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II KINGS

STUDY GUIDE



II KINGS

SCRIPTURE READING

II Kings

I. INTRODUCTION

- A. I and II Kings were originally one book in the Hebrew Bible.
- B. It is believed by some that the prophet Jeremiah recorded the accounts written in II Kings.
- C. II Kings continues to document the reign and acts of the various kings of both Israel and Judah.

II. CHAPTER ONE

- A. After the death of Ahab, Moab rebelled against Israel. (II Kings 1:1)
- B. Ahaziah was injured when he fell through the bannister of his upper room in Samaria. (II Kings 1:2)
- C. Ahaziah sent messengers to ask Baal-Zebub, the god of Ekron, if he would recover from his injury. (II Kings 1:2)
- D. An angel of the Lord instructed Elijah the Tishbite to go meet the messengers of Ahaziah and ask this question: "Is it because there is no God in Israel that you are going to inquire of Baal-Zebub, the god of Ekron?" (II Kings 1:3 NKJV)
- E. Elijah sent the messengers back to Ahaziah with this message: "You shall not come down from the bed to which you have gone up, but you shall surely die." (II Kings 1:4 NKJV)
- F. When the messengers returned to Ahaziah, he asked why they had returned. (II Kings 1:5)
- G. The messengers told Ahaziah about the man who had met them, and they conveyed Elijah's message. (II Kings 1:6)

- H. After communicating with the messengers, Ahaziah asked the men to describe the man who had given them the message for him. (II Kings 1:7)
- I. They described Elijah as a hairy man wearing a leather belt around his waist. Upon hearing their description, Ahaziah recognized the man as Elijah the Tishbite. (II Kings 1:8)
- J. King Ahaziah sent a captain and his fifty men to apprehend Elijah. (II Kings 1:9)
 - 1. When they found him, the captain, calling Elijah "man of God," demanded that he surrender. (II Kings 1:9)
 - 2. Elijah responded by saying, "If I am a man of God, then let fire come down from heaven and consume you and your fifty men." (II Kings 1:10 NKJV)
 - 3. Fire came down from heaven and consumed the captain and his fifty men. (II Kings 1:10)
- K. King Ahaziah sent another captain with fifty men to apprehend Elijah. (II Kings 1:11)
 - 1. This captain also called Elijah "man of God" and commanded that he immediately surrender. (II Kings 1:11)
 - 2. Elijah responded to him in the same way he did the first captain, saying, "If I am a man of God, let fire come down from heaven and consume you and your fifty men." (II Kings 1:12 NKJV)
 - 3. Fire came down from heaven and consumed the captain and his fifty men. (II Kings 1:12)
- L. King Ahaziah sent a third captain with fifty men to apprehend Elijah. (II Kings 1:13)
 - 1. The third captain came to Elijah, bowed on his knees, and pleaded for his life and the lives of his men. (II Kings 1:13)
 - 2. This captain was aware of what had happened to the others who were sent to apprehend Elijah. (II Kings 1:14)

3. His approach was one of humility, not arrogance.
 4. God told Elijah to go with the captain, assuring him that he could trust the man. (II Kings 1:15)
 5. Elijah returned with the captain and presented himself to King Ahaziah. (II Kings 1:15)
- M. Elijah spoke this message from God directly to King Ahaziah: "This is what the Lord says: 'Is it because there is no God in Israel for you to consult that you have sent messengers to consult Baal-Zebub, the god of Ekron? Because you have done this, you will never leave the bed you are lying on. You will certainly die!' " (II Kings 1:16 NIV)
- N. King Ahaziah died, just as Elijah had prophesied. (II Kings 1:17)
- O. Ahaziah had no sons to succeed him, so Jehoram became king in his place. (II Kings 1:17)
- P. In the second year of Jehoram's (Joram, son of Jehoshaphat) reign over Judah, Jehoram (Joram, son of Ahab) began reigning over Israel. (II Kings 1:17; II Kings 3:1)
- Q. The rest of the acts of Ahaziah are written in the book of the chronicles of the kings of Israel. (II Kings 1:18)

III. CHAPTER TWO

- A. Elijah and Elisha went to Gilgal shortly before the Lord took Elijah up to heaven in a whirlwind (tempest-storm-hurricane). (II Kings 2:1)
- B. Elijah told Elisha to stay at Gilgal; the Lord was sending Elijah to Bethel. (II Kings 2:2)
- C. Elisha refused to let Elijah leave without him. The two of them went to Bethel. (II Kings 2:2)
- D. The sons of the prophets who were at Bethel asked Elisha if he did not know that the Lord was going to take his master from him that day. (II Kings 2:3)

- E. Elisha told them that he knew. Then, he instructed them to be quiet. (II Kings 2:3)
- F. The Lord told Elijah to go to Jericho, so Elijah told Elisha to stay at Bethel. (II Kings 2:4)
- G. Elisha refused to stay behind; he and Elijah went to Jericho. (II Kings 2:4)
- H. The sons of the prophets in Jericho asked Elisha if he did not know that the Lord was going to take his master from him that day. (II Kings 2:5)
- I. Elisha told them that he knew. Then, he instructed them to be quiet. (II Kings 2:5)
- J. God sent Elijah from Jericho to the Jordan River. Elijah told Elisha to remain in Jericho, but Elisha refused; together they went to the Jordan River. (II Kings 2:6)
- K. Fifty sons of the prophets went to watch from a distance as Elijah and Elisha crossed the Jordan River. (II Kings 2:7)
- L. When they arrived at the Jordan River, Elijah took his mantle, folded it, and struck the waters. The waters divided, and he and Elisha walked on dry ground to the other side. (II Kings 2:8)
- M. After crossing the Jordan River, Elijah said to Elisha, "Tell me, what can I do for you before I am taken from you?" (II Kings 2:9 NIV)
- N. Elisha responded by saying, "Please let a double portion of your spirit be upon me." (II Kings 2:9 NKJV)
- O. Elijah told Elisha that he had made a difficult request, but if he saw Elijah when he was taken from him, his request would be granted; however, if he did not see Elijah when he was taken, his request would not be granted. (II Kings 2:10)
- P. As they continued on their way talking, suddenly, a chariot of fire with horses of fire appeared and separated the two of them. Elijah went up into heaven by a whirlwind (storm-tempest-hurricane). (II Kings 2:11)

- Q. Elisha saw what happened and cried out, "My father, my father, the chariot of Israel and its horsemen!" (II Kings 2:12 NKJV)
- R. Elisha did not see Elijah again. He tore his clothes in two pieces, picked up Elijah's mantle that had fallen from him, and returned to the bank of the Jordan River. (II Kings 2:12-13)
- S. Elisha took the mantle that had fallen from Elijah, smote the waters, and said, "Where is the Lord God of Elijah?" (II Kings 2:14 NKJV)
- T. The Jordan River parted, and Elisha crossed to the other side. (II Kings 2:14)
- U. When the sons of the prophets from Jericho saw Elisha, they said, "The spirit of Elijah rests on Elisha." They went to meet Elisha, bowing before him. (II Kings 2:15 NKJV)
- V. The sons of the prophets asked permission from Elisha to send men to look for the body of Elijah, but he would not grant them permission. (II Kings 2:16)
- W. They continued to urge Elisha until he was ashamed, so he gave them permission to send men to look for the body of Elijah. (II Kings 2:17)
- X. After three days of searching, the men returned and reported that they could not find the body of Elijah. Elisha said to them, "Did I not say to you, 'Do not go?' " (II Kings 2:17-18 NKJV)
- Y. The men of the city called Elisha's attention to the city's bad water that caused the ground to be barren. (II Kings 2:19)
1. Elisha told them to bring a new container to him and to put salt in the bowl. (II Kings 2:20)
 2. Elisha went out to the water source, threw the salt in the water, and said, "Thus says the Lord: 'I have healed this water; from it there shall be no more death or barrenness.' " (II Kings 2:21 NKJV)

3. At the time this book was written, the water of Jericho was still good, just as Elisha had declared. (II Kings 2:22)
- Z. Elisha left Jericho and went to Bethel. As he was going up the road, some children mocked him, saying, "Go up you baldhead! Go up you baldhead!" (II Kings 2:23)
- AA. Elisha turned around, looked at the children, then cursed them by the authority of the Lord. (II Kings 2:24)
- BB. Two bears came out of the woods and mauled forty-two of the children. (II Kings 2:24)
- CC. Elisha went on to Mount Carmel, then returned to Samaria. (II Kings 2:25)

IV. CHAPTER THREE

- A. In the eighteenth year of King Jehoshaphat's reign over Judah, Jehoram the son of Ahab became king over Israel. He reigned twelve years. (II Kings 3:1)
- B. Jehoram did evil in the sight of the Lord, but he was not as evil as his father and mother.
 1. He turned from the Baal idol that his father had made. (II Kings 3:2)
 2. He did not turn from the sin of Jeroboam the son of Nebat. (II Kings 3:3)
- C. Mesha king of Moab owned many flocks. The tribute he gave to the king of Israel was one hundred thousand rams and the wool of one hundred thousand rams. (II Kings 3:4)
- D. When King Ahab died, the king of Moab rebelled against the new king of Israel. (II Kings 3:5)
- E. King Jehoram went out of Samaria and gathered the army of Israel. (II Kings 3:6)
- F. He also sent word to Jehoshaphat, requesting that he join forces with him and fight against the king of Moab. (II Kings 3:7)

- G. Jehoshaphat agreed to join forces and go with Jehoram to fight Moab. (II Kings 3:7)
- H. Jehoshaphat asked what route they were to take to Moab. Jehoram told him to go by the way of the Wilderness of Edom. (II Kings 3:8)
- I. The king of Israel, the king of Judah, and the king of Edom went on the predetermined route for seven days without finding water for their armies and animals. (II Kings 3:9)
- J. The king of Israel said, "Alas! For the Lord has called these three kings together to deliver them into the hand of Moab." (II Kings 3:10 NKJV)
- K. Jehoshaphat asked if there was a prophet of the Lord available. (II Kings 3:11)
 - 1. One of the king of Israel's servants told him that Elisha the son of Shaphat was there, and that he was a former servant of Elijah. (II Kings 3:11)
 - 2. Jehoshaphat responded by saying, "The word of the Lord is with him." (II Kings 3:12 NKJV)
 - 3. The three kings went to visit Elisha. (II Kings 3:12)
- L. When they came to Elisha, he spoke to the king of Israel, saying, "What have I to do with you? Go to the prophets of your father and the prophets of your mother." (II Kings 3:13 NKJV)
- M. The king of Israel replied, "No, for the Lord has called these three kings together to deliver them into the hand of Moab." (II Kings 3:13 NKJV)
- N. Elisha responded by saying, "As the Lord of hosts lives, before whom I stand, surely were it not that I regard the presence of Jehoshaphat king of Judah, I would not look at you, nor see you. But now bring me a musician." (II Kings 3:14-15 NKJV)
- O. As the musician played, Elisha received instruction from God. (II Kings 3:15)

1. Elisha conveyed God's message to the kings: " 'Make this valley full of ditches.' For thus says the Lord: 'You shall not see wind, nor shall you see rain; yet that valley shall be filled with water, so that you, your cattle, and your animals may drink.' " (II Kings 3:16-17 NKJV)
 2. Elisha told the kings that this was a simple thing in the sight of the Lord. He declared that God would deliver the Moabites into their hands. (II Kings 3:18)
 3. He instructed them to attack every fortified and choice city of Moab, to cut down every good tree, to stop up every good spring of water, and to ruin every good piece of land with stones. (II Kings 3:19)
- P. The next morning when the sacrifice was offered, water suddenly began to flow from the road of Edom, and the land was filled with water. (II Kings 3:20)
- Q. When the Moabites learned that the three kings had come out to fight against them, they assembled everyone who was capable of fighting and went to the border to meet the armies of the three kings. (II Kings 3:21)
- R. Arising early in the morning , they saw the sun shining on the water. The water was red as blood. (II Kings 3:22)
- S. They thought the three kings had turned against one another and that their armies were destroyed. (II Kings 3:23)
- T. When the Moabites went to the camp to gather the spoil, the armies of the three kings arose, attacked them, and chased them back to their land, killing them as they fled. (II Kings 3:24)
- U. They destroyed the Moabite cities, filled the land with stones, stopped up all the springs of water, and cut down all the good trees. (II Kings 3:25)
- V. When they came to Kir Haraseth, they surrounded the city and attacked it. The king of Moab gathered seven hundred soldiers with swords and tried to escape, but he was unsuccessful. (II Kings 3:26)

- W. After his unsuccessful escape attempt, the king of Moab sacrificed his oldest son on the wall. (II Kings 3:27)
- X. Enraged by this sacrificial act, the armies of Israel returned to their own land. (II Kings 3:27)

V. CHAPTER FOUR

- A. The wife of one of the sons of the prophets came to Elisha, proclaiming, "Your servant my husband is dead, and you know that your servant feared the Lord. And the creditor is coming to take my two sons to be his slaves." (II Kings 4:1 NKJV)
- B. Elisha asked, "What shall I do for you?" Then, he asked the woman what she had in her house. (II Kings 4:2 NKJV)
- C. The woman responded, saying, "Your maidservant has nothing in the house but a jar of oil." (II Kings 4:2 NKJV)
- D. Elisha told the woman to go and borrow empty vessels from her neighbors. He added, "Do not gather just a few." (II Kings 4:3 NKJV)
- E. After borrowing the vessels, the woman and her sons were to go inside her house, close her door, and pour the oil from the vessel she had into the borrowed vessels. (II Kings 4:4)
- F. The woman did as Elisha instructed. After filling all the vessels, she asked her son to bring another vessel; he told her there were no more. (II Kings 4:5-6)
- G. The oil stopped multiplying. (II Kings 4:6)
- H. When the woman told Elisha what had taken place, he told her to sell the oil, pay her debt, and use the remaining money for her and her sons' welfare. (II Kings 4:7)
- I. After this event, Elisha went to Shunem, where a notable woman persuaded him to eat food. Every time he went near Shunem, he would stop at the woman's house and eat. (II Kings 4:8)
- J. The woman told her husband that she knew Elisha was a holy man of God. (II Kings 4:9)

- K. The woman persuaded her husband to build a small upper room on the wall and to furnish it with a bed, a table and a chair, and a lampstand so that Elisha would have a place to stay when he came to Shunem. (II Kings 4:10)
- L. One day Elisha came to their house, went to the upper room, and lay down. (II Kings 4:11)
- M. He asked his servant Gehazi to call the Shunammite woman. She came and stood before Gehazi. (II Kings 4:12)
- N. Elisha instructed Gehazi to ask the woman what he could do for her, since she had been so good to him. He offered to mention her to the king or the commander of the army, but she was not interested in the recognition. (II Kings 4:13)
- O. Elisha asked Gehazi what could be done for the woman. Gehazi told him that the woman did not have a son, and her husband was old. (II Kings 4:14)
- P. Elisha instructed Gehazi to call for the woman. She came and stood in the doorway. (II Kings 4:15)
- Q. Elisha said to her, "About this time next year you shall embrace a son." (II Kings 4:16 NKJV)
- R. The woman replied, "No, my lord. Man of God, do not lie to your maidservant!" (II Kings 4:16 NKJV)
- S. The woman became pregnant and gave birth to a son, just as Elisha had prophesied. (II Kings 4:17)
- T. The child grew. One day he went out to the field where his father and the reapers were working. He complained about his head hurting, so his father told one of the servants to take him to his mother. (II Kings 4:18-19)
- U. The servant took the boy to his mother. She held him until about noon, at which time he died. (II Kings 4:20)
- V. The woman took the boy to the upper room, laid him on Elisha's bed, and closed the door behind her. (II Kings 4:21)

- W. She asked her husband to send one of the servants with a donkey so she could go to the man of God; afterwards, she would return home. (II Kings 4:22)
- X. Her husband asked why she was going to see the man of God, since it was not a religious holiday. She replied, "It is well." (II Kings 4:23 NKJV)
- Y. After saddling her donkey, she told the servant to go. She instructed him to keep up the pace unless she told him otherwise. (II Kings 4:24)
- Z. They left Shunem and went to Mount Carmel, where Elisha was staying. (II Kings 4:25)
- AA. When Elisha saw the woman at a distance, he recognized her and told his servant Gehazi to go meet her and to ask if everything was well with her, her husband, and the child. (II Kings 4:25-26)
- BB. Gehazi did as Elisha told him. When he asked the woman if everything was all right, she replied, "It is well!" (II Kings 4:26 NKJV)
- CC. When the woman came to Elisha, she fell before him and grabbed his feet. Gehazi came to remove her, but Elisha told him to leave her alone because she was distressed, and the Lord had not revealed it to him. (II Kings 4:27)
- DD. The woman spoke to Elisha saying, "Did I ask a son of my lord? Did I not say, 'Do not deceive me?' " (II Kings 4:28 NKJV)
- EE. Elisha gave Gehazi the following instructions: "Get yourself ready, and take my staff in your hand, and be on your way. If you meet anyone, do not greet him; and if anyone greets you, do not answer him; but lay my staff on the face of the child." (II Kings 4:29 NKJV)
- FF. The Shunammite woman refused to leave Elisha, so he went with her to her home. (II Kings 4:30)
- GG. Gehazi went ahead of Elisha and did as he was instructed, but the boy did not respond. (II Kings 4:31)

- HH. When Elisha arrived at the Shunammite's house, the dead boy was lying on his bed. (II Kings 4:32)
- II. Elisha went into the room where the boy was lying, closed the door, and prayed to the Lord. (II Kings 4:33)
- JJ. After praying, Elisha went to the boy and stretched himself over his body, placing his mouth, eyes, and hands over the boy's mouth, eyes, and hands. The body of the child became warm. (II Kings 4:34)
- KK. Elisha got up, walked back and forth in the house, went back to where the boy was lying, and again, stretched himself over the boy. The child sneezed seven times and opened his eyes. (II Kings 4:35)
- LL. Elisha called Gehazi and told him to call the Shunammite woman. When she came to him, Elisha told her to pick up her son. (II Kings 4:36)
- MM. The woman fell at Elisha's feet, bowed to the ground, picked up her son, and left the room. (II Kings 4:37)
- NN. Elisha returned to Gilgal. There was famine in the land. (II Kings 4:38)
- OO. The sons of the prophets were sitting before Elisha. He told his servant to make some soup for them. (II Kings 4:38)
- PP. One of the men went out to gather some wild herbs; he found a wild vine of gourds. He returned with the gourds, cut them in slices, and put them in the pot, not knowing they were poisonous. (II Kings 4:39)
- QQ. When the men began eating the soup, they exclaimed to Elisha, "Man of God, there is death in the pot!" They could not eat the soup. (II Kings 4:40 NKJV)
- RR. Elisha told them to bring him some flour. When they brought the flour, he put it in the pot and commanded that the soup be served to the people. The soup was no longer poisonous. (II Kings 4:41)

- SS. A man from Baal Shalisha came to Elisha with bread of the firstfruits, twenty loaves of barley bread, and newly ripened grain. Elisha commanded that the food be given to the people. (II Kings 4:42)
- TT. Elisha's servant questioned him, thinking that the food would not be sufficient for the number of people. (II Kings 4:43)
- UU. Elisha declared that after they had eaten, there would be food left over. (II Kings 4:43)
- VV. The servant distributed the food, the people ate, and there was food left over, just as Elisha had proclaimed. (II Kings 4:44)

VI. CHAPTER FIVE

- A. Naaman was captain of the Syrian army. He was an important man who was respected by his master because he had been victorious in battle. He was also a valiant warrior, but he was a leper. (II Kings 5:1)
- B. The Syrians had sent out bands and captured a little girl from the land of Israel. (II Kings 5:2)
- C. The girl became a servant to Naaman's wife. (II Kings 5:2)
- D. The captive girl spoke to her mistress, saying, "I wish my master was with the prophet who is in Samaria! Then he would cure him of his leprosy." (II Kings 5:3 NAS)
- E. Naaman went to the king of Syria and told him what the girl had said. (II Kings 5:4)
- F. The king of Syria told Naaman to go, and he sent a letter to the king of Israel. (II Kings 5:5)
- G. Naaman left for Samaria, taking with him ten talents of silver, six thousand shekels of gold, and ten changes of clothes. (II Kings 5:5)
- H. Naaman carried the letter from the king of Syria and gave it to the king of Israel. The letter said, "And now as this letter comes to you, behold, I have sent Naaman my servant to you, that you may cure him of his leprosy." (II Kings 5:6 NAS)

- I. When the king of Israel read the letter, he tore his clothes and said, "Am I God, to kill and to make alive, that this man is sending word to me to cure a man of his leprosy? But consider now, and see how he is seeking a quarrel against me." (II Kings 5:7 NAS)
- J. When Elisha the prophet heard that the king of Israel had torn his clothes, he sent a message to the king, saying, "Why have you torn your clothes? Now let him come to me, and he shall know that there is a prophet in Israel." (II Kings 5:8 NAS)
- K. Naaman went with his horses and chariots and stood at the doorway of Elisha's house. (II Kings 5:9)
- L. Elisha sent a messenger to him, saying, "Go and wash in the Jordan River seven times, and your flesh shall be restored to you and you shall be clean." (II Kings 5:10 NAS)
- M. Naaman was furious; he left Elisha's house and said, "Behold, I thought, he will surely come out to me, and stand and call on the name of the Lord his God, and wave his hand over the place, and cure the leper. Are not Abanah and Pharpar, the rivers of Damascus, better than all the waters of Israel? Could I not wash in them and be clean?" (II Kings 5:11-12 NAS)
- N. Naaman left Elisha's house in a rage. (II Kings 5:12)
- O. Naaman's servants came and spoke to him, saying, "My father, had the prophet told you to do some great thing, would you not have done it? How much more then, when he says to you, 'Wash and be clean?' " (II Kings 5:13 NAS)
- P. After hearing his servants, Naaman went down and dipped himself seven times in the Jordan River; his flesh was restored like the flesh of a little child and he was clean, just as the prophet had declared. (II Kings 5:14)
- Q. Naaman and all his company returned to Elisha's house. Naaman spoke to Elisha, saying, "I know that there is no God in all the earth, but in Israel; so please take a present from your servant now." (II Kings 5:15 NAS)

- R. Elisha refused to accept Naaman's gifts, although Naaman urged him to do so. (II Kings 5:16)
- S. Naaman then asked permission to take two loads of dirt, declaring that he would not offer any sacrifices or offering to any other god. (II Kings 5:17)
- T. Naaman requested pardon by God when he entered into the house of Rimmon with the king of Syria as the king worshipped his god. (II Kings 5:18)
- U. Elisha told Naaman to go in peace; Naaman left. (II Kings 5:19)
- V. Gehazi, the servant of Elisha the prophet, thought Elisha should have received Naaman's gifts, so he followed Naaman and overtook him. (II Kings 5:20-21)
- W. When Naaman saw Gehazi, he got down from his chariot and met him, saying, "Is all well?" (II Kings 5:21 NAS)
- X. Gehazi told Naaman that all was well. He said that Elisha had sent him because two young sons of the prophets had come from the hillside of Ephraim, and he had requested that they be given a talent of silver and two changes of clothes. (II Kings 5:22)
- Y. Naaman gladly gave Gehazi two talents of silver and two changes of clothes. He sent two of his servants with Gehazi to carry the gifts. (II Kings 5:23)
- Z. When they came to the hill, Gehazi took the gifts from the servants, placed them in the house, and sent the servants back to Naaman. (II Kings 5:24)
- AA. Afterwards, Gehazi went in and stood before Elisha, who asked Gehazi where he had been. He told Elisha that he had not been anywhere. (II Kings 5:25)
- BB. Elisha responded to Gehazi's lie, saying, "Did not my heart go with you, when the man turned from his chariot to meet you?" (II Kings 5:26 NAS)
- CC. He asked Gehazi if it was the time for receiving material things, then added, "The leprosy of Naaman shall cleave to you and to your descendants forever." (II Kings 5:26-27 NAS)

DD. Gehazi left the presence of Elisha a leper, white as snow.
(II Kings 5:27)

VII. CHAPTER SIX

- A. The sons of the prophets told Elisha that the place where they were living was too small for them. (II Kings 6:1)
1. They asked permission to go to the Jordan and take enough wood to build a suitable place for them to live. (II Kings 6:2)
 2. Elisha gave them permission to go. Then, one of the men asked Elisha to go with them; he did. (II Kings 6:3)
 3. Elisha went with them to the Jordan, where they began to cut down trees. (II Kings 6:4)
 4. As one of the men was cutting a tree, the axehead fell into the water. The distraught man told Elisha that the axe was borrowed. (II Kings 6:5)
 5. Elisha asked the man where the axehead went into the water; the man showed him. (II Kings 6:6)
 6. Elisha cut a stick and threw it into the water; the axehead floated to the surface. (II Kings 6:6)
 7. Elisha told the man to reach out and get the axehead; he did. (II Kings 6:7)
- B. The king of Syria sent out raiding bands against Israel. He would meet with his servants and tell them where the camp would be located. (II Kings 6:8)
1. Elisha would send word to the king of Israel telling him where the Syrians would be camped. (II Kings 6:9)
 2. Elisha exposed the Syrians several times. (II Kings 6:10)
 3. The king of Syria became angry, thinking that he was being betrayed by one of his servants. (II Kings 6:11)

4. One of the King's servants said, "No, my lord, O king; but Elisha, the prophet who is in Israel, tells the king of Israel the words that you speak in your bedroom." (II Kings 6:12 NAS)
5. The king of Syria sent men to find the location of Elisha. They reported back to the king, telling him that Elisha was in Dothan. (II Kings 6:13)
6. The king of Syria dispatched a large army with horses and chariots. They went to Dothan and surrounded the city at night. (II Kings 6:14)
7. Elisha's servant arose early in the morning and went outside. When he saw the Syrian army, he said to Elisha, "Alas, my master! What shall we do?" (II Kings 6:15 NAS)
8. Elisha told his servant not to be afraid because there were more with them than there were in the Syrian army. (II Kings 6:16)
9. Elisha prayed that the eyes of his servant be opened so that he could see. The Lord opened the eyes of the servant, and he saw the mountain full of horses and chariots of fire, protecting them. (II Kings 6:17)
10. When the Syrian army came down to capture Elisha, he prayed, "Strike this people with blindness." The Lord honored Elisha's prayer and blinded those who had come to take Elisha. (II Kings 6:18 NAS)
11. Elisha told the Syrians that they had come the wrong way and to the wrong city. He told them to follow him and he would lead them to the man they sought. (II Kings 6:19)
12. Elisha led the Syrian army to the city of Samaria. (II Kings 6:19)
13. After entering the city of Samaria, Elisha asked God to open the Syrians' eyes. (II Kings 6:20)
14. The Lord opened their eyes, and they saw that they were in the capitol city of Israel. (II Kings 6:20)

15. When the king of Israel saw the Syrians, he asked Elisha if he should kill them. Elisha told him no, then recommended that he feed them and send them home. (II Kings 6:22)
 16. The king of Israel did as Elisha suggested and prepared a great feast for them. After they had eaten, he sent them back to their homeland. (II Kings 6:23)
 17. The marauding bands of Syrians stopped raiding in Israel. (II Kings 6:23)
- C. After this incident, Ben-Hadad king of Syria assembled his army, went to Samaria, and besieged the city. (II Kings 6:24)
1. There was great famine in the city of Samaria because of the siege. (II Kings 6:25)
 - a. The price of a donkey's head was eighty shekels of silver. (II Kings 6:25)
 - b. The price of a kab of dove's dung was five shekels of silver. (II Kings 6:25)
 2. While the king of Israel was passing by on the wall, a woman cried out to him, saying, "Help, my lord, O king!" (II Kings 6:26 NAS)
 - a. The king asked the woman, "If the Lord does not help you, from where shall I help you? From the threshing floor, or from the wine press?" (II Kings 6:27 NAS)
 - b. The king asked the woman what was wrong. (II Kings 6:28)
 - (1) The woman told the king that she and another woman had agreed to give their sons as food. (II Kings 6:29)
 - (2) She boiled her son and they ate him, but the other woman had hidden her son and refused to give him as food. (II Kings 6:29)

- (3) When the king heard the woman's statement, he tore his clothes and wore sackcloth. (II Kings 6:30)
3. The king of Israel declared, "May God do so to me and more also, if the head of Elisha the son of Shaphat remains on him today." (II Kings 6:31 NAS)
 4. Elisha and the elders were sitting in his house when the king sent one of his servants to Elisha. (II Kings 6:32)
 - a. Elisha said to the elders, "Do you see how this son of a murderer has sent to take away my head?" (II Kings 6:32 NAS)
 - b. The elders were instructed by Elisha to shut the door, not allowing the messenger entrance. He told them that the king would be close behind the messenger. (II Kings 6:32)
 - c. While Elisha was still talking, the messenger came and said, "Behold, this evil is from the Lord; why should I wait for the Lord any longer?" (II Kings 6:33 NAS)

VIII. CHAPTER SEVEN

- A. Elisha responded to the messenger, saying, "Listen to the word of the Lord; thus says the Lord, 'Tomorrow about this time a measure of fine flour shall be sold for a shekel, and two measures of barley for a shekel, in the gate of Samaria.' " (II Kings 7:1 NAS)
- B. After hearing Elisha's prediction, an officer upon whom the king relied said, "Behold, if the Lord should make windows in heaven, could this thing be?" (II Kings 7:2 NAS)
- C. Elisha told the officer that he would see it with his own eyes, but he would not eat of it. (II Kings 7:2)
- D. There were four lepers at the entrance of the gate of Samaria who said, "Why do we sit here until we die?" (II Kings 7:3 NAS)

- E. Realizing that their only hope of survival was to go to the Syrian's camp, the men decided to take the risk. They concluded that if they continued to stay where they were, death was inevitable; the worst thing that could happen was to be killed. (II Kings 7:4)
- F. They arose early in the morning and went to the Syrians' camp, but no one was there. (II Kings 7:5)
- G. The Lord caused the Syrian army to hear a noise that sounded like a great army. They thought that Israel had hired the Egyptian and Hittite kings to help them. (II Kings 7:6)
- H. Early in the morning, the Syrians had fled for their lives, leaving their tents, horses, donkeys, and camp just as it was. (II Kings 7:7)
- I. When the lepers came to the camp and saw that no one was there, they went into one of the tents and ate and drank. (II Kings 7:8)
- J. Going from one tent to another, they also took silver, gold, and clothes and hid them. (II Kings 7:8)
- K. One of the lepers said to another, "We are not doing right. This day is a day of good news, but we are keeping silent; if we wait until morning light, punishment will overtake us. Now therefore come, let us go and tell the King's household." (II Kings 7:9 NAS)
- L. The lepers went back to Samaria and told the gatekeepers what they had done and seen. The gatekeepers relayed the lepers' message to the King's house. (II Kings 7:10-11)
- M. The king got up and met his servants. He told them that the Syrians were trying to trick them into leaving the city so they could come in and capture the city. (II Kings 7:12)
- N. One of the King's servants recommended that they send some men with five horses to investigate the matter, declaring that the worst thing that could happen to them would inevitably happened under the present circumstances. (II Kings 7:13)

- O. The king of Israel sent two chariots with horses to see what had taken or was taking place. (II Kings 7:14)
- P. The King's servants went all the way to the Jordan River. Along the way, they found clothes and equipment that the Syrians had discarded as they fled. (II Kings 7:15)
- Q. The King's servants returned and reported what they had seen. (II Kings 7:15)
- R. The Israelites went out and plundered the camp of the Syrians. (II Kings 7:16)
- S. Just as Elisha had prophesied, a measure of fine flour was sold for a shekel and two measures of barley for a shekel. (II Kings 7:16)
- T. The King's officer who declared Elisha's prophecy to be impossible was placed in charge of the gate, but the people trampled him to death, thus fulfilling Elisha's prophecy, "You will see it with your own eyes, but you shall not eat of it." (II Kings 7:17-20 NAS)

IX. CHAPTER EIGHT

- A. Elisha told the woman whose son he had raised from the dead to leave Israel with her household because the Lord was sending a famine upon the land that would last for seven years. (II Kings 8:1)
- B. The woman did as she was told and went to the land of the Philistines, where she lived for seven years. (II Kings 8:2)
- C. At the end of the seven years, the woman returned to Israel and made an appeal to the king for the restoration of her house and property. (II Kings 8:3)
- D. At the time the woman made her appeal, the king of Israel was talking with Gehazi, Elisha's servant. (II Kings 8:4-6)
 - 1. The king asked Gehazi to tell him all the great things that Elisha had done. (II Kings 8:4)

2. When Gehazi began telling the king about Elisha raising the dead son of the Shunammite woman, he saw the woman and said, "My lord, O king, this is the woman and this is her son, whom Elisha restored to life." (II Kings 8:5 NAS)
 3. The king asked the woman about the incident, so she told him. Afterwards, the king called one of his officers and commanded him to restore the woman's possessions and to restore all the produce the land had yielded since she left. (II Kings 8:6)
- E. Elisha went to Damascus. Ben-Hadad the Syrian king was sick. When he heard that Elisha had arrived, he called Hazael and told him to take a gift to Elisha and to ask him if he would recover from his sickness. (II Kings 8:7-8)
- F. Hazael obeyed the king and went to Elisha. He took with him a generous gift carried by forty camels. (II Kings 8:9)
- G. When Hazael arrived, he told Elisha why he was there. Elisha told him to return and tell Ben-Hadad that he would recover from the sickness; however, he told Hazael that Ben-Hadad would die. (II Kings 8:10)
- H. Elisha fixed his eyes on Hazael and stared at him until he was ashamed. (II Kings 8:11)
1. Elisha began to weep. (II Kings 8:11)
 2. Hazael asked Elisha why he was weeping. (II Kings 8:12)
 3. Elisha replied, "I know the evil that you will do to the sons of Israel: their strongholds you will set on fire, and their young men you will kill with the sword, and their little ones you will dash in pieces, and their women with child you will rip up." (II Kings 8:12 NAS)
 4. Hazael responded to Elisha's statement, saying, "What is your servant, who is but a dog, that he should do this great thing?" (II Kings 8:13 NAS)
 5. Elisha told Hazael that the Lord had shown him that he would be king over Syria. (II Kings 8:13)

- I. Hazael returned to Damascus and told Ben-Hadad that Elisha said he would recover. (II Kings 8:14)
- J. The next day Hazael took a cloth, dipped it in water, and held it over the face of Ben-Hadad until he died. (II Kings 8:15)
- K. After the death of Ben-Hadad, Hazael became king of Syria. (II Kings 8:15)
- L. In the fifth year of Joram the son of Ahab, who was king over Israel, Jehoram the son of Jehoshaphat became king over Judah. (II Kings 8:16)
- M. Jehoram was thirty-two years old when he became king; he reigned eight years in Jerusalem. (II Kings 8:17)
- N. Jehoram did evil in the sight of God. He followed the ways of the kings of Israel. He was married to Ahab's daughter. (II Kings 8:18)
- O. The Lord did not destroy Judah because of his promise to David. (II Kings 8:19)
- P. In the days of Jehoram, Edom revolted against Judah and chose their own king to be ruler over them. (II Kings 8:20)
- Q. Joram (Jehoram) went to Zair with all his chariots. The Edomites surrounded him and his chariots, but the rest of his army ran back to their camp. During the night, Joram and his charioteers were able to defeat the Edomites that had surrounded them. (II Kings 8:21)
- R. Judah never again gained control over Edom. (II Kings 8:22)
- S. Libnah also revolted against Judah at the same time Edom did. (II Kings 8:22)
- T. The rest of the acts of Joram (Jehoram) and all that he did are written in the book of the chronicles of the kings of Judah. (II Kings 8:23)
- U. Joram (Jehoram) died and was buried with his ancestors in the city of David. (II Kings 8:24)

- V. Joram's (Jehoram) son Ahaziah succeeded him as king of Judah. (II Kings 8:24)
- W. Ahaziah the son of Joram (Jehoram) became king of Judah during the twelfth year Joram the son of Ahab reigned over Israel. (II Kings 8:25)
- X. Ahaziah was twenty-two years old when he began to reign over Judah; he reigned one year in Jerusalem. (II Kings 8:26)
- Y. Ahaziah's mother Athaliah was the granddaughter of Omri, a former king of Israel. (II Kings 8:26)
- Z. Ahaziah did evil in the sight of the Lord. He followed the example of his father-in-law Ahab. (II Kings 8:27)
- AA. Ahaziah allied with Joram the son of Ahab and went to war against Hazael, the king of Syria, at Ramoth Gilead. (II Kings 8:28)
- BB. During this battle, Joram the son of Ahab was wounded. He returned to Jezreel to recover. (II Kings 8:28-29)
- CC. King Ahaziah went down to Jezreel to visit King Joram, who was wounded. (II Kings 8:29)

X. CHAPTER NINE

- A. The prophet Elisha called one of the sons of the prophets and told him to go to Ramoth Gilead with a flask of oil. (II Kings 9:1)
 - 1. His instructions were to go to Ramoth Gilead, find Jehu the son of Nimshi, and call him aside into an inner room. (II Kings 9:2)
 - 2. Once they were in the room, he was to pour the flask of oil upon the head of Jehu and say, "Thus says the Lord, 'I have anointed you king over Israel.'" Afterwards, he was to run away. (II Kings 9:3 NAS)
- B. The servant of the prophet went to Ramoth Gilead as he was instructed. (II Kings 9:4)

1. When he arrived, the captains of the army were sitting together. (II Kings 9:5)
 2. The young man said, "I have a word for you, O captain." Jehu asked, "For which one of us?" The young man replied, "For you, O captain." (II Kings 9:5 NAS)
 3. Jehu arose and went into the house with the young man. When they entered the house, the young man poured the oil upon Jehu's head and said, "Thus says the Lord, the God of Israel, 'I have anointed you king over the people of the Lord, even over Israel. And you shall strike the house of Ahab your master, that I may avenge the blood of My servants the prophets, and the blood of all the servants of the Lord, at the hand of Jezebel. For the whole house of Ahab shall perish, and I will cut off from Ahab every male person both bond and free in Israel. And I will make the house of Ahab like the house of Jeroboam the son of Nebat, and like the house of Baasha the son of Ahijah. The dogs shall eat Jezebel in the territory of Jezreel, and none shall bury her.' " (II Kings 9:6-10 NAS)
 4. After delivering his message, the young man opened the door and ran away. (II Kings 9:10)
- C. When Jehu came out of the house, one of the men asked him if all was well. He asked why the "mad fellow" came to him. (II Kings 9:11 NAS)
 - D. Jehu replied, "You know very well the man and his talk." They answered, "It is a lie, tell us now." Jehu told them what the man said and that he anointed him to be king over Israel. (II Kings 9:11-12 NAS)
 - E. The men with Jehu hurried, took garments, placed them on the steps, blew a trumpet, and declared Jehu as king of Israel. (II Kings 9:13)
 - F. Jehu the son of Jehoshaphat, who was the son of Nimshi, conspired against Joram king of Israel. (II Kings 9:14)
 - G. Joram and the Israeli army were defending Ramoth Gilead against Hazael and the Syrian army. (II Kings 9:14)

- H. King Joram had been wounded in battle by the Syrians, so he returned to Jezreel to recover. (II Kings 9:15)
- I. Jehu addressed those who had proclaimed him as king of Israel. He suggested that if they were really sincere about their declaration, they would keep anyone from leaving the city and proclaiming the news in Jezreel. (II Kings 9:15)
- J. Traveling in a chariot, Jehu went to Jezreel, the place where Joram was recovering. Ahaziah king of Judah was visiting with Joram at this time. (II Kings 9:16)
- K. The man who was standing watch at the tower of Jezreel saw Jehu's company approaching and reported that he had seen a company coming toward Jezreel. (II Kings 9:17)
- L. King Joram dispatched a horseman to go meet the company and to ask if they were coming in peace. (II Kings 9:17)
- M. The horseman went out and met the company of Jehu and said, "Thus says the king, 'Is it peace?' " (II Kings 9:18 NAS)
- N. Jehu replied, "What have you to do with peace? Turn behind me." (II Kings 9:18 NAS)
- O. The watchman reported that the messenger came to the company, but he did not return. (II Kings 9:18)
- P. The king dispatched another horseman to go meet the company. The second horseman asked the same question as the first and received the same reply. (II Kings 9:19)
- Q. The watchman reported that the second horseman had gone to the company, but he was not returning. (II Kings 9:20)
- R. The watchman reported the driving of the chariot was like the driving of Jehu the grandson of Nimshi, "for he drives furiously." (II Kings 9:20 NAS)
- S. Joram commanded his servants to prepare his chariot, and he and Ahaziah went out to meet Jehu. They found him on the property of Naboth the Jezreelite. (II Kings 9:21)

- T. When Joram saw Jehu, he asked, "Is it peace, Jehu?" Jehu replied, "What peace, so long as the harlotries of your mother Jezebel and her witchcrafts are so many?" (II Kings 9:22 NAS)
- U. Upon hearing Jehu's reply, Joram turned his chariot and fled, crying out to Ahaziah, "There is treachery, O Ahaziah!" (II Kings 9:23 NAS)
- V. Jehu drew his bow with full strength and shot Joram between the shoulders. The arrow went through the heart of Joram, and he died. (II Kings 9:24)
- W. Jehu told Bidkar, one of his officers, to take Joram and throw him into the field of Naboth the Jezreelite, thus fulfilling the word of the Lord. Jehu quoted the prophetic word of Elijah to Bidkar: " 'I have seen yesterday the blood of Naboth and the blood of his sons,' says the Lord, 'and I will repay you in this property,' says the Lord." (II Kings 9:25-6 NAS)
- X. When Ahaziah saw what had taken place, he fled by the way of the garden house, but Jehu pursued him and commanded his servants to shoot Ahaziah in his chariot. (II Kings 9:27)
- Y. Ahaziah was shot at the ascent of Gur, which is at Ibleam. He fled to Megiddon and died. His servants carried him back to Jerusalem and buried him with his ancestors in the city of David. (II Kings 9:27-28)
- Z. Joram the son of Ahab was in the eleventh year of his reign when Ahaziah became king over Judah. (II Kings 9:29)
- AA. When Jezebel heard of Jehu's arrival at Jezreel, she painted her eyes, adorned her head, and looked out the window. (II Kings 9:30)
- BB. Jehu entered the gate. Jezebel said to him, "Is it well Zimri, your master's murderer?" (II Kings 9:31 NAS)
- CC. Jehu looked up and asked who was on his side. Two or three officials looked down at him. He told them to throw her out the window; they did, and some of her blood splattered on the wall and the horses. Jehu drove over her body. (II Kings 9:32-33)

- DD. Jehu came in, ate, drank, and said, "See now to this cursed woman and bury her, for she is a King's daughter," but they found only her skull, feet, and the palms of her hands. (II Kings 9:34-35 NAS)
- EE. When his servants returned and told him what they had seen, Jehu replied, "This is the word of the Lord, which He spoke by his servant Elijah the Tishbite, saying, 'In the property of Jezreel the dogs shall eat the flesh of Jezebel; and the corpse of Jezebel shall be as dung on the face of the field in the property of Jezreel, so they cannot say, "This is Jezebel." "' (II Kings 9:36-37 NAS)

XI. CHAPTER TEN

- A. Ahab had seventy sons who resided in Samaria. Jehu wrote letters and sent them to Samaria to the rulers in Jezreel, the elders, and those who reared Ahab's sons. (II Kings 10:1)
- B. Jehu's letter was a challenge for the recipients to appoint a king for themselves and to face him in battle. (II Kings 10:2-3)
- C. The recipients of the letters were fearful, realizing that he had already killed two kings. (II Kings 10:4)
- D. Those who received Jehu's letters sent word to him that they would not appoint a king, but they would submit to him. (II Kings 10:5)
- E. After hearing their reply, Jehu wrote a second letter, requiring them to meet him at Jezreel the next day with the heads of Ahab's sons. (II Kings 10:6)
- F. The seventy sons of Ahab were staying with great (honorable) men of the city. (II Kings 10:6)
- G. When these honorable men received Jehu's second letter, they killed the seventy sons of Ahab, cut off their heads, put them in a basket, and sent them to Jehu. (II Kings 10:7)

- H. A messenger came to Jehu, informing him that the heads of Ahab's sons had arrived. Jehu commanded that the heads be placed into two piles at the entrance of the gate and left there until the next morning. (II Kings 10:8)
- I. The next morning, Jehu went out and spoke to the representatives from Samaria, saying, "You are righteous. Indeed I conspired against my master and killed him; but who killed all these? Know now that nothing shall fall to the earth of the word of the Lord which the Lord spoke concerning the house of Ahab; for the Lord has done what He spoke by his servant Elijah." (II Kings 10:9-10 NKJV)
- J. The remaining descendants of Ahab in Jezreel, his great men, his close acquaintances, and his priests were all killed by Jehu. (II Kings 10:11)
- K. After destroying the relatives, associates, and friends of Ahab, Jehu went to Samaria. (II Kings 10:12)
- L. At Beth Eked of the Shepherds, Jehu met the brothers of Ahaziah king of Judah. He asked them to identify themselves, to which they replied, "We are the brothers of Ahaziah; we have come down to greet the sons of the king and the sons of the queen mother." (II Kings 10:13 NKJV)
- M. Jehu commanded his servants to capture the men. At the well of Beth Eked, they killed the entire company of forty-two men. (II Kings 10:14)
- N. After leaving Beth Eked, Jehu met Jonadab the son of Rechab. He greeted Jonadab and asked, "Is your heart right, as my heart is toward your heart?" Jehonadab replied, "It is." (II Kings 10:15 NKJV)
- O. Jehu told Jehonadab to give him his hand, and he got into the chariot with Jehu. (II Kings 10:15)
- P. Jehu invited Jehonadab to go with him and to see his zeal for the Lord. (II Kings 10:16)
- Q. When Jehu arrived in Samaria, he killed the remainder of those who were associated with Ahab in Samaria, thus fulfilling the word of God spoken through the prophet Elijah. (II Kings 10:17)

- R. Jehu assembled all the people and declared, "Ahab served Baal a little, Jehu will serve him much." (II Kings 10:18)
- S. Jehu called for all the prophets of Baal, all of Baal's servants, and all his priests. Everyone associated with Baal was to be present for what Jehu called a great sacrifice for Baal. (II Kings 10:19)
- T. Jehu's intent was not to worship Baal but to destroy all the worshippers of Baal. He called for a solemn assembly for Baal. (II Kings 10:19-20)
- U. Jehu extended the invitation throughout the entire nation of Israel. All the Baal worshippers came to the temple of Baal. The temple was completely full. (II Kings 10:21)
- V. At Jehu's command, the garments were brought out for the worshippers of Baal. (II Kings 10:22)
- W. Jehu and Jehonadab went into the temple of Baal. The worshippers of Baal were instructed to look around, making certain that no one in the assembly was a worshipper of the Lord. (II Kings 10:23)
- X. Everyone was gathered in the temple to offer sacrifices to Baal. Jehu had stationed eighty men on the outside of the temple with orders that no one was to escape from the temple. Anyone who allowed a worshipper of Baal to escape would be executed. (II Kings 10:24)
- Y. As soon as Jehu finished offering the burnt offering, he commanded the guard and captain to go in and kill the entire assembly of Baal worshippers. (II Kings 10:25)
- Z. The guards and officers did as they were told. They killed all the Baal worshippers and removed the sacred things from the temple and burnt them. (II Kings 10:25-26)
- AA. The sacred pillar and the temple of Baal were torn down, and the area was turned into a garbage dump. (II Kings 10:27)
- BB. Jehu destroyed Baal in Israel. (II Kings 10:28)

- CC. Jehu did not destroy the golden calves that Jeroboam had built and placed in Dan and Bethel, but he continued in the ways of Jeroboam. (II Kings 10:29)
- DD. The Lord spoke to Jehu, saying, "Because you have done well in doing what is right in My sight, and have done to the house of Ahab all that was in My heart, your sons shall sit on the throne of Israel to the fourth generation." (II Kings 10:30 NKJV)
- EE. Jehu did not give heed to the law of the God of Israel but followed the ways of Jeroboam. (II Kings 10:31)
- FF. In the days of Jehu, the Lord began to destroy parts of Israel through Hazael king of Syria. He conquered the territory of Israel from the Jordan River eastward, taking the land that belonged to Gad, Reuben, and Manasseh, including the regions of Gilead and Bashan. (II Kings 10:32-33)
- GG. The rest of the acts of Jehu, his works, and his might, are written in the book of the chronicles of the kings of Israel. (II Kings 10:34)
- HH. Jehu died and was buried in Samaria. His son Jehoahaz succeeded him as king of Israel. (II Kings 10:35)
- II. Jehu reigned twenty-eight years over Israel in Samaria. (II Kings 10:36)

XII. CHAPTER ELEVEN

- A. When Athaliah the mother of Ahaziah learned of her son's death, she killed all the royal heirs. (II Kings 11:1)
- B. Jehosheba, the daughter of King Joram and sister of King Ahaziah, hid Ahaziah's son Joash when the royal heirs were murdered. (II Kings 11:2)
- C. Joash and his nurse were hidden in the house of the Lord for six years during Athaliah's reign over Judah. (II Kings 11:3)

- D. In the seventh year of Athaliah's reign, Jehoiada sent for the captains of hundreds who were over the guards and soldiers. He brought them into the house of the Lord, made a covenant with them, then showed them Joash, King Ahaziah's son. (II Kings 11:4)
- E. Jehoiada assigned one-third of the men who came on duty on the Sabbath to watch the King's house; one-third were to position themselves at the gate Sur; and one-third were to position themselves at the gate behind the guards. (II Kings 11:5-6)
- F. Those on watch were to act as a barrier and defense for the King's house. (II Kings 11:6)
- G. Two companies were responsible for guarding the house of the Lord. (II Kings 11:7)
- H. The young king was to be surrounded by men with weapons in their hands, ensuring his protection at all times. Anyone attempting to break through the guard was to be killed. (II Kings 11:8)
- I. The guard was to be with the king every time he went out or came into the house. (II Kings 11:8)
- J. The captains of hundreds did as Jehoiada commanded. Those going on duty and those coming off duty were utilized to carry out Jehoiada's plan. (II Kings 11:9)
- K. Jehoiada gave to the captains of hundreds the spears and shields which had belonged to King David that were in the temple of the Lord. (II Kings 11:10)
- L. From the right side of the temple to the left side, by the altar and house, the armed guards surrounded the king. (II Kings 11:11)
- M. King Ahaziah's son Joash (Jehoash) was brought forth, the crown was placed upon him, the testimony was given to him, and he was anointed king. (II Kings 11:12)
- N. When Joash was anointed king, the people present shouted, "Long live the king!" (II Kings 11:12 NKJV)

- O. When Athaliah heard the noise of the guards and people, she went to the temple where the people were assembled. (II Kings 11:13)
- P. When Athaliah saw King Joash standing by a pillar, the leaders and trumpeters standing with him, and the people rejoicing and blowing trumpets, she tore her clothes and cried out, "Treason! Treason!" (II Kings 11:14 NKJV)
- Q. Jehoiada the priest commanded the captains of hundreds and the officers of the army to take Athaliah outside the temple and kill her and any who followed her. (II Kings 11:15)
- R. The officers seized her as she went by the way the horses came to the King's house, and there they killed her. (II Kings 11:16)
- S. Jehoiada made a covenant between the Lord, the king, and the people. The covenant made was between the king and God, the people and God, and the king and the people. (II Kings 11:17)
- T. The people of the land went to the temple of Baal and tore it down. They destroyed its altars and images and killed Mattan the priest of Baal. (II Kings 11:18)
- U. Jehoiada appointed officers over the house of the Lord. (II Kings 11:18)
- V. Jehoiada, the captains of hundreds, the guards, the messengers, and all the people escorted the king by way of the guardhouse gate from the temple to the house of the king, where he sat on the throne. (II Kings 11:19)
- W. The people of the land rejoiced and the city was quiet because Athaliah had been slain. (II Kings 11:20)
- X. Joash (Jehoash) was seven years old when he became king over Judah. (II Kings 11:21)

XIII. CHAPTER TWELVE

- A. During the seventh year of Jehu's reign over Israel, Joash (Jehoash) became king over Judah. In the city of Jerusalem, he reigned over Judah forty years. (II Kings 12 :1)

- B. Zibiah of Beersheba was the mother of Joash (Jehoash). (II Kings 12:1)
- C. Joash (Jehoash) did what was right in the sight of the Lord all the days Jehoiada the priest instructed him; however, the high places were not destroyed. The people continued to sacrifice and burn incense on the high places. (II Kings 12:2-3)
- D. Joash commanded the priests to take the money that came in from the various dedicated gifts and to repair the house of the Lord. (II Kings 12:4-5)
- E. In the twenty-third year of King Joash, the temple still had not been repaired. (II Kings 12:6)
- F. Joash called for Jehoiada and the other priests. He asked why the house of the Lord had not been repaired. (II Kings 12:7)
- G. Joash commanded the priests not to take any more money from the treasury or the people. He relieved them of their responsibility and instructed them to deliver the money that had been taken so the temple could be repaired; they agreed to do so. (II Kings 12:7-8)
- H. Jehoiada placed a chest with a hole bored in its lid beside the altar. One entering the temple would see the chest on the right side of the altar. (II Kings 12:9)
- I. The priests who guarded the temple entrance put into the chest all the money that was brought to the temple of the Lord. (II Kings 12:19)
- J. When the chest accumulated a large amount of money, the King's scribe and the high priest took the money from the chest, counted it, and placed it into bags. (II Kings 12:10)
- K. The money was distributed among the workmen who were repairing the temple to pay for the materials and their labor. (II Kings 12:11-12)
- L. The collected money was not used for the basins of silver, trimmers, sprinkling bowls, trumpets, articles of gold, or articles of silver. It was all given to the workmen who were repairing the temple. (II Kings 12:13-14)

- M. Because of their faithfulness, the workmen were not required to give an account of their expenditures. (II Kings 12:15)
- N. The money received for the trespass offerings and the sin offerings was not placed in the general treasury. That money was designated for the priests. (II Kings 12:16)
- O. Hazael king of Syria fought against Gath and took the city. Afterwards, he decided to go against Jerusalem. (II Kings 12:17)
- P. Joash king of Judah took all the sacred things that Jehoshaphat, Jehoram, and Ahaziah had dedicated, his own sacred things, all the gold in the temple treasury, and all the gold in the King's treasury and sent them to Hazael king of Syria. (II Kings 12:18)
- Q. After receiving these gifts from Joash, Hazael left and did not fight against Jerusalem. (II Kings 12:18)
- R. The rest of the acts of Joash and all that he did are written in the book of the chronicles of the kings of Judah. (II Kings 12:19)
- S. Joash's servants conspired against him and killed him in the house of Millo, a citadel down at Silla, which is a place in Jerusalem. (II Kings 12:20)
- T. Jozachar the son of Shimeath and Jehozabad the son of Shomer killed him. He was buried with his ancestors in the city of David. (II Kings 12:21)
- U. Joash's son, Amaziah, succeeded him as king of Judah. (II Kings 12:21)

XIV. CHAPTER THIRTEEN

- A. In the twenty-third year of Joash's reign over Judah, Jehoahaz the son of Jehu became king over Israel. He reigned in Samaria seventeen years. (II Kings 13:1)
- B. Jehoahaz did evil in the sight of the Lord. He followed the sins of Jeroboam the son of Nebat who had caused Israel to sin. (II Kings 13:2)

- C. The anger of the Lord was aroused against Israel, and He delivered them into the hands of Hazael king of Syria and Ben-Hadad his son. (II Kings 13:3)
- D. Jehoahaz pleaded with the Lord, and the Lord listened to him. God saw how the Syrians were oppressing the Israelis. (II Kings 13:4)
- E. The Lord gave Israel freedom from the Syrians, and once again they were able to dwell in their tents. (II Kings 13:5)
- F. Although God delivered them, Israel continued to follow the sins of Jeroboam, who caused Israel to sin, and they did not remove the Asherah (Phoenician goddess) in Samaria. (II Kings 13:6)
- G. The king of Syria had destroyed all of Jehoahaz's army except fifty horsemen, ten chariots, and ten thousand foot soldiers. (II Kings 13:7)
- H. The rest of the acts of Jehoahaz, all that he did, and all his might are written in the book of the chronicles of the kings of Israel. (II Kings 13:8)
- I. Jehoahaz died and was buried with his ancestors in the city of Samaria. (II Kings 13:9)
- J. Joash the son of Jehoahaz succeeded him as king of Israel. (II Kings 13:9)
- K. In the thirty-seventh year of Joash's reign over Judah, Jehoash the son of Jehoahaz became king over Israel. He reigned in Samaria sixteen years. (II Kings 13:10)
- L. Jehoash did evil in the sight of the Lord. He continued in the sins of Jeroboam the son of Nebat. (II Kings 13:11)
- M. The rest of the acts of Jehoash (Joash), all that he did, and all his might are recorded in the book of the chronicles of the kings of Israel. (II Kings 13:12)
- N. Jehoash (Joash) died and was buried in the city of Samaria. Jeroboam the son of Jehoash succeeded him as king over Israel. (II Kings 13:13)

- O. Elisha became sick with the sickness from which he died. (II Kings 13:14)
- P. King Joash came to visit Elisha and wept, saying to him, "O my father, my father; the chariots of Israel and their horsemen!" (II Kings 13:14 NKJV)
- Q. Elisha instructed Joash to get a bow and some arrows; he did. (II Kings 13:15)
 - 1. Elisha told him to put his hand on the bow. (II Kings 13:16)
 - 2. Joash placed his hands on the bow, and Elisha placed his hands on the hands of the king. (II Kings 13:16)
 - 3. Elisha told King Joash to open the east window; he did. (II Kings 13:17)
 - 4. He told the king to shoot. When Joash shot an arrow through the window, Elisha said, "The arrow of the Lord's deliverance and the arrow of deliverance from Syria; for you must strike the Syrians at Aphek till you have destroyed them." (II Kings 13:17 NKJV)
 - 5. Elisha told King Joash to take the arrows and strike the ground. King Joash struck the ground three times and stopped. (II Kings 13:18)
 - 6. Elisha became angry and said, "You should have struck five or six times; then you would have struck Syria till you had destroyed it! But now you will strike Syria only three times." (II Kings 13:19 NKJV)
- R. Elisha died and was buried. (II Kings 13:20)
- S. In the spring of the year, raiding bands from Moab invaded the land of Israel. (II Kings 13:20)
- T. Some Israelis were burying a man when they saw a Moabite band of raiders. (II Kings 13:21)
 - 1. They hurriedly put the body of the man in the sepulcher of Elisha. (II Kings 13:21)

2. When the man's body touched the bones of Elisha, he revived and stood on his feet. (II Kings 13:21)
- U. Hazael king of Syria oppressed Israel all the time Jehoahaz reigned over Israel. (II Kings 13:22)
- V. The Lord was gracious, compassionate, and respectful to Israel because of His covenant with Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob. He would not allow Syria to destroy her, nor would He remove Israel from His presence. (II Kings 13:23)
- W. Hazael king of Syria died and his son Ben-Hadad succeeded him as king. (II Kings 13:24)
- X. Joash son of Jehoahaz recovered from Ben-Hadad son of Hazael the cities which had been taken when Syria warred against Israel. (II Kings 13:25)
- Y. Joash king of Israel defeated Ben-Hadad king of Syria three times. (II Kings 13:25)

XV. CHAPTER FOURTEEN

- A. During the second year of Joash's (son of Jehoahaz) reign over Israel, Amaziah the son of Joash (son of Ahaziah) became king of Judah. (II Kings 14:1)
 1. Joash king of Israel was the son of Jehoahaz. (II Kings 14:1)
 2. Joash the father of Amaziah king of Judah was the son of Ahaziah. (II Kings 11:2)
- B. Amaziah was twenty-five years old when he became king over Judah. He reigned in Jerusalem twenty-nine years. (II Kings 14:2)
- C. Jehoaddan of Jerusalem was the mother of Amaziah. (II Kings 14:2)
- D. Amaziah did what was right in the sight of the Lord, but not to the extent King David had done. Amaziah followed the example of his father Joash. (II Kings 14:3)
- E. The high places were not removed. The people still burned incense and offered sacrifices on them. (II Kings 14:4)

- F. As soon as the kingdom was established in his hands, Amaziah executed those who had murdered his father. (II Kings 14:5)
- G. Following the law of Moses which says, "Fathers shall not be put to death for their children, nor shall children be put to death for their fathers; but a person shall be put to death for his own sin," Amaziah did not kill the children of those who murdered his father. (II Kings 14:6)
- H. In the time of war, Amaziah killed ten thousand Edomites in the Valley of Salt and took Sela. He changed the name of Sela to Joktheel. (II Kings 14:7)
- I. After defeating the Edomites, Amaziah sent messengers to Joash king of Israel challenging him to battle. Joash was the son of Jehoahaz and the grandson of Jehu. (II Kings 14:8)
- J. Joash king of Israel sent this message back to Amaziah: "The thistle that was in Lebanon sent to the cedar that was in Lebanon, saying, 'Give your daughter to my son as wife'; and a wild beast that was in Lebanon passed by and trampled the thistle. You have indeed defeated Edom, and your heart has lifted you up. Glory in that, and stay at home; for why should you meddle with trouble so that you fall--you and Judah with you?" (II Kings 14:9-10 NKJV)
- K. Amaziah refused to heed Joash's warning. He went to battle against Israel in Beth Shemesh, which belonged to Judah. (II Kings 14:11)
- L. The army of Judah was defeated by the Israeli army. (II Kings 14:12)
- M. Joash king of Israel captured Amaziah king of Judah at Beth Shemesh. He went to Jerusalem and broke down four hundred cubits (600 feet) of the wall, from the Gate of Ephraim to the Corner Gate. (II Kings 14:13)
- N. He took all the gold and silver, all the articles in the house of the Lord, all the articles in the King's treasury, and hostages, then returned to Samaria. (II Kings 14:14)

- O. The rest of the acts of Joash, what he did, his might, and how he fought with the king of Judah are written in the book of the chronicles of the kings of Israel. (II Kings 14:15)
- P. Joash died and was buried in Samaria with the former kings of Israel. (II Kings 14:16)
- Q. Joash's son Jeroboam succeeded him as king over Israel. (II Kings 14:16)
- R. Judah's king Amaziah, the son of Joash (son of Ahaziah), lived fifteen years after the death of Joash (son of Jehoahaz), who was king of Israel. (II Kings 14:17)
- S. The rest of the acts of Amaziah are written in the book of the chronicles of the kings of Judah. (II Kings 14:18)
- T. A conspiracy was formed against Amaziah in Jerusalem, so he fled to Lachish. He was pursued and killed at Lachish. (II Kings 14:19)
- U. He was brought back to Jerusalem on horses and buried with his ancestors in the city of David. (II Kings 14:20)
- V. The people of Judah made Azariah (Uzziah) king in place of his father. He was sixteen years old when he became king. (II Kings 14:21)
- W. After building Elath and restoring it to Judah, Azariah (Uzziah) died. (II Kings 14:22)
- X. Joash's son Amaziah was in the fifteenth year of his reign over Judah when Jeroboam the son of Joash became king over Israel. In Samaria, Jeroboam ruled over Israel forty-one years. (II Kings 14:23)
- Y. Jeroboam the son of Joash did evil in the sight of the Lord. He followed the sins of Jeroboam the son of Nebat who made Israel sin. (II Kings 14:24)
- Z. Jonah the son of Amittai was a prophet from Gath Hopher. According to the word of the Lord which He spoke through him, Jeroboam recovered the territory of Israel from the entrance of Hamath to the sea of the desert. (II Kings 14:25)

- AA. The Lord saw that there was no help for Israel and that their affliction was very bitter. (II Kings 14:26)
- BB. The Lord had not said that He would blot out the name of Israel, so He delivered them by the hand of Jeroboam the son of Joash. (II Kings 14:27)
- CC. The rest of the acts of Jeroboam, all he did, all his might, his wars, and his recovery of Judah territory from Damascus and Hamath are written in the book of the chronicles of the kings of Israel. (II Kings 14:28)
- DD. Jeroboam died, and his son Zechariah succeeded him as king of Israel. (II Kings 14:29)

XVI. CHAPTER FIFTEEN

- A. Azariah (Uzziah) the son of Amaziah became king over Judah during the twenty-seventh year of Joash's son Jeroboam's reign over Israel. (II Kings 15:1)
- B. Azariah (Uzziah) was sixteen years old when he became king of Judah. He reigned fifty-two years in Jerusalem. (II Kings 15:2)
- C. Following the example of his father Amaziah, he did what was right in the sight of the Lord; however, he did not remove the high places. The people continued to sacrifice and burn incense on the high places. (II Kings 15:3-4)
- D. The Lord struck King Azariah (Uzziah) with leprosy, and he remained a leper until his death. He lived in an isolated house. (II Kings 15:5; II Chronicles 26:16-21)
- E. Jotham the King's son was over the royal house; he judged the people of the land. (II Kings 15:5)
- F. The rest of the acts of Azariah and all that he did are written in the book of the chronicles of the kings of Judah. (II Kings 15:6)
- G. Azariah died and was buried with his ancestors in the city of David. His son Jotham succeeded him as king over Judah. (II Kings 15:7)

- H. In the thirty-eighth year of Azariah's reign over Judah, Zechariah the son of Jeroboam became king over Israel. He reigned in Samaria six months. (II Kings 15:8)
- I. Zechariah did evil in the sight of the Lord, continuing in the sins of Jeroboam the son of Nebat. (II Kings 15:9)
- J. Shallum the son of Jabesh conspired against Zechariah, killed him in the presence of the people, and began reigning over Israel. (II Kings 15:10)
- K. The rest of the acts of Zechariah are written in the book of the chronicles of the kings of Israel. (II Kings 15:11)
- L. The assassination of Zechariah fulfilled the prophecy given unto Jehu: "Your sons shall sit on the throne of Israel to the fourth generation." (II Kings 15:12; II Kings 10:30)
- M. Shallum the son of Jabesh became king over Israel in the thirty-ninth year of Uzziah's (Azariah) reign over Judah. (II Kings 15:13)
- N. Shallum reigned only one month in Samaria. Menahem the son of Gadi came from Tirzah, assassinated him, and began reigning in his place. (II Kings 15:14)
- O. The rest of the acts of Shallum and his conspiracy are written in the book of the chronicles of the kings of Israel. (II Kings 15:15)
- P. From Tirzah, Menahem attacked Tiphshah and its territory. Because the city did not surrender, he ripped open the pregnant women when he destroyed it. (II Kings 15:16)
- Q. During the thirty-ninth year of Azariah's (Uzziah) reign over Judah, Menahem the son of Gadi became king over Israel. He reigned ten years in Samaria. (II Kings 15:17)
- R. Menahem did evil in the sight of the Lord, following the sins of Jeroboam the son of Nebat. (II Kings 15:18)
- S. Pul king of Assyria came against Israel, but Menahem give him a thousand talents of silver, thereby retaining his rule over Israel. (II Kings 15:19)

- T. The money given to Pul was taken from the wealthy of Israel. Each man was required to give fifty shekels of silver. (II Kings 15:20)
- U. After receiving the money from Menahem, Pul left the land. (II Kings 15:20)
- V. The rest of the acts of Menahem and all that he did are written in the book of the chronicles of the kings of Israel. (II Kings 15:21)
- W. Menahem died, and his son Pekahiah succeeded him as king of Israel. (II Kings 15:22)
- X. In the fiftieth year of Azariah's (Uzziah) reign over Judah, Pekahiah the son of Menahem became king over Israel. He reigned in Samaria two years. (II Kings 15:23)
- Y. Pekahiah did evil in the sight of the Lord. He followed the sins of Jeroboam the son of Nebat who caused Israel to sin. (II Kings 15:24)
- Z. Assisted by Argob and Arieah, one of Pekahiah's officers, Pekah the son of Remaliah, conspired against Pekahiah and killed him in the citadel of the king's house in Samaria. (II Kings 15:25)
- AA. After assassinating Pekahiah, Pekah became king over Israel. (II Kings 15:25)
- BB. The rest of the acts of Pekahiah and all that he did are written in the book of the chronicles of the kings of Israel. (II Kings 15:26)
- CC. During the fifty-second year of Azariah's (Uzziah) reign over Judah, Pekah the son of Remaliah became king over Israel. He reigned in Samaria twenty years. (II Kings 15:27)
- DD. Pekah did evil in the sight of the Lord. He, too, followed the sins of Jeroboam the son of Nebat. (II Kings 15:28)

- EE. During Pekah's reign over Israel, Tiglath-Pileser king of Assyria came and took Ijon, Abel Maachah, Janoah, Kedesh, Hazor, Gilead, and Galilee. All these cities were in the territory of Naphtali. He captured the people and took them to Assyria. (II Kings 15:29)
- FF. Hoshea the son of Elah led a conspiracy against Pekah and killed him. After killing Pekah, Hoshea became king over Israel. (II Kings 15:30)
- GG. Pekah began reigning over Israel during the twentieth year of Jotham's reign over Judah. Jotham was the son of Uzziah (Azariah). (II Kings 15:30)
- HH. The rest of the acts of Pekah and all that he did are written in the book of the chronicles of the kings of Israel. (II Kings 15:31)
- II. Uzziah's (Azariah) son Jotham began reigning over Judah during the second year of Pekah's (Remaliah's son) reign over Israel. (II Kings 15:32)
- JJ. Jotham was twenty-five years old when he became king over Judah. He reigned sixteen years in Jerusalem. Jerusha (Jerushah) the daughter of Zadok was his mother. (II Kings 15:33)
- KK. Following his father's example, Jotham did what was right in the sight of the Lord; however, he did not remove the high places where the people continued to burn incense and offer sacrifices. (II Kings 15:34-35)
- LL. Jotham built the Upper Gate of the house of the Lord. (II Kings 15:35)
- MM. The rest of the acts of Jotham and all that he did are written in the book of the chronicles of the kings of Judah. (II Kings 15:36)
- NN. During the time of Jotham's reign over Judah, the Lord sent Rezin the king of Syria and Pekah the son of Remaliah (king of Israel) against Judah. (II Kings 15:37)
- OO. Jotham died and was buried with his ancestors in the city of David. Ahaz the son of Jotham succeeded him as king of Judah. (II Kings 15:38)

XVII. CHAPTER SIXTEEN

- A. During the seventeenth year of Pekah's (the son of Remaliah) reign over Israel, Ahaz the son of Jotham became king over Judah. (II Kings 16:1)
- B. Ahaz was twenty years old when he began to reign over Judah. He reigned sixteen years in Jerusalem. (II Kings 16:2)
- C. Ahaz did not do what was right in the sight of the Lord. He did not follow the example of his ancestor David. (II Kings 16:2)
- D. Ahaz followed the ways of the kings of Israel. Following the practices of the heathen whom the Lord had driven out of the land, he made his son cross over fire. (II Kings 16:3)
- E. He burned sacrifices and burned incense on the high places, on the hills, and under every green tree. (II Kings 16:4)
- F. Rezin king of Syria and Pekah king of Israel warred against Jerusalem and besieged the city, but they were unable to defeat Ahaz. (II Kings 16:5)
- G. When Rezin king of Syria came against Jerusalem, he captured the city of Elath and drove the men of Judah from there. The Edomites inhabited Elath and dwelt there at that the time this book was written. (II Kings 16:6)
- H. Ahaz sent messengers to Tiglath-Pileser king of Assyria requesting military assistance. (II Kings 16:7)
 - I. He took the silver and gold in the house of the Lord and in the king's treasuries and sent it to the king of Assyria. (II Kings 16:8)
- J. The king of Assyria responded to Ahaz's request. He went to Damascus, fought against the Syrians, and defeated them. He killed Rezin, captured the people, and took them to Kir. (II Kings 16:9)
- K. When King Ahaz went to Damascus to meet Tiglath-Pileser king of Assyria, he saw an altar. He sent the design and pattern of the altar to Urijah the priest. (II Kings 16:10)

- L. Urijah the priest built an altar according to the pattern. When Ahaz returned from Damascus, the altar was completed. (II Kings 16:12)
- M. When King Ahaz saw the altar, he came and offered sacrifices on it. (II Kings 16:12)
- N. On the new altar, King Ahaz offered his burnt offering, grain offering, and his drink offering. He also sprinkled the blood of his peace offering on the altar. (II Kings 16:13)
- O. King Ahaz had the bronze altar moved from its place in front of the temple and placed on the north side of the new altar. (II Kings 16:14)
- P. King Ahaz commanded Urijah the priest to burn the morning burnt offering, the evening offering, the king's burnt sacrifice, the king's grain offering, and the burnt offering, grain offering, and drink offering of the people on the new altar. (II Kings 16:15)
- Q. The blood of all the burnt offerings and sacrifices was to be sprinkled on the new altar. (II Kings 16:15)
- R. The bronze altar was used when the king wanted to inquire of God. (II Kings 16:15)
- S. Urijah the priest did as King Ahaz commanded him. (II Kings 16:16)
- T. King Ahaz had the panels cut from the carts Solomon built, and he removed the lavers from them. (II Kings 16:17)
- U. He removed the oxen from underneath the sea of bronze and set it on a pavement of stones. (II Kings 16:17)
- V. He also removed the intermission covered porch that had been built for the temple and the king's outside entrance. (II Kings 16:18)
- W. King Ahaz removed these items of value to persuade the king of Assyria to help him against Rezin king of Syria and Pekah king of Israel. (II Kings 16:18)

- X. The rest of the acts of Ahaz are written in the book of the chronicles of the kings of Judah. (II Kings 16:19)
- Y. Ahaz died and was buried with his ancestors in the city of David. Hezekiah his son succeeded him as king of Judah. (II Kings 16:20)

XVIII. CHAPTER SEVENTEEN

- A. During the twelfth year of King Ahaz's reign over Judah, Hoshea the son of Elah became king of Israel. He reigned nine years in Samaria. (II Kings 17:1)
- B. Although Hoshea did evil in the sight of the Lord, he was not as bad as the previous kings. (II Kings 17:2)
- C. Shalmaneser king of Assyria came against Israel, and Hoshea became vassal to him. The king of Israel paid tribute to the king of Assyria. (II Kings 17:3)
- D. The king of Assyria discovered Hoshea's conspiracy. (II Kings 17:4)
 - 1. Hoshea had sent messengers to So king of Egypt, and he did not pay his annual tribute to the king of Assyria. (II Kings 17:4)
 - 2. The king of Assyria bound Hoshea in prison. (II Kings 17:4)
- E. The king of Assyria went throughout the land of Israel and set a siege against Samaria that lasted three years. (II Kings 17:5)
- F. During the ninth year of Hoshea's reign over Israel, the king of Assyria captured Samaria and carried the people of Israel to Assyria, placing them in Halah, by Habor, by the River Gozan, and in the cities of the Medes. (II Kings 17:6)
- G. The nation of Israel had sinned against the Lord God Who delivered them from Pharaoh's reign in the land of Egypt. They feared other gods and walked in the sinful ways of the nations that God had cast out of the land. (II Kings 17:7-8)

- H. The children of Israel secretly did things against God that were not right, and they built for themselves high places in all their cities, from the watchtowers to the fortified cities. (II Kings 17:9)
- I. The Israelites had set up for themselves idols and Asherah on every high hill and under every green tree. (II Kings 17:10)
- J. Following the ways of the heathen nations before them, they burned incense on all the high places and provoked the Lord to anger. (II Kings 17:11)
- K. Contrary to what God had commanded them, they served idols. (II Kings 17:12)
- L. Through His prophets, God repeatedly warned both Israel and Judah to turn from their evil ways and to obey the commandments and statutes of the Lord that had been delivered to them by the prophets. (II Kings 17:13)
- M. The children of Israel refused to listen to the prophets of God. Like their ancestors who did not believe in the Lord their God, they also rebelled against God. (II Kings 17:14)
- N. The children of Israel rejected the statutes, covenant, and testimonies against them. Disregarding God's warning, Israel became an idolatrous nation like those around her. (II Kings 17:15)
- O. The children of Israel departed from the commandments of God and molded an image of two calves, made an Asherah, worshipped all the host of heaven, and served Baal. (II Kings 17:16)
- P. The people of Israel also caused their sons and daughters to pass through the fire. They practiced witchcraft and soothsaying and sold themselves to do evil in the sight of the Lord. (II Kings 17:17)
- Q. The Lord was angry with Israel because of her sins. He removed them from His presence. (II Kings 17:18)

- R. Only the kingdom of Judah remained in the Promised Land. Judah, however, was not keeping the commandments of God; she was following the statutes which Israel had made. (II Kings 17:18-19)
- S. The Lord rejected all the descendants of Israel, afflicted them, and delivered them into the hand of plunderers, until He had removed them from His presence. (II Kings 17:20)
- T. God tore Israel from the house of David and made Jeroboam the son of Nebat king over them. (II Kings 17:21)
- U. Jeroboam led Israel away from the Lord and caused them to commit a great sin. (II Kings 17:21)
- V. The children of Israel followed the sin of Jeroboam during their entire existence as a nation. (I Kings 17:22)
- W. Just as the prophets had warned, God removed Israel from her own land; she was carried away to Assyria. (II Kings 17:23)
- X. The king of Assyria brought people from Babylon, Cuthah, Ava, Hamath, and Sepharvaim and placed them in Samaria. They took possession of the city of Samaria and dwelt there. (II Kings 17:24)
- Y. At the beginning, those who dwelt in Samaria did not fear the Lord, so He sent lions among them, killing some. (II Kings 17:25)
- Z. The king of Assyria was informed that the nations he had removed from their land and placed in the city of Samaria did not know the customs of the God of the land. (II Kings 17:26)
- AA. The Assyrian king sent one of the priests who was taken from Israel back to the land to teach its inhabitants to fear the Lord. The priest dwelt in the city of Bethel. (II Kings 17:27-28)
- BB. Every nation continued to make its own gods and place them in the shrines in the high places that the Samaritans had made. (II Kings 17:29)

1. The men of Babylon made Succoth Benoth. (II Kings 17:30)
 2. The men of Cuth made Nergal. (II Kings 17:30)
 3. The men of Hamath made Ashima. (II Kings 17:30)
 4. The Avites made Nibhaz and Tartak. (II Kings 17:31)
 5. The Sepharvites burned their children to Adramelech and Anammelech, the gods of Sepharvaim. (II Kings 17:31)
- CC. They feared the Lord, but from every class of people, they appointed priests of the high places who sacrificed for them in the shrines of the high places. (II Kings 17:32)
- DD. They feared the Lord, yet they served their own gods, just as they had previously done in the land from which they had been taken captive. (II Kings 17:33)
- EE. At the time this book was written, the inhabitants of Samaria were still practicing the customs of idolatry. (II Kings 17:34)
- FF. They persisted in their former practices. They did not worship the Lord, nor adhere to the decrees and ordinances, nor to the laws and commandments that the Lord gave the descendants of Jacob, whom He named Israel. (II Kings 17:34)
- GG. The Lord made a covenant with the Israelites and commanded them not to worship any other gods, or bow down to them, or serve them, or sacrifice to them. (II Kings 17:35)
1. They were to worship the Lord, Who brought them up out of Egypt with mighty power and an outstretched arm. (II Kings 17:36)
 2. They were to bow down to Him and offer sacrifices to Him. (II Kings 17:36)
 3. They were told to be careful to keep the decrees, ordinances, laws, and commandments that God had written for them. (II Kings 17:37)

4. They were cautioned against worshipping other gods. (II Kings 17:37)
 5. God told the Israelites not to forget the covenant that He had made with them and not to worship other gods. (II Kings 17:38)
 6. They were instructed to worship the Lord their God. Only He could deliver them from the hand of their enemies. (II Kings 17:39)
 7. They did not obey God; they followed their former customs. (II Kings 17:40)
- HH. The people from various nations who had inhabited Samaria feared the Lord, but they served their carved images. Their descendants continued the tradition of idolatrous worship. (II Kings 17:41)

XIX. CHAPTER EIGHTEEN

- A. Hoshea the son of Elah was in his third year as king of Israel when Hezekiah the son of Ahaz began to reign over Judah. (II Kings 18:1)
- B. Hezekiah was twenty-five years old when he began to reign over Judah. He reigned in Jerusalem twenty-nine years. (II Kings 18:2)
- C. Abi the daughter of Zechariah was Hezekiah's mother. (II Kings 18:2)
- D. Hezekiah did what was right in the sight of the Lord, following the example of his ancestor King David. (II Kings 18:3)
- E. He removed the high places, destroyed the idols, cut down the Asherah, and broke in pieces the bronze serpent that Moses had made. (II Kings 18:4)
- F. At that time, the children of Israel were burning incense to the bronze serpent. They called it Nehushtan, which means "something made of copper." (II Kings 18:4)
- G. Hezekiah trusted in the Lord God of Israel. No king of Judah was as faithful to God as Hezekiah. (II Kings 18:5)

- H. Hezekiah was faithful to God and served Him. He did not depart from the commandments that God had given unto Moses. (II Kings 18:6)
- I. Hezekiah prospered wherever he went because God was with him. He rebelled against the king of Assyria, refusing to serve him. (II Kings 18:7)
- J. He defeated the Philistines as far as Gaza and its territory, from the watchtower to the fortified city. (II Kings 18:8)
- K. During the fourth year of Hezekiah's reign over Judah and the seventh year of Hoshea's reign over Israel, Shalmaneser king of Assyria came to Samaria and besieged the city. (II Kings 18:9)
- L. After a three-year siege, the Assyrians captured Samaria. (II Kings 18:10)
- M. Samaria was captured during the sixth year of Hezekiah's reign over Judah and the ninth year of Hoshea's reign over Israel. (II Kings 18:10)
- N. The king of Assyria carried the Israelites to Assyria, placing them in Halah, by the River Habor, by the River Gozan, and in the cities of the Medes. (II Kings 18:11)
- O. They were captured because they did not obey God. They transgressed the covenant of God, refusing to listen to or obey the law of Moses. (II Kings 18:12)
- P. During the fourteenth year of Hezekiah's reign over Judah, Sennacherib king of Assyria fought against all the fortified cities of Judah and captured them. (II Kings 18:13)
- Q. Hezekiah king of Judah sent to the king of Assyria at Lachish, saying, "I have done wrong; turn away from me; whatever you impose on me I will pay." (II Kings 18:14 NKJV)
- 1. The king of Assyria assessed Hezekiah king of Judah three hundred talents of silver and thirty talents of gold. (II Kings 18:14)

2. Hezekiah gave him all the silver that was found in the house of the Lord and in the treasuries of the king's house. (II Kings 18:15)
 3. At that time, Hezekiah stripped the gold from the doors of the temple of the Lord, and from the pillars which he had overlaid, and gave it to the king of Assyria. (II Kings 18:16)
- R. The king of Assyria sent Tartan, Rabsaris, and Rabshakeh from Lachish to King Hezekiah. A large army accompanied them to Jerusalem. They came and stood by the conduit of the upper pool, which is on the highway of the Fuller's Field. (II Kings 18:17)
 - S. When they called for the king, Eliakim the son of Hilkiah, who was over the household, Shebna the scribe, and Joah the son of Asaph, the recorder, came out to meet them. (II Kings 18:18)
 - T. Rabshakeh said to them, "Say now to Hezekiah, 'Thus says the great king, the king of Assyria: "What confidence is this in which you trust? You speak of having plans and power for war; but they are mere words. And in whom do you trust, that you rebel against me? Now look! You are trusting in the staff of this broken reed, Egypt, on which if a man leans, it will go into his hand and pierce it. So is Pharaoh king of Egypt to all who trust in him. But if you say to me, 'We trust in the Lord our God,' is it not He whose high places and whose altars Hezekiah has taken away, and said to Judah and Jerusalem, 'You shall worship before this altar in Jerusalem'?" (II Kings 18:19-22 NKJV)
 - U. Rabshakeh challenged Hezekiah to put up a security, declaring that he would give him two thousand horses if he could produce enough men to ride them. (II Kings 18:23)
 - V. Then he asked how he could defend himself against one of the least of the Assyrian captains and how could he trust Egypt for horses and chariots. (II Kings 18:24)
 - W. Rabshakeh declared that the Lord had sent them to destroy Jerusalem. (II Kings 18:25)

- X. Eliakim the son of Hilkiah, Shebna, and Joah asked Rabshakeh to speak to them in the Aramaic language. They did not want the people on the wall to hear what Rabshakeh was saying. (II Kings 18:26)
- Y. Rabshakeh told them that not only was he sent to speak to them, but also to those who sat on the wall, who were going to eat and drink their own body waste. (II Kings 18:27)
- Z. Rabshakeh stood and cried with a loud voice in the Judean language, saying, "Hear the word of the great king, the king of Assyria. Thus says the king, 'Do not let Hezekiah deceive you, for he will not be able to deliver you from my hand; nor let Hezekiah make you trust in the Lord, saying, "The Lord will surely deliver us, and this city shall not be given into the hand of the king of Assyria." ' Do not listen to Hezekiah, for thus says the king of Assyria, Make your peace with me and come out to me, and eat each of his vine and each of his fig tree and drink each of the waters of his own cistern, until I come and take you away to a land like your own land, a land of grain and new wine, a land of bread and vineyards, a land of olive trees and honey, that you may live and not die. But do not listen to Hezekiah, when he misleads you, saying, "The Lord will deliver us." Has any one of the gods of the nations delivered his land from the hand of the king of Assyria? Where are the gods of Hamath and Arpad? Where are the gods of Sepharvaim, Hena and Ivvah? Have they delivered Samaria from my hand? Who among all the gods of the lands have delivered their land from my hand, that the Lord should deliver Jerusalem from my hand?" (II Kings 18:28-35 NAS)
- AA. No one replied to Rabshakeh's questions. Hezekiah had commanded the people not to respond to him. (II Kings 18:36)
- BB. Eliakim, Shebna, and Joah returned to King Hezekiah with their clothes torn and reported what Rabshakeh had spoken. (II Kings 18:37)

XX. CHAPTER NINETEEN

- A. When King Hezekiah heard what Rabshakeh had spoken, he tore his clothes, covered himself with sackcloth, and went into the house of the Lord. (II Kings 19:1)

- B. King Hezekiah sent Eliakim, Shebna, and the elders of the priests to Isaiah the son of Amoz. When they went to see Isaiah, they were covered with sackcloth. (II Kings 19:2)
- C. These men delivered to Isaiah this message from King Hezekiah: "This day is a day of distress, rebuke, and rejection; for children have come to birth, and there is no strength to deliver. Perhaps the Lord your God will hear all the words of Rabshakeh, whom his master the king of Assyria has sent to reproach the living God, and will rebuke the words which the Lord your God has heard. Therefore, offer a prayer for the remnant that is left." (II Kings 19:3-5 NAS)
- D. Isaiah sent this message back to King Hezekiah: "Thus says the Lord, 'Do not be afraid because of the words that you have heard, with which the servants of the king of Assyria have blasphemed Me. Behold, I will put a spirit in him so that he shall hear a rumor and return to his own land. And I will make him fall by the sword in his own land.' " (II Kings 19:6-7 NAS)
- E. When Rabshakeh returned, the king of Assyria had left Lachish and was at war with Libnah. (II Kings 19:8)
- F. When the king heard that Tirhakah king of Ethiopia had come to make war against him, he sent word to King Hezekiah, saying, "Do not let your God in whom you trust deceive you saying, 'Jerusalem shall not be given into the hand of the king of Assyria.' Behold, you have heard what the kings of Assyria have done to all the lands, destroying them completely. So will you be spared? Did the gods of those nations which my fathers destroyed deliver them, even Gozan and Haran and Rezeph and the sons of Eden who were in Telassar? Where is the king of Hamath, the king of Arpad, the king of the city of Sepharvaim, and of Hena and Ivvah?" (II Kings 19:9-13 NAS)
- G. King Hezekiah received the letter from the king of Assyria, read it, went up to the house of the Lord, and spread the letter before the Lord. (II Kings 19:14)

- H. King Hezekiah prayed to the Lord, saying, "O Lord, God of Israel, You are enthroned between the mighty cherubim! You alone are God of all the kingdoms of the earth. You alone created the heavens and the earth. Listen to me, O Lord, and hear! Open Your eyes, O Lord, and see! Listen to Sennacherib's words of defiance against the living God. It is true, Lord, that the kings of Assyria have destroyed all these nations, just as the message says. And they have thrown the gods of these nations into the fire and burned them. But of course the Assyrians could destroy them! They were not gods at all--only idols of wood and stone shaped by human hands. Now, O Lord our God, rescue us from his power; then all the kingdoms of the earth will know that You alone, O Lord, are God." (II Kings 19:15-19 NLT)
- I. God spoke to Isaiah the son of Amoz, and he sent this message to King Hezekiah: "This is what the Lord, the God of Israel, says: 'I have heard your prayer about King Sennacherib of Assyria.' This is the message that the Lord has spoken against him:" (II Kings 19:20-21 NLT)
1. "The virgin daughter of Zion despises you and laughs at you. The daughter of Jerusalem scoffs and shakes her head as you flee." (II Kings 19:21 NLT)
 2. "Whom do you think you have been insulting and ridiculing? Against Whom did you raise your voice? At Whom did you look in such proud condescension? It was the Holy One of Israel!" (II Kings 19:22 NLT)
 3. "By your messengers you have mocked the Lord. You have said, 'With my many chariots I have conquered the highest mountains--yes, the remotest peaks of Lebanon. I have cut down its tallest cedars and its choicest cypress trees. I have reached its farthest corners and explored its deepest forests. I have dug wells in many a foreign land and refreshed myself with their water. I even stopped up the rivers of Egypt so that my armies could go across!' But have you not heard? It was I, the Lord, Who decided this long ago." (II Kings 19:23-25 NLT)

4. "Long ago I planned what I am now causing to happen, that you should crush fortified cities into heaps of rubble. That is why their people have so little power and are such easy prey for you. They are as helpless as the grass, as easily trampled as tender green shoots. They are like grass sprouting on a housetop, easily scorched by the sun." (II Kings 19:25-26 NLT)
5. " But I know you well--your comings and goings and all you do. I know the way you have raged against Me. And because of your arrogance against Me, which I have heard for Myself, I will put my hook in your nose and My bridle in your mouth. I will make you return by the road on which you came." (II Kings 19:27-28 NLT)
6. Isaiah confirmed his prophecy to Hezekiah, saying, "Here is the proof that the Lord will protect this city from Assyria's king. This year you will eat only what grows up by itself, and next year you will eat what springs up from that. But in the third year you will plant crops and harvest them; you will tend vineyards and eat their fruit. And you who are left in Judah, who have escaped the ravages of the siege, will take root again in your own soil, and you will flourish and multiply. For a remnant of My people will spread out from Jerusalem, a group of survivors from Mount Zion. The passion of the Lord Almighty will make this happen!" (II Kings 19:29-31 NLT)
7. "And this is what the Lord says about the king of Assyria: His armies will not enter Jerusalem to shoot their arrows. They will not march outside its gates with their shields and build banks of earth against its walls. The king will return to his own country by the road on which he came. He will not enter this city, says the Lord. For My own honor and for the sake of My servant David, I will defend it." (II Kings 19:32-34 NLT)
- J. The angel of the Lord went to the camp of the Assyrians and, in one night, he killed one hundred eighty-five thousand soldiers. (II Kings 19:35)
- K. Sennacherib king of Assyria returned home and remained at Nineveh. (II Kings 19:36)

- L. As he was worshipping in the temple of his god Nisroch, his sons, Adrammelech and Sharezer, killed him with a sword. They escaped to the land of Ararat. (II Kings 19:37)
- M. Esarhaddon succeeded his father as king over Assyria. (II Kings 19:37)

XXI. CHAPTER TWENTY

- A. During the time that Sennacherib had come against Judah, King Hezekiah became deathly sick. (II Kings 20:1; II Chronicles 32:24-26; Isaiah 38)
- B. God spoke to the prophet Isaiah the son of Amoz and told him to tell Hezekiah to "set his house in order" because he was going to die. (II Kings 20:1)
- C. After hearing Isaiah's message, Hezekiah turned his face to the wall and prayed, saying, "Remember now, O Lord, I pray, how I have walked before You in truth and with a loyal heart, and have done what was good in Your sight." He wept intensely. (II Kings 20:2-3 NKJV)
- D. Before Isaiah had left the middle court, God spoke to him again, saying, "Return and tell Hezekiah the leader of My people, 'Thus says the Lord, the God of David your father: "I have heard your prayer, I have seen your tears; surely I will heal you. On the third day you shall go up to the house of the Lord. And I will add to your days fifteen years. I will deliver you and this city from the hand of the king of Assyria; and I will defend this city for My own sake, and for the sake of My servant David." ' " (II Kings 20:5-6 NKJV)
- E. Isaiah commanded that a lump of figs be placed on the ulcer; afterwards, Hezekiah recovered. (II Kings 20:7)
- F. Hezekiah asked Isaiah for a sign confirming his prophecy. (II Kings 20:8)
 - 1. Isaiah asked him if he would like for the sun to go forward or backward ten degrees. (II Kings 20:9)
 - 2. Hezekiah responded by saying, "It is an easy thing for the shadow to go down ten degrees; no, but let the shadow go backward ten degrees." (II Kings 20:10 NKJV)

- G. Isaiah cried out to the Lord, and the shadow went backward ten degrees on the sundial of Ahaz. (II Kings 20:11)
- H. After King Hezekiah's recovery, Berodach-Baladan the son of Baladan and king of Babylon sent letters and a present to Hezekiah because he had heard that Hezekiah was sick. (II Kings 20:12)
- I. When King Berodach-Baladan's messengers arrived, Hezekiah showed them everything in his dominion, including his house of treasures and armory. (II Kings 20:13)
- J. Isaiah went to Hezekiah and asked what these men had said and from where had they come. (II Kings 20:14)
- K. Hezekiah told him that they had come from Babylon and that they had seen all his treasures. (II Kings 20:15)
- L. Isaiah gave Hezekiah this message from the Lord: "Behold, the days are coming when all that is in your house, and what your fathers have accumulated until this day, shall be carried to Babylon; nothing shall be left, says the Lord. And they shall take away some of your sons who will descend from you, whom you will beget; and they shall be eunuchs in the palace of the king of Babylon. (II Kings 20:16-18 NKJV)
- M. Hezekiah responded by saying, "The word of the Lord which you have spoken is good!" He was thankful that there would be peace and stability in his days. (II Kings 20:19)
- N. The rest of the acts of Hezekiah, his might, and the pool and tunnel that he made to bring water into the city are written in the book of the chronicles of the kings of Judah. (II Kings 20:20)
- O. Hezekiah died and Manasseh his son succeeded him as king over Judah. (II Kings 20:21)

XXII. CHAPTER TWENTY-ONE

- A. Manasseh was twelve years old when he became king over Judah. He reigned fifty-five years in Jerusalem. His mother's name was Hephzibah. (II Kings 21:1)

- B. Manasseh did evil in the sight of the Lord. He followed the evil practices of the nations whom God had cast out of the land. (II Kings 21:2)
- C. He rebuilt the high places that his father had destroyed, he raised up altars for Baal, he made an image for Asherah, and he worshipped and served all the host of heaven. (II Kings 21:3)
- D. Manasseh built altars for the host of heaven and placed them in the two courts of the temple in Jerusalem where God had said He would place His name. (II Kings 21:4-5)
- E. He made his son pass through the fire, he practiced soothsaying, he used witchcraft, and he consulted spirit-ists and mediums. He did much evil and provoked the Lord to anger. (II Kings 21:6)
- F. He also set a carved image of Asherah in the temple where God had said to David and Solomon: "In this house and in Jerusalem, which I have chosen out of all the tribes of Israel, I will put My name forever; and I will not make the feet of Israel wander anymore from the land which I gave their fathers--only if they are careful to do according to all that I have commanded them, and according to all the law that My servant Moses commanded them." (II Kings 21:7-8 NKJV)
- G. The people did not obey God, and Manasseh seduced them to do more evil than all the nations prior to Israel whom the Lord had destroyed from the land. (II Kings 21:9)

- H. The Lord spoke through His prophets, saying, "Because Manasseh king of Judah has done these abominations (he has acted more wickedly than all the Amorites who were before him, and has also made Judah sin with his idols), therefore thus says the Lord God of Israel: 'Behold, I am bringing such calamity upon Jerusalem and Judah, that whoever hears of it, both his ears will tingle. And I will stretch over Jerusalem the measuring line of Samaria and the plummet of the house of Ahab; I will wipe Jerusalem as one wipes a dish, wiping it and turning it upside down. So I will forsake the remnant of My inheritance and deliver them into the hand of their enemies; and they shall become victims of plunder to all their enemies, because they have done evil in My sight, and have provoked Me to anger since the day their fathers came out of Egypt, even to this day.'" (II Kings 21:10-15 NKJV)
- I. In addition to his idolatrous sins, Manasseh shed very much innocent blood from one end of Jerusalem to the other. (II Kings 21:16)
- J. The rest of the acts of Manasseh, all that he did, and all the sins that he committed are written in the book of the chronicles of the kings of Judah. (II Kings 21:17)
- K. Manasseh died and was buried in his personal garden, the Garden of Uzza. Amon his son succeeded him as king over Judah. (II Kings 21:18)
- L. Amon was twenty-two years old when became king over Judah. He reigned two years in Jerusalem. His mother's name was Meshullemeth, the daughter of Haruz of Jotbah. (II Kings 21:19)
- M. Following his father's example, Amon did evil in the sight of the Lord. (II Kings 21:20)
- N. Amon did as his father had done, worshipping and serving the gods of his father. He did not seek or follow the God of his ancestors. (II Kings 21:21-22)
- O. The servants of King Amon conspired against him and killed him in his own house. (II Kings 21:23)
- P. The people of the land executed those who killed Amon and made Josiah his son king over Judah. (II Kings 21:24)

- Q. The rest of the acts of Amon are written in the book of the chronicles of the kings of Judah. (II Kings 21:25)
- R. Amon was buried in his tomb in the Garden of Uzza. His son Josiah succeeded him as king over Judah. (II Kings 21:26)

XXIII. CHAPTER TWENTY-TWO

- A. Josiah was eight years old when he became king over Judah. He reigned thirty-one years in Jerusalem. His mother's name was Jedidah the daughter of Adaiah and granddaughter of Bozkath. (II Kings 22:1)
- B. He did what was right in the sight of the Lord. Following the example of his ancestor King David, he did not turn from the Lord. (II Kings 22:2)
- C. In the eighteenth year of his reign, King Josiah sent Shaphan the scribe, who was the son of Azaliah and grandson of Meshullam, to the house of the Lord. (II Kings 22:3)
- D. He told Shaphan to go to Hilkiah the high priest and count the money that had been brought to the house of the Lord, and collected by the doorkeepers. (II Kings 22:4)
- E. The money was to be given to those who were overseeing the repairs to the temple. The overseers were to distribute the money to the carpenters, builders, and masons so they could buy the materials needed to do the repairs. (II Kings 22:5-6)
- F. Josiah told Shaphan that those doing the work were faithful and they did not need to give an account of how they spent the money. (II Kings 22:7)
- G. Hilkiah the high priest told Shaphan that he had found the "Book of the Law" in the temple. Shaphan read the Book of the Law that Hilkiah had given him. (II Kings 22:8)
- H. Shaphan returned to the king, told him what he had done, and read to him the Book of the Law that Hilkiah had found in the temple. (II Kings 22:9-10)

- I. When Shaphan read the Book of the Law, King Josiah tore his clothes, and commanded Hilkiah the high priest, Ahikam the son of Shaphan, Achbor the son of Michaiah, Shaphan the scribe, and Asaiah a servant of the king to go and inquire of the Lord for him and the people of Judah. (II Kings 22:10-13)
 - 1. Josiah realized that Judah's disobedience had incurred God's wrath upon them. (II Kings 22:13)
 - 2. He declared that his ancestors had not obeyed the law of Moses. (II Kings 22:13)

- J. Hilkiah the high priest, Ahikam, Achbor, Shaphan, and Asaiah went to Huldah the prophetess to inquire of the Lord. (II Kings 22:14)
 - 1. Huldah was married to Shallum the son of Tikvah and grandson of Harhas. He was the keeper of the wardrobe. (II Kings 22:14)
 - 2. She lived in Jerusalem in the Second Quarter. (II Kings 22:14)

- K. Huldah sent them back to the king with this message from God: "Thus says the Lord: 'Behold, I will bring calamity on this place and on its inhabitants--all the words of the book which the king of Judah has read--because they have forsaken Me and burned incense to other gods, that they might provoke Me to anger with all the works of their hands. Therefore My wrath shall be aroused against this place and shall not be quenched.' " "But as for the king of Judah, who sent you to inquire of the Lord, in this manner you shall speak to him, 'Thus says the Lord God of Israel: "Concerning the words which you have heard--because your heart was tender, and you humbled yourself before the Lord when you heard what I spoke against this place and against its inhabitants, that they would become a desolation and a curse, and you tore your clothes and wept before Me, I also have heard you,' says the Lord. 'Surely, therefore, I will gather you to your fathers, and you shall be gathered to your grave in peace; and your eyes shall not see all the calamity which I will bring on this place.' " (II Kings 22:15-20 NKJV)

- L. The men delivered Huldah's message to the king. (II Kings 22:20)

XXIV. CHAPTER TWENTY-THREE

- A. The king sent these same men to assemble all the elders of Judah and the inhabitants of Jerusalem. (II Kings 23:1)
- B. King Josiah, the elders of Judah, the inhabitants of Jerusalem (small and great), the priests, and the prophets went to the temple of the Lord. (II Kings 23:2)
- C. To all who were assembled, King Josiah read all the words of the Book of the Covenant that had been found in the temple. (II Kings 23:2)
- D. Standing by a pillar, the king made a covenant before the Lord to follow Him, keeping His commandments, testimonies, and statutes with all of his heart and soul. (II Kings 23:3)
- E. All the people stood for the covenant as well. (II Kings 23:3)
- F. King Josiah commanded Hilkiah the high priest, the priests of the second order, and the doorkeepers to cleanse the temple of all articles that were made for Baal, Asherah, and the host of heaven. (II Kings 23:4)
- G. These articles were burned outside Jerusalem in the fields of Kidron. Their ashes were carried to Bethel. (II Kings 23:4)
- H. Josiah removed the idolatrous priests whom the kings of Judah had appointed to burn incense throughout Judah to Baal, the sun, the moon, the constellations, and all the host of heaven. (II Kings 23:5)
- I. He removed the Asherah image from the temple, took it to the Brook Kidron outside Jerusalem, burned it, ground it to ashes, and threw the ashes on the graves of the children of the people. (II Kings 23:6)
- J. He tore down the quarters of the male prostitutes located by the temple of the Lord, where women did weavings for Asherah. (II Kings 23:7)

- K. Josiah brought all the priests from the cities of Judah and defiled the high places where the priests had burned incense, from Geba to Beersheba. (II Kings 23:8)
- L. He also broke down the high places at the gates located at the entrance of the Gate of Joshua, the governor of the city. These gates were on the left side of the city gate. (II Kings 23:8)
- M. The priests of the high places did not come to the altar of the Lord in Jerusalem; they ate unleavened bread with their brethren. (II Kings 23:9)
- N. Josiah defiled Topheth, which was located in the valley of the children of Hinnom, so that no man could make his son or daughter pass through the fire to Molech. (II Kings 23:10)
- O. He removed the horses that the kings of Judah had dedicated to the sun, and he burned the chariots of the sun. These horses were located in the suburbs at the entrance of the temple near the chamber of Nathan-Melech the eunuch. (II Kings 23:11)
- P. He tore down the altars on the roof near the upper chamber of King Ahaz that the kings of Judah had made and the altars that Manasseh had made and placed in the two courts. He threw their remains in the Brook Kidron. (II Kings 23:12)
- Q. Josiah defiled the high places east of Jerusalem and south of the Mount of Corruption that King Solomon had built for Ashtoreth the abomination of the Sidonians, for Chemosh the abomination of the Moabites, and for Milcom the abomination of the people of Ammon. (II Kings 23:13)
- R. He destroyed the idols, cut down the Asherah images, and filled their places with human bones. (II Kings 23:14)
- S. Josiah tore down the altar at Bethel and crushed it to powder. He also burned the high places and the Asherah image. (II Kings 23:15)

- T. As Josiah turned, he saw the tombs that were on the mountain. He had the bones taken out of the tombs and burned them on the altar, thereby defiling it. The word of the Lord which the man of God proclaimed to Jeroboam was fulfilled by King Josiah, whom the prophet had called by name. (II Kings 23:16; I Kings 13:1-2)
- U. When Josiah asked about a certain grave monument, he was informed that it was the grave of the prophet who had prophesied what he was fulfilling. (II Kings 23:17)
- V. Josiah did not disturb the grave that contained the remains of the prophet of Judah and the prophet who had come from Samaria. (II Kings 23:18)
- W. He took away all the shrines of the high places that were in the cities of Samaria and destroyed them in the same manner as he did those in Bethel. (II Kings 23:19)
- X. The kings of Israel had provoked the Lord to anger with their idolatrous worship. (II Kings 23:19)
- Y. Josiah executed all the priests of the high places who were there on the altars, and he burned men's bones on the altars; afterwards, the king returned to Jerusalem. (II Kings 23:20)
- Z. King Josiah commanded all the people to keep the Passover Feast according to the Book of the Covenant. (II Kings 23:21)
- AA. In the eighteenth year of King Josiah's reign over Judah, he celebrated the Passover Feast. The Passover Feast had not been celebrated in that manner since the time of Israel's judges. (II Kings 23:22-23)
- BB. Josiah did away with those who consulted mediums and spiritists, the household gods, the idols, and all the abominations that were seen in the land of Judah and Jerusalem. (II Kings 23:24)
- CC. He set his heart to follow the things that were written in the book that Hilkiyah the high priest had found in the temple. (II Kings 23:24)

- DD. In the history of Judah there was no king like Josiah, who turned to the Lord with his whole heart, soul, and might. (II Kings 23:25)
- EE. Although Josiah followed God with his whole heart, Judah did not escape God's wrath. Manasseh's provocations were irrevocable. (II Kings 23:26)
- FF. The Lord declared that He would remove Judah from His sight, just as He had removed Israel and that He would reject Jerusalem and the temple where He had placed His name. (II Kings 23:27)
- GG. The rest of the acts of Josiah are recorded in the book of the chronicles of the kings of Judah. (II Kings 23:28)
- HH. During the reign of Josiah, Pharaoh Necho king of Egypt went out against the king of Assyria at the River Euphrates. Josiah was killed by Pharaoh Necho when he went out and confronted him at Megiddo. (II Kings 23:29)
- II. Josiah's servants brought his body back in a chariot from Megiddo to Jerusalem, where he was buried in his own tomb. (II Kings 23:30)
- JJ. The people of Judah anointed Jehoahaz the son of Josiah as king of Judah. (II Kings 23:30)
- KK. Jehoahaz was twenty-three years old when he began to reign over Judah. He reigned three months in Jerusalem. His mother's name was Hamutal the daughter of Jeremiah of Libnah. (II Kings 23:31)
- LL. Jehoahaz did evil in the sight of the Lord. He followed the practices of his ancestors, not his father. (II Kings 23:32)
- MM. Pharaoh Necho put Jehoahaz in prison at Riblah of Hamath. He also imposed a tribute of one hundred talents of silver and a talent of gold upon Judah. (II Kings 23:33)
- NN. Pharaoh Necho made Eliakim the son of Josiah king over Judah and changed his name to Jehoiakim. (II Kings 23:34)
- OO. Pharaoh returned to Egypt, taking Jehoahaz with him. Jehoahaz died in Egypt. (II Kings 23:34)

- PP. Jehoiakim paid Pharoah Necho the tribute that had been imposed upon Judah. He acquired the tribute by taxing the inhabitants of Judah. (II Kings 23:35)
- QQ. Jehoiakim was twenty-five years old when he became king over Judah. He reigned eleven years in Jerusalem. His mother's name was Zebudah the daughter of Pedaiah of Rumah. (II Kings 23:36)
- RR. Jehoiakim did evil in the sight of the Lord. He followed the sinful practices of his ancestors. (II Kings 23:37)

XXV. CHAPTER TWENTY-FOUR

- A. During Jehoiakim's reign, Nebuchadnezzar king of Babylon came against him. He became a vassal to Nebuchadnezzar for three years, then rebelled against him. (II Kings 24:1)
- B. The Lord sent against Jehoiakim raiding bands from the Chaldeans, Syrians, Moabites, and the people of Ammon. They were sent to destroy Judah, thus fulfilling the prophecies against the land. (II Kings 24:2)
- C. These enemies came against Judah at the command of God for the purpose of removing them from His sight because of the sins of Manasseh and the innocent blood that he had shed. God would not pardon the sins of Manasseh. (II Kings 24:3-4)
- D. The rest of the acts of Jehoiakim are written in the book of the chronicles of the kings of Judah. (II Kings 24:5)
- E. Jehoiakim died, and Jehoiachin his son succeeded him as king over Judah. (II Kings 24:6)
- F. The king of Egypt did not come out of his land anymore because the king of Babylon had taken all that belonged to the king of Egypt, from the Brook of Egypt to the Euphrates River. (II Kings 24:7)
- G. Jehoiachin was eighteen years old when he began to reign over Judah. He reigned in Jerusalem three months. His mother's name was Nehushta the daughter of Elnathan of Jerusalem. (II Kings 24:8)

- H. Jehoiachin did evil in the sight of the Lord. He followed the sinful practices of his ancestors. (II Kings 24:9)
- I. During the time of Jehoiachin's reign, Nebuchadnezzar king of Babylon besieged the city of Jerusalem. (II Kings 24:11)
- J. King Jehoiachin, his mother, his servants, his princes, and his officers surrendered to the king of Babylon. In the eighth year of Nebuchadnezzar's reign over Babylon, he took Jehoiachin prisoner. (II Kings 24:12)
- K. At the time Nebuchadnezzar took Jehoiachin captive, he took all the treasures from the temple and the king's house. He cut in pieces all the articles of gold that King Solomon had placed in the temple and carried them away. The Lord had previously declared this event that was now occurring. (II Kings 24:13)
- L. Nebuchadnezzar took all of Jerusalem into captivity, including all the captains, all the mighty men of valor, ten thousand captives, and all the craftsmen and smiths. Only the poorest of the people remained in the land. (II Kings 24:14)
- M. Jehoiachin, his mother, his wives, his officers, and the mighty men of the land were taken from Jerusalem and brought to Babylon as captives. (II Kings 24:15)
- N. All the seven thousand valiant men, the thousand craftsmen and smiths, and all who were strong and fit for war were taken to Babylon. (II Kings 24:16)
- O. The king of Babylon made Mattaniah, Jehoachin's uncle, king over Judah. He changed his name to Zedekiah. (II Kings 24:17)
- P. Zedekiah was twenty-one years old when he became king of Judah. He reigned eleven years in Jerusalem. His mother's name was Hamutal the daughter of Jeremiah of Libnah. (II Kings 24:18)
- Q. He did evil in the sight of the Lord; he followed the ways of Jehoiakim. (II Kings 24:19)

- R. The destruction of Jerusalem and the captivity of the people of Judah finally came as they incurred the wrath of God. (II Kings 24:20)

XXVI. CHAPTER TWENTY-FIVE

- A. On the tenth day of the tenth month of the ninth year of Nebuchadnezzar's reign over Babylon, he and all his army came against Jerusalem and besieged the city. (II Kings 25:1)
- B. The city was besieged until the eleventh year of Zedekiah's reign over Judah. (II Kings 25:2)
- C. By the ninth day of the fourth month, the famine was so severe in Jerusalem that there was no food left for the people. (II Kings 25:3)
- D. The city wall was broken through, and all the men of war fled at night. They went by the way of the king's garden, and the king went by the way of the plain. The Chaldeans were encamped all around the city at the time they tried to escape. (II Kings 25:4)
- E. The Chaldean army pursued King Zedekiah and caught him in the plains of Jericho. All his army was scattered from him. (II Kings 25:5)
- F. They captured the king of Judah and brought him to the king of Babylon at Riblah. Judgment was pronounced upon him. (II Kings 25:6)
- G. King Zedekiah's sons were killed in front of him, then they put out his eyes, bound him with bronze shackles, and took him to Babylon. (II Kings 25:7)
- H. On the seventh day of the fifth month during the nineteenth year of King Nebuchadnezzar's reign over Babylon, Nebuzaradan the captain of the guard came to Jerusalem. (II Kings 25:8)
- I. Nebuzaradan burned the temple of Solomon and all the great houses in Jerusalem. (II Kings 25:9)
- J. All the army that was with Nebuzaradan broke down the walls of Jerusalem. (II Kings 25:10)

- K. Nebuzaradan carried away the rest of the people in the city, those who had defected to the king of Babylon, and the multitude that had been captured. He left some of the poor people to work as vinedressers and farmers. (II Kings 25:11-12)
- L. The Chaldeans broke in pieces the bronze pillars of the temple, the carts, and the bronze Sea and took them to Babylon. (II Kings 25:13)
- M. They also took the pots, shovels, trimmers, spoons, the bronze utensils with which the priests ministered, the firepans, basins, and items of solid gold and silver to Babylon. (II Kings 25:14-15)
- N. The amount of bronze used to make the two pillars, the bronze Sea, and the carts was immeasurable. (II Kings 25:16)
- O. The height of each pillar was eighteen cubits (27 feet). The three-cubit (4 1/2 feet) capitals that were on top of the pillars and had the network and pomegranates all around them were also made of bronze. (II Kings 25:17)
- P. The captain of the guard took Seraiah the chief priest, Zephaniah the second priest, the three doorkeepers, the officer over the men of war, five men who were close associates to the king, the chief scribe of the people, and sixty men who were found in the city to the king of Babylon in Riblah. (II Kings 25:18-20)
- Q. At Riblah in the land of Hamath, the king of Babylon killed those brought to him by the captain of the guard. (II Kings 25:21)
- R. Judah was carried away captive from its own land. (II Kings 25:22)
- S. Nebuchadnezzar made Gedaliah the son of Ahikam and grandson of Shaphan governor over the people whom he had left in Judah. (II Kings 25:22)
- T. When the captains of the armies and their men heard that Nebuchadnezzar had made Gedaliah governor, they came to him at Mizpah. (II Kings 25:23)

- U. Ishmael the son of Nethaniah, Johanan the son of Careah, Seraiah the son of Tanhumeth the Netophathite, Jaazani-ah the son of a Maachathite, and all their men came to Gedaliah. (II Kings 25:23)
- V. Gedaliah swore to the men that they need not fear serving the Chaldeans. He encouraged them to dwell in the land and to serve the king of Babylon, assuring them that it would be well for them. (II Kings 25:24)
- W. In the seventh month Ishmael the son of Nethaniah and grandson of Elishama came with ten men and killed Gedaliah, the Jews, and the Chaldeans who were with him at Mizpah. Ishmael was a descendent of the royal family. (II Kings 25:25)
- X. Because of their fear of the Chaldeans, all the people and the captains of the armies arose and went to Egypt. (II Kings 25:26)
- Y. On the twenty-seventh day of the twelfth month in the thirty-seventh year of Jehoiachin's captivity, Evil-Merodach became king of Babylon. He released Jehoiachin, the former king of Israel, from prison. (II Kings 25:27)
- Z. Evil-Merodach spoke kindly to Jehoiachin and gave him a more prominent seat than the other kings in Babylon. (II Kings 25:28)
- AA. Jehoiachin's prison garments were removed, and he ate at the king's table regularly as long as he lived. A regular ration was given unto him daily by the king all the days of his life. (II Kings 25:29-30)