the king and the people. (II Chronicles 30:4)
- E. A decree proclaiming the celebration of the Passover Feast was sent throughout all Israel, from Beersheba to Dan. Previously, the Passover had not been celebrated according to the law. (II Chronicle 30:5)
- F. Couriers went throughout all the land of Judah and Israel with letters from the king and his princes encouraging the people to be obedient to God. They were exhorted not to be rebellious as their forefathers had been. (II Chronicles 30:6-9)
- G. The couriers went from city to city through the country of Ephraim and Manasseh. They went all the way to Zebulun, but the people mocked and laughed at them. (II Chronicles 30:10)
- H. Some of the men from Asher, Manasseh, and Zebulun humbled themselves and came to Jerusalem to celebrate the Passover Feast. (II Chronicles 30:11)
- I. The power of God moved upon the people of Judah, unifying them to accept and follow the instructions of the king and his princes. (II Chronicles 30:12)
- J. A very large assembly gathered in Jerusalem to celebrate the Feast of Unleavened Bread during the second month of the year. (II Chronicles 30:13)
- K. The altars, including the pagan incense altars, were removed from Jerusalem and thrown into the Kidron Brook. (II Chronicles 30:14)

- L. The Passover lamb was killed on the fourteenth day of the second month. The priests were ashamed for not having consecrated themselves, so they cleansed themselves and offered the burnt offerings to the Lord in the second month. (II Chronicles 30:15)
- M. Following the law of Moses, they took their positions. Each priest sprinkled the blood which he received from the Levites who were assisting him. (II Chronicles 30:16)
- N. There were many in the congregation who had not been sanctified, so the Levites who had consecrated themselves were responsible for the slaughter of the Passover lambs for everyone who was unclean. (II Chronicles 30:17)
- O. A multitude, including many from Ephraim, Manasseh, Issachar, and Zebulun, had not cleansed themselves, yet they ate the Passover lamb. (II Chronicles 30:18)
- P. Hezekiah prayed that the Lord would pardon everyone who prepared his heart to seek God, even though they were not purified according to the regulations of the sanctuary. (II Chronicles 30:19)
- Q. The Lord accepted Hezekiah's prayer and healed the people. (II Chronicles 30:20)
- R. The Israelites who were present in Jerusalem celebrated the Feast of Unleavened Bread for seven days. They greatly rejoiced as the Levites and priests sang to the Lord every day, accompanied by the instruments of praise. (II Chronicles 30:21)
- S. Hezekiah spoke encouragingly to all the Levites who demonstrated good understanding of the service of the Lord. During the seven days of celebration, they ate their assigned portion, offered peace offerings, and praised the Lord God of their fathers. (II Chronicles 30:22)
- T. The whole assembly chose to celebrate the feast an additional seven days. (II Chronicles 30:23)
- U. King Hezekiah gave a thousand oxen and seven thousand sheep as sacrifices. The princes gave a thousand oxen and ten thousand sheep as sacrifices. (II Chronicles 30:24)

- V. A large number of priests consecrated themselves. (II Chronicles 30:24)
- W. The entire assembly that had gathered in Jerusalem for the Passover rejoiced. There was great joy in Jerusalem. Since the days of Solomon, the Passover Feast had not been celebrated in such magnitude. (II Chronicles 30:25-26)
- X. The Levitical priests blessed the people, and their prayer was heard by God. (II Chronicles 30:27)

XXXII. CHAPTER THIRTY-ONE

- A. When the Passover was finished, the Israelites who were there went out to the towns of Judah, smashed the sacred stones and destroyed the Asherim. They destroyed the high places and the altars throughout Judah, Benjamin, Ephraim, and Manasseh. After they had destroyed all of them, the Israelites returned to their own towns and to their own property. (II Chronicles 31:1)
- B. Hezekiah assigned the priests and Levites to divisions, each of them according to their duties as priests or Levites. They were responsible for offering burnt offerings and peace offerings. They were also to serve the Lord by giving thanks and singing praises at the gates of the temple. (II Chronicles 31:2)
- C. The king gave an allotment from his own possessions for the morning and evening burnt offerings and for the burnt offerings on the Sabbaths, New Moons, and appointed feasts as written in the Law of Moses. (II Chronicles 31:3)
- D. He also ordered the people living in Jerusalem to give their portion that was due the priests and Levites so they could devote themselves to the Law of the Lord. (II Chronicles 31:4)
- E. As soon as the order was heard, the people generously gave the firstfruits of their grain, new wine, oil, honey, and all that the fields produced. They brought a tithe of everything, which was a very large amount. (II Chronicles 31:5)
- F. The men of Israel and Judah who lived in the towns of Judah also brought a tithe of their herds and flocks and a tithe of the holy things dedicated to the Lord and piled them in heaps. They began doing this in the third month and finished in the seventh month. (II Chronicles 31:6-7)

- G. When Hezekiah and his officials saw what the people had brought, they praised the Lord and blessed the people of Israel. (II Chronicles 31:8)
- H. Hezekiah asked the priests and Levites about the large heaps. (II Chronicles 31:9)
- I. Azariah, who was the chief priest from the family of Zadok, told Hezekiah that since the people had begun to bring their contributions, the priests and the Levites had more than enough to eat, with plenty left over. (II Chronicles 31:10)
- J. Hezekiah gave orders to prepare storerooms in the temple. His orders were carried out. (II Chronicles 31:11)
- K. Contributions, tithes, and consecrated items were faithfully brought to the temple. (II Chronicles 31:12)
- L. Conaniah, a Levite, was in charge of the contributions; his brother Shimei was next in charge. (II Chronicles 31:12)
- M. King Hezekiah and Azariah the chief officer in charge of the temple appointed Jehiel, Azariah, Nahath, Asahel, Jerimoth, Jozabad, Eliel, Ismakiah, Mahath, and Benaiah as supervisors under Conaniah and Shimei his brother. (II Chronicles 31:13)
- N. Kore, the son of Imnah the Levite and keeper of the East Gate, was in charge of the freewill offerings given to God. He was responsible for distributing the contributions and the consecrated gifts given to the Lord. (II Chronicles 31:14)
- O. Eden, Miniamin, Jeshua, Shemaiah, Amariah, and Shecaniah faithfully assisted Kore. In the towns of the priests, they distributed to their fellow priests according to their divisions, both great and small. (II Chronicles 31:15)
- P. Distribution was made to everyone except the registered male Levites three years old or older who were consecrated to the temple service in Jerusalem. They received their daily portion as they performed their regular duties of various tasks, according to their responsibilities and their divisions. (II Chronicles 31:16)

- Q. They distributed to the priests enrolled by their families in the genealogical records and to the Levites who were twenty years old or more, according to their responsibilities and their divisions. They included all the little ones, the wives, sons, and daughters of the whole community listed in these genealogical records because they were faithful in consecrating themselves. (II Chronicles 31:17-18)
- R. Men were designated by name to distribute portions to every male among the descendants of Aaron and to all who were recorded in the genealogies of the Levites who lived on the farm lands around their towns or in any other towns. (II Chronicles 31:19)
- S. Hezekiah did what was good, acting justly and faithfully before the Lord. (II Chronicles 31:20)
- T. In everything that he did in the service of God's temple and in obedience to the law and the commands, Hezekiah sought God with his whole heart and prospered. (II Chronicles 31:21)

XXXIII. CHAPTER THIRTY-TWO

- A. After Hezekiah's demonstration of faithfulness to God, Sennacherib came to Judah and besieged the fortified cities, intending to break into them. (II Chronicles 32:1)
- B. When Hezekiah learned what Sennacherib was doing, he met with his political and military leaders. They agreed that the waters outside the city should be cut off from Sennacherib's army. (II Chronicles 32:2-3)
- C. Many people assembled and stopped up all the springs and the stream that flowed through the land. They agreed that Sennacherib should not benefit from their water. (II Chronicles 32:4)
- D. Hezekiah rebuilt the sections of the wall that had been broken down and built towers on the wall. (II Chronicles 32:5)
- E. He also built another wall outside the existing wall and strengthened the Millo (citadel) in the city of David. (II Chronicles 32:5)
- F. He made a great amount of weapons and shields. (II Chronicles 32:5)

- G. Hezekiah appointed military officers over the people. He assembled them in the street at the gate of the city and encouraged them. (II Chronicles 32: 6)
- H. He told them not to be alarmed at the massive Assyrian army, assuring them that the God of Judah was greater than the god of the Assyrians. (II Chronicles 32:7-8)
- I. The people believed the words of King Hezekiah. (II Chronicles 32:8)
- J. After Hezekiah had appointed officers and encouraged his people, Sennacherib sent some of his servants to Jerusalem while he and his army went to fight against Lachish. (II Chronicles 32:9)
- K. The servants of Sennacherib relayed his message and asked the people of Judah in whom they were trusting now that they were under siege. (II Chronicles 32:10)
- L. They accused King Hezekiah of misleading his people, declaring that those under siege were going to die as a result of hunger and thirst. (II Chronicles 32:11)
- M. They reminded the people that Hezekiah had removed the high places of worship and that only one altar was available to them for worship. (II Chronicles 32:12)
- N. Through his servants, Sennacherib boasted in his previous conquests, declaring that the gods of those nations were unable to deliver them from his power. (II Chronicles 32:13-14)
- O. The people of Jerusalem were told not to believe King Hezekiah because their God would not be able to deliver them from the power of Sennacherib's army. (II Chronicles 32:15)
- P. Sennacherib's servants continued to speak against King Hezekiah and the God of Judah. (II Chronicles 32:16)
- Q. Sennacherib also wrote an insulting letter against the God of Israel, declaring that just as the gods of the nations he had defeated could not deliver them, so it would be with the God of Hezekiah. (II Chronicles 32:17)

- R. Sennacherib's servants spoke these words in the Hebrew language to those who were on the wall. They hoped to frighten them so they could take their city. (II Chronicles 32:18)
- S. They talked as if the God of Israel was a god made by the hands of men. (II Chronicles 32:19)
- T. King Hezekiah and Isaiah the prophet prayed about this matter, and the Lord sent an angel into the Assyrian camp. He destroyed every mighty warrior, including the commanders and officers. (II Chronicles 32:20-21)
- U. Sennacherib returned to his own land in shame and was killed by some of his own children when he went into the temple of his god. (II Chronicles 32:21)
- V. The Lord protected Hezekiah and the inhabitants of Jerusalem from Sennacherib. He also surrounded them with protection. (II Chronicles 32:22)
- W. Many brought gifts for the Lord and presents for King Hezekiah to Jerusalem. Afterwards, King Hezekiah was exalted in the sight of all nations. (II Chronicles 32:23)
- X. In the days that Judah was spared from the Assyrians, Hezekiah became deathly sick. Hezekiah prayed to the Lord, and the Lord gave him a miracle. (II Chronicles 32:24)
- Y. Afterwards, Hezekiah became prideful, and the Lord was angry with the king, Jerusalem, and Judah. (II Chronicles 32:25)
- Z. King Hezekiah and the city of Jerusalem humbled themselves, and God did not execute judgment against them in the days of Hezekiah. (II Chronicles 32:26)
- AA. Hezekiah had great wealth and honor. He made for himself treasuries for his silver, gold, precious stones, spices, shields, and all kinds of various articles. (II Chronicles 32:27)
- BB. He also made storehouses for the grain, wine, and oil. He made stalls for his livestock and sheepfolds for his flocks. (II Chronicles 32:28)
- CC. He made cities for himself and acquired a great number of flocks and herds. (II Chronicles 32:29)

- DD. Hezekiah's great wealth was given to him by God. (II Chronicles 32:29)
- EE. Hezekiah was responsible for redirecting the flow of water from Upper Gihon, bringing it straight down to the west side of the city of David. (II Chronicles 32:30)
- FF. The envoy from Babylon inquiring about the miracle that had taken place in the land of Judah was a test to reveal all that was in his heart. (II Chronicles 32:31)
- GG. The rest of the acts of Hezekiah and his goodness are written in the vision of Isaiah and in the books of the kings of Judah and Israel. (II Chronicles 32:32)
- HH. Hezekiah died and was buried in the upper section of the tombs of the descendants of David. All of Judah and the residents of Jerusalem honored him at his death. (II Chronicles 32:33)
- II. Manasseh the son of Hezekiah succeeded his father as king of Judah. (II Chronicles 32:33)

XXXIV. CHAPTER THIRTY-THREE

- A. Manasseh was twelve years old when he became king over Judah. He reigned fifty-five years in Jerusalem. (II Chronicles 33:1)
- B. Manasseh did evil in the sight of the Lord, following the sinful practices of the nations that God expelled from the land. (II Chronicles 33:2)
 - 1. He rebuilt the high places that his father Hezekiah had torn down and erected altars for Baal. (II Chronicles 33:3)
 - 2. He made images of Asherah and bowed down in worship to the constellations. (II Chronicles 33:3)
 - 3. He built altars in the temple of the Lord, of which the Lord had declared, "My Name will remain in Jerusalem forever." (II Chronicles 33:4 NIV)
 - 4. In both courts of the temple of the Lord, he built altars to the constellations. (II Chronicles 33:5)

5. He sacrificed his sons in the Valley of Ben Hinnom. (II Chronicles 33:6)
 6. He practiced sorcery, divination, and witchcraft. (II Chronicles 33:6)
 7. He consulted mediums and spiritists. (II Chronicles 33:6)
 8. He did much evil in the Lord's sight and provoked Him to anger. (II Chronicles 33:6)
 9. He took the carved image that he had made and put it in the temple, which God had declared to David and his son Solomon, "In this temple and in Jerusalem, which I have chosen out of all the tribes of Israel, I will put my Name forever. I will not again make the feet of the Israelites leave the land I assigned to your forefathers, if only they will be careful to do everything I commanded them concerning all the laws, decrees and ordinances given through Moses." (II Chronicles 33:7-8 NIV)
 10. Manasseh led Judah and the people of Jerusalem astray. They did more evil than the nations the Lord had driven out before the Israelites. (II Chronicles 33:9)
- C. The Lord spoke to Manasseh and his people, but they did not obey Him; consequently, the Lord sent the Assyrians against Judah. They took Manasseh prisoner, put a hook in his nose, bound him with bronze shackles, and took him to Babylon. (II Chronicles 33:10-11)
 - D. In his distress, he petitioned the Lord and humbled himself greatly before the God of his fathers. (II Chronicles 33:12)
 - E. When he prayed, the Lord was moved by his earnest request, listened to his plea, and brought him back to Jerusalem to his kingdom. Afterwards, Manasseh recognized the Lord as God. (II Chronicles 33:13)
 - F. After his return to Jerusalem, Manasseh rebuilt the outer wall of the City of David, west of the Gihon spring in the valley. He rebuilt it to the entrance of the Fish Gate and around the hill of Ophel. He made the wall much higher. (II Chronicles 33:14)
 - G. He also stationed military commanders in all the fortified cities in Judah. (II Chronicles 33:14)

- H. Manasseh got rid of the foreign gods and removed the image from the temple of the Lord. (II Chronicles 33:15)
- I. He also removed all the altars he had built on the temple mount and in Jerusalem and threw them out of the city. (II Chronicles 33:15)
- J. He restored the altar of the Lord and sacrificed peace offerings and thank offerings on it. (II Chronicles 33:16)
- K. He commanded the people of Judah to serve the Lord God of Israel; the people continued to sacrifice at the high places, but only to the Lord. (II Chronicles 33:17)
- L. The rest of the acts of Manasseh, including his prayer to his God and the words the seers spoke to him in the name of the Lord God of Israel, are written in the books of the kings of Israel. (II Chronicles 33:18)
- M. Written in the records of the seers are Manasseh's prayer and God's response, all his sins and unfaithfulness, and the places where he built high places and set up Asherah idols before he humbled himself. (II Chronicles 33:19)
- N. Manasseh died and was buried in his own house. (II Chronicles 33:20)
- O. Amon the son of Manasseh succeeded his father as king. (II Chronicles 33:20)
- P. Amon was twenty-two years old when he became king over Judah. He reigned two years in Jerusalem. (II Chronicles 33:21)
- Q. Following the example of his father Manasseh, He did evil in the sight of the Lord. (II Chronicles 33:22)
- R. Amon worshipped and offered sacrifices to all the idols Manasseh had made. (II Chronicles 33:22)
- S. Unlike his father Manasseh, he did not humble himself before the Lord, but increased his guilt. (II Chronicles 33:23)
- T. Amon's officials conspired against him and assassinated him in his palace. (II Chronicles 33:24)

- U. The people of the land killed all who had conspired against King Amon and made Josiah his son king in his place. (II Chronicles 33:25)

XXXV. CHAPTER THIRTY-FOUR

- A. Josiah was eight years old when he became king over Judah. He reigned thirty-one years in Jerusalem. (II Chronicles 34:1)
- B. He did what was right in the sight of the Lord, just as his ancestor David had done. He did not deviate from the ways of the Lord. (II Chronicles 34:2)
- C. In the eighth year of his reign, while he was still young, Josiah began to seek the God of his father David. (II Chronicles 34:3)
- D. In the twelfth year of his reign, he began to purge Judah and Jerusalem of high places, Asherah idols, and cast images. (II Chronicles 34:3)
- E. In his presence, the altars of Baal and the incense altars were torn down. (II Chronicles 34:4)
- F. Josiah had the wooden images, the carved images, and the molded images broken in pieces. He made dust of them and scattered it on the graves of those who had sacrificed to them. (II Chronicles 34:4)
- G. He also burned the bones of the priests on their altars and cleansed Judah and Jerusalem. (II Chronicles 34:5)
- H. Josiah did the same thing in the towns of Manasseh, Ephraim, and Simeon, even as far as Naphtali. He destroyed the pagan altars, the Asherah images, and he crushed the idols into dust. He cut down the incense altars throughout the land of Israel and then returned to Jerusalem. (II Chronicles 34:6-7)
- I. In the eighteenth year of his reign, after he had purified the land and the temple, Josiah appointed Shaphan son of Azaliah, Maaseiah the governor of Jerusalem, and Joah son of Joahaz, the royal historian, to repair the temple of the Lord his God. (II Chronicles 34:8)

- J. These men gave the money that had been collected by the Levites who served as gatekeepers at the temple of God to Hilkiah the high priest. The money had been given by people from Manasseh, Ephraim, and from all the remnant of Israel, as well as from all Judah, Benjamin, and the people of Jerusalem. (II Chronicles 34:9)
1. He entrusted the money to the men assigned to supervise the restoration of the temple. They paid the workers who did the repairs and renovation. (II Chronicles 34:10)
 2. They hired carpenters and masons and purchased cut stone for the walls and timber for the rafters and beams. (II Chronicles 34:11)
 3. They restored what the previous kings of Judah had allowed to deteriorate. (II Chronicles 34:11)
- K. The laborers worked faithfully under the leadership of Jahath and Obadiah, who were Levites of the Merarite family, and Zechariah and Meshullam, who were Levites of the Kohathite family. (II Chronicles 34:12)
- L. Other Levites, all of whom were skilled musicians, were put in charge of the laborers of various trades. Some of the Levites assisted as secretaries, officials, and gatekeepers. (II Chronicles 34:12-13)
- M. As they were bringing out the money that had been taken into the temple of the Lord, Hilkiah the priest found the book of the law of the Lord that had been given through Moses. (II Chronicles 34:14)
- N. Hilkiah the priest told Shaphan the secretary that he had found the book of the law. He gave the book to Shaphan. (II Chronicles 34:15)
- O. Shaphan went to the king with a progress report of the temple restoration. He took the book that Hilkiah had found and read it to the king. (II Chronicles 34:16-18)
- P. When King Josiah heard the words from the book of the law, he tore his clothes and ordered Hilkiah, Ahikam son of Shaphan, Abdon son of Micah, Shaphan the secretary, and Asaiah the king's attendant to go and inquire of the Lord for him and his people. (II Chronicles 34:19-21)

- Q. Josiah was concerned with the things written in this book that had been found. He knew the Lord was angry because his forefathers had not kept the word of the Lord. They did not follow the things written in the book of the law. (II Chronicles 34:21)
- R. Hilkiah and those the king had sent with him went to speak to the prophetess Huldah, who was the wife of Shallum. (II Chronicles 34:22)
- S. Shallum the son of Tokhath, and the grandson of Hasrah, was keeper of the wardrobe. (II Chronicles 34:22)
- T. Huldah lived in Jerusalem, in the second quarter. (II Chronicles 34:22)
- U. Huldah responded to the king's request with this word from the Lord: "This is what the Lord, the God of Israel, says: Tell the man who sent you to me, this is what the Lord says: 'I am going to bring disaster on this place and its people—all the curses written in the book that has been read in the presence of the king of Judah. Because they have forsaken Me and burned incense to other gods and provoked Me to anger by all that their hands have made, My anger will be poured out on this place and will not be quenched.' Tell the king of Judah, who sent you to inquire of the Lord, this is what the Lord, the God of Israel, says concerning the words you heard: 'Because your heart was responsive and you humbled yourself before God when you heard what He spoke against this place and its people, and because you humbled yourself before Me and tore your robes and wept in My presence, I have heard you, declares the Lord. Now I will gather you to your fathers, and you will be buried in peace. Your eyes will not see all the disaster I am going to bring on this place and on those who live here.' " (II Chronicles 34:23-28 NIV)
- V. After hearing the Lord's response, Josiah assembled the elders of Judah and Jerusalem. They went up to the temple of the Lord, all the men of Judah, the people of Jerusalem, the priests and the Levites, and all the people, from the least to the greatest. (II Chronicles 34:29-30)
- W. Josiah read in their hearing all the words of the book of the covenant which had been found in the temple of the Lord. He stood by his pillar and renewed the covenant in the presence of the Lord. (II Chronicles 34:30-31)

- X. He made a covenant to follow the Lord and keep his commands, regulations, and decrees with all his heart and soul, and to obey the words of the covenant written in the book. (II Chronicles 34:31)
- Y. Josiah had everyone in Jerusalem and Benjamin pledge themselves to the covenant. The people of Jerusalem did this in accordance with the covenant of the God of their fathers. (II Chronicles 34:32)
- Z. Josiah removed all the detestable idols from the land of Israel. He required everyone to worship the Lord God. During his lifetime, his people did not turn away from following the Lord God of their ancestors. (II Chronicles 34:33)

XXXVI. CHAPTER THIRTY-FIVE

- A. Josiah celebrated the Passover Feast in Jerusalem. They killed the Passover animals on the fourteenth day of the first month, according to the law of Moses. (II Chronicles 35:1)
- B. Josiah assigned the priests to their duties and encouraged them in their work at the temple of the Lord. (II Chronicles 35:2)
- C. Josiah issued an order to the Levites, who had been set apart to serve the Lord and were teachers in Israel, to place the ark of the covenant in the temple of the Lord; it was not to be carried any longer on the their shoulders. (II Chronicles 35:3)
- D. He told them to report for duty according to the family divisions of their ancestors, following the written instructions given by King David and his son Solomon. (II Chronicles 35:4)
- E. They were to stand in their appointed places and help the families assigned to them as they brought their offerings to the temple. They were to slaughter the Passover lambs, purify themselves, and prepare to help those who came with their sacrifices. (II Chronicles 35:5)
- F. The priests were exhorted to follow all the instructions that the Lord gave through Moses. (II Chronicles 35:6)
- G. Josiah contributed from his personal property thirty thousand lambs and young goats for the people's Passover offerings, and three thousand oxen. (II Chronicles 35:7)

- H. The king's officials also made willing contributions to the people, priests, and Levites. (II Chronicles 35:8)
- I. Hilkiyah, Zechariah, and Jehiel, who were officers of the temple, gave the priests twenty-six hundred lambs and young goats and three hundred oxen as Passover offerings. (II Chronicles 35:8)
- J. Conaniah and his brothers Shemaiah and Nethanel, and Hashabiah, Jeiel, and Jozabad, who were heads of the Levites, gave five thousand lambs and young goats and five hundred oxen to the Levites for their Passover offerings. (II Chronicles 35:9)
- K. When everything was ready for the Passover celebration, the priests and the Levites took their places. Following the king's order, they were organized by their divisions. (II Chronicles 35:10)
- L. The Levites slaughtered the Passover lambs and presented the blood to the priests, who sprinkled the blood on the altar while the Levites prepared the animals. (II Chronicles 35:11)
- M. The burnt offerings were divided among the people by their family groups, so they could offer them to the Lord according to the instructions written in the law of Moses. They did the same with the oxen. (II Chronicles 35:12)
- N. The Passover lambs were roasted according to the ordinance of Moses. The holy offerings were boiled in pots, kettles, and pans, and brought out quickly so the people could eat them. (II Chronicles 35:13)
- O. After the people had been properly cared for, the Levites prepared a meal for themselves and for the priests. The priests had been busy from morning till night offering the burnt offerings and the fat portions, so the Levites made all the necessary preparations. (II Chronicles 35:14)
- P. The singers, descendants of Asaph, were in their assigned places, following the orders given by David, Asaph, Heman, and Jeduthun, the king's seer. The gatekeepers guarded the gates. These men did not leave their posts of duty. Their meals were brought to them by their fellow Levites. (II Chronicles 35:15)

- Q. The complete service of the Lord was carried out for the celebration of the Passover and the offering of burnt offerings on the altar of the Lord, just as King Josiah had ordered. (II Chronicles 35:16)
- R. The Israelites who were present in Jerusalem celebrated the Passover and the seven-day Feast of Unleavened Bread. (II Chronicles 35:17)
- S. Since the time of the prophet Samuel, there had not been such a Passover. None of the kings of Israel had ever kept a Passover like Josiah did. He involved all the priests and Levites, all the people of Jerusalem, and people from all over Judah and Israel. (II Chronicles 35:18)
- T. This Passover celebration took place in the eighteenth year of Josiah's reign. (II Chronicles 35:19)
- U. After Josiah restored the temple in Jerusalem, King Necho of Egypt led his army up from Egypt to do battle at Carchemish on the Euphrates River. (II Chronicles 35:20)
- V. Josiah and his army went out to fight him. King Necho sent messengers to Josiah warning him not to interfere with his God-assigned mission, or he would be destroyed. (II Chronicles 35:20-21)
- W. God had indeed spoken to Necho, but Josiah refused to listen. Laying aside his royal robes so the enemy would not recognize him, he led his army into battle on the plain of Megiddo. (II Chronicles 35:22)
- X. After being shot with an arrow from the enemy, Josiah requested to be taken from the battle. (II Chronicles 35:23)
- Y. He was lifted from his chariot, placed in another chariot, and brought back to Jerusalem, where he died. (II Chronicles 35:24)
- Z. Josiah was buried there in the tombs of his ancestors. All Judah and Jerusalem mourned for him. (II Chronicles 35:24)
- AA. Jeremiah composed laments for Josiah, and to this day all the men and women singers commemorate Josiah in the laments. These became a tradition in Israel and are written in the Lamentations. (II Chronicles 35:25)

- BB. The rest of the acts of Josiah, from beginning to end, and his devotion to the law of the Lord are recorded in the books of the kings of Israel and Judah. (II Chronicles 35:26-27)

XXXVII. CHAPTER THIRTY-SIX

- A. After his father's death, the people of the land made Jehoahaz the son of Josiah king. (II Chronicles 36:1)
- B. Jehoahaz was twenty-three years old when he became king over Judah. He reigned in Jerusalem just three months. (II Chronicles 36:2)
- C. The king of Egypt deposed Jehoahaz at Jerusalem and imposed on the land a tribute of one hundred talents of silver and a talent of gold. (II Chronicles 36:3)
- D. He also made Jehoahaz's brother Eliakim king over Judah. He reigned in Jerusalem. Necho changed Eliakim's name to Jehoiakim. (II Chronicles 36:4)
- E. Necho carried Jehoahaz to Egypt. (II Chronicles 36:4)
- F. Jehoiakim was twenty-five years old when he began to reign over Judah. He reigned eleven years in Jerusalem, doing evil in the sight of the Lord God. (II Chronicles 36:5)
- G. Nebuchadnezzar king of Babylon came to Jerusalem and captured it. He bound Jehoiakim in chains and took him to Babylon. (II Chronicles 36:6)
- H. Nebuchadnezzar also took some of the treasures from the temple and placed them in his palace in Babylon. (II Chronicles 36:7)
- I. The rest of the acts of Jehoiakim, including all the evil things he did and everything found against him, are recorded in the books of the kings of Israel and Judah. (II Chronicles 36:8)
- J. Jehoiachin the son of Jehoiakim succeeded his father as king over Judah. (II Chronicles 36:8)
- K. Jehoiachin was eight years old when he became king. He reigned in Jerusalem only three months and ten days. He also did evil in the sight of the Lord. (II Chronicles 36:9)

- L. When the year had ended, Jehoiachin was taken to Babylon by King Nebuchadnezzar. Many of the treasures from the temple were also taken to Babylon at this time. (II Chronicles 36:10)
- M. Nebuchadnezzar appointed Jehoiachin's uncle, Zedekiah (Mattaniah) king over Judah. He reigned in Jerusalem. (II Chronicles 36:10; II Kings 24:17)
- N. Zedekiah was twenty-one years old when he became king over Judah. He reigned eleven years in Jerusalem. (II Chronicles 36:11)
- O. He did evil in the sight of the Lord and refused to humble himself before the prophet Jeremiah, who was sent to him by God. (II Chronicles 36:12)
- P. Zedekiah also rebelled against King Nebuchadnezzar, who had made him swear an oath by God. He was a hard and stubborn man who refused to turn to the Lord God of Israel. (II Chronicles 36:13)
- Q. All the leaders of the priests and the people sinned more and more. They followed the disgusting practices of the heathen and defiled the temple of the Lord that had been set apart to God in Jerusalem. (II Chronicles 36:14)
- R. The Lord God of their ancestors repeatedly sent His prophets to warn them because He had compassion on His people and His temple, but the people mocked these messengers of God and despised their words. (II Chronicles 36:15)
- S. The people of Judah mistreated the prophets until the Lord's anger became so great that there was no remedy. (II Chronicles 36:16)
- T. God sent Nebuchadnezzar king of the Chaldeans against Judah. (II Chronicles 36:17)
 - 1. He killed their young men with the sword in the house of their sanctuary. (II Chronicle 36:17)
 - 2. God had no compassion on the young men, virgins, aged, or the weak. He gave everyone into the hand of Nebuchadnezzar. (II Chronicles 36:17)

3. The Chaldean army took all the articles from the temple of God, great and small, the treasures of the temple, and the treasures of the king and of his leaders. They took all of these items to Babylon. (II Chronicles 36:18)
 4. They burned the temple of God, broke down the wall of Jerusalem, burned all its palaces with fire, and destroyed all its precious possessions. (II Chronicles 36:19)
 5. Those who were not killed were carried to Babylon, where they became servants to Nebuchadnezzar and his descendants until the rule of the Persian kingdom. (II Chronicles 36:20)
- U. God fulfilled His word that was spoken through the prophet Jeremiah. (II Chronicles 36:21; Jeremiah 17:27; Jeremiah 25:8-11; Jeremiah 52:1-30)
- V. All the days of its desolation the land of Judah kept its sabbaths until the seventy years were complete. (II Chronicles 36:21)
- W. In the first year of Cyrus king of Persia, the Lord moved upon his spirit and he sent a written proclamation throughout his kingdom which said, "All the kingdoms of the earth the Lord God of heaven has given me. And He has commanded me to build Him a house at Jerusalem which is in Judah. Who is among you of all His people? May the Lord his God be with him, and let him go up!" (II Chronicles 36:22-23; Isaiah 44:28; Isaiah 45:1 NKJV)