

1-2 KINGS



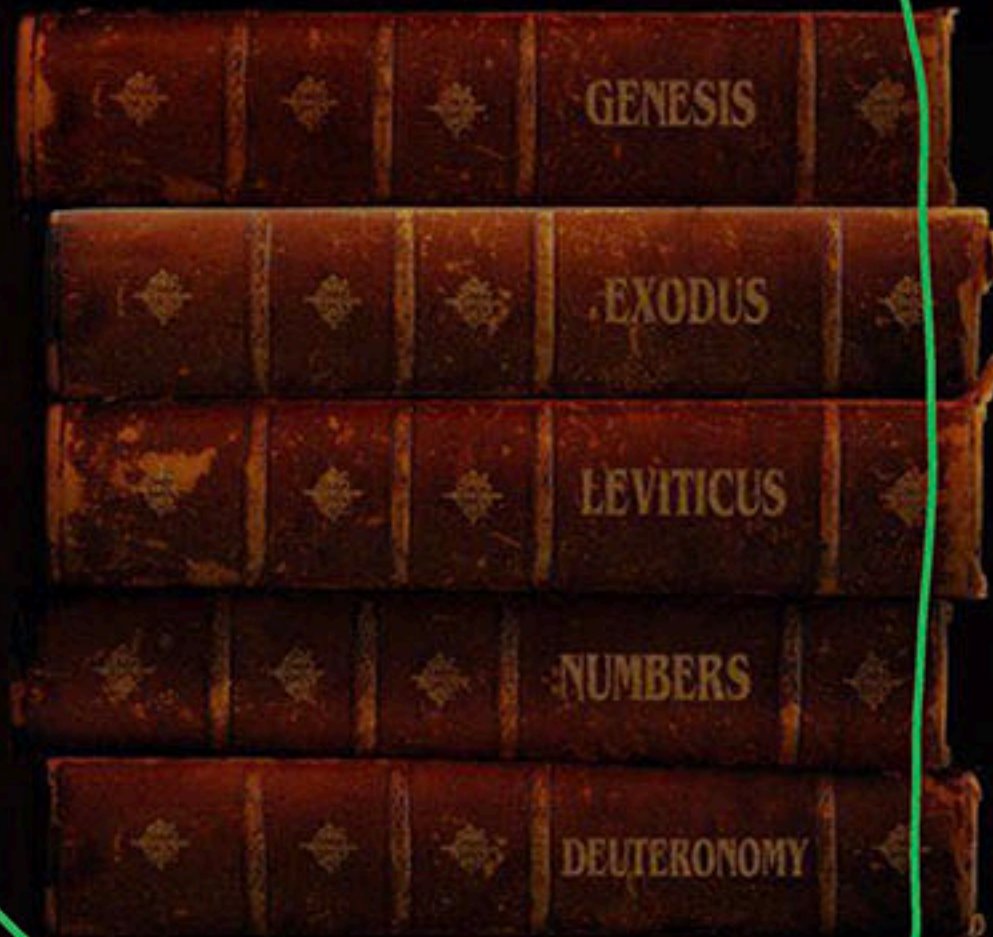
We will be a congregation who knows, honors, and reads the Bible.

“I grasp the story of the Bible, respect it as authoritative, know how to read it, and actually read it.”

1-2 Kings 101

- OT Book
- 971 (reign of Solomon) to 561 (exile in Babylon)
- 1-2 Kings continues 1-2 Samuel
- 1-2 Kings begins with David's last acts and the ascension of Solomon
- In the LXX, they were called 1-4 Kingdoms
- Genre: 1-2 Samuel + 1-2 Kings are historical narrative, but history is not the priority. Theology is the priority. They are accurate but not objective.
- Key Characters: David, Solomon, Elijah, Elisha, Ahab, Jezebel, Hezekiah, Josiah
- Interpretive Key: 1-2 Kings are a tragic 400-year history on how poorly the Hebrew kings kept God's covenant.

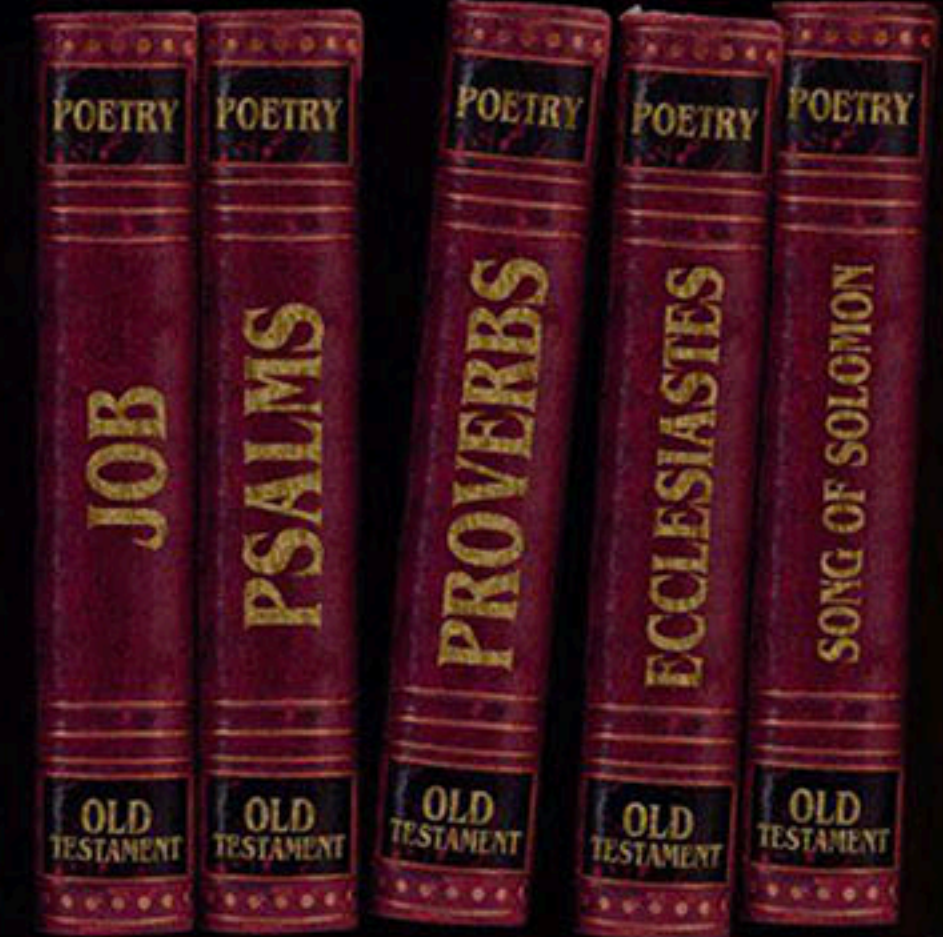
Old Testament



LAW



HISTORY



POETRY



MAJOR PROPHETS



MINOR PROPHETS

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- 2000 – Abraham is born
 - 1900 – Joseph is sold into Egyptian slavery
 - 1500 – Moses is born
 - 1450 – Exodus from Egyptian Slavery + Law Covenant given
 - 1400 – Moses dies + Israel enters Canaan (the Promised Land)
 - 1376–1050 – Joshua dies + the era of the judges begin
 - 1050 – Monarchy begins w/Saul
 - 1011 – David as king of Israel
 - 971–931 – Solomon as king of Israel
 - 967-960 – Temple is built
 - 931 – Kingdom is divided into two, N and S
 - 722 – Samaria destroyed by Assyria, end of N. Kingdom
 - 586 – Jerusalem destroyed by Babylon, end of S. Kingdom
 - 561 – Jehoiachin released from Babylon
 - 538 – Jewish exiles released to return to Judea
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Four Stages of the Covenant

OLD COVENANT (TESTAMENT)

Abraham's Covenant – (Gen 12:1-3) – Blessing to the world through one family.

Moses' Covenant – (Dt 28-30) – The family is rescued from Egypt and made into a nation

David's Covenant – (2Sm 7:12-13) – The line of King David identified as blessing-carrier

NEW COVENANT (TESTAMENT)

New Covenant – (Jer 31:31-37) – Enablement of blessing (Jesus' Covenant)

Gen 12:2-3

The Lord had said to Abram, "... I will make you into a great nation. I will bless you and make you famous, and you will be a blessing to others. I will bless those who bless you and curse those who treat you with contempt. All the families on earth will be blessed through you."

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Moses' Covenant in a Nutshell (Deuteronomy 28-30)

When you go into the Promised Land, follow God's law.

- **Obedience** = Blessing & Life (global leadership, the other nations will admire you)
- **Disobedience** = Punishment & Death (global enslavement, the other nations will rule you)
- Prediction: Moses says, "Based on what I've seen in the wilderness, y'all heading back to slavery eventually."
- Promise: BUT! ... good news! God won't break the covenant to bring blessing to the world through you.

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Dt 17:14-19

You are about to enter the land the Lord your God is giving you. When you take it over and settle there, you may think, 'We should select a king to rule over us like the other nations around us.' If this happens, be sure to select as king the man the Lord your God chooses. You must appoint a fellow Israelite; he may not be a foreigner. (1) "The king must not build up a large stable of horses for himself or send his people to Egypt to buy horses, for the Lord has told you, 'You must never return to Egypt.'

Dt 17:14-19

The king must not take many wives for himself, because they will turn his heart away from the Lord. (2) And he must not accumulate large amounts of wealth in silver and gold for himself. (3) “When he sits on the throne as king, he must copy for himself this body of instruction on a scroll in the presence of the Levitical priests. He must always keep that copy with him and read it daily as long as he lives.

Dt 17 - Covenant Stipulations for Kings

1. Trust in God, not armies or political alliances (especially not w/Egypt!).
2. Do not be greedy and enrich yourself.
3. Remain devoted to God's Word.

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2Sm 7:11-13

“ Furthermore, the Lord declares that He will make a house for you—a dynasty of kings! For when you die and are buried with your ancestors, (1) I will raise up one of your descendants, your own offspring, and I will make his kingdom strong. (2) He is the one who will build a house—a temple—for my name. (3) And I will secure his royal throne forever.”

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Covenant Scorecard of 1-2 Kings

Covenant Stipulations - Dt 17:14-19	Covenant Promises - 2 Sm 7:12-13
<ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ Trust in God, not armies or political alliances✓ Not greedy or self-enriching✓ Devoted to God's Word	<ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ Son of David✓ Builds the temple✓ Reigns forever

Interpretive Key:

1-2 Kings are a tragic 400-year history on how poorly the Hebrew kings kept God's covenant.

Major Movements of 1-2 Kings

1. The Paradigm: Solomon's reign (1Kgs 1-11)
2. The Pattern: the kings of the split kingdoms
3. The Prosecutors: the prophets speaking covenant-truth to power
4. The Punishment: Exile in the N by Assyria (2Kgs 17) and the S by Babylon (2 Kgs 23-25)

Solomon starts pretty well!

... after his ascension to the throne (1Kgs 1-2)

-He was made the wisest man on earth by God

(1Kgs 4:29-34)

-His rule was the golden era of the Israelite monarchy

(1 Kgs 10:14-29)

-The Kingdom was expanded larger than ever (1Kgs 4:21)

-He built and consecrated the Temple (1Kgs 5-9)

-He achieved international fame as a master builder

(1Kgs 6:1-7:12)

-He receives more covenant blessing than any other king.

Visit #1 - 1 Kings 3:9-10

“Give me an understanding heart so that I can govern your people well and know the difference between right and wrong. For who by himself is able to govern this great people of Yours?” The Lord was pleased that Solomon had asked for wisdom.

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Visit #2 - 1 Kings 9:2-7

Then the Lord appeared to Solomon a second time, as He had done before at Gibeon. The Lord said to him, ... “As for you, if you will follow Me with integrity and godliness, as David your father did, obeying all My commands, decrees, and regulations, then I will establish the throne of your dynasty over Israel forever ... But if you or your descendants abandon Me and disobey the commands and decrees I have given you, and if you serve and worship other gods, then I will uproot Israel from this land that I have given them.””

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1 Kings 6:38-7:1

So it took seven years to build the Temple.
Solomon also built a palace for himself, and it
took him thirteen years to complete the
construction.

1 Kings 11:3-4

Solomon had 700 wives of royal birth and 300 concubines. And in fact, they did turn his heart away from the Lord. In Solomon's old age, they turned his heart to worship other gods instead of being completely faithful to the Lord his God, as his father, David, had been.

Visit #3 - 1 Kings 11:9-12

The Lord was very angry with Solomon, for his heart had turned away from the Lord, the God of Israel, who had appeared to him twice. He had warned Solomon specifically about worshiping other gods, but Solomon did not listen to the Lord's command. So now the Lord said to him, "Since you have not kept My covenant and have disobeyed My decrees, I will surely tear the kingdom away from you and give it to one of your servants. But for the sake of your father, David, I will not do this while you are still alive. I will take the kingdom away from your son."

Visit #1

God blesses Solomon w/wisdom (3:5-15) resulting in prosperity and international honor (3:16-8:66).

Visit #2

God reminds Solomon that his continued success will depend on his covenant faithfulness (9:1-9).

Visit #3

Solomon breaks the covenant (9:10-11:8), and God punishes him (1Kgs 11:9-12).

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THE KINGDOMS OF ISRAEL AND JUDAH
1 KINGS 12



Israel – The North	Judah – The South
20 kings	19 kings, 1 queen
9 ruling dynasties (charismatic leadership)	2 ruling dynasties (Davidic succession)
Approx <u>927-722</u>	Approx 926-586 (<u>130+ yrs</u>)
Defeated by Assyrians 722	Defeated by Babylonians 587/586
Avg reign – <u>10 years</u>	Avg reign - <u>17 years</u>
7 assassinations, 1 suicide	5 assassinations
1 “stricken by God”	2 “stricken by God”
1 captured during Assyrian evil	3 exiled to foreign lands
All judged “ <u>evil</u> ” (ex: Ahab & Jezebel)	<u>8</u> judged “ <u>good</u> ” (Asa, Jehoshaphat, Joash, Amaziah, Azariah, Jotham,

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Prophets and Prophetesses in the Monarchical Era

Prophets	Kings	Reference
Nathan	David, Solomon	1 Kings 1
Ahijah	Solomon, Jeroboam, Abijah	1 Kings 11:26 - 40; 14:1-16
"Man of God"	Jeroboam	1 Kings 13:1 - 10,20 - 32
"Lying Prophet"	Jeroboam	1 Kings 13:11 - 19
Jehu	Baasha, Elah	1 Kings 16:1 - 4, 12 - 13
Elijah	Ahab, Ahaziah, Jehoram	1 Kings 16:29 - 19:21; 2 Kings 1:1 - 2:12
Elisha	Ahaziah, Jehoram, Jehu, Jehoahaz, Jehoash	2 Kings 2:13 - 8:15; 13:14 - 21
Zedekiah and other "lying prophets"	Jehoshaphat, Ahab	1 Kings 22:5 - 12
Micaiah	Jehoshaphat, Ahab	1 Kings 22:13 - 28
Jonah	Jeroboam II	2 Kings 14:25
Isaiah	Hezekiah	2 Kings 19 - 20
Huldah	Josiah	2 Kings 22:14 - 20

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2 Kings 25:27-30 – 27

In the thirty-seventh year of the exile of King Jehoiachin of Judah, Evil-merodach ascended to the Babylonian throne. He was kind to Jehoiachin and released him from prison on April 2 of that year. He spoke kindly to Jehoiachin and gave him a higher place than all the other exiled kings in Babylon. He supplied Jehoiachin with new clothes to replace his prison garb and allowed him to dine in the king's presence for the rest of his life. So the king gave him a regular food allowance as long as he lived.

Matthew 1:2-16

Abraham was the father of Isaac.

Isaac was the father of Jacob.

Jacob was the father of Judah and his brothers.

Judah was the father of Perez and Zerah (whose mother was Tamar).

Perez was the father of Hezron.

Hezron was the father of Ram.

Ram was the father of Amminadab.

Amminadab was the father of Nahshon.

Nahshon was the father of Salmon.

Salmon was the father of Boaz (whose mother was Rahab).

Boaz was the father of Obed (whose mother was Ruth).

Obed was the father of Jesse.

Jesse was the father of King David.

Matthew 1:2-16

David was the father of Solomon
(whose mother was Bathsheba, the widow of Uriah).

Solomon was the father of Rehoboam.

Rehoboam was the father of Abijah.

Abijah was the father of Asa.

Asa was the father of Jehoshaphat.

Jehoshaphat was the father of Jehoram.

Jehoram was the father of Uzziah.

Uzziah was the father of Jotham.

Jotham was the father of Ahaz.

Ahaz was the father of Hezekiah.

Hezekiah was the father of Manasseh.

Manasseh was the father of Amon.

Amon was the father of Josiah.

Josiah was the father of Jehoiachin and his brothers
(born at the time of the exile to Babylon).

Matthew 1:2-16

After the Babylonian exile:

Jehoiachin was the father of Shealtiel.

Shealtiel was the father of Zerubbabel.

Zerubbabel was the father of Abiud.

Abiud was the father of Eliakim.

Eliakim was the father of Azor.

Azor was the father of Zadok.

Zadok was the father of Akim.

Akim was the father of Eliud.

Eliud was the father of Eleazar.

Eleazar was the father of Matthan.

Matthan was the father of Jacob.

Jacob was the father of Joseph, the husband of Mary.

Mary gave birth to Jesus, who is called the Messiah.

Matthew 1:1

This is a record of the ancestors of Jesus the
Messiah, a descendant of David and of Abraham: