

Give Us A King



A Harmony of Samuel, Kings, and Chronicles

Part 2

1-2 Kings and 2 Chronicles

Survey of 2 Kings

Divided Kingdom 1:1 – 17:41			Surviving Kingdom 18:1 – 25:30		
Ministry of Elisha	10 Kings/Israel 7 Kings/Judah	Fall of Samaria	Hezekiah and 2 Bad Kings	Josiah and 4 Bad Kings	Fall of Jerusalem
12 Kings (Israel) / 7 Kings (Judah)			8 Kings of Judah		
Israel and Judah			Judah Alone		
Israel Taken Captive to Assyria			Israel Taken Captive to Babylon		
c. 131 years (853-722 B.C.)			c. 129 years (715-586 B.C.)		

Where Are We Among the Kings?

The Southern Kings of Judah	The Northern Kings of Israel
1. Rehoboam (930 - 913 B.C.)	1. Jeroboam (930 - 909 B.C.)
2. Abijam/Abijah (913 - 910 B.C.)	2. Nadab (909 - 908 B.C.)
3. Asa (910 - 869 B.C.)	3. Baasha (908 - 886 B.C.)
4. Jehoshaphat (872 - 848 B.C.)	4. Elah (886 - 885 B.C.)
	5. Zimri (885 B.C.)
	6. Omri (885 - 874 B.C.)
	7. Ahab (874 - 853 B.C.)
	8. Ahaziah (853 - 852 B.C.)
	9. Jehoram (852-841 B.C.)

Three Co-Regencies in Israel

1. Omri and Tibni rule together for about 4 years because the kingdom was divided (1 K. 16:15-23)
2. Jehoash and Jeroboam II rule together for 12 years because Jehoash was about to go to war with Amaziah (2 K. 14:8-13, 17, 23)
3. Menahem and Pekah rule together for 12 years because Pekah was a rival king (2 K. 15:27)

Six Co-Regencies in Judah

1. Asa and Jehoshaphat rule together for two years because Asa was diseased in his feet (1 K. 22:4-41; 2 Chron. 16:12)
2. Jehoshaphat and Jehoram rule together for two years because Jehoshaphat was in battle against the Syrians with Ahab (2 K. 1:17; 3:1)

Six Co-Regencies in Judah

3. Amaziah and Azariah rule together for 24 years because Amaziah was taken captive by Jehoash when he invaded Judah (2 K. 14:2, 13, 21, 23; 15:1-2)
4. Azariah and Jotham rule together for about 10 years because Azariah (Uzziah) was smitten with leprosy (2 K. 15:5)

Six Co-Regencies in Judah

5. Jotham and Ahaz rule together for about 3 years because they both were attacked in Judah by Pekah-Rezin (2 K. 15:30, 33, 37; 16:1, 5-9)
6. Hezekiah and Manasseh rule together for about 10 years because Hezekiah was sick and then recovered, and Manasseh was young (2 K. 20:1, 6; 21:1)

Mesha Stele or Moabite Stone
located in the Louvre, Paris
found in 1868
in Dibon the capital of Moab
dated to c. 840 B.C.
details the victories of
King Mesha over
Israel and Judah
Omri, Yahaz, and house of David
are mentioned by name



Kings of Aram-Damascus	
King (Years)	Text
Rezon, son of Eliada (mid-10th century)	“Adversary” to Solomon (1 Kgs 11:23-35)
Ben-hadad I, (late 10th-early 9th century)	Accepted tribute from Asa, king of Judah, and attacked Baasha, king of Israel (1 Kgs 15:18-20)
Ben-hadad II/Hadad-idir (mid-9th century)	Affairs with Omride Israel (1 Kgs 20; 22:31; 2 Kgs 6:24; 8:7-9); lead a coalition of twelve kings against Shalmaneser III at Qarqar in 853 and again in 849, 848, and 845 (Kurkh Stele - COS 2.261-262; Black Obelisk - COS 2.269-270)
Hazael (c.843-800)	Assassinated Ben-hadad II/Hadad-idir and usurped the throne; fought and prevailed against Israel (Jehu and Jehoahaz), Judah (Joash), and Philistine Gath (1 Kgs 19:15-17; 2 Kgs 8:8-15, 28-29; 9:14-15; 10:32; 12:17-18; 13:3, 22-25; 2 Chr 22:5-6; Amos 1:4; Tel Dan Stele - COS 2.161-162); fought against Shalmaneser III who lead campaigns against him in 841 and 838 (Black Obelisk - COS 2.269-270; Eponym Chronicle 838-837 - Millard 1994; Jehu’s Submission - COS 2.267-268; Arslan Tash Booty Inscription, Eretria/Samos Booty Inscriptions, Nimrud Booty Inscription - COS 2.162-163; cf. Zakkur Stele - COS 2.155)
Ben-hadad III/Bir-hadad (c. 800-796)	Oppressed Israel during the reign of Jehoahaz and Jehoash (2 Kgs 13:3, 24-25 Amos 1:4), but was defeated by Jehoash (2 Kgs 13:24-25) and Adad-Nirari III who fought against Aram-Damascus in north Syria in 805 and besieged Damascus itself in 796 (2 Kgs 13:5; Stone Tablet from Calah, Tell el-Rimah Stele, Saba’a Inscription - COS 274-277; Eponym Chronicle 805 - Millard 1994); besieged Zakkur of Hamath/Luash in his capital (Tell Afis), but was (probably) repulsed by Adad-Nirari III c. 805 (Zakkur Stele - COS 2.155)
Hadianu (773)	Paid tribute to Shalmaneser IV who marched against Damascus (Pazarcik Stele - COS 2.283-284; Eponym Chronicle 773 - Millard 1994)
Rezin (c. 740-732)	Paid tribute to Tiglath-Pileser III in c, 740 and 738 (Iran Stele; Annal Fragment - COS 2.285-287); joined Hiram II of Tyre and Pekah of Israel in rebelling against Israel and attached Ahaz of Judah (with Pekah) before being killed by Tiglath-Pileser III who destroyed Damascus and exiled its populace after a two-year siege (2 Kgs 15:37; 16:5-9; Isa 7:1-8; 8:6; 9:11; Summary Inscription No. 4, 7, 9, 13, Defeat of Damascus Annal Fragment, Conquest of Galilee Annal Fragments - COS 2.286-292)

Applications for Today

1. Partial reform is good, but not good enough (2 K. 3:2-3; Psa. 119:30, 112).
2. Get God's word first before proceeding with the important decisions in life (2 K. 3:11-12; Mt. 4:1-11).
3. Blessings come to those who fear the Lord (2 K. 4:1; Psa. 115:13; 128:4).

Applications for Today

4. It is good to be known as a “holy man of God” (2 K. 4:9; Mk. 6:20).
5. Show kindness and hospitality to others (2 K. 4:8-16; 1 Pet. 4:9; Heb. 13:2).
6. “Is it well with you?” is a good question to ask concerning your relationship with God (2 K. 4:26; Acts 8:21).

Applications for Today

7. Praying in private brings us close to God (2 K. 4:33; Mt. 6:6; Lk. 8:51).
8. Young people can speak the truth and help others (2 K. 5:2-3; 1 Tim. 4:12).
9. Like Naaman, God places conditions upon the person who seeks to be healed from the terrible disease of sin (2 K. 5:8-14; Mk. 16:15-16).

Applications for Today

10. Take heed and keep yourselves from all covetousness (2 K. 5:20-27; Lk. 12:15; 1 Tim. 6:6-10, 17-19).