

## Class Schedule

### 3<sup>rd</sup> Quarter 2010 ~ 1&2 Chronicles

<u>Date</u>	<u>Week</u>	<u>Chapters</u>
Jul 4	1	No Class scheduled
Jul 11	2	1 Chronicles 1-9
Jul 18	3	1 Chronicles 10-11
Jul 25	4	1 Chronicles 12-13
Aug 1	5	1 Chronicles 14-15
Aug 8	6	1 Chronicles 16-17
Aug 15	7	1 Chronicles 18-21
Aug 22	8	1 Chronicles 22-24
Aug 29	9	1 Chronicles 25-27
Sep 5	10	1 Chronicles 28-29
Sep 12	11	2 Chronicles 1-2
Sep 19	12	2 Chronicles 3-5
Sep 26	13	2 Chronicles 6-7

### 1<sup>st</sup> Quarter 2011~ 2Chronicles

<u>Date</u>	<u>Week</u>	<u>Chapters</u>
Jan 2	1	2 Chronicles 8-9
Jan 9	2	2 Chronicles 10-12
Jan 16	3	2 Chronicles 13-16
Jan 23	4	2 Chronicles 17-18
Jan 30	5	2 Chronicles 19-20
Feb 6	6	2 Chronicles 21-23
Feb 13	7	2 Chronicles 24-25
Feb 20	8	2 Chronicles 26-28
Feb 27	9	2 Chronicles 29-31
Mar 6	10	2 Chronicles 32
Mar 13	11	2 Chronicles 33
Mar 20	12	2 Chronicles 34-35
Mar 27	13	2 Chronicles 36

# 1 AND 2 CHRONICLES

## INTRODUCTION

The books of 1 and 2 Chronicles cover the same period of Jewish history described in 2 Samuel through 2 Kings, though from a different perspective. While the books of Kings relate the history of Israel from the standpoint of captivity in Babylon, Chronicles presents the history of the Jews from the postexilic standpoint of those who have returned from captivity to the Land of Promise.

Like the books of Samuel and Kings, 1 and 2 Chronicles were originally a single continuous work. The two books were first separated by the translators of the Septuagint (Greek Old Testament). The name “Chronicles” comes from Jerome in his Latin Vulgate Bible (A.D. 385–405): *Chronicorum Liber*. He meant this title in the sense of “The Chronicles of the Whole of Sacred History.”

## AUTHOR

Although the author and date are not stated in the text, the Jewish tradition that Chronicles was penned by Ezra may be correct. Nevertheless, it is customary to speak of the author simply as “the chronicler.” Some believe Chronicles, Ezra, and Nehemiah had the same author; the final verses of Chronicles (2 Chr. 36:22, 23) are repeated in Ezra 1:1–3.

## DATE

Internal evidence indicates that the Chronicles were probably composed sometime in the fifth century B.C. A postexilic date is underscored by the mention of the six generations following Zerubbabel (1 Chr. 3:17–21) and of the Persian coins known as “darics” (1 Chr. 29:7).

The books of Chronicles cover a wider space of time than any other work in Scripture. The genealogies and narrative of 1 Chronicles span the period from Adam to the end of the life of David. Second Chronicles recounts the downfall of the Davidic dynasty from Solomon to the Exile.

## THEMES AND LITERARY STRUCTURE

The Chronicles were written to the returned remnant who were rebuilding Jerusalem following their seventy-year Babylonian captivity. Because the returning exiles were originally from Judah, the religious and national heritage and history of the Southern kingdom (Judah) is presented by showing its unbroken connection with the patriarchal beginnings.

Chronicles is written from a priestly perspective. The primary historical theme centers around the priestly worship of Judah, from the time of Saul until the return of the Jewish nation to the land following the decree of Cyrus (538 B.C.). This religious history depicts the faithfulness and promises of God to His people, the power of the Word of God, and the central role of worship in the lives of God’s people.

The temple in Jerusalem is the major unifying theme of 1 and 2 Chronicles. Much of the material found in Samuel and Kings is omitted from Chronicles because it does not develop this theme. For example, the kings of the northern kingdom are left out because of their rejection of temple worship at Jerusalem, while prominence is given to the reigns of Judah’s temple restorers (Asa, Jehoshaphat, Joash, Hezekiah, and Josiah). The temple symbolizes God’s presence among His people and reminds them of their high calling. It provides the spiritual link between their past and future.

The line and dynasty of David, recipient of the promises of the Davidic Covenant (1 Chr. 17:3–15), is important to Chronicles. The genealogies of 1 Chronicles 1–9 place a disproportionate emphasis on the tribes of Judah and Benjamin because Chronicles is not concerned with the Northern Kingdom but with the Southern Kingdom and the Davidic dynasty. They demonstrate God’s keeping of His covenant promises in maintaining the Davidic line through the centuries. In keeping with the priestly interest of Chronicles, special attention is also paid to the tribe of Levi.

The whole book of 1 Chronicles, like 2 Samuel, is dedicated to the life of David. It begins with the genealogy of the royal line of David (chs. 1–9) before surveying key events of the reign of David (chs. 10–29).

Samuel-Kings	Chronicles
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Prophetic Perspective</li> <li>• Political History</li> <li>• Wars Prominent</li> <li>• Record of Both Nations</li> <li>• Continuing History of Nation</li> <li>• Man’s Failure</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Priestly Perspective</li> <li>• Religious History</li> <li>• Temple Prominent</li> <li>• Record of Judah</li> <li>• Continuity of David’s Line</li> <li>• God’s Faithfulness</li> </ul>

## 1 Chronicles at a Glance

FOCUS	ROYAL LINE OF DAVID	REIGN OF DAVID				
REFERENCE	1:1 —————	10:1 ———	13:1 —————	18:1 ———	21:1 —————	28:1 ——— 29:30
DIVISION	GENEALOGIES OF DAVID AND ISRAEL	ACCESSION OF DAVID AS KING	ACQUISITION OF THE ARK	VICTORIES OF DAVID	PREPARATION FOR THE TEMPLE	LAST DAYS OF DAVID
TOPIC	GENEALOGY	HISTORY				
	ANCESTRY	ACTIVITY				
LOCATION	ISRAEL					
TIME	THOUSANDS OF YEARS	c. 33 YEARS				

## OUTLINE OF 1 CHRONICLES

### Part One: The Royal Line of David (1:1–9:44)

- I. The Genealogy from Adam to Abraham 1:1–27
  - A. The Genealogy from Adam to Noah 1:1–4
  - B. The Genealogy from Noah to Abraham 1:5–27

- II. The Genealogy from Abraham to Jacob 1:28–54**
  - A. The Genealogy from Abraham to Isaac 1:28–34
  - B. The Genealogy from Isaac to Jacob 1:35–54
- III. The Genealogy from Jacob to David 2:1–55**
  - A. The Genealogy of the Sons of Jacob 2:1, 2
  - B. The Genealogy of the Sons of Judah 2:3–55
- IV. The Genealogy from David to the Captivity 3:1–24**
  - A. The Genealogy of the Sons of David 3:1–9
  - B. The Genealogy of the Sons of Solomon 3:10–24
- V. The Genealogies of the Tribes 4:1–8:40**
- VI. The Genealogy of the Remnant 9:1–34**
  - A. The Genealogy of the Twelve Tribes Who Returned 9:1–9
  - B. The Genealogy of the Priests Who Returned 9:10–13
  - C. The Genealogy of the Levites Who Returned 9:14–34
- VII. The Genealogy of Saul 9:35–44**

**Part Two: The Reign of David (10:1–29:30)**

- I. The Accession of David 10:1–12:40**
  - A. Death of Saul 10:1–1
  - B. Anointing of David as King 11:1–3
  - C. Conquest of Jerusalem 11:4–9
  - D. Account of David’s Mighty Men 11:10–12:40
- II. The Acquisition of the Ark of the Covenant 13:1–17:27**
  - A. Improper Transportation of the Ark 13:1–14
  - B. Prosperity of David’s Reign 14:1–17
  - C. Proper Transportation of the Ark 15:1–29
  - D. Celebration at the Ark in Jerusalem 16:1–43
  - E. Institution of the Davidic Covenant 17:1–27
- III. The Military Victories of King David 18:1–20:8**
  - A. David’s Early Victories Are Summarized 18:1–17
  - B. David’s Latter Victories Are Summarized 19:1–20:8
- IV. The Preparation and Organization of Israel for the Temple 21:1–27:34**
  - A. Sinful Census of David 21:1–30
  - B. Material Provisions for the Temple’s Construction 22:1–5
  - C. Leaders Are Charged to Construct the Temple 22:6–19
  - D. Organization of the Temple Leaders 23:1–26:32
  - E. Organization of the Leaders of the Nation of Israel 27:1–34
- V. The Last Days of David 28:1–29:30**
  - A. Final Exhortations of David 28:1–10
  - B. Final Provisions for the Temple 28:11–29:9
  - C. David’s Final Prayer of Thanksgiving 29:10–19
  - D. Coronation of Solomon 29:20–25
  - E. Death of King David 29:26–30

## 2<sup>ND</sup> CHRONICLES

Second Chronicles begins with the reign of Solomon (chs. 1–9). While these chapters relate the grandeur of Solomon’s kingdom, their primary concern is to describe the construction and dedication of the temple. The balance of 2 Chronicles (chs. 10–36) is a history of the Davidic dynasty, with particular attention to the history of temple worship. The book concludes with the edict of Cyrus of Persia ordering the rebuilding of the temple.

Other Bible charts, maps, and study helps relevant to the material in Chronicles may be found in the sections covering the books of Samuel and Kings.

### 2 Chronicles at a Glance

FOCUS	REIGN OF SOLOMON			REIGNS OF THE KINGS OF JUDAH		
REFERENCE	1:1	2:1	8:1	10:1	14:1	36:1 - 36:23
DIVISION	NAUGURATIO N OF SOLOMON	COMPLETION OF THE TEMPLE	THE GLORY OF SOLOMON’S REIGN	THE DIVISION OF THE KINGDOM	THE REFORMS UNDER ASA, JEHOSHAPHAT, JOASH, HEZEKIAH, AND JOSIAH	THE FALL OF JUDAH
TOPIC	THE TEMPLE IS CONSTRUCTED			THE TEMPLE IS DESTROYED		
	SPLENDOR			DISASTER		
LOCATION	JUDAH					
TIME	c. 40 YEARS			c. 393 YEARS		

### OUTLINE OF 2 CHRONICLES

#### Part One: The Reign of Solomon (1:1–9:31)

- I. **The Inauguration of Solomon as King 1:1–17**
  - A. The Worship of Solomon 1:1–6
  - B. The Petition for Wisdom 1:7–10
  - C. The Provision of Wisdom 1:11, 12
  - D. The Wealth of Solomon 1:13–17
- II. **The Completion of the Temple 2:1–7:22**
  - A. Preparation to Build the Temple 2:1–18
  - B. Construction of the Temple 3:1–5:1
  - C. Dedication of the Temple 5:2–7:22
- III. **The Glory of the Reign of Solomon 8:1–9:28**
  - A. Enlargement of Solomon’s Territory 8:1–6
  - B. Subjugation of the Enemies of Solomon 8:7–10
  - C. Religious Practices of Solomon 8:11–16
  - D. Economic Operations of Solomon 8:17, 18

- E. The Queen of Sheba Visits 9:1–12
  - F. Solomon's Wealth 9:13–28
- IV. The Death of Solomon 9:29–31**

**Part Two: The Reigns of the Kings of Judah (10:1–36:23)**

- I. The Reign of Rehoboam 10:1–12:16**
- A. Division of the Kingdom 10:1–19
  - B. Kingdom of Judah Is Strengthened 11:1–23
  - C. Kingdom of Judah Is Weakened 12:1–12
  - D. Death of Rehoboam 12:13–16
- II. The Reign of Abijah 13:1–22**
- A. War of Abijah and Jeroboam 13:1–20
  - B. Death of Abijah 13:21, 22
- III. The Reign of Asa 14:1–16:14**
- A. Evaluation of Asa 14:1–8
  - B. Victory over the Ethiopians 14:9–15
  - C. Exhortation of Azariah 15:1–7
  - D. Reforms of Asa 15:8–19
  - E. Victory over the Syrians 16:1–6
  - F. Rebuke of Hanani 16:7–10
  - G. Death of Asa 16:11–14
- IV. The Reign of Jehoshaphat 17:1–20:37**
- A. Evaluation of Jehoshaphat 17:1–6
  - B. Instruction by the Priests and Levites 17:7–9
  - C. Expansion of the Kingdom 17:10–19
  - D. Alliance with Ahab 18:1–19:4
  - E. Organization of the Kingdom 19:5–11
  - F. Victory over Moab and Ammon 20:1–30
  - G. Summary of the Reign of Jehoshaphat 20:31–34
  - H. The Sin and Death of Jehoshaphat 20:35–37
- V. The Reign of Jehoram 21:1–20**
- A. Evaluation of Jehoram 21:1–7
  - B. Revolt by Edom and Libnah 21:8–11
  - C. Warning of Elijah 21:12–15
  - D. Invasion by Philistia and Arabia 21:16, 17
  - E. Death of Jehoram 21:18–20
- VI. The Reign of Ahaziah 22:1–9**
- VII. The Reign of Athaliah 22:10–23:15**
- VIII. The Reign of Joash 23:16–24:27**
- A. Revival of Jehoiada 23:16–21
  - B. Evaluation of Joash 24:1–3
  - C. Repair of the Temple 24:4–14
  - D. Death of Jehoiada 24:15, 16
  - E. Murder of Jehoiada's Son 24:17–22
  - F. Destruction of Judah by Syria 24:23, 24
  - G. Death of Joash 24:25–27

- IX. The Reign of Amaziah 25:1–28**
- A. Evaluation of Amaziah 25:1–4
  - B. Victory over Edom 25:5–13
  - C. Idolatry of Amaziah 25:14–16
  - D. Defeat of Judah by Israel 25:17–24
  - E. Death of Amaziah 25:25–28
- X. The Reign of Uzziah 26:1–23**
- A. Evaluation of Uzziah 26:1–5
  - B. Victories of Uzziah 26:6–15
  - C. Sinful Offering of Uzziah 26:16–21
  - D. Death of Uzziah 26:22, 23
- XI. The Reign of Jotham 27:1–9**
- XII. The Reign of Ahaz 28:1–27**
- A. Evaluation of Ahaz 28:1–4
  - B. Defeat of Judah 28:5–21
  - C. Idolatry of Ahaz 28:22–25
  - D. Death of Ahaz 28:26, 27
- XIII. The Reign of Hezekiah 29:1–32:33**
- A. Evaluation of Hezekiah 29:1, 2
  - B. Reformation Under Hezekiah 29:3–31:21
  - C. Invasion by Assyria 32:1–22
  - D. Restoration of Hezekiah 32:23–26
  - E. Wealth of Hezekiah 32:27–30
  - F. Sin of Hezekiah 32:31
  - G. Death of Hezekiah 32:32, 33
- XIV. The Reign of Manasseh 33:1–20**
- XV. The Reign of Amon 33:21–25**
- XVI. The Reign of Josiah 34:1–35:27**
- A. Evaluation of Josiah 34:1, 2
  - B. Early Reforms of Josiah 34:3–7
  - C. Repair of the Temple 34:8–13
  - D. Discovery of the Law 34:14–33
  - E. Celebration of the Passover 35:1–19
  - F. Death of Josiah 35:20–27
- XVII. The Reign of Jehoahaz 36:1–3**
- XVIII. The Reign of Jehoiakim 36:4–8**
- XIX. The Reign of Jehoiachin 36:9, 10**
- XX. The Reign of Zedekiah 36:11–21**
- A. Evaluation of Zedekiah 36:11, 12
  - B. Destruction of Jerusalem 36:13–21
- XXI. The Proclamation by Cyrus to Return to Jerusalem 36:22, 23**

## The Temple

The temple, located in Jerusalem, was the center of the religious life of the Jewish people. In this sanctuary devoted to worship of the one true God, priests offered sacrifices to God to atone for the sins of the nation of Israel. Through temple services, the Jewish people pledged their lives to follow the laws and teachings of their creator.

Before the temple was built, the tabernacle was used as a place of worship by the Hebrew people. During much of their history, the tabernacle was moved from place to place to accompany the nation of Israel in their wanderings (Ex. 40). But after they settled in their permanent home in the Land of Promise, God commanded through His servant David that the temple be constructed. This more ornate structure, devoted to worship, would be a permanent fixture in their capital city (1 Chr. 28).

Three separate temples were actually built in Jerusalem across a period of about a thousand years in Jewish history. All three were built on the same site—on a hill known as Mount Moriah in the eastern section of the Holy City (2 Chr. 3:1).

The first temple, built by King Solomon about 960 B.C., stood on a platform about ten feet high with ten steps leading to an entrance flanked by two stone pillars. Thousands of common laborers and skilled craftsmen were involved in its construction (1 Kin. 6; 7; 2 Chr. 3; 4). This building was destroyed by the Babylonians when they captured Jerusalem in 586 B.C. But Cyrus, king of Persia, authorized reconstruction of this building on the same site when he allowed the Jewish people to return to Jerusalem (Ezra 1). This structure, known as Zerubbabel's temple, was completed about 515 B.C. at the urging of the prophets Haggai and Zechariah (Ezra 6:13–15).

Several centuries later, Herod the Great, Roman ruler of Palestine, ordered construction of the third temple—an ornate, cream-colored building of stone and gold—to appease the Jewish people. This temple was the structure to which Jesus referred in speaking of His resurrection (John 2:19, 20). As He predicted, this temple was destroyed by the Romans about 40 years after His resurrection and ascension—in A.D. 70.

The accounts of Solomon's temple in the Old Testament suggest it had an inner courtyard, as well as an outer courtyard. The three main objects in the inner courtyard were (1) the bronze altar used for burnt offerings (1 Kin. 8:22, 64; 9:25); (2) the sea of cast bronze, which held water for ritual washings by the priests (1 Kin. 7:23–26); and (3) twelve oxen, apparently also cast bronze, which held the sea of bronze on their backs (1 Kin. 7:25).

In the inner courtyard was an area known as the holy place, which contained the golden incense altar, the table with showbread, five pairs of lampstands, and utensils used for offering sacrifices (1 Kin. 7:48–50). Beyond this area was a room known as the Most Holy Place, or the Holy of Holies, a restricted place which only the high priest could enter. Even he could go into this area only once a year—on the Day of Atonement when he went inside to make atonement for his own sins and then for the sins of the people (Lev. 16). In this room was the ark of the covenant, containing the stone tablets on which the Ten Commandments were written. God's presence was manifested in the Most Holy Place as a cloud (1 Kin. 8:5–11).

Jesus related to the temple in several ways. He showed respect for the temple and referred to it as "My Father's house" (John 2:16). His zeal led Him to purge the temple of merchants who were selling sacrificial animals, thus defiling the "house of prayer" (Mark 11:15–17). But as much as He respected the house of God, Jesus also taught that He was greater than the temple (Matt. 12:6).

His superiority to the temple was clearly shown when the veil of the temple was split from top to bottom at His death (Matt. 27:51). The veil hung before the most sacred place in the

temple to keep out all persons except the Jewish high priest. The tearing of the veil symbolized that every believer has unhindered access to God through His Son Jesus Christ because of His sacrificial death on our behalf.

See chart, “Solomon’s Temple”.

### Prisoners for the Lord

PERSON	SITUATION
Joseph (Gen. 39:7-23; 41:1-45)	Refused to be seduced by his boss’s wife, resulting in false accusations of sexual harassment and time in prison; eventually rose to leadership according to God’s plan.
Samson (Judg. 16:21-31)	Allowed himself to be tricked by his lover Delilah into revealing the secret of his strength, resulting in arrest by the Philistines, who paraded him as a trophy until God enabled him to take revenge—and his own life in the process.
Micaiah (1 Kin. 22:1-38)	Refused to join other prophets in falsely predicting that Ahab would succeed in battle, resulting in his imprisonment; Ahab did die in battle.
Hanani (2 Chr. 16:7-10)	As a seer of the Lord, condemned King Asa for relying on the Syrians, for which he was put in prison.
Jeremiah (Jer. 37-38)	Prophesied that Judah would not be able to withstand a siege of the Chaldeans, then was imprisoned on a charge of desertion; later repeated his warning to King Zedekiah, and was put in a cistern; then warned Zedekiah a third time and was allowed to remain in the court of the prison until the nation fell to Babylon.
John the Baptist (Matt. 14:1-12)	Opposed the marriage of Herod Antipas to Herodias, wife of the tetrarch’s half-brother and also his niece, for which John was imprisoned; later executed as a result of Herodias’ trickery.
Peter and John (Acts 4:1-21)	Imprisoned as spokesmen of a new movement of Jesus’ followers after a man was miraculously healed; released after being sternly warned not to teach about Jesus—a prohibition they immediately ignored.
Paul and Silas (Acts 16:16-40)	Delivered a young woman of Philippi both from demons and the power of her “employers,” for which they were slandered, beaten, and jailed; miraculously released and later vindicated because of their Roman citizenship.
Paul (Acts 21:30-28:31)	Mobbed by antagonistic Jews, rescued by Roman soldiers, tried by regional rulers, and ultimately taken in chains to Rome as a prisoner of the empire.

## The Temples of the Bible

The Temple	Date	Description	Reference
The Tabernacle (Mobile Temple)	about 1444 B.C.	Detailed plan received by Moses from the Lord Constructed by divinely appointed artisans Desecrated by Nadab and Abihu	Ex. 25–30; Ex. 35:30–40:38; Lev. 10:1–7
Solomon's Temple	966–586 B.C.	Planned by David Constructed by Solomon Destroyed by Nebuchadnezzar	2 Sam. 7:1–29; 1 Kin. 8:1–66; Jer. 32:28–44
Zerubbabel's Temple	516–169 B.C.	Envisioned by Zerubbabel Constructed by Zerubbabel and the elders of the Jews Desecrated by Antiochus Epiphanes	Ezra 6:1–22; Ezra 3:1–8; 4:1–14; Matt. 24:15
Herod's Temple	19 B.C.–A.D. 70.	Zerubbabel's temple restored by Herod the Great Destroyed by the Romans	Mark 13:2, 14–23; Luke 1:11–20; 2:22–38; 2:42–51; 4:21–24; Acts 21:27–33
The Present Temple	Present Age.	Found in the heart of the believer The body of the believer is the Lord's only temple until the Messiah returns	1 Cor. 6:19, 20; 2 Cor. 6:16–18
The Temple of Revelation 11	Tribulation Period.	To be constructed during the Tribulation by the Antichrist To be desecrated and destroyed	Dan. 9:2; Matt. 24:15; Thess. 2:4; Rev. 17:18
Ezekiel's (Millennial) Temple	Millennium.	Envisioned by the prophet Ezekiel To be built by the Messiah during His millennial reign	Ezek. 40:1–42:20; Zech. 6:12, 13
The Eternal Temple of His Presence	The Eternal Kingdom.	The greatest temple of all ("The Lord God Almighty and the Lamb are its temple") A spiritual temple	Rev. 21:22; Rev. 22:1–21
The temple (Gk. <i>hieron</i> ) is a place of worship, a sacred or holy space built primarily for the national worship of God.			

<sup>1</sup>Thomas Nelson Publishers, *Nelson's Complete Book of Bible Maps & Charts: Old and New Testaments.*, Rev. and updated ed. (Nashville, Tenn.: Thomas Nelson, 1996).

## *Lesson 1 – Jul 11<sup>th</sup>: 1 Chronicles 1-9*

### **OVERVIEW**

The genealogy from Adam to Abraham to Israel is the main focus. The genealogies of the descendants of the 12 tribes and other significant figures are given as well. The exiles who returned from Babylon are also listed, including the priests and Levites.

- I. FROM ADAM TO ISAAC'S SONS (1:1–54)
- II. THE TRIBES OF ISRAEL AND THEIR DESCENDANTS (2:1–9:44)
- III. THE RETURNING EXILES (9:1–34)

### **EXPLORE IT**

1. Who is the first person listed in the genealogical records? (1:1)
2. Who were the sons of Noah? (1:4)
3. Who were the sons of Abram (Abraham)? (1:28)
4. Who were the sons of Isaac? (1:34)
5. Who were the sons of Israel? (2:1-2)
6. Who was the father of David? (2:13-15)
7. For what is Jabez remembered? (4:9-10)
8. Who was the firstborn son of Israel, and what did he do that dishonored his name? (5:1)
9. Who were unfaithful to God and worshiped false gods? (5:24-26)
10. When the people of Judah returned from captivity, who were among the first to resettle on their own property? (9:2)

### **GET IT**

11. Why would the genealogy start with Adam?
12. Why are Keturah's sons not listed as Abraham's son's?
13. Who are the Nethinim?

### **APPLY IT**

14. How does our genealogy effect who we are?

## ***Lesson 2 – Jul 18<sup>th</sup>: 1 Chronicles 10-11***

### **OVERVIEW**

Saul's kingdom ends with he and his son's death. David is made king over all Israel. David captures Jerusalem and makes it his capital. The deeds of David's mighty men are recorded.

- I. THE TRAGEDY OF SAUL (10:1–14)
- II. THE TRIUMPHS OF DAVID (11:1–47)

### **EXPLORE IT**

1. Who were the enemies of Israel who fought against them? (10:1-2)
2. How did the Philistines wound Saul? (10:3)
3. What was the armor-bearer's response to Saul's request? (10:4)
4. What happened to the Israelite towns after Saul killed himself? (10:7)
5. What did the Philistines do to Saul's body to celebrate their victory? (10:8-10)
6. Why did Saul die? (10:13-14)
7. What steps did David take to establish himself as king? (11:3-9)
8. What caused David to become more and more powerful? (11:9)
9. Who were the three mighty men, and what did they do to gain their reputation? (11:11-14)
10. For what exploits was Benaiah held in great honor? (11:22-25)

### **GET IT**

11. Is there anything wrong with Saul's committing suicide rather than letting himself be captured by his enemies? If so, what?
12. What is left out of the account of Israel submitting to David as king?

### **APPLY IT**

13. How can a Christian commit the same sin as Saul when he sought a medium?

### ***Lesson 3 – Jul 25<sup>th</sup>: 1 Chronicles 12-13***

#### **OVERVIEW**

Saul's warriors transfer their loyalty to David. David attempts to bring the Ark of God to Jerusalem.

- I DAVID'S ARMY (12:1-40)
- II DAVID WANTS TO BRING ARK TO JERUSALEM (13:1-14)

#### **EXPLORE IT**

1. What were the special skills of the men from the tribe of Benjamin? (12:2)
2. What reputation and skills did the Gadites have as fighting men? (12:8)
3. What were David's concerns when the Benjamites came to offer their services to him? (12:16-17)
4. What was the result of the warriors coming to join David? (12:22)
5. What was the goal of the fighting men who joined David's fighting ranks? (12:38)
6. What role did the families of the fighting men play in supporting these men and their allegiance to David as king? (12:39-40)
7. How did David reach a decision about whether he should move the ark? (13:1-4)
8. Where had the ark been located? (13:5-6)
9. By what means of transportation did the Israelites move the ark? (13:7)
10. What happened to Uzzah as he marched beside the ark? (13:9-10)
11. How did David feel toward God when Uzzah died? (13:11-12)
12. What happened to the family who provided housing for the ark? (13:14)

#### **GET IT**

13. What, if anything, does the strength of David's mighty men tell us about David?
14. How had David and the people ignored God's rules for handling the ark? (See 1 Chronicles 15:13.)

#### **APPLY IT**

15. What makes it difficult for us to listen to God's Word and be obedient to it?

## ***Lesson 4 – Aug 1<sup>st</sup>: 1 Chronicles 14-15***

### **OVERVIEW**

David's power and fame grows. He brings the Ark to Jerusalem in according to God's way. There is great joy and rejoicing as the Ark enters Jerusalem, but David's wife Michal despises David for dancing joyfully before the Ark.

- I. THE ANOINTED OF GOD (14:1–17)
- II. THE ARK OF GOD (15:1–29)

### **EXPLORE IT**

1. What did Hiram, king of Tyre, send to David? (14:1)
2. In his prosperity what happened to the size of David's family? (14:3-6)
3. Who were the enemies of King David and Israel? (14:8)
4. What did David do about the Philistines' raid on the Valley of Rephaim? (14:9-10)
5. What did David do with the abandoned Philistine idols? (14:12)
6. What orders did God give David about his second battle with the Philistines? (14:13-15)
7. What did defeating the Philistines do to David's reputation? (14:17)
8. What had David prepared to house the ark? (15:1)
9. How did the Levites carry the ark of the Lord? (15:15)
10. How did Michal, David's wife, react when she saw David accompanying the ark into the city? (15:29)

### **GET IT**

11. What is the smartest thing David did in his battle with the Philistines?
12. Why did the Levites have to prepare themselves to carry the Ark?

### **APPLY IT**

13. How should we be preparing ourselves to serve God and do what He commands?

## ***Lesson 5 – Aug 8<sup>th</sup>: 1 Chronicles 16-17***

### **OVERVIEW**

David appoints several Levites to lead the people in worship and gives them a song of thanksgiving. David gives other assignments regarding worship. The Lord makes a covenant with David, establishing David's dynasty forever. David offers a prayer of thanks for the covenant.

- I. DAVID'S APPOINTMENTS (16:1–6, 37–43)
- II. DAVID'S PSALM OF THANKS (16:7–36)
- III. THE PROPHECY OF NATHAN (17:1–15)

### **EXPLORE IT**

1. What did David and the Levites do when they had placed the ark in its new location? (16:1-6)
2. What is the subject of the song David wrote? (16:7-36)
3. What should people tell others about God? (16:9)
4. What attitude should a person have toward God? (16:10-12)
5. What had God done for Israel? (16:15-22)
6. What is the difference between the God of Israel and other gods? (16:26)
7. What concerned David about where the ark was being housed? (17:1)
8. What was God's message to David about housing the ark? (17:4-15)
9. Whom did God select to build a temple for the LORD? What did God promise him? (17:11-14)
10. What did David say about the promise that God has made to him and his family? (17:23-27)

### **GET IT**

11. Compare David's psalm with Psalm 105. What are the similarities and differences?

### **APPLY IT**

12. How often do you take time to think about what God has done for you?

## ***Lesson 6 – Aug 15<sup>th</sup>: 1 Chronicles 18-21***

### **OVERVIEW**

David's military victories are recorded, including his defeat of the Moabites, Ammonites and Philistines. He takes a census of the Israelites, displeasing God; David chooses three days of plague throughout the land as his punishment. When the Lord ends the plague, David builds an altar on the threshing floor of Ornan.

- I. THE CAMPAIGNS OF DAVID (18:1–20:8)
- II. THE COURT OF DAVID (18:14–17)
- III. THE CENSUS OF DAVID (21:1–30)

### **EXPLORE IT**

1. What kings and nations did David subdue? (18:1-6)
2. Why did Tou king of Hamath send his son to David's court? (18:9-10)
3. How did David honor God for his success? (18:11)
4. What was the reason for David's expansion and success? (18:13)
5. What did David do for his people as their leader? (18:14)
6. What started David's dispute with the Ammonites? (19:1-5)
7. What did the Ammonites do when they realized they had made a mistake in how they handled David's men? (19:6-7)
8. From where did David get a new crown to wear? (20:1-2)
9. Who were some of the enemies of Israel that David's armies defeated? (20:4-8)
10. What caused David to take a census of his fighting men? (21:1-2)
11. What did David do when he realized his mistake? (21:8)
12. What punishment did David choose? Why? (21:13)
13. Why did David refuse Ornan's offer and insist that he pay full price? (21:24)

### **GET IT**

14. What temptation did Satan use to cause David to sin?

### **APPLY IT**

15. Why was the counting of people such a great sin? What does it teach us?

## ***Lesson 7 – Aug 22<sup>nd</sup>: 1 Chronicles 22-24***

### **OVERVIEW**

David gathers materials to build the Temple and charges Solomon to complete the task since David is not the one chosen to build it. David organizes the Levites to work of the Lord.

- I. DAVID'S PREPARATIONS TO BUILD THE TEMPLE (22:1–19)
- II. DAVID'S ORGANIZES THE LEVITES (23:1–24:31)

### **EXPLORE IT**

1. What preconstruction steps did David take in preparing to build the temple? (22:2-4)
2. What human and material resources did David make available to Solomon for use in building the temple? (22:14-18)
3. According to David, why was Solomon to build the temple? (22:6-10)
4. What instructions did David give Solomon about his relationship with the Lord? (22:11-13)
5. How did David provide for and support worship in Israel? (23:2-6)
6. Why did David redefine the jobs of the Levites? (23:25-26)
7. What were the various duties of the Levites? (23:28-31)
8. Who led worship in Israel? (23:32)
9. Who were the two sons of Aaron from whom all the priests came? (24:2)
10. Where did the prescribed regulations for the priests originate? (24:19)
11. What role did the age of descendants play in how they were assigned their duties? (24:31)

### **GET IT**

12. Why did God want the temple built by a man of peace and not a man of war?
13. Why did the Israelites give the job assignments to the priests and Levites based on a drawing of lots and without regard for family or birth order?

### **APPLY IT**

14. How can parents prepare their children for life after they're gone?

## ***Lesson 8 – Aug 29<sup>th</sup>: 1 Chronicles 25-27***

### **OVERVIEW**

David organizes the religious, military, and political life of the nation, assigning various duties to individuals and families.

- I. THE MUSICIANS (25:1–31)
- II. THE GATEKEEPERS (26:1–32)
- III. THE MILITARY AND OTHER OFFICIALS (27:1–34)

### **EXPLORE IT**

1. What special group of people did David set apart for the ministry of prophesying? (25:1)
2. What was Heman's job for the king? (25:5)
3. Who participated in the ministry of music? (25:6-8)
4. From where had some of the contents of the treasury come? (26:27)
5. Who was assigned for duty as judges and officials away from the temple? (26:29)
6. What assignments did David make? (26:30-32)
7. How often were the army divisions on duty? (27:1)
8. How many groups of people were in the nation of Israel? (27:16-22)

### **GET IT**

9. The temple gatekeepers were called ministers; in what way is everyone who serves the Lord a minister?
10. What tribes of Israel are missing from the list of groups in chapter 27?
11. What is the value of spreading key responsibilities among a large group of people?

### **APPLY IT**

12. How can you minister for the Lord this week? Some specifics please.

## ***Lesson 9 – Sep 5<sup>th</sup>: 1 Chronicles 28-29***

### **OVERVIEW**

David instructs the leaders and Solomon. David gives Solomon the plans the Spirit gave to him for the Temple, including a list of all the materials he has collected for it. David praises the Lord before all the people. The people crown Solomon as king, and David dies.

- I. THE FINAL DAYS OF DAVID (28:1–29:20, 26–30)
- II. THE FIRST DAYS OF SOLOMON (29:21–25)

### **EXPLORE IT**

1. What did David say to the gathered leaders about his desire to build a house of worship? (28:2)
2. Who chose the next king after David? (28:5)
3. What conditional promise did God make to Solomon? (28:7)
4. What charge of responsibility did David give the leaders? (28:8)
5. What charge did David give his son Solomon? (28:9-10)
6. Who did David say was the source of the temple plans he had written down for Solomon? (28:19)
7. What words of encouragement did David give to Solomon about his task of building the temple? (28:20-21)
8. What resources had David provided for the building of the temple? (29:2-5)
9. How did the leaders respond to David's challenge? (29:6-9)
10. What did David do in front of the entire crowd? (29:10-13)
11. What does the Lord God want to find in a person when he or she is tested? (29:17)
12. What did David wish and pray for his son Solomon? (29:19)

### **GET IT**

13. How did David challenge Israel and Solomon, in his public prayer?

### **APPLY IT**

14. What spiritual responsibility does the older generation have to the younger generation?

## ***Lesson 10 – Sep 12<sup>th</sup>: 2 Chronicles 1-2***

### **OVERVIEW**

When Solomon requests wisdom, God grants it, along with riches and honor. He acquires builders and materials for the Temple.

- I. SOLOMON'S WISDOM FROM GOD (1:1-17)
- II. SOLOMON PREPARES TO BUILD THE TEMPLE (2:1-18)

### **EXPLORE IT**

1. Where was the location of the meeting with Solomon and the leaders of Israel? (1:3-6)
2. What did God say to Solomon when He appeared to him during the night? (1:7)
3. What did Solomon ask God to give to him? (1:8-10)
4. What was God's response to Solomon's request? (1:11-12)
5. What material possessions did Solomon obtain? (1:14-17)
6. What two buildings did Solomon give orders to build? (2:1)
7. Where did Solomon get the laborers for the construction project? (2:2,17,18)
8. What was Hiram's reply to Solomon's request? (2:11-16)
9. Who was the skilled master builder Hiram promised to send to Solomon? (2:13-14)

### **GET IT**

10. Why was Solomon's request pleasing to God?
11. What was the purpose of building a temple for God?

### **APPLY IT**

12. Why is the worship of God generally practiced in the presence of other believers?

## *Lesson 11 – Sep 19<sup>th</sup>: 2 Chronicles 3-5*

### **OVERVIEW**

After Solomon has acquired the builders and materials for the Temple (chap 2), then he builds it. The Ark is brought into the completed Temple, and the presence of the Lord fills the Temple.

- I. SOLOMON BUILDS THE TEMPLE (3:1–4:22)
- II. THE ARK IS MOVED AND THE PRESENCE OF THE LORD FOLLOWS (5:1–14)

### **EXPLORE IT**

1. On what site did Solomon build the temple? (3:1)
2. What was the primary resource used for decorating the temple? (3:5-9)
3. What was sculpted and covered with gold? (3:10-13)
4. What were the key features of the altar? (4:1)
5. For what were the basins and the Sea to be used? (4:4-6)
6. What furniture and furnishings were made specifically for the temple? (4:7-8, 19-22)
7. Who was the master craftsman, and what did he make? (4:11-16)
8. When the temple building was completed, what did Solomon move to the site? (5:2-10)
9. What was inside the ark? (5:10)
10. How did God show His presence in the temple? (5:13-14)

### **GET IT**

11. What was the significance of the location selected for the temple?
12. Why was the temple decorated so lavishly and ornately?

### **APPLY IT**

13. What does the Temple teach us about being in the presence of the LORD?

## *Lesson 12 – Sep 26<sup>th</sup>: 2 Chronicles 6-7*

### **OVERVIEW**

Solomon addresses the assembled people. Then he stands on a specially built platform and prays to the Lord. Fire comes down from heaven and burns up the offerings. The Israelites celebrate the Feast of Tabernacles for seven days. The Lord responds to Solomon's prayer.

- I. SOLOMON DEDICATES THE TEMPLE (6:1–7:10)
- II. THE LORD'S REVELATION TO SOLOMON (7:11–22)

### **EXPLORE IT**

1. What did Solomon recount for the people on the day the ark was brought up to the temple? (6:1-11)
2. What did Solomon say to the Lord about the promises made to his father, David? (6:14-17)
3. What did Solomon say about the idea of God dwelling in the temple he had built? (6:18-21)
4. What request did Solomon make to God concerning forgiveness? (6:21-25)
5. What did Solomon ask on behalf of the foreign people who came to the temple to pray? (6:32-33)
6. What provision to be forgiven was made for a person who had disobeyed God? (6:36-39)
7. Why were Solomon and all the people gathered at the new temple? (7:1-10)
8. What are God's people to do as they pray? (7:14)
9. What promise did the Lord make to Solomon if he was faithful and devoted to the Lord? (7:17-18)
10. What would happen to the temple Solomon had built and dedicated to the Lord if he began to worship and serve other gods? (7:20-22)

### **GET IT**

11. How was Solomon's prayer important for those returning from exile?
12. Why would God bring disaster on Solomon and Israel?

### **APPLY IT**

13. In what way can God's promise and warning to Solomon be applied to each one of us?

## ***Lesson 13 – Jan 2<sup>nd</sup>: 2 Chronicles 8-9***

### **OVERVIEW**

Solomon's achievements are reviewed. The queen of Sheba visits Solomon and commends him for his wisdom. Solomon's wealth and splendor are summarized. Solomon reigned 40 years before he died.

- I. SOLOMON IS ESTABLISHED (8:1–18)
- II. SOLOMON'S REIGN & REST (9:1–31)

### **EXPLORE IT**

1. How many years did it take Solomon to complete the temple and his own palace? (8:1)
2. What did Solomon do with the villages that Hiram had given back to him? (8:2)
3. What groups of people did Solomon conscript into a slave labor force? (8:7-9)
4. What orders of King David did Solomon continue? (8:14-15)
5. What did Hiram's ships obtain for Solomon? (8:17-18)
6. Why did the queen of Sheba visit Solomon? (9:1)
7. How did the queen of Sheba's impression of Solomon match up to what she had heard about him? (9:5-6)
8. What did the queen of Sheba give to Solomon? (9:9)
9. How much did Solomon give to the queen of Sheba? (9:12)
10. What did Solomon do with the gold he received in tribute? (9:15-16)
11. What exotic items did Solomon's trading ships bring back to him? (9:21)
12. How long was Solomon king of Israel? (9:30)

### **GET IT**

13. How did the abundant revenue that Solomon brought in change Israel?

### **APPLY IT**

14. How should we respond if we are blessed with abundance?

## ***Lesson 14 – Jan 9<sup>th</sup>: 2 Chronicles 10-12***

### **OVERVIEW**

Rehoboam becomes king and threatens to rule harshly. After the northern tribes revolt, a prophet warns Rehoboam not to fight against them. Many Levites from the northern kingdom flee to Judah. When Judah is invaded by Egypt, the leaders repent. Rehoboam dies after an evil reign.

- I. THE KINGDOM IS DIVIDED (10:1–19)
- II. REHOBOAM’S REIGN (11:1–23)
- III. RAIDED BY EGYPT & REHOBOAM’S DEATH (12:1-16)

### **EXPLORE IT**

1. Who succeeded Solomon as king? (10:1)
2. What request did Jeroboam make to Rehoboam? (10:4)
3. Whose advice did Rehoboam follow when answering the people of Israel? (10:12-15)
4. How did the people of Israel react to Rehoboam’s promise of harsher treatment? (10:16-19)
5. What caused Rehoboam to change his mind about going to war against Israel? (11:1-4)
6. Why did the priests and Levites of Israel leave their homes in Israel and move to Jerusalem? (11:13-17)
7. At the height of his success, what did Rehoboam and all of Judah do that brought disaster to the nation? (12:1)
8. Why did Shishak, the king of Egypt, attack Judah? (12:2)
9. What lesson did the Lord want to teach Israel by making them subject to their enemies? (12:8)
10. What did Shishak take from the temple and the royal palace? (12:9)

### **GET IT**

11. What mistakes did Rehoboam make when he sought advice?
12. Why did Rehoboam do evil? (12:14)

### **APPLY IT**

13. How are we blessed to be servants of Christ and God?

## ***Lesson 15 – Jan 16<sup>th</sup>: 2 Chronicles 13-16***

### **OVERVIEW**

Abijah succeeds Rehoboam and defeats Jeroboam's forces. Asa succeeds Abijah and removes pagan shrines from Judah. He defeats the Ethiopians and leads the people to recommit themselves to the Lord. Asa bribes the king of Aram to act as his ally, but a prophet rebukes Asa for this. Asa dies.

- I. THE REIGN OF ABIJAH (13:1–22)
- II. THE REIGN OF ASA (14:1–16:14)

### **EXPLORE IT**

1. What was the difference in size between the armies of Judah and Israel? (13:3)
2. What idols had Jeroboam substituted for the worship of the true God? (13:8)
3. What was the difference between the worship practices of Jeroboam's priests and the sons of Aaron? (13:10-11)
4. What turned the battle in the favor of Abijah's army? (13:14-18)
5. What did Asa do that was right in God's sight? (14:2-6)
6. What did Asa pray and say to God before his army went into battle? (14:11)
7. What happened to the people when they sought the Lord? (15:15)
8. How long did Judah have peace under king Asa? (15:19)
9. Who was threatening Asa and the nation of Judah? (16:1)
10. From whom did Asa seek help? (16:2-3)

### **GET IT**

11. What sinful practices and idols do Christians often fail to remove from their lives?
12. How does a man like Asa, who was strong in faith early, lose his trust in God later?

### **APPLY IT**

13. How can we be certain that we stand squarely in the teachings established by God?

## ***Lesson 16 – Jan 23<sup>rd</sup>: 2 Chronicles 17-18***

### **OVERVIEW**

Jehoshaphat succeeds Asa and strengthens Judah. He sends out officials to teach the Book of the Law. Later Jehoshaphat makes an alliance with King Ahab of Israel and attacks Ramoth-gilead despite the warnings of the prophet Micaiah. Ahab disguises himself in battle, but he is still killed.

- I. THE RIGHTEOUS REIGN OF JEHOSHAPHAT (17:1–19)
- II. THE FAILURE OF JEHOSHAPHAT (18:1–34)

### **EXPLORE IT**

1. Why was the Lord with Jehoshaphat? (17:3-4)
2. What did Jehoshaphat do to educate the whole nation to know the Law of the Lord? (17:7-9)
3. What did the surrounding nations think of Judah during this period of time? (17:10)
4. By what means had Jehoshaphat allied himself with Ahab, king of Israel? (18:1)
5. What military campaign did Ahab want Jehoshaphat to undertake with him? (18:2-3)
6. What was Jehoshaphat's response to Ahab's request? (18:3-4)
7. Whom did Ahab bring in to ask God's guidance? (18:5)
8. Why did Jehoshaphat want to consult another prophet of the Lord? (18:6)
9. Why didn't Ahab want to hear from Micaiah? (18:7)
10. What did Micaiah prophesy would happen to Ahab? (18:19)
11. By what means did Micaiah say that his prophesy could be judged as being from God? (18:27)

### **GET IT**

12. What should Christians be doing to teach God's Word to others?

### **APPLY IT**

13. What kind of relationships should we have with people who do not Love God?

## ***Lesson 17 – Jan 30<sup>th</sup>: 2 Chronicles 19-20***

### **OVERVIEW**

Jehoshaphat appoints judges throughout Judah. A vast army threatens to attack, and Jehoshaphat prays to the Lord, who causes the enemy forces to be defeated by fighting among themselves. Jehoshaphat's reign is summarized, and he is condemned and punished for becoming an ally to King Ahaziah of Israel.

- I. THE GOOD & BAD OF JEHOSEPHAT'S REIGN (19:1–11)
- II. JEHOSEPHAT'S PRAYER FOR PROTECTION (20:1–30)
- III. THE END OF JEHOSEPHAT'S REIGN (20:31-37)

### **EXPLORE IT**

1. Why was the wrath of God upon Jehoshaphat? (19:2)
2. For what good did Jehu commend Jehoshaphat? (19:3)
3. What appointments did Jehoshaphat make? (19:4-8)
4. What instructions did Jehoshaphat give to the judges? (19:6-7)
5. How did Jehoshaphat admonish all of the leaders to act? (19:11)
6. Of what did Jehoshaphat remind the Lord when he prayed? (20:6-9)
7. What appeal did Jehoshaphat make to the Lord? (20:10-12)
8. What instructions from the Lord did Jahaziel give the people? (20:15-17)
9. How were the enemies of Israel killed? (20:23-24)
10. What was the attitude of God's people when they returned to Jerusalem? (20:27-28)
11. How did the surrounding nations react when they heard the outcome of the battle? (20:29-30)

### **GET IT**

12. What are the qualities of a good judge?

### **APPLY IT**

13. What literal song of praise (words from Scripture or a hymn) can be your "battle song" in the difficulties you will face this week?

## ***Lesson 18 – Feb 6<sup>th</sup>: 2 Chronicles 21-23***

### **OVERVIEW**

Jehoshaphat is succeeded by Jehoram, the Edomites revolt, and the Philistines and Arabs attack Jerusalem. Jehoram dies, and Ahaziah succeeds him, but he is soon killed. Ahaziah's mother, Athaliah kills all the royal family except for Joash and assumes the throne. After several years, Joash is brought before the people and crowned king, and Athaliah is killed.

- I. THE WICKED REIGN OF JEHORAM (21:1–20)
- II. THE WICKED REIGN OF AHAZIAH (22:1–9)
- III. THE WICKED REIGN OF ATHALIAH (22:10-23:21)

### **EXPLORE IT**

1. What did Jehoram do to his brothers when he became king? (21:4)
2. To what kings was Jehoram compared? (21:6)
3. Why didn't the Lord destroy Judah when it was under the rule of Jehoram? (21:7)
4. What words of prophecy and judgment did Elijah deliver to Jehoram? (21:12-15)
5. Why was the youngest son selected to succeed the king? (22:1)
6. Who were the main influences on Ahaziah? (22:3-4)
7. Whom did the Lord anoint to destroy the house of Ahab? (22:7)
8. What did Jehu do to Ahaziah when he found him? (22:9)
9. What did Athaliah do when she heard that Ahaziah was dead? (22:10-12)
10. How did Jehosheba save Ahaziah's baby son from being killed? (22:11-12)
11. How was the new king Joash presented to the people? (23:11)
12. What was the reaction of the people to the installation of the boy king? (23:20-21)

### **GET IT**

13. How was Jehoram's marriage to Ahab's daughter connected with his downfall?

### **APPLY IT**

14. What does God do to help us recognize bad advice and avoid wrong decisions?

## ***Lesson 19 – Feb 13<sup>th</sup>: 2 Chronicles 24-25***

### **OVERVIEW**

Joash calls for Temple repairs but allows Judah to return to idolatry. Joash orders Jehoiada's son to be killed. When the Arameans attack Judah, Joash's servants kill him. Amaziah succeeds Joash and defeats the Edomites, but he is defeated by King Jehoash of Israel. Later Amaziah is assassinated for worshiping the gods of the Edomites.

- I. THE REIGN OF JOASH (24:1–27)
- II. THE REIGN OF AMAZIAH (25:1–28)

### **EXPLORE IT**

1. How old was Joash when he became king? (24:1)
2. How did Joash go about gathering the money and building materials for the temple restoration? (24:5-6)
3. How did the people respond when given the command and the opportunity to give toward the restoration of the temple? (24:8-10)
4. What was the legacy of Jehoiada's life as a priest? (24:14-16)
5. What caused Joash to stray away from God? (24:17-18)
6. Who did God use as a prophet to confront Joash with his sin? (24:20)
7. What did Joash do to Zechariah? (24:21-22)
8. How did Joash die? (24:25)
9. How devoted to the Lord was Amaziah? (25:2)
10. How did Amaziah stray from the Lord upon returning home victorious from battle? (25:14-15)
11. What damage did Jehoash do to Jerusalem and the temple? (25:23-24)

### **GET IT**

12. What role did Jehoiada play in Joash's life and reign as king?

### **APPLY IT**

13. What are the major reasons some Christians wander away from the Lord?

## ***Lesson 20 – Feb 20<sup>th</sup>: 2 Chronicles 26-28***

### **OVERVIEW**

The reigns of Uzziah, Jotham, and Ahaz are recorded. Uzziah pleases the Lord for most of his reign, but he disobeys near the end. Jotham is a good king of a corrupt nation. Ahaz is evil and is attacked by Aram, Israel, and Assyria. He also closes the Temple and offers sacrifices to foreign gods.

- I. THE RIGHTEOUS REIGN OF UZZIAH (26:1–23)
- II. THE RIGHTEOUS REIGN OF JOTHAM (27:1–9)
- III. THE WICKED REIGN OF AHAZ (28:1-27)

### **EXPLORE IT**

1. What is the spiritual legacy of Uzziah? (26:5)
2. What led to Uzziah's downfall? (26:16)
3. What happened to Uzziah when he became angry at the priests for rebuking him? (26:19)
4. In what way was Jotham like his father? (27:2)
5. What were the religious practices of the people during Jotham's reign? (27:2)
6. Why did Jotham grow powerful? (27:6)
7. What evil practice regarding children did Ahaz practice and promote? (28:3)
8. How did God punish Ahaz? (28:5-8)
9. What did the prophet, Oded, say to armies returning to Samaria? (28:9-11)
10. What was Ahaz responsible for throughout Judah? (28:19-20)
11. What did Ahaz do to the temple and its furnishings? (28:24)

### **GET IT**

12. What temptations are faced by people who achieve fame, wealth, or power?
13. Why didn't all his troubles turn Ahaz's heart back to God?

### **APPLY IT**

14. What should we do when we realize we need to turn back to God?

## ***Lesson 21 – Feb 27<sup>th</sup>: 2 Chronicles 29-31***

### **OVERVIEW**

Hezekiah succeeds Ahaz and reopens the Temple. The priests and Levites purify themselves and the Temple, and Passover is celebrated. Hezekiah reorganizes the priesthood and requires the people to obey the law of the Lord by supporting the priesthood.

- I. HEZEKIAH RESTORES THE TEMPLE (29:1–36)
- II. HEZEKIAH RESTORES THE PASSOVER (30:1–27)
- III. THE REFORMS OF HEZEKIAH (31:1-21)

### **EXPLORE IT**

1. What did Hezekiah have to do to restore the temple? (29:3-5, 15-17)
2. How did God punish the people for their disobedience? (29:8-9)
3. What did Hezekiah and all the people do after the offerings were finished? (29:29-30)
4. To whom did Hezekiah send invitations to come to Jerusalem for the Passover celebration? (30:1)
5. Why hadn't the Passover been celebrated at the traditional time of year? (30:3)
6. How were the couriers bearing the invitation received by the people? (30:10-12)
7. Why did Hezekiah pray to the Lord on behalf of the people of Manasseh, Ephraim, Issachar, and Zebulun? (30:18-19)
8. How did the Lord respond to Hezekiah's prayer? (30:20)
9. What was the attitude of the people as the Passover celebration ended? (30:25-26)
10. How did Hezekiah make sure that the priests and Levites had time to do their jobs properly? (31:4)
11. What qualities characterized all of Hezekiah's actions as king, especially in relation to the temple worship? (31:20-21)

### **GET IT**

12. How did Hezekiah's leadership change the direction of the nation?

### **APPLY IT**

13. What does obedience to God's ancient commands have to do with serving Him today?

## ***Lesson 22 – Mar 6<sup>th</sup>: 2 Chronicles 32***

### **OVERVIEW**

King Sennacherib of Assyria invades Judah, and Hezekiah strengthens Jerusalem's defenses. Sennacherib warns the people of Jerusalem to surrender to him. Hezekiah prays, and the Lord sends an angel to destroy the Assyrian army. Hezekiah recovers from a serious illness, and his wealth increases.

- I. HEZEKIAH PRAYS & THE LORD SAVES JERUSALEM (32:1–23)
- II. HEALING, REPENTANCE & DEATH OF HEZEKIAH (32:24–33)

### **EXPLORE IT**

1. What king and nation invaded Judah? (32:1)
2. How did Hezekiah prepare for the threat of attack? (32:3-6)
3. Why was Hezekiah confident of victory? (32:7-8)
4. What did King Sennacherib say that mocked God? (32:12-17)
5. How did God respond when Hezekiah and Isaiah prayed? (32:20-22)
6. How did defeating the Assyrians change the perception other nations had of Hezekiah and Judah? (32:23)
7. How did the Lord respond to Hezekiah's prayer? (32:24)
8. What kind of attitude did Hezekiah display after he was healed? (32:25)
9. What kept Hezekiah and the people from being under the wrath of God? (32:26)
10. What remarkable engineering feat had Hezekiah accomplished while he was king? (32:30)
11. How did God test Hezekiah? (32:31)

### **GET IT**

12. How did Hezekiah combine clever action with an attitude of dependence on God?

### **APPLY IT**

13. How can the Lord help us when we feel overwhelmed by an opponent or problem?

## *Lesson 23 – Mar 13<sup>th</sup>: 2 Chronicles 33*

### **OVERVIEW**

Manasseh becomes king and practices many evils, including setting up idols in the Temple. After Manasseh is led away a captive, he repents and is released. He opposes idolatry and promotes worship of the Lord. Amon succeeds Manasseh as king and does much evil. He is assassinated by his own officials.

- I. THE WICKEDNESS & REPENTANCE OF MANASSEH (33:1–20)
- II. THE WICKED REIGN OF AMON (33:21–25)

### **EXPLORE IT**

1. How old was Manasseh when he became king? (33:1)
2. What direction did Manasseh take the nation spiritually? (33:2)
3. How did Manasseh undo his father's work? (33:3)
4. How did Manasseh desecrate the temple as a place of worship? (33:4-5)
5. What evil acts did Manasseh commit personally? (33:6)
6. How did the paganism of Judah under Manasseh compare to what had existed before God gave the land to His people? (33:9)
7. What happened to Manasseh while he was being punished? (33:12-13)
8. What did the new Manasseh build and destroy? (33:14-16)
9. How did the people use the altars previously used for worshipping false gods? (33:17)
10. Who succeeded Manasseh as king, and how long was his reign? (33:20-21)
11. How was Amon different from his father? (33:23)

### **GET IT**

12. What does the forgiveness of someone as evil as Manasseh tell us about God?

### **APPLY IT**

13. When have the unhappy conditions of your life prodded you to humble yourself before God?

## ***Lesson 24 – Mar 20<sup>th</sup>: 2 Chronicles 34-35***

### **OVERVIEW**

Josiah becomes king and removes idolatry from Judah. He orders repairs made to the Temple, and the Book of the Law is discovered. Josiah reads the scroll to all the leaders, and they recommit them-selves to the Lord. Passover is celebrated. Josiah is killed in battle against Pharaoh Neco.

- I. THE RIGHTEOUS REIGN OF JOSIAH (34:1–7)
- II. THE BOOK OF THE LAW IS DISCOVERED (34:8–28)
- III. THE REFORMS & DEATH OF JOSIAH (34:29-35:27)

### **EXPLORE IT**

1. How old was Josiah when he became king? (34:1)
2. What kind of spiritual leadership did Josiah give the nation? (34:2)
3. When did Josiah begin to search for God? (34:3)
4. How extensive were Josiah's efforts to clean up the nation? (34:6-7)
5. What did Josiah do to repair the temple? (34:8-11)
6. What did Hilkiah find in the temple? (34:14)
7. How did Josiah react to hearing God's law read aloud? (34:19)
8. How had Josiah's reaction to hearing God's Word influenced God's response? (34:27)
9. What pledge did Josiah make to the Lord? (34:31)
10. What special celebration did Josiah reinstitute? (35:1-19)
11. How long had it been since the Passover celebration had been observed exactly according to God's command? (35:18)

### **GET IT**

12. In what ways is Josiah an example of what a young person can do for God?

### **APPLY IT**

13. How can reading or not reading the Bible influence the way you live?

## *Lesson 25 – Mar 27<sup>th</sup>: 2 Chronicles 36*

### **OVERVIEW**

The reigns of Jehoahaz, Jehoiakim, Jehoiachin, and Zedekiah are recorded. Jerusalem falls to the Babylonians, who exile the people to Babylon. Later Cyrus allows the exiles to return and orders the Temple of the Lord to be rebuilt.

- I. THE REIGN & CAPTIVITY OF JEHOAHAZ (36:1–4)
- II. THE REIGN & CAPTIVITY OF JEHOIAKIM (36:5–8)
- III. THE REIGN & CAPTIVITY OF JEHOIACHIN (36:9-10)
- IV. THE REIGN OF ZEDEKIAH & FALL OF JERUSALEM (36:11-21)
- V. THE PROCLAMATION OF KING CYRUS (36:22-23)

### **EXPLORE IT**

1. How long did Jehoahaz reign? (36:2)
2. Who dethroned Jehoahaz? (36:3)
3. How long did Jehoiakim reign? (36:5)
4. Who conquered Jehoiakim and took him into captivity? (36:6-7)
5. How long did Jehoiachin reign? (36:9)
6. Who deposed Jehoiachin from his throne? (36:10)
7. How long did Zedekiah reign? (36:11)
8. What was Zedekiah's spiritual influence on the nation? (36:12-14)
9. How did the people respond to God's messengers? (36:15-16)
10. Whom did God raise up to destroy Jerusalem? (36:17)
11. What did Nebuchadnezzar do to the city and the people of Jerusalem? (36:18-21)
12. Who commanded the Jews to return and rebuild Jerusalem? (36:22-23)

### **GET IT**

13. What was the primary cause of the total destruction of Judah?

### **APPLY IT**

14. What makes us resistant to hearing God's warnings?