

# CHRONICLES OF JUDAH

Objective:

1. Learn from a study of the Kings of Judah how faith in God can help us overcome the trials and adversities of life.
2. Learn that God is faithful in His promises.
3. Learn how disobedience to God's word can take men from the Splendor of His Blessings to Disaster.

**2 Chronicles 20:20 (ESV)** ... And when they went out, Jehoshaphat stood and said, "Hear me, Judah and inhabitants of Jerusalem! Believe in the Lord your God, and you will be established; believe his prophets, and you will succeed."

## Lesson 1 Introduction

## Lesson 2

- I. Rehoboam (931-913; I Kings 12; 14:21-31; II Chronicles 10-12)
- II. Abijam (Abijah) (913-911; I Kings 15:1-8; II Chronicles 13)

## Lesson 3

- I. Asa (911-870; I Kings 15:9-24; II Chronicles 14-16)

## Lesson 4

- I. Jehoshaphat (873-848; I Kings 22:41-50; II Chronicles 17-20)

## Lesson 5

- I. Jehoram (853-841; II Kings 8:16-24; II Chronicles 21)
- II. Ahaziah (841; II Kings 8:25-29; II Chronicles 22:1-9)
- III. Athaliah (841-835; II Kings 11:1-16; II Chronicles 22:10-23:15)

## Lesson 6

- I. Joash (Jehoash) (835-796; II Kings 11:17-12:21; II Chronicles 23:16-24:27)
- II. Amaziah (796-767; II Kings 14:1-22; II Chronicles 25)

## Lesson 7

- I. Uzziah (Azariah) (792-740; II Kings 15:1-7; II Chronicles 26)
- II. Jotham (750-731; II Kings 15:32-38; II Chronicles 27)

Micah

- III. Ahaz (735-715; II Kings 16:1-20; II Chronicles 28)

Isaiah 7

## Lesson 8

- I. Hezekiah (715-686; II Kings 18:1-20:21; II Chronicles 29-32)

Isaiah 36-39

## Lesson 9

I. Manasseh (695-642; II Kings 21:1-18; II Chronicles 33:1-20)

II. Amon (642-640; II Kings 21:19-26; II Chronicles 33:21-25)

#### Lesson 10

I. Josiah (640-609; II Kings 22:1-23:30; II Chronicles 34-35)

Zephaniah

Jeremiah 1-6

#### Lesson 11

I. Jehoahaz (Joahaz) (609; II Kings 23:31-34; II Chronicles 36:1-4)

Jeremiah 22:10-12

II. Jehoiakim (609-597; II Kings 23:34-24:7; II Chronicles 36:5-8)

Habakkuk

Jeremiah 7-20; 25-26; 35-36; 45; 46:1-12; 47-49

#### Lesson 12

I. Jehoiachin (597; II Kings 24:8-16; II Chronicles 36:9-10)

Jeremiah 22-23

II. Zedekiah (597-586; II Kings 24:17-25:21; II Chronicles 36:11-21)

Jeremiah 21; 24; 27-34; 37-39

#### Lesson 13

I. Gedaliah

Jeremiah 40-44

II. Judah in Exile

The period of the kings and writing prophets spanned from 1050-432 BC. The kings only ruled from 1050-586 BC whereas the prophets continued to preach and write to the needs of the nation of Israel. Beginning with the settlement of Canaan, and through the period of the judges, Israel was a group of tribes and did not realize that God was there king. They had little connection with each other, almost living as separate peoples. Samuel was the bridge between this original, isolated condition of the people, and the period when the kingdom was united under its first king Saul and then went to David and his house. As Solomon died, so did the unity his kingdom had preserved among the Israelites. The long standing rift between north and south, already resurfacing in Solomon's later years, erupts into full division under Jeroboam's leadership and Rehoboam's foolish decree. Jeroboam establishes his own kingdom, but his failure to obey the Lord dooms his new royal house to failure.

**How well did a King score in God's reckoning?**

The book of Chronicles is kind of a reader's digest of biblical history and God's interaction with his people. It was compiled after the return from Babylonian captivity and using hindsight, historical records and inspiration was able to compile a history that can help us understand how important it is to have faith in God and to trust in him.

Several common descriptions are given of each king that forms a kind of score card for a given king. In each lesson you will fill out a chart with this basic information so you can compare the kings. This exercise will help us understand who a king was. Also included in lesson will be information on when the king ruled, what he did and where he went or who interacted with his life.

**Objective for the Class:**

1. Learn from a study of the Kings of Judah how faith in God can help us overcome the trials and adversities of life.
2. Learn that God is faithful in his promises.
3. Learn how disobedience to God's word can take men from the Splendor of his Blessings to Disaster.

**III. The Problem of Idolatry**

Throughout their history, the children of Israel disobeyed God by turning to idols. It was this constant tendency to "play the harlot" after other gods that led to the destruction of the two kingdoms we will study in this class. Match the passages listed on the left below with the descriptions on the right:

\_\_\_\_\_ 1. Exodus 32:1-10

A. Baals and Ashtaroth

\_\_\_\_\_ 2. Numbers 25:1-9

B. Warning after the Conquest

\_\_\_\_\_ 3. Joshua 24:14-28

C. The Golden Calf at Sinai

\_\_\_\_\_ 4. Judges 2:11-13

D. Revival at Mizpah

\_\_\_\_\_ 5. I Samuel 7:3-6

E. Baal of Peor

**IV. Choosing Kings**

**A. Regulations from the Law of Moses (Deuteronomy 17:14-20)**

1. Who would decide to make a king over the nation? (14)
2. Who was required to select the king? (15)
3. What practices were forbidden for kings? Why? (16-17)
4. What was the only action the Law required of the king? (18-19)
5. What was the purpose of these regulations? (20)
6. Based on this passage, what seem to be the dangers of having a king?

**B. The People Demand a King (I Samuel 8:1-22)**

1. What reasons do the people give for demanding a king? (4-5; 20)
2. What did God say their demand represented? (6-9)
3. What did Samuel warn that a king would do? (11-18)

**C. Samuel's Farewell Address (I Samuel 12:1-25)**

As Saul was becoming the first king of Israel, Samuel gives a farewell address to the people. As part of his speech, he reviews the history of God's dealings with Israel.

1. What national crisis might have prompted the people's demand for a king? (I Samuel 11:1-3)
2. What other "national crises" had God delivered the people from in the past?

**Passage**

**Crisis**

**Deliverer**

I Samuel 12:6-8

I Samuel 12:9-11

I Samuel 12:12-13

3. What is the key difference in the solution to the current crisis to those in the past?
4. What would determine the success of the people and their new king? (14-16)
5. But with what warning does he conclude his address? (24-25)

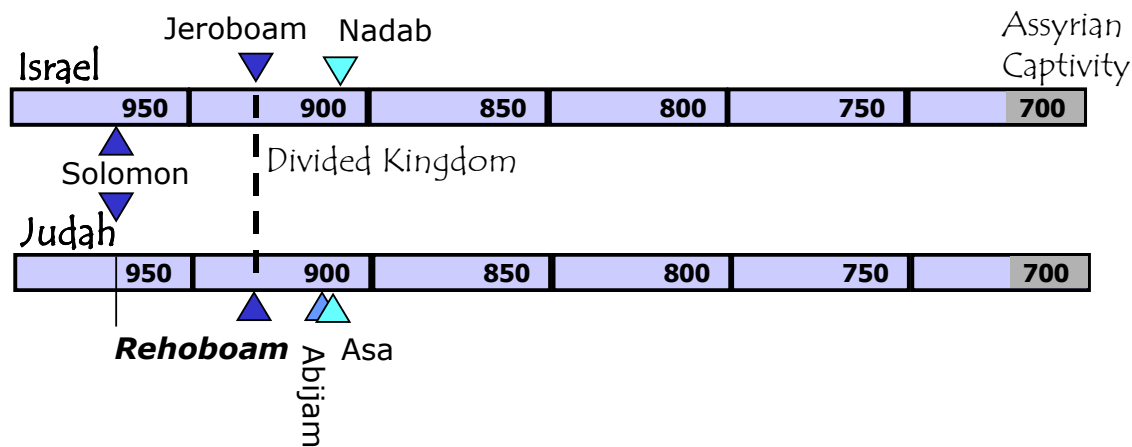
As Solomon died, so did the unity his kingdom had preserved among the Israelites. The long standing rift between north and south, already resurfacing in Solomon's later years, erupts into full division under Jeroboam's leadership and Rehoboam's foolish decree. Jeroboam establishes his own kingdom, but his failure to obey the Lord dooms his new royal house to failure.

**WHO: was King Rehoboam**

Fill out the following information in the Kings of Judah Scorecard section.

<b>King's Basic Information</b>	<b>I Kings 12, 14:21-31 &amp; 2 Chr 10-12</b>
Good or Bad King – II Chr 12:14	
Age When Became King - II Chr 12:13	
Years of Rule - II Chr 12:13	
Buried Where –II Chr 12:16	
Cause of Death – II Chr 12:16	
<b>King's Family</b>	
Mother's Name – II Chr 12:13	
Mother's Home- II Chr 12:13	
Wife#1 Name & Father – II Chr 11:18	
Wife from Where – II Chr 11:18	
Wife#2 Name & Father – II Chr 11:20	
Wife#2 from Where – II Chr 11:20	
<b>King's Wars &amp; Temple Activities</b>	
Number of Chosen Men – II Chr 11:1	
Relationship to Israel – II Chr 12:15	
War with Other Nations – II Chr 12:2	
Temple Treasury - II Chr 12:9	
Temple Sacrifices	
High Places, Pillars & Asherim I Kings 14:23	

WHEN: did King Rehoboam Rule? (931-913)



WHAT: did King Rehoboam do?

I. Rehoboam's Choice (I Kings 12:1-15)

1. What was the request of Jeroboam and the whole assembly of Israel? (12:4)
2. What was Rehoboam's reply? (12:5)
3. What was the counsel offered by the elders? (12:6-7)
4. What was the advice offered by his young friends? (12:8-11)
5. What was the king's answer to the request? (12:13-14)
6. How does verse 15 describe the Lord's involvement in this episode?

II. The Kingdom Divides (I Kings 12:16-24)

1. Along what lines did the kingdom divide? Who became king in the north? (12:16-17, 20)

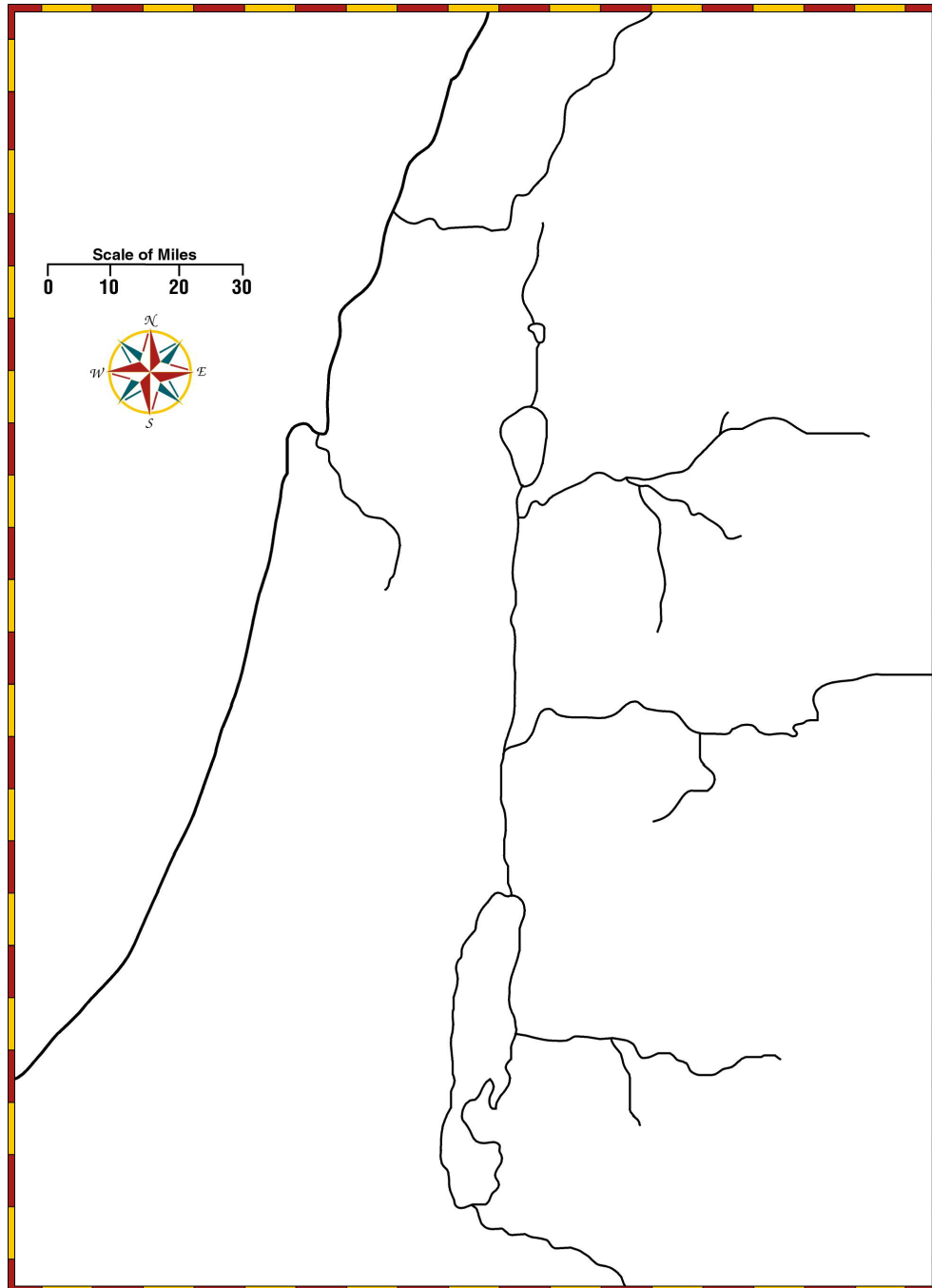
III. Jeroboam as King of Israel (I Kings 12:25-33, 13:33-34)

1. What concern did Jeroboam have about the people's worship? (12:25-27)
2. What did he establish to counter this threat? (12:28-30)
3. Name three other features of Jeroboam's modified worship. (31a, 31b, 32)
4. Nevertheless, what sin did Jeroboam commit again? At what cost? (13:33-34)

**WHERE: did events occur in King Rehoboam's Life**

It is helpful to know the following locations

1. Mark with a circle Shechem – location where Rehoboam meet the people and answered the foolishly (I King 12, II Chr 10:1)
2. Draw a line or color to show the division of United Kingdom into Israel and Judah and put stars at the capitals of Shechem (I Kings 12:25) and Jerusalem

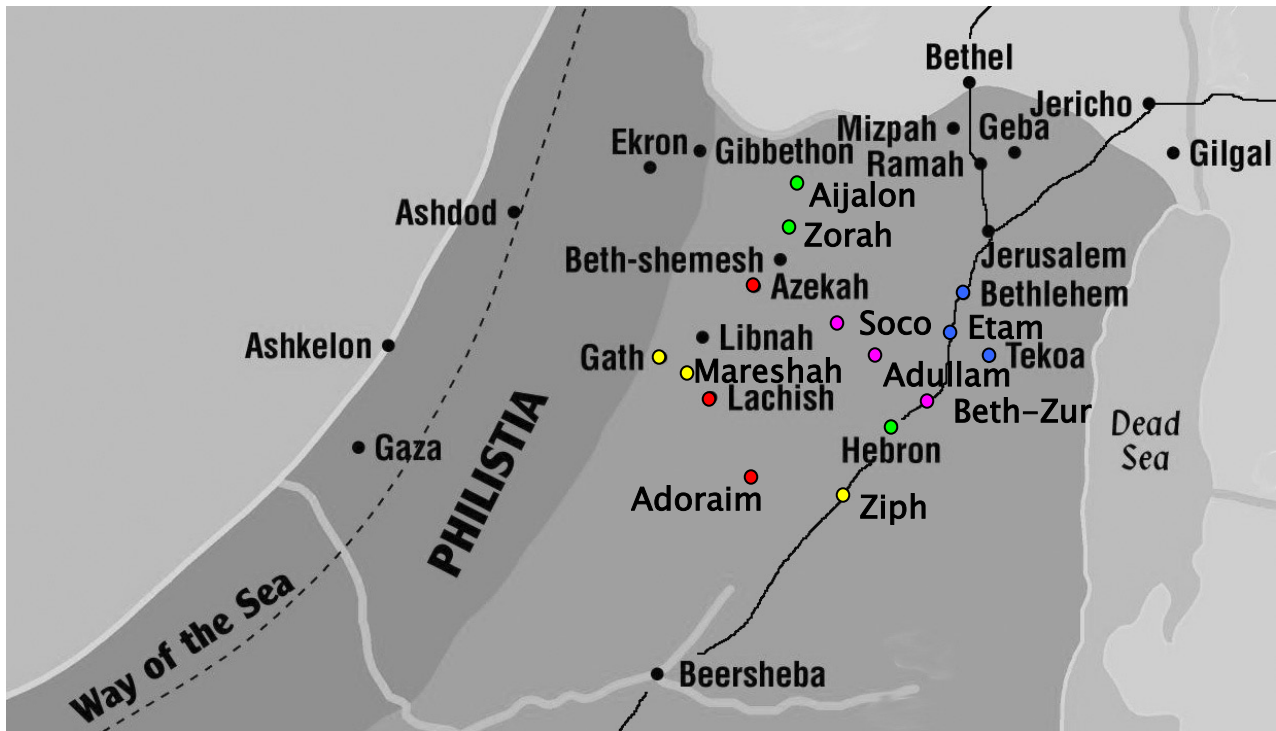




3. Mark with a square box the Cities Fortified by Rehoboam (II Chr 11:6-10).

- a. Vs 6 Bethlehem, Etam, Tekoa,
- b. Vs 7 Beth-zur, Soco, Adullam
- c. Vs 8 Gath, Mareshah, Ziph
- d. Vs 9 Adoraim, Lachish, Azekah
- e. Vs 10 Zorah, Aijalon, Hebron

4. Was the forts more a protection from Egypt or from Israel



# Chronicles of Judah

## Rehoboam to Abijah

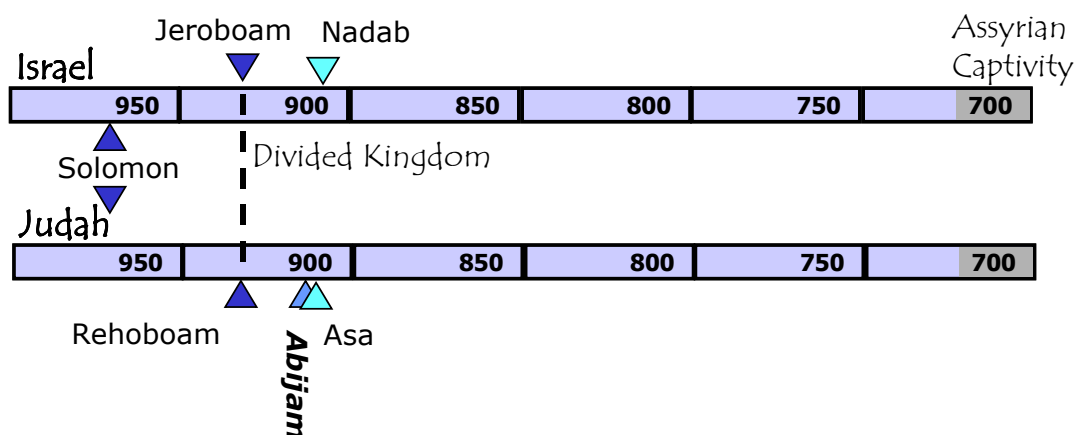
### Lesson 2

**WHO: was King Abijah**

Fill out the following information in the Kings of Judah Scorecard section.

King's Basic Information	I Kings 15:1-8 & II Chr 13
Good or Bad King – I Kings 15:3	
Age When Became King -	
Years of Rule - I Kings 15:2	
Buried Where – I Kings 15:8	
Cause of Death – I Kings 15:8	
<b>King's Family</b>	
Mother's Name – II Chr 13:2	
Mother's Home- II Chr 13:2	
Wife Name & Father –	
Wife from Where –	
<b>King's Wars &amp; Temple Activities</b>	
Number of Chosen Men – II Chr 13:3	
Relationship to Israel – II Chr 13:2, 18-22	
War with Other Nations –	
Temple Treasury - II Chr 13:11	

**WHEN: did King Abijah Rule? 913-911 BC**



## Chronicles of Judah

Asa

Lesson 3

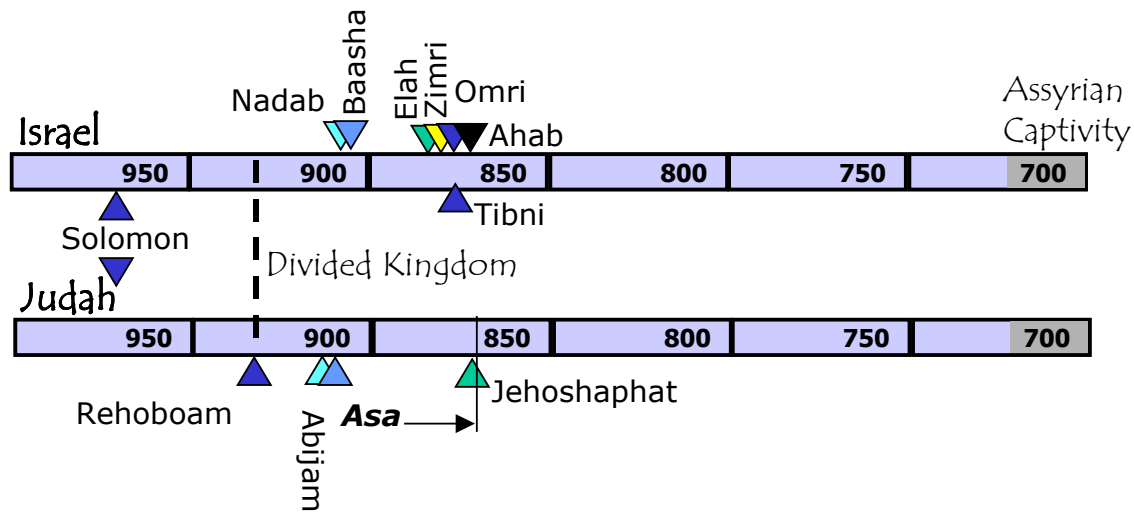
He was a good king who banished religious prostitutes and cut down the graven images, also establishing Jehovah worship during his reign. His latter years were characterized by an apparent loss of faith—in making a treaty with Syria for deliverance from Israel.

**WHO: was King Asa**

Fill out the following information in the Kings of Judah Scorecard section.

<b>King's Basic Information</b>	<b>I Kings 15:9-24 &amp; 2 Chr 14-16</b>
Good or Bad King – I Kings 15:11	
Age When Became King	
Years of Rule - I Kings 15:10	
Buried Where –II Chr 16:15	
Cause of Death II Chr 16:12-13	
<b>King's Family</b>	
Wife's Name – I Kings 22:42	
Mother's Name – I Kings 15:10	
Mother's Home-	
<b>King's Wars &amp; Temple Activities</b>	
Number of Chosen Men – II Chr 14:8	
Relationship to Israel – I Kings 15:16	
War with Other Nations – II Chr 14:9-15	
Temple Treasury/Structure - II Chr 15:8, I Kings 15:15	
Temple Sacrifices- II Chr 15:11	
High Places, Pillars & Asherim I Kings 15:13-14	

WHEN: did King Asa Rule? (911-870)



WHAT: did King Asa do?

### I. Asa (II Chronicles 14-16; I Kings 15:9-24)

1. Why did Judah have peace during the early years of his reign? (II Chronicles 14:1-8)

How long did Judah have rest?

2. Who attacked Judah, who did Asa turn to for help and what was the outcome? (II Chronicles (14:9-15)

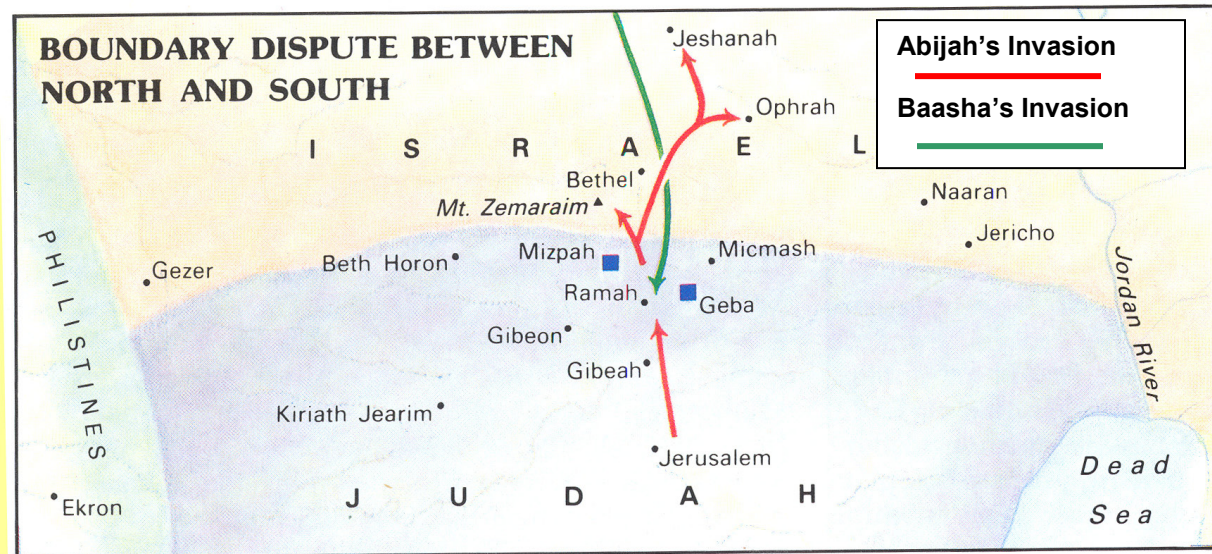
3. What was the first instance in which Asa failed to trust in God? (II Chronicles 16:1-10)

4. What was the second instance in which Asa did not seek God's help? (II Chronicles 16:11-14)

**WHERE: did events occur in King Asa's Life**

It is helpful to know the following locations

1. Mark with circle Ramah – location where Baasha sought to stop traffic into Jerusalem (II Chr 16:1)  
Then mark the two cities Asa built with the stone from Ramah (II Chr 16:6)



2. Zerah the Ethiopian came up by the Way of the Sea and came as far up as Mareshah (II Chr 14:9) Locate the Valley of Zephathah and Mareshah (W5) and draw an arrow coming up from Egypt to Mareshah going up through the Valley of Zephathah. Draw an arrow going back to Gerar (W6) which is as far as Asa and the people pursued them (II Chr 14:13). Note: Map is next page.
3. When Baasha attacked Judah and fortified Ramah, King Asa sought help from Ben-Hadad, king of Syria in Damascus (II Chr 16:1-3). Mark Damascus with a star (Z1).
4. King Ben-hadad conquered Ijon (Y1), Dan (Y2), Abel-maim (Y2) and all the store cities of Naphtali (II Chr 16:4). Mark the conquered cities with an "X". Highlight the region controlled by the tribe of Naphtali (X2, Y2 & X3).



## Chronicles of Judah

### Jehoshaphat

## Lesson 4

He was a very good king who appointed teachers to teach the law to the people of Judah. He received tribute from the Philistines and the Arabians. He was rebuked for his relationship with Ahab and by this close marrying his son to daughter of Ahab almost brought ruin on the House of David.

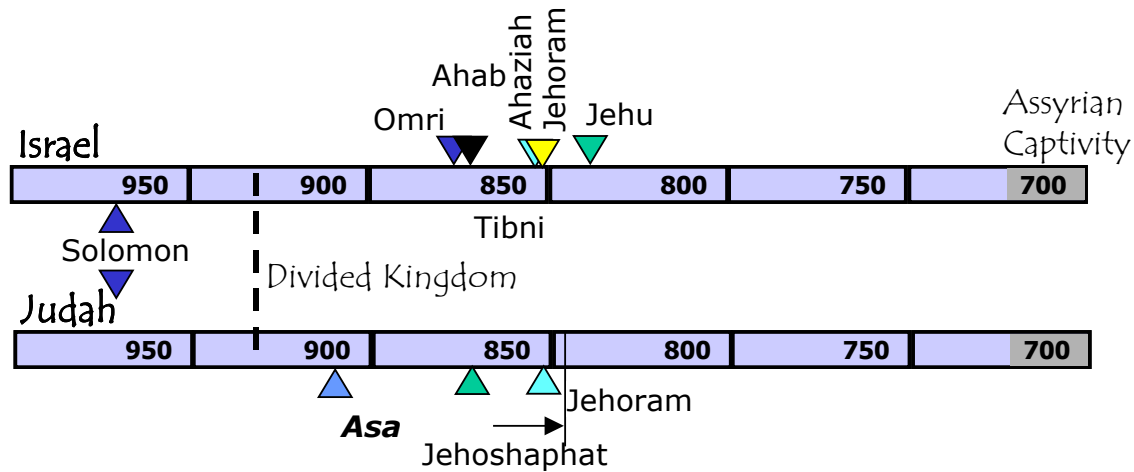
### WHO: was King Jehoshaphat

Fill out the following information in the Kings of Judah Scorecard section.

King's Basic Information	II Chronicles 17-20; I Kings 22:41-50
Good or Bad King – I Kings 22:43	
Age When Became King - I Kings 22:42	
Years of Rule - I Kings 22:42	
Buried Where –II Chr 21:1	
Cause of Death – II Chr 21:1	
<b>King's Family</b>	
Mother's Name – I Kings 22:42	
Mother's Home-	
<b>King's Wars &amp; Temple Activities</b>	
Number of Chosen Men – II Chr 17:14-18	
Relationship to Israel – I Kings 22:44	
War with Other Nations – II Chr 18:28-34, 20:1-4	
Temple Treasury/Structure/Law - II Chr 19:8,11	
Temple Sacrifices-	
High Places, Pillars & Asherim I Kings 22:43, 46	



WHEN: did King Jehoshaphat Rule? (873-848)



WHAT: did King Jehoshaphat do?

#### I. Jehoshaphat (II Chronicles 17-20; I Kings 22:41-50)

1. What did Ahab want Jehoshaphat to do and who gave Ahab the idea? (II Chronicles 18:3, 18:19-22)
2. Whose advice did Jehoshaphat seek before joining Ahab? (II Chronicles 18:4)
  - Did he trust the advice? (II Chronicles 18:5-7)
  - Did Micaiah agree with the 400 prophets? (II Chronicles 18:12-17)
3. What is the true test of a prophet of God? (II Chronicles 18:26-27)
4. What was Ahab's plan to cheat death? (II Chronicles 18:29-32)
  - Was his plan successful? (II Chronicles 18:33-34)
5. While Jehoshaphat walked in the way of his father Asa, what did he fail to do and why? (II Chronicles 20:32-33)



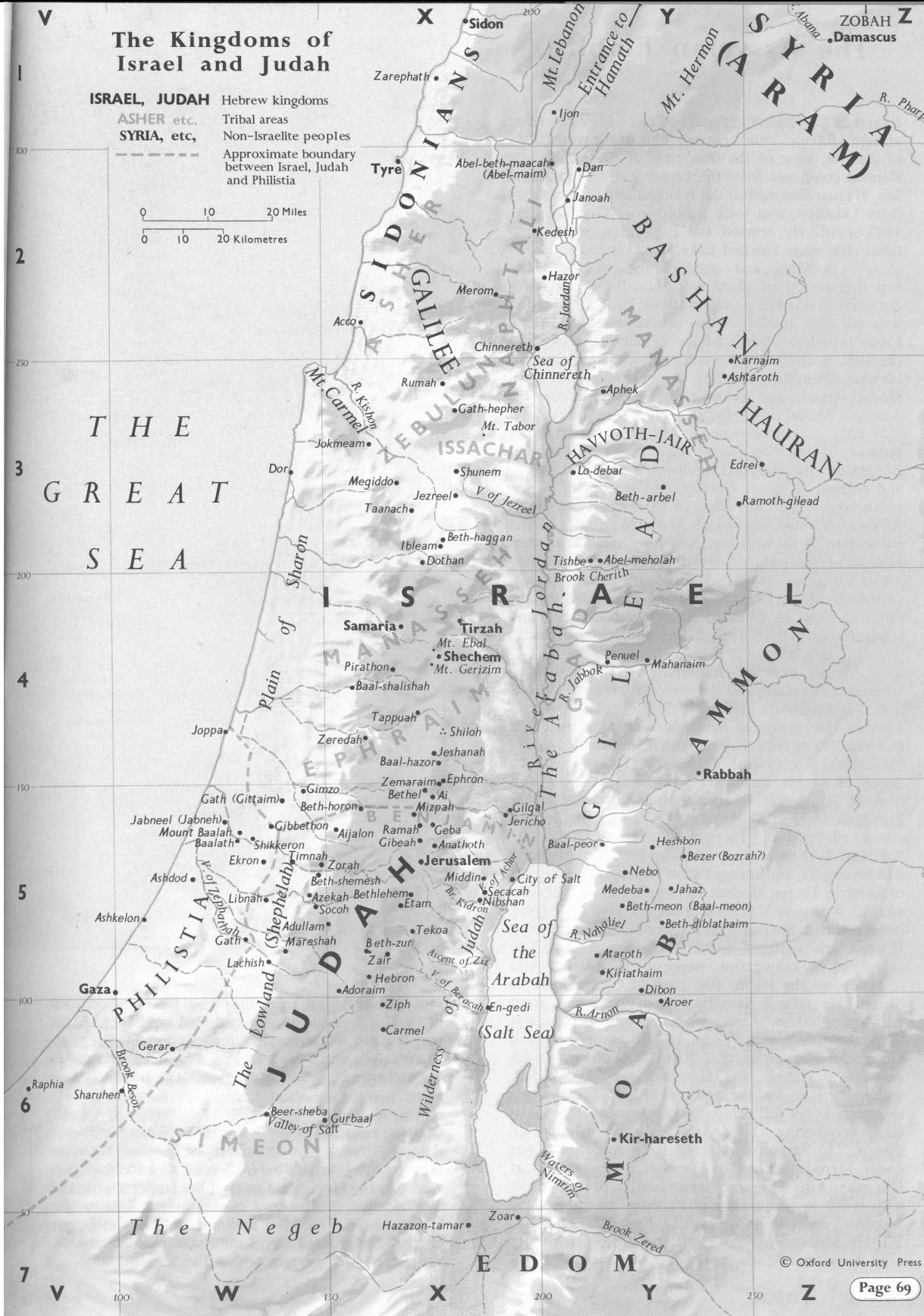
6. What are four mistakes did Jehoshaphat?

- a. Peace with \_\_\_\_\_ (I Kings 22:44, II Chron 19:1-3)
- b. Joined in war with \_\_\_\_\_ (2 Chronicles 18:1-3, 28-34 )
- c. Allowed his son to marry who \_\_\_\_\_ (2 Chronicles 18:1, 21:6)
- d. Business partnership with \_\_\_\_\_ (2 Chronicles 20:35-37)

**WHERE: did events occur in King Jehoshaphat's Life**

It is helpful to know the following locations

- 1. Mark with star the capital of Israel at Samaria (X4), Jerusalem for Judah (X5) and Damascus for Syria (Z1)
- 2. Highlight Edom who had a deputy King (Y7) (I Kings 22:47) and the country of the Philistines (W5) who gave Jehoshaphat tribute (II Chr 17:11).
- 3. Mark with a circle Ramoth-Gilead the city Ahab wanted Jehoshaphat to join him in attacking.
- 4. The Moabites (Y5-6), Ammonites (Y4) and Meunites (south of Edom) attacked up the Valley of Beracah west of En-gedi (X6) Mark with an arrow this attack and highlight each kingdom.



## Chronicles of Judah

### Jehoram, Ahaziah & Athaliah

## Lesson 5

This was a dark period in Judah's history. The alliance between his father Jehoshaphat (Judah) and Ahab (Israel) proved to be Jehoram's undoing. He married Athaliah, the daughter of Ahab and Jezebel, who influenced him to support Baal worship. He died after suffering an intestinal disease for two years, as prophesied in a letter from Elijah. The downfall of Ahaziah came about through his going to visit Jehoram the King of Israel where he was killed by Jehu who wiped out the house of Omri. His short reign of one year saw him following the evil counsel of his mother, Athaliah. The darkest point was reached when Athaliah killed all of the royal household of Judah save one child and reigned for 6 years.

**WHO: was King Jehoram**

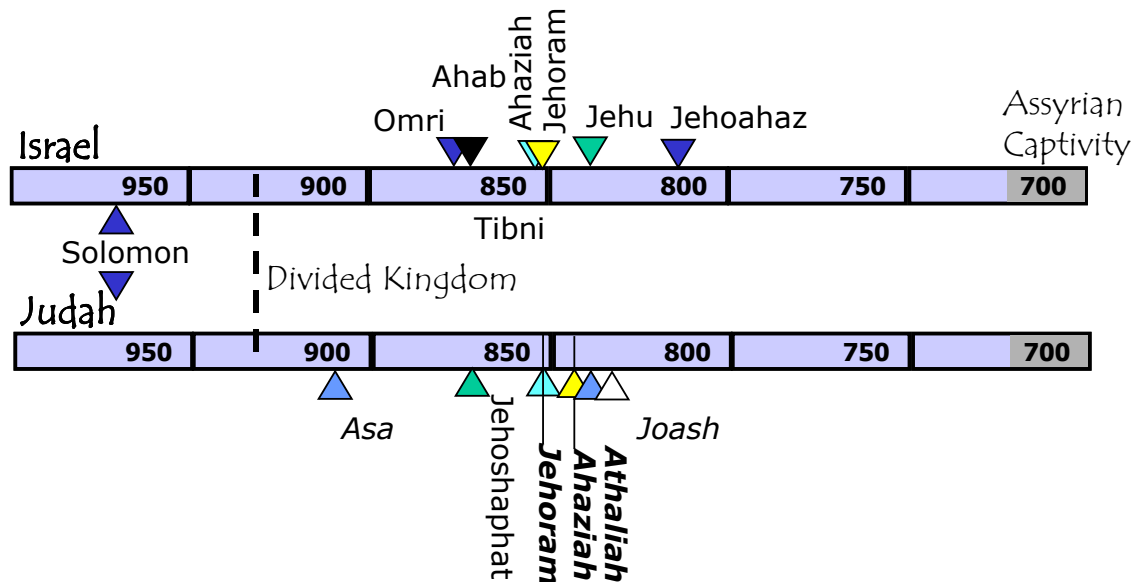
Fill out the following information in the Kings of Judah Scorecard section.

<b>King's Basic Information</b>	<b>II Chronicles 21; II Kings 8:16-24</b>
Good or Bad King – II Kings 8:18	
Age When Became King - II Kings 8:17	
Years of Rule - II Kings 8:17	
Cause of Death – II Chr 21:12-15, 18-19	
Buried Where – II Chr 21:19-20	
<b>King's Family</b>	
Wife's Name & Father II Chr 22:2 & 21:6	
Wife's Homeland II Kings 8:18	
<b>King's Wars &amp; Temple Activities</b>	
Relationship to Israel – II Chr 21:13	
War with Other Nations – II Kings 8:20-22 II Chr 21:16	
High Places, Pillars & Asherim II Chr 21:11	

WHEN: did King Jehoram Rule? (853-841)

did Ahaziah Rule? (841)

did Athaliah rule (841-835)



WHAT: did King Jehoram do?

### I. Jehoram (II Chronicles 21; II Kings 8:16-24)

1. Why was Jehoram made king over his brothers? (II Chr 21:3)
2. What did Jehoram do to his brothers after his father died, and he became king? (II Chr 21:4)
3. What was the character of Jehoram's rule & what influenced his reign (II Chr 21: 6)?
4. What judgment from the Lord did Elijah tell Jehoram about? (II Chr 21:12-15)
5. Who fulfilled part of this prophecy? (II Chr 21:16-17)

**WHERE: did events occur in King Jehoram's Life**

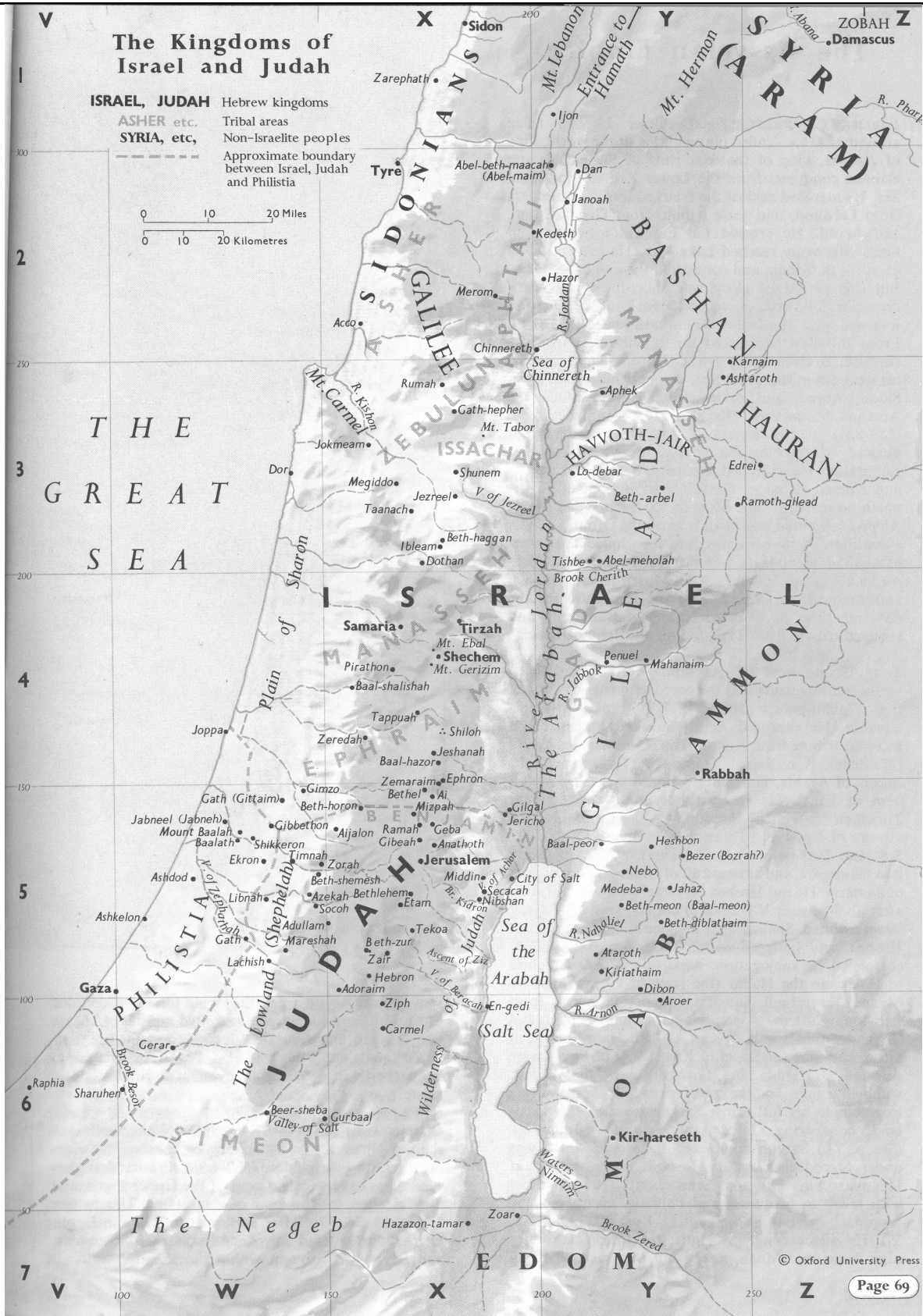
It is helpful to know the following locations

1. Highlight Edom who revolted and set-up their own king (Y7) (II Chr 21:8) and circle the city of Libnah which revolted because Jehoram had forsaken the Lord (W5) (II Chr 21:10).
2. Highlight the country of the Philistines (W5) Mark with an arrow this attack and add that the Arabians also came up with the Philistines.

**WHERE: did events occur in King Ahaziah's Life**

It is helpful to know the following locations

1. Put a star at Samaria, the capital of Israel and where Ahaziah was killed by Jehu (X4) (I Kgs 16:24, II Chr 22:9)
2. Highlight the kingdom of Syria (Z1-3).
3. Circle Ramoth-Gilead (Y3), the Syrian city that Jehoram, king of Israel wanted Ahaziah to join him in attacking (II Chr 22:5). Note this is the same city where Ahab was killed and was joined by Jehoshaphat. Circle the city of Jezreel (X3), the city where Jehoram was recovering from a wound and where Ahaziah went to visit him (II Chr 22:6).



**WHO: was King Ahaziah**

Fill out the following information in the Kings of Judah Scorecard section.

<b>King's Basic Information</b>	<b>II Chronicles 22:1-9; II Kings 8:25-29</b>
Good or Bad King – II Kings 8:27; II Chr 22:3	
Age When Became King – II Kings 8:26	
Years of Rule – II Kings 8:26	
Cause of Death – II Chr 22:8-9	
Buried Where – II Kgs 9:28	
<b>King's Family</b>	
Mother's Name – II Chr 22:2	
Mother's Home- II Chr 22:3-4	
Wife's Name & Father – II Chr 24:1	
Wife's Homeland – II Chr 24:1	
<b>King's Wars &amp; Temple Activities</b>	
Relationship to Israel – II Chr 22:5-6	
War with Other Nations – II Chr 22:5	
High Places, Pillars & Asherim – II Chr 22:4	

**WHAT: did King Ahaziah do?**

**II . Ahaziah (II Chronicles 22:1-9; II Kings 8:25-29)**

1. Whose council/advice did Ahaziah seek and where did it lead him? (II Chr 22:3-5)
2. How did this occasion lead to his death? (II Chr 22:6-9)

**WHO: was Queen Athaliah**

Fill out the following information in the Kings of Judah Scorecard section.

<b>King's Basic Information</b>	<b>II Kgs 11:1-16; II Chr 22:10-23:15</b>
Good or Bad Queen –II Chr 22:3	
Cause of Death – II Chr 23:14-15	
<b>King's Family</b>	
Father's Name – II Chr 22:2-4	
Mother's Home- II Chr 22:3-4	
Husband's Name – II Chr 21:6	
Husband's Homeland – II Chr 21:1	
<b>Queen's Wars &amp; Temple Activities</b>	
Relationship to Israel – II Chr 22:10, 2 Kgs 10:13-14	
High Places, Pillars & Asherim – II Chr 23:17	

**WHAT: did Queen Athaliah do?**

**II .Athaliah (II Kgs 11:1-16; II Chr 22:10-23:15)**

- 1.What was Athaliah's first act when she saw that her son was dead? (II Chr 22:10)
- 2.Who was hidden by whom from Queen Athaliah? (II Chr 22:11)



## Chronicles of Judah

### Joash & Amaziah

## Lesson 6

As an infant he escaped the sword of his grandmother Athaliah who usurped the throne after killing all of her grandsons. When Joash was 7 years old (legal age for coronation), Jehoiada the priest coronated him before the people. During the first part of his reign (under the influence of Jehoiada) the temple was repaired and Jehovah worship reinstated. After Jehoiada's death Joash forsook God and killed Zechariah, the son of Jehoiada. Amaziah the son of Joash did what was right but not with a whole heart. His leadership also shows a lack of desire to listen, especially to God's prophets.

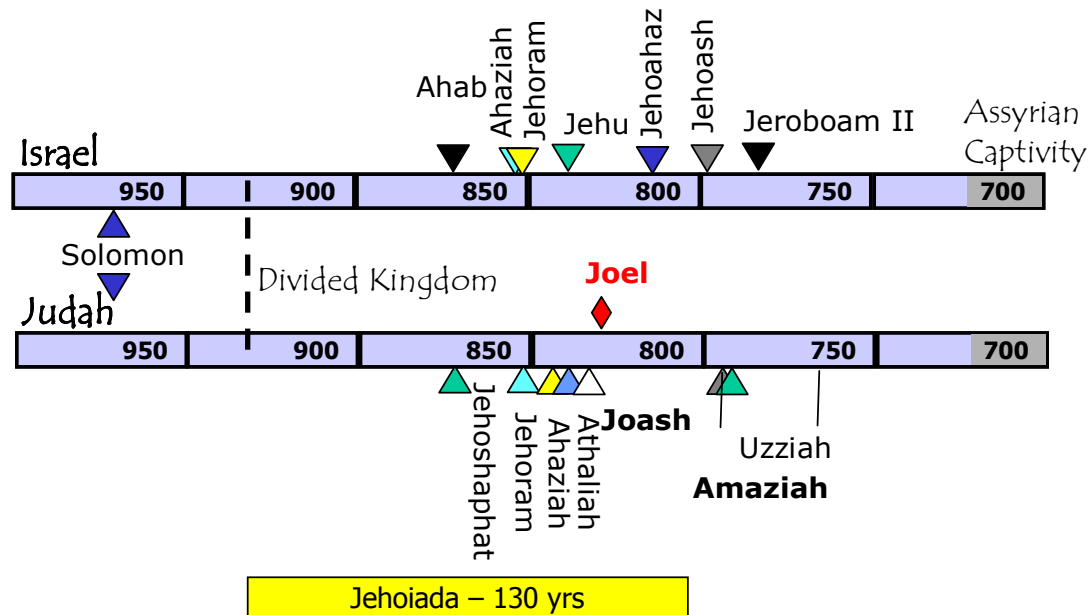
### WHO: was King Joash

Fill out the following information in the Kings of Judah Scorecard section.

<b>King's Basic Information</b>	<b>II Kings 11:17-12:21;</b> <b>II Chronicles 23:16-24:27; Joel</b>
Good or Bad King – II Kings 12:2-3	
Age When Became King - II Kings 11:21	
Years of Rule - II Kings 12:1	
Cause of Death – II Chr 24:24-25	
Buried Where – II Chr 24:25	
<b>King's Family</b>	
Mother's Name – II Kgs 12:1	
Mother's Home – II Kgs 12:1	
Wife's Name & Father- II Kgs 14:2	
Wife's Homeland – II Kings 14:2	
<b>King's Wars &amp; Temple Activities</b>	
Relationship to Israel	
War with Other Nations – II Kgs 12:17	
Temple Treasury/Repair - II Kgs 12:18 II Chr 24:14 II Kgs 12:11-12	
High Places, Pillars & Asherim - II Kgs 11:18 II Kgs 12:3	

WHEN: did King Joash Rule? (835-796)

did Amaziah Rule? (796-767)



WHAT: did King Joash do?

Joash /Jehoash (II Kings 11:17-12:21; II Chronicles 23:16-24:27)

#### A. Accession and Reforms

1. Who was Jehoiada, and what was his role in overthrowing Athaliah? (II Chr 22:11)
2. For how long did Joash do what was right in the Lord's sight? (II Chr 24:1-2)
3. What had become of the Temple during Athaliah's reign? (II Chr 24:7)
4. What did Joash direct Jehoiada to do? (II Chr 24:4-5)
5. How do we see Joash's zeal in completing this work? (II Chr 24:5-6)
6. How was the work funded? (II Chr 24:8-13)

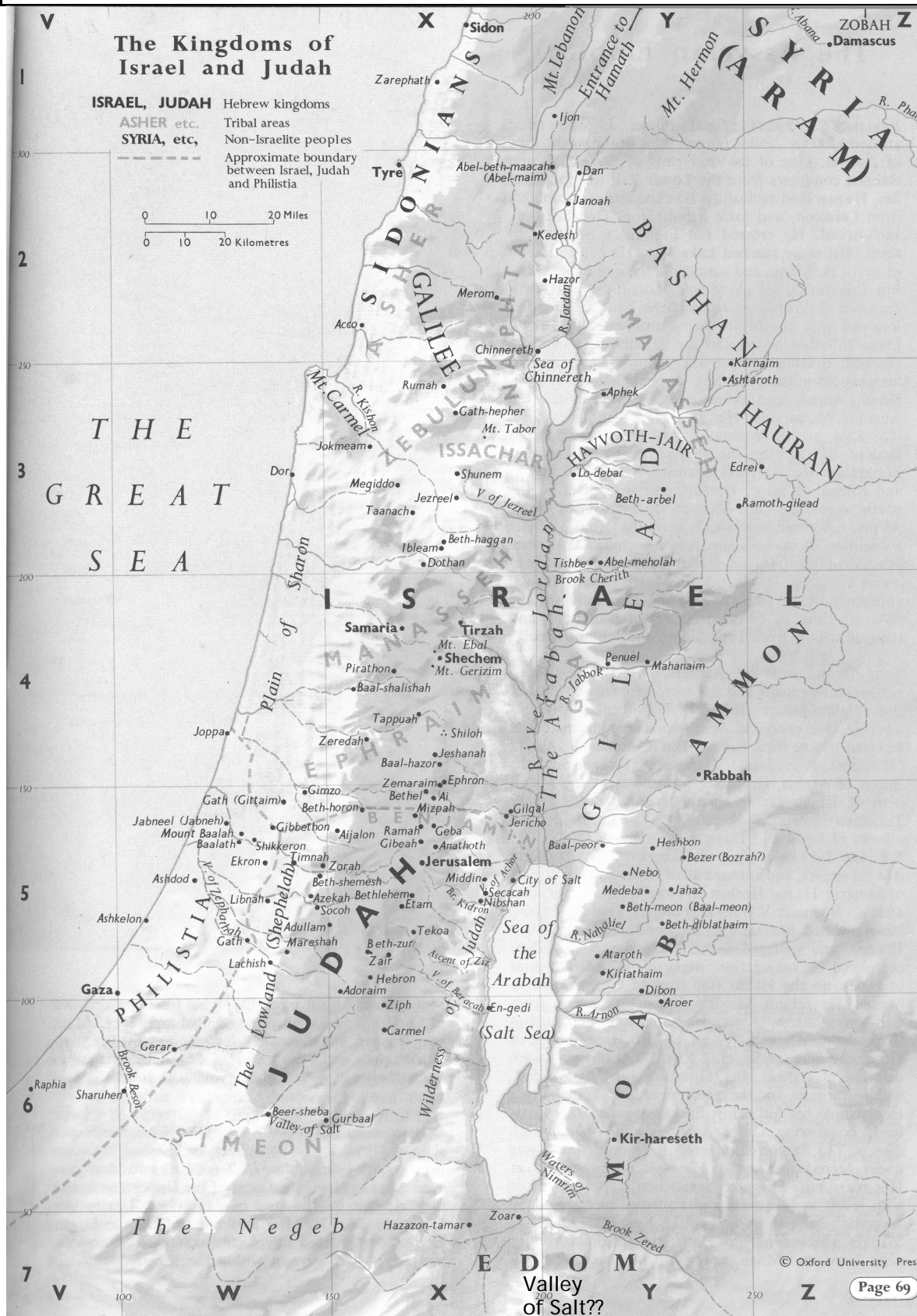
**B. Apostasy and Punishment**

1. How was Jehoiada treated when he died? (II Chr 24:15-16)
2. Who took over the influence of the king after his death? ( II Chr 24:17)
3. What did Joash begin to do then? (II Chr 24:18-19)
4. What was the message of Zechariah? (II Chr 24:20)
5. What did Joash do in response? (II Chr 24:21-22)

**WHERE: did events occur in King Joash's Life**

It is helpful to know the following locations

1. Mark with a star the hometown of Joash's mother of Beersheba (W6)
2. Highlight Syria and mark with a star Damascus (Z1). The Syrians attacked Joash with a small army and defeated him because of his disobedience.
3. Zabad the Ammonite (Z4) and Jehozabad the Moabite (Y5-6) conspired against and killed Joash. Mark the home countries of these men.



Sela/  
Petra

**WHO: was King Amaziah**

Fill out the following information in the Kings of Judah Scorecard section.

<b>King's Basic Information</b>	<b>II Kings 14:1-22; II Chronicles 25</b>
Good or Bad King – II Kings 14:3	
Age When Became King – II Kings 14:2	
Years of Rule – II Kings 14:2	
Cause of Death II 14:19	
Buried Where – II Kings 14:20	
<b>King's Family</b>	
Mother's Name – II Kgs 14:2	
Mother's Home – II Kgs 14:2	
Wife's Name & Father- II Kgs 15:2	
Wife's Homeland - II Kings 15:2	
<b>King's Wars &amp; Temple Activities</b>	
Relationship to Israel – II Kgs 14:10-11	
War with Other Nations – II Kgs 14:7	
Armed Men – II Chr 25:5	
Temple Treasury/Repair - II Kgs 14:14	
Law of Moses II Kgs 14:5-6	
High Places, Pillars & Asherim - II Kgs 14:4	

**WHAT: did King Amaziah do?****I. Amaziah (II Kings 14:1-22; II Chronicles 25)**

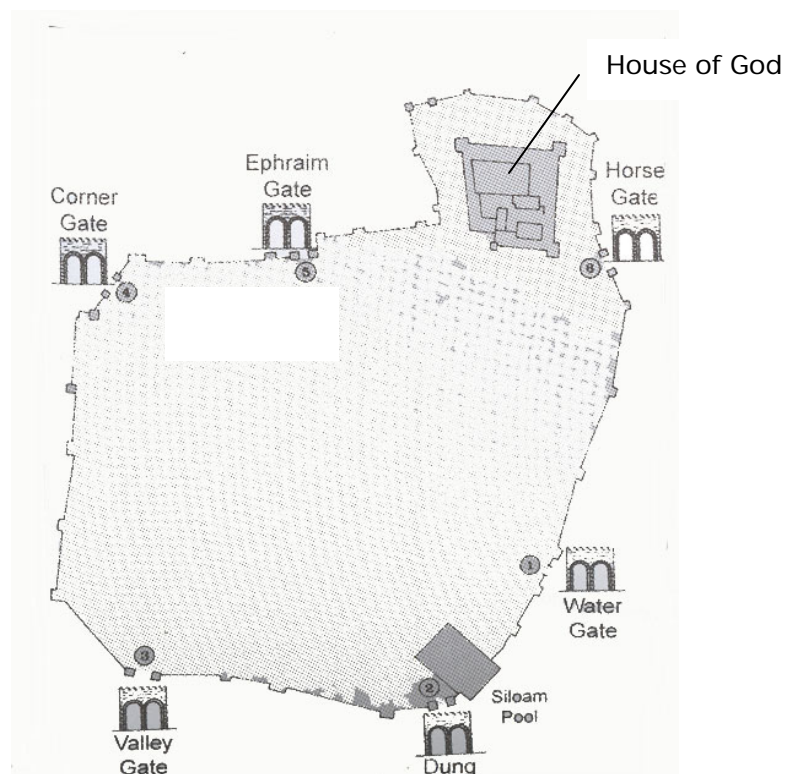
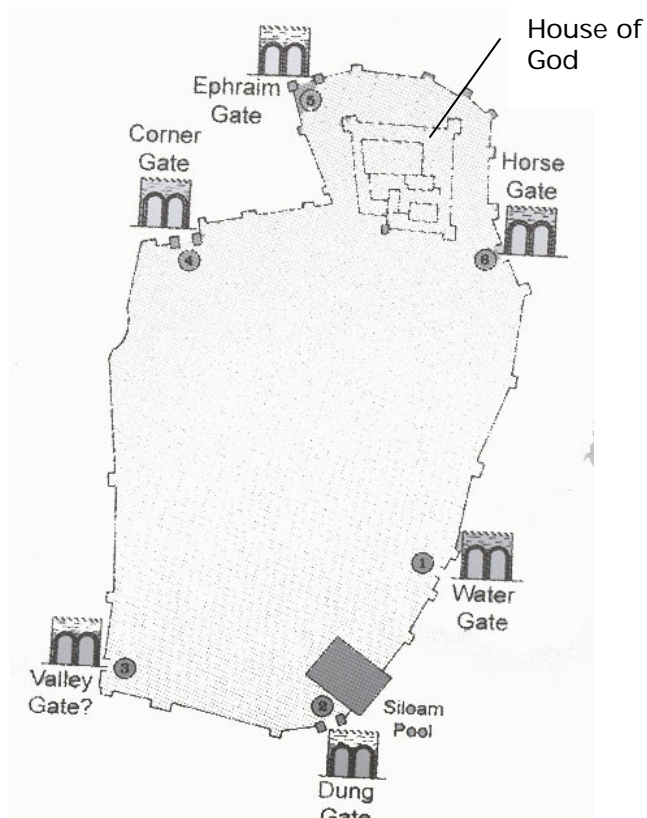
1. What was the outcome of Amaziah's attack against Edom? (II Chr 25:11-13)
2. What did the king bring back with him from Edom? (II Chr 25:14) Why?
3. Describe the exchange between the king and the prophet in II Chr 25:15-16.
4. What nation did Amaziah want to pick on next? (II Chr 25:17)
5. According to II Chr 25:20, why did Amaziah not listen to Joash?
6. Where did the battle take place & what were the consequences for Judah? (II Chr 25:21-24)

**WHERE: did events occur in King Amaziah's Life**

It is helpful to know the following locations on page 26.

1. Amaziah hired 100,000 men from the tribe of Ephraim. Highlight the tribal region (X4) and mark with an "X" Samaria (X4) & Beth-Horon (X5) and connect with a line. After Amaziah sent these men home they raided the region between these two cities.
2. Highlight the kingdom of Edom (Z1-3). The exact location of the Valley of Salt is unknown. Highlight the two possible locations (WX6 or Y7). Sela or Petra was the capital of Edom.
3. Israel and Judah fought at Beth-shemesh where Amaziah was defeated by King Jehohaz, the son of Jehu. Jehohaz went on to Jerusalem and destroyed a section of the wall and took treasures from the house of God.
  - a. Mark with an "X" the city of Beth-shemesh, one of the cities fortified by Rehoboam.
  - b. Draw a line from Beth-shemesh to Jerusalem.
  - c. Highlight the wall between the Ephraim Gate and the Corner Gate. We do not know the exact location of these gates or the city walls during the reign of Amaziah but two different plans are shown. This portion of the city was the weak spot in the defense.
  - d. Jehohaz knocked down 400 cubits of wall. If a cubit is 18 inches how many feet of wall was knocked down?
  - e. When Amaziah fled for his life at the end of his reign he went to Lachish. Draw a line between Jerusalem and Lachish.







## Chronicles of Judah

### Uzziah (Azariah), Jotham, & Ahaz

### Lesson 7

Uzziah who was also called Azariah, reigned for 52 long and distinguished years. He brought power and prosperity to Judah. In his early years he was loyal to God and zealous for the true worship. But in later life his heart was lifted up in pride, and he entered the temple to burn incense on the altar of incense. Eighty priests withstood him and he was struck with leprosy by God for the rest of his life. Jotham did what was right in the eyes of the Lord but the people still followed corrupt practices. Ahaz openly rejected Jehovah worship, adopting the idolatrous practices of Israel and the surrounding nations—including the sacrifice of children. He closed the temple, placed pagan altars all over Jerusalem, and inaugurated the immoral rites of the Canaanites.

#### WHO: was King Uzziah

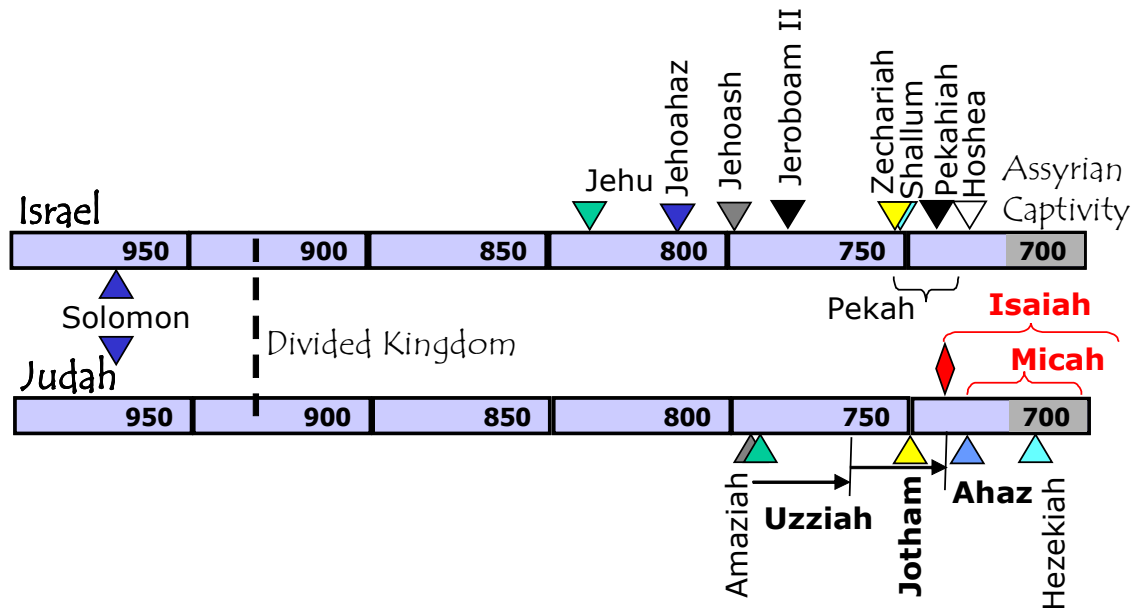
Fill out the following information in the Kings of Judah Scorecard section.

King's Basic Information	II Kings 15:1-7; II Chronicles 26
Good or Bad King – II Kings 15:3	
Age When Became King - II Kings 15:2	
Years of Rule - II Kings 15:2	
Cause of Death – II Chr 26:19-23	
Buried Where – II Chr 26:23	
<b>King's Family</b>	
Mother's Name – II Kgs 15:2	
Mother's Home – II Kgs 15:2	
Wife's Name & Father- II Kgs 15:33	
Wife's Homeland	
<b>King's Wars &amp; Temple Activities</b>	
Relationship to Israel	
War with Other Nations – II Chr 26:6 II Chr 26:7 II Chr 26:8	
Armed Men – II Chr 26:12-13	
Temple/Law of Moses- II Chr 26:16-19	
High Places, Pillars & Asherim - II Kgs 15:4	

WHEN: did King Uzziah/Azariah Rule? (792-740)

did Jotham Rule? (750-731)

did Ahaz Rule (735-715)



WHAT: did King Uzziah/Azariah do?

### I. Uzziah (Azariah) (II Chronicles 26; II Kings 15:1-7)

1. Like his grandfather Joash, what helped to insure his good character? (II Chr 26:4-5)
2. What character flaw did Uzziah develop after his great successes? (II Chr 26:16)
3. What action did he take as a result? (II Chr 26:16)
4. Who opposed Uzziah's actions? (II Chr 26:17-18)
5. How did Uzziah react to this opposition (II Chr 26:19)?
6. What did the Lord do to Uzziah? (II Chr 26:19-20)

**Chronicles of Judah**  
**Uzziah (Azariah), Jotham, & Ahaz**

**Lesson 7**

**WHO: was King Jotham?**

Fill out the following information in the Kings of Judah Scorecard section.

<b>King's Basic Information</b>	<b>II Kings 15:32-38; II Chronicles 27</b>
Good or Bad King – II Kings 15:34	
Age When Became King – II Kings 15:33	
Years of Rule – II Kings 15:33	
Cause of Death – II Kings 15:38	
Buried Where – II Kings 15:38	
<b>King's Family</b>	
Mother's Name – II Kgs 15:33	
<b>King's Wars &amp; Temple Activities</b>	
Relationship with Israel – II Kgs 15:37	
War with Other Nations – II Chr 27:5, II Kgs 15:37	
Temple/Law of Moses- II Chr 27:3, 6	
High Places, Pillars & Asherim - II Kgs 15:35	

**WHAT: did King Jotham do?**

**II. Jotham (II Chronicles 27; II Kings 15:32-38)**

1. In what ways did Jotham mimic his father? (II Chr 27:1-2)  
In what ways did he not mimic his father? (II Chr 27:2)
2. How do the *people* of Judah behave under Jotham's reign? (II Chr 27:2b)
3. What did the prophet Micah have to say about that? (Micah 6:6-8; 16)

**WHO: was King Ahaz**

Fill out the following information in the Kings of Judah Scorecard section.

<b>King's Basic Information</b>	<b>II Kings 16:1-20; II Chronicles 28</b>
Good or Bad King – II Kings 16:2-3	
Age When Became King - II Kings 16:2	
Years of Rule - II Kings 16:2	
Cause of death – II Chr 28:27	
Buried Where – II Chr 28:27	
<b>King's Family</b>	
Wife's Name & Father- II Kgs 18:2	
<b>King's Wars &amp; Temple Activities</b>	
Relationship to Israel – II Kgs 16:5	
War with Other Nations – II Kgs 16:5 <div style="text-align: center;">II Kgs 16:7  II Chr 28:17  II Chr 28:18  II Chr 28:20</div>	
Armed Men – II Chr 28:6	
Temple Treasury/Repair - II Kgs 16:8 <div style="text-align: center;">II Kgs 16:14  II Chr 28:21,24</div>	
Law of Moses                      II Kgs 16:3-4/16:10-13	
High Places, Pillars & Asherim - II Kgs 16:4	

**WHAT: did King Ahaz do?**

**III. Ahaz (II Chronicles 28; II Kings 16:1-20; Isaiah 7)**

1. Israel (Ephraim) and Syria (Aram) were rebelling against the rising power of Assyria, and had been seeking to force Judah into joining their rebellion. What kind of damage did they succeed in inflicting on Judah? (II Chr 28:5-8)
2. What message did the prophet Oded have for the armies of Samaria regarding the captives from Judah they had taken? (II Chr 28:9-11)
3. How did they respond? (II Chr 28:12-15)
4. Where Israel and Syria able to conquer Judah? (Isaiah 7:1)

What had those kings planned to do with Ahaz? (Isaiah 7:5-6)

What reassurance did Isaiah give to King Ahaz? (Isaiah 7:3-7)

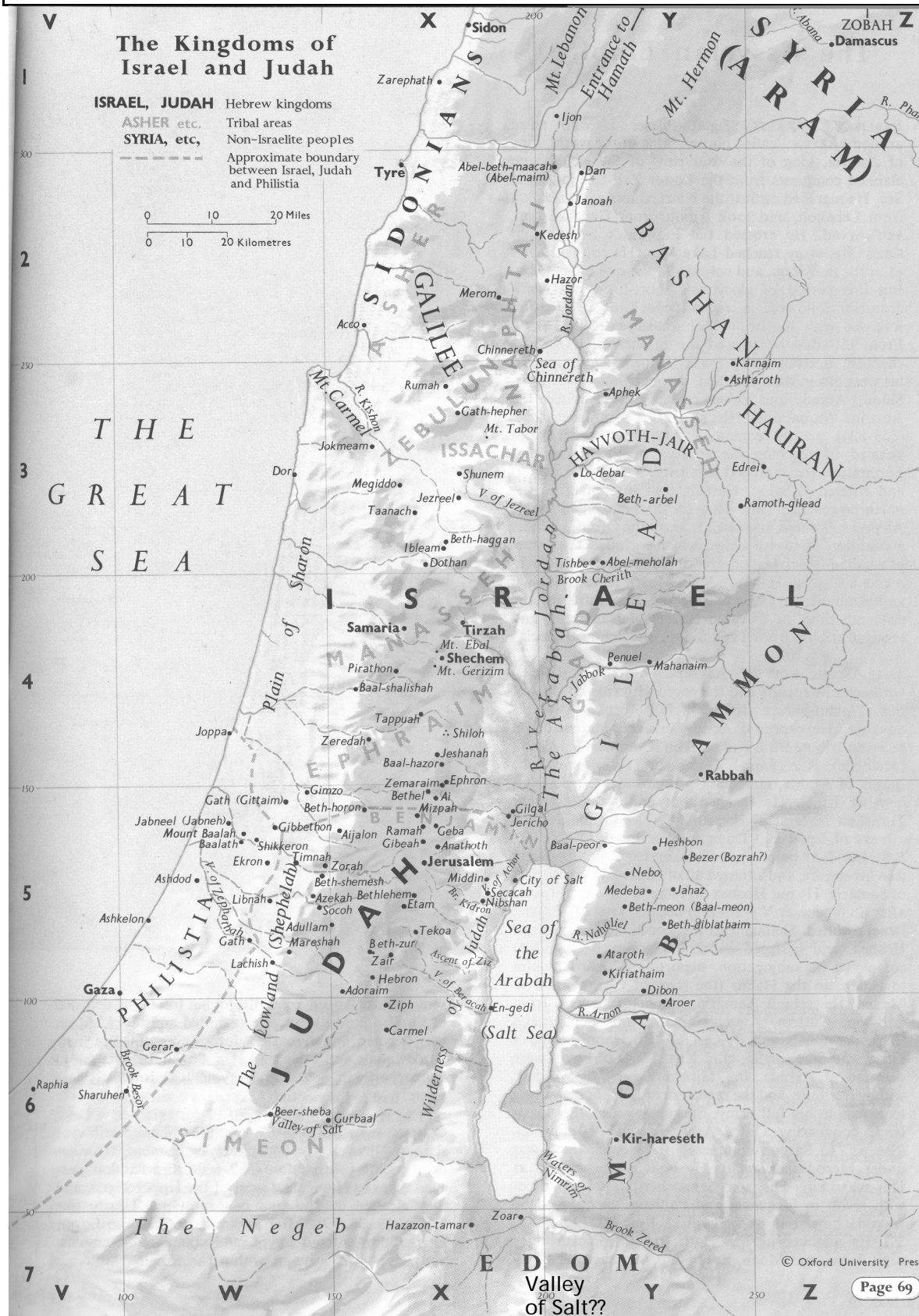
What did the Lord say would happen to Ephraim and Aram? (Isaiah 7:8-9)

5. What did Ahaz do instead of trust in God for deliverance? (II Kings 16:7-9)
6. In the end, how much “help” did the Assyrians prove to be? (II Chr 28:20-21)

**WHERE: did events occur in King Uzziah’s Life**

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Sela/  
Petra

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