

Lesson 21

Hezekiah Reigns Over Judah – Part 1
(2 Kings 18:1-12; 2 Chronicles 29:1 – 31:21)

Questions

1. How long did Hezekiah reign over Judah and what kind of king was he (2 K. 18:1-8; 2 Chron. 29:1-2)?
2. When was Israel taken into Assyrian captivity and why (2 K. 18:9-12)?
3. What restorations did Hezekiah initiate involving the following items during his reign as king (2 Chron. 29:3 – 30:22)?
 - The cleansing of the temple (29:3-19) –
 - The sin offering for Israel (29:20-24) –
 - The music in worship (29:25-30) –
 - The offerings and sacrifices (29:31-36) –
 - The Passover and the feast of unleavened bread (30:1-22) –
4. How did the Israelites in Jerusalem respond to the feasting and worship (2 Chron. 30:23-27)?

5. What additional restorations did Hezekiah initiate involving the following items during his reign as king (2 Chron. 31:1-19)?

- The removal of idols from the land (31:1) –
- The care of the priests and the Levites (31:2-10) –
- The distribution of the offerings and tithes (31:11-19) –

6. How was Hezekiah's good work of restoration described (2 Chron. 31:20-21)?

Digging Deeper

1. What are the approximate dates for Hezekiah's reign over Judah (2 K. 18:1-8)?

2. What is the approximate date for the Assyrian captivity (2 K. 18:9-12)?

3. Why was the Passover allowed to be offered on the 14th day of the second month instead of the 14th day of the first month (2 Chron. 29:17; 30:2, 13, 15)? What OT law allowed for this? And why were some Israelites allowed to partake of the Passover in an unclean state?

4. Where earlier in 2 Chronicles is the trespass of Ahaz mentioned (2 Chron. 29:19)?

5. What experience did the Israelites have with the kings of Assyria by this time in their history (2 Chron. 30:6-7)?

Applications for Today

1. Obedience to the Lord leads to prosperity from the Lord (2 K. 18:3-8; 3 Jn. 2).
2. The Lord's house should be clean and sanctified from all sin at all times (2 Chron. 29:5; Eph. 5:26).
3. Sin angers the Lord and leads the sinner into all kinds of trouble and captivity (2 Chron. 29:6-10; Num. 32:14; 1 K. 21:22; Neh. 4:5; Isa. 13:9; Dan. 9:16).
4. Do not be negligent in doing the Lord's work (2 Chron. 29:11; Jer. 48:10).
5. Jesus is the one-time sin offering for all mankind today (2 Chron. 29:20-24; Heb. 10:12).
6. Restoration is what the Lord wants and it comes from his word: "according to the commandment," "as it is written," and the "law of Moses" (2 Chron. 29:15, 36; 30:12; Psa. 60:1; Isa. 55:12; Gal. 6:1).
7. Instrumental music was a commandment under the Old Law, but it is not a commandment under the New Law (2 Chron. 29:25-28). Singing praises with gladness in worship to God is what is authorized under the New Law (2 Chron. 29:29-30; Eph. 5:19; Col. 3:16).
8. Bring your sacrifices to God with a willing heart (2 Chron. 29:31; Ex. 25:2; 35:5, 21-22, 29; Judges 5:9; 1 Chron. 28:9; 29:9, 17, 21).
9. Have an upright heart to sanctify yourselves (2 Chron. 29:34; Psa. 119:7).
10. When the service of the Lord's house is out of order, it should be set in order and without delay (2 Chron. 29:35-36; 1 Cor. 11:34; Tit. 1:5).
11. Return to the Lord when it is necessary to do so (2 Chron. 30:6-9; Isa. 55:7; Hos. 6:1).
12. Some people will mock restoration while others will humbly accept it (2 Chron. 30:10-12; Neh. 2:19).
13. Removal precedes restoration (2 Chron. 30:14; Psa. 119:29).
14. Shame can move the right person to do what is right (2 Chron. 30:15; Jer. 2:26).
15. Set your heart to seek the Lord God in all you do (2 Chron. 30:19; Deut. 32:46).
16. Worship should be done with great joy and prayer (2 Chron. 30:26-27; Lk. 24:52).

17. Give yourself to the law of the Lord (2 Chron. 31:4; Ezra 7:10; 1 Tim. 4:13-16).

18. Restoration is good and right and comes from a heart that truly seeks the Lord (2 Chron. 31:20-21; Deut. 6:18; 12:28; Job 34:4; Prov. 2:20; Eph. 5:9).