

## One Year Through the Bible

### Week 35: August 25<sup>th</sup> through 31<sup>st</sup>

#### Daily Scripture Reading:

Sunday:	2 <sup>nd</sup> Chr. 17-19
Monday:	Psa. 82; 2 <sup>nd</sup> Chr. 20; Psa. 83
Tuesday:	Psa. 47; 48; 115
Wednesday:	2 <sup>nd</sup> Chr. 21-24
Thursday:	2 <sup>nd</sup> Chr. 25-27
Friday:	2 <sup>nd</sup> Chr. 28,29; Psa. 80
Saturday:	2 <sup>nd</sup> Chr. 30-32

#### Bible Chapter Titles

##### 2<sup>nd</sup> Chronicles

- 17-20 Good King Jehoshaphat (note unholy alliance with Ahab)
- 21 Jehoram's Reign [J]
- 22 Only One Heir Left in the Royal Line of Christ, Joash
- 23-24 Reign of Joash [J]
- 25 Reign of Amaziah [J]
- 26 Reign of Uzziah [J]
- 27 Reign of Jothan [J]
- 28 Reign of Ahaz [J]
- 29-32 Reign of Hezekiah [J]
- 33 Reign of Manasseh (55) [J]
- 34-35 Reign of Josiah [J]
- 36 The Babylonian Captivity

##### Psalms

- 82 God is the Judge
- 83 Afflicted to Learn!
- 47 The LORD Reigning
- 48 Jerusalem
- 115 God Compared With Idols
- 80 Christ, the Strong Man

#### 2 Chronicles 17

1. Chapter 17 begins a 4 chapter passage on the reign of good King Jehoshaphat (2<sup>nd</sup> Chr. 17-20; 1<sup>st</sup> Kgs. 22:2-10,29-33,41-50; 2<sup>nd</sup> Kgs. 3:7-20).
2. Jehoshaphat was a good king, following David's example (2<sup>nd</sup> Chr. 17:1-6).
3. Jehoshaphat commissioned Bible teachers from his administration to teach the Word of God in the cities of Judah (2<sup>nd</sup> Chr. 17:7-9).
4. Jehoshaphat sought first the Kingdom of God and His righteousness, and all temporal-life blessings were added to him (2<sup>nd</sup> Chr. 17:10-19; Matt. 6:33).

#### 2 Chronicles 18

1. The negative observations of Jehoshaphat's reign were his repeated alliances with the northern Kingdom of Israel (2<sup>nd</sup> Chr. 18:1ff.).
  - a. Both Jehoshaphat and Ahab fathered sons named Jehoram, who will become kings of Judah & Israel.
  - b. Jehoshaphat's son Jehoram married Ahab & Jezebel's daughter Athaliah.
2. Jehoshaphat joined with Ahab in Israel's campaign to liberate Ramoth-gilead (2<sup>nd</sup> Chr. 18:2-34; 1<sup>st</sup> Kgs. 22:2-36).
3. Ahab enjoyed listening to the false prophets (2<sup>nd</sup> Chr. 18:5,9-11) who were communicating demonic lies (2<sup>nd</sup> Chr. 18:18-22).
4. Ahab hated listening to the LORD's true prophet who was communicating Divine truth (2<sup>nd</sup> Chr. 18:7,17,23-27).

#### 2 Chronicles 19

1. When Jehoshaphat returned from Ahab's campaign against Ramoth-gilead, he is rebuked by Jehu the son of Hanani (2<sup>nd</sup> Chr. 19:1-3).
2. Jehoshaphat responds to the LORD's rebuke by returning to a ministry of Bible teaching (2<sup>nd</sup> Chr. 19:4), and establishing a Godly judicial circuit (2<sup>nd</sup> Chr. 19:5-11).
  - a. Municipal judges in the cities of Judah (2<sup>nd</sup> Chr. 19:5-7).
  - b. A higher court of Levitical judges in Jerusalem (2<sup>nd</sup> Chr. 19:8-11).

#### Psalms 82

1. Psalm 82 is a psalm of Asaph (Ps. 50,73-83) which centers on Godly judicial functions.
2. Human judges are representatives of the LORD's judicial sovereignty (Ps. 82:1,2; Rom. 13:1-4).
3. Proper judicial function in the human realm (Ps. 82:3,4) is important because of judicial observation in the angelic realm (Dan. 4:13,17,23; Eph. 3:10; 1<sup>st</sup> Pet. 1:12).
4. "You are gods" is the declaration of judicial authority by God the Father to the sons of God (angels) that fell into darkness and failed in their judicial responsibilities (Ps. 82:5-8; Jn. 10:34).

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#### 2 Chronicles 20

1. The LORD tested Jehoshaphat's faith, and the faith of Judah by allowing Judah to be invaded by Moabites, Ammonites, and Meunites (2<sup>nd</sup> Chr. 20:1 cf. 17:10 & 20:29,30).
2. Jehoshaphat responded to the test by humbling himself in prayer (2<sup>nd</sup> Chr. 20:2-13).
3. The answer to Jehoshaphat's prayer comes through the Levitical prophet Jahaziel (2<sup>nd</sup> Chr. 20:14-19).
4. Jehoshaphat claimed the promise and proceeded by faith (2<sup>nd</sup> Chr. 20:20-23) while the LORD brought about the answer to prayer that He had promised.
5. Judah plundered their enemies and gave the LORD the glory for His berachah blessings (2<sup>nd</sup> Chr. 20:24-30).
6. Jehoshaphat's life is summarized (2<sup>nd</sup> Chr. 20:31-34; 1<sup>st</sup> Kgs. 22:41-46).
7. Jehoshaphat's life and reign ended with another attempt to cooperate with the idolatrous Kingdom of Israel (2<sup>nd</sup> Chr. 20:35-37; 1<sup>st</sup> Kgs. 22:47-50).

#### Psalm 83

1. Psalm 83 is a psalm of Asaph (Ps. 50,73-83) which centers on the danger of approaching enemies.
2. The prophet Asaph is able to identify the obvious agents of aggression (sons of Lot) and the behind-the-scenes conspirators who support them (Ps. 83:1-8).
3. The prophet Asaph recalls the LORD's faithfulness in the past (Jdg. 4,5,7,8) and knows that the LORD will deliver Judah in the present conflict (Ps. 83:9-18).

#### Psalm 47

1. Psalm 47 is a psalm of the sons of Korah (Ps. 42,44-49,84,85,87,88).
2. Psalm 47 is a call to worship for all the Gentiles to praise the God of Abraham Who provides every victory for His chosen nation.

#### Psalm 48

1. Psalm 48 is a psalm of the sons of Korah (Ps. 42,44-49,84,85,87,88).

2. Psalm 48 is a description of the glory of Zion, and how the Gentile Kings respond in fear to the appearance of such Divine majesty.

#### Psalm 115

1. Psalm 115 is a celebration of how awesome the LORD is, and how He works for His own glory (Ps. 115:1).
2. Psalm 115 is a celebration of how awesome the LORD is, and how empty Gentile idolatry is (Ps. 115:2-8; 135:15-18).
  - a. The Apostle Paul's use of passages such as this placed him in much danger (Acts 19:26).
  - b. This idolatrous worship is entirely demonic (Rev. 9:20; 1<sup>st</sup> Cor. 10:19,20).
3. Psalm 115 is a call to worship for those who fear the LORD under the Godly leadership of the House of Israel (Davidic throne) and the House of Aaron (Solomonic temple) (Ps. 115:9-15).
4. Psalm 115 is a call to worship for all believers who live to bless the LORD until He chooses to call us home (Ps. 115:16-18).

#### 2 Chronicles 21

1. Chapter 21 begins a 3 chapter passage on the evil of Athalia.
  - a. Through her husband Jehoram (ch.21).
  - b. Through her son Ahaziah (ch.22).
  - c. In her own reign (ch.23).
2. Jehoram was an evil king, who followed after the example of his father-in-law Ahab (2<sup>nd</sup> Chr. 21:1-7).
  - a. The murder of his brothers was more than a pagan approach to securing his own position—it was a direct attack on the Seed of the Woman.
  - b. The LORD's faithfulness to David is unconditional, and is not thwarted by Jehoram's evil (2<sup>nd</sup> Chr. 21:7).
3. Divine discipline upon Judah included rebellions by Edom and Libnah (2<sup>nd</sup> Chr. 21:8-10), and an invasion by the Philistines and their Arab allies (2<sup>nd</sup> Chr. 21:16,17).

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4. Divine discipline was accompanied by a personal rebuke by the prophet Elijah (2<sup>nd</sup> Chr. 21:12-15).
5. The rebuke was ignored, and Elijah's prophecy was fulfilled (2<sup>nd</sup> Chr. 21:11,17-20).

#### 2 Chronicles 22

1. Jehoahaz/Ahaziah was the only son of Jehoram to escape capture by the Philistines (2<sup>nd</sup> Chr. 21:17; 22:1).
2. Ahaziah reigned under his mother's influence, and a body of counselors from the house of Ahab (2<sup>nd</sup> Chr. 22:1-4).
3. Ahaziah joined with King Jehoram of Israel in a war against Aram at Ramoth-gilead (2<sup>nd</sup> Chr. 22:5,6; 2<sup>nd</sup> Kgs. 8:28,29).
4. Ahaziah is removed from power by the LORD as a part of His Divine judgment upon the House of Ahab & Jezebel (2<sup>nd</sup> Chr. 22:7; 2<sup>nd</sup> Kgs. 9:6,7).
5. Jehu's murder of Ahaziah and the princes of Judah provided Queen Athaliah the opportunity to murder all of Ahaziah's children and claim the throne of Judah for herself (2<sup>nd</sup> Chr. 22:8-10; 2<sup>nd</sup> Kgs. 11:1).
6. God was faithful to preserve the line of David, and arranged for the infant Joash to be preserved (2<sup>nd</sup> Chr. 22:11,12; 2<sup>nd</sup> Kgs. 11:2,3).

#### 2 Chronicles 23

1. Jehoiada the high priest raised the boy Joash in the nurture and admonition of the Lord, and supervised his coronation as the rightful King of Judah (2<sup>nd</sup> Chr. 23:1-11).
2. Jehoiada the high priest supervised the execution of Queen Athaliah (2<sup>nd</sup> Chr. 23:12-15).
3. Jehoiada the high priest supervised the national revival of Judah (2<sup>nd</sup> Chr. 23:16-21).

#### 2 Chronicles 24

1. The 40 year reign of good King Joash is described (2<sup>nd</sup> Chr. 24:1ff.). He was a good king during the days of Jehoiada the priest, but turned to idols after his death (2<sup>nd</sup> Chr. 24:2,17,18; 2<sup>nd</sup> Kgs. 12:1-3).
2. Joash restored the Temple which Athaliah and her sons had defiled (2<sup>nd</sup> Chr. 24:4-7). He

funded this restoration through the temple tax requirements of the Law (Ex. 30:12-16), and through the principle of volitional grace giving (2<sup>nd</sup> Chr. 24:8-14).

3. Jehoiada death & burial is described (2<sup>nd</sup> Chr. 24:15,16).
  - a. He died at 130 years of age—an age surpassing even Moses, and quite remarkable for his dispensation.
  - b. Joash reigned (approx.) from 836-798BC. Jehoiada lived through at least the 23<sup>rd</sup> year of Joash's reign (2<sup>nd</sup> Kgs. 12:6), making 813BC the earliest year for his death.
  - c. Jehoiada's birth must have been around 943BC, during the reign of Solomon (968-928BC).
  - d. He was buried among the kings as he was the regent for Joash in his youth.
4. Following the death of Jehoiada, the officials of Judah influenced Joash to return to idolatry (2<sup>nd</sup> Chr. 24:17,18).
5. The end of Joash is similar to the end of Asa—warnings from the LORD rejected by the prideful king (2<sup>nd</sup> Chr. 24:19-27 cf. 2<sup>nd</sup> Chr. 16:7-14).
  - a. Several prophets were sent (2<sup>nd</sup> Chr. 24:19), likely including Joel.
  - b. Zechariah the (grand)son of Jehoiada stood with the most public rebuke, so Joash had him killed (2<sup>nd</sup> Chr. 24:20-22).
  - c. The military defeat and humiliation at the hands of Aram is described in 2<sup>nd</sup> Kings (12:17,18), but the spiritual reason for this action is revealed here (2<sup>nd</sup> Chr. 24:23-27).

#### 2 Chronicles 25

1. Chapter 25 describes the 29 year reign of mostly good King Amaziah (2<sup>nd</sup> Chr. 25:1-28; 2<sup>nd</sup> Kgs. 14:1-20).
2. Amaziah executed his father's assassins, but out of reverence for the Law of Moses (Deut. 24:16), left the children of those assassins alive (2<sup>nd</sup> Chr. 25:1-4).
3. Amaziah sparked a tremendous military buildup (2<sup>nd</sup> Chr. 25:5-10).

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- a. He mustered his own forces, and hired a mercenary force from the northern Kingdom of Israel (vv.5,6).
  - b. An unnamed prophet rebuked Amaziah for his alliance with the northern kingdom (vv.7,8).
  - c. Amaziah responded to the rebuke—even though it cost him financially (vv.9,10).
4. Amaziah's victory in Edom was particularly brutal (2<sup>nd</sup> Chr. 25:11-13).
  5. Amaziah chose to worship the very Edomite idols that he had captured from Edom (2<sup>nd</sup> Chr. 25:14-16). The LORD dispatched a prophet to rebuke Amaziah, but Amaziah rejected the rebuke.
  6. Amaziah's pride after the Edom campaign caused him to challenge the northern Kingdom of Israel (2<sup>nd</sup> Chr. 25:17-21; 2<sup>nd</sup> Kgs. 14:8-11).
    - a. Joash of Israel crushes Amaziah in a humiliating defeat. Joash plunders Jerusalem, and leaves Amaziah to the mercies of the elders of Judah (2<sup>nd</sup> Chr. 25:22-24; 2<sup>nd</sup> Kgs. 14:12-14).
    - b. The elders of Judah assassinated Amaziah like they had done to his father (2<sup>nd</sup> Chr. 25:25-28; 2<sup>nd</sup> Kgs. 14:17-20).
  7. Azariah/Uzziah becomes the next King of Judah (2<sup>nd</sup> Chr. 26:1; 2<sup>nd</sup> Kgs. 14:21).
    - a. The chronology of the Amaziah & Azariah reigns is a puzzle for students of the OT.
    - b. Anchor Bible Dictionary has Amaziah's 29 year reign from 798-769BC, and Azariah's 52 year reign from 785-733BC.
    - c. These time frames reflect the text of 2<sup>nd</sup> Kings which relate Amaziah & Azariah to the reign of Joash in the northern Kingdom of Israel, and indicate an overlapping co-regency in the south.

#### 2 Chronicles 26

1. Chapter 26 describes the 52 year reign of King Uzziah (called Azariah in 2<sup>nd</sup> Kings) (2<sup>nd</sup> Chr. 26:1-23; 2<sup>nd</sup> Kgs. 15:1-7).
  - a. He was made king by popular opinion of the people of Judah (2<sup>nd</sup> Chr. 26:1).
  - b. He functions in some respect as king before his father dies (2<sup>nd</sup> Chr. 26:2).
  - c. The summary of his reign describes the entire time frame of 52 years, including his vice-regency under Amaziah, and Jotham's vice-regency under him (2<sup>nd</sup> Chr. 26:3-5).

2. Like his father Amaziah, Uzziah built a large military force, and achieved great military victories (2<sup>nd</sup> Chr. 26:6-15).
3. Like his father Amaziah, Uzziah's victories plunged him into pride (2<sup>nd</sup> Chr. 26:16-20).
  - a. He entered into the Holy Place to burn incense on the altar of incense.
  - b. The High Priest Azariah led a force of priests to oppose the king, and rebuke his pride.
  - c. Like his father Amaziah, Uzziah failed to respond to the LORD's rebuke, and was disciplined with leprosy for the rest of his physical life.
4. The last years of Uzziah's life were spent in isolation, as his son co-reigned in his place (2<sup>nd</sup> Chr. 26:21-23).

#### 2 Chronicles 27

1. Chapter 27 describes the 16 year reign of Jotham (2<sup>nd</sup> Chr. 27:1-9; 2<sup>nd</sup> Kgs. 15:32-38).
2. The chronology of Jotham is another puzzle for OT students, and perhaps the most difficult compared to the Uzziah and Hezekiah chronological puzzles.
3. Jotham was a good king, who followed the LORD even though the people of Judah acted corruptly.

#### 2 Chronicles 28

1. Chapter 28 describes the 16 year reign of the evil king Ahaz (2<sup>nd</sup> Chr. 28:1-27; 2<sup>nd</sup> Kgs. 16:1-20).
2. Ahaz followed the example of Israel in worshipping the Baals, and followed the example of the Canaanites in worshipping Molech (2<sup>nd</sup> Chr. 28:2-4; Deut. 12:29-31).
3. The national Divine discipline upon Judah came in the form of military defeat and captivity to Aram & Israel (2<sup>nd</sup> Chr. 28:5-8).
4. Oded the prophet was used by the LORD to secure the release of the Judean people from Israel (2<sup>nd</sup> Chr. 28:9-15).
5. King Ahaz turned to Assyria for help against Aram, Edom, & Philistia (2<sup>nd</sup> Chr. 28:16-19).
  - a. In 2<sup>nd</sup> Chronicles' spiritual evaluation, Tilgath-pilneser's actions were no *true* help to Ahaz (2<sup>nd</sup> Chr. 28:20,21).

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- b. In 2<sup>nd</sup> Kings' historical explanation, Tiglath-pileser's actions brought Ahaz to Damascus where he learned the idolatry of the Arameans (2<sup>nd</sup> Chr. 28:22-27; 2<sup>nd</sup> Kgs. 16:10-18).

#### 2 Chronicles 29

1. Chapter 29 begins a 4 chapter passage on the 29 year reign of good King Hezekiah (2<sup>nd</sup> Chr. 29:32; 2<sup>nd</sup> Kgs. 18:20; Isa. 36-39).
2. Hezekiah was the greatest of the Kings of Judah (2<sup>nd</sup> Kgs. 18:5).
3. Hezekiah's first order of business was to reopen the LORD's temple for business (2<sup>nd</sup> Chr. 29:3-36).
  - a. He refers to the Levites as his "sons" (v.11).
  - b. He supervises the Levitical cleansing of the temple (vv.12-19).
  - c. He supervises the restoration of temple worship (vv.20-36).

#### Psalm 80

1. Psalm 80 is a psalm of Asaph (Ps. 50,73-83) which centers on Godly repentance.
2. The Tribes mentioned (Joseph, Benjamin, Ephraim & Manasseh) are all sons of Israel's loved wife Rachel.
3. Asaph calls upon God 3 times to restore Israel, and cause His face to shine upon them (Ps. 80:3,7,19).
4. A believer's tears under Divine discipline are the food & drink that the LORD feeds us to bring about our repentance (Ps. 80:5-7; 2<sup>nd</sup> Cor. 7:9,10).
5. National revivals are led by men of God's right hand (Ps. 80:17). Ultimately the final revival of Israel will be led by the Man at God's right hand, the LORD Jesus Christ.

#### 2 Chronicles 30

1. Chapter 30 describes the first great Passover instituted by King Hezekiah (2<sup>nd</sup> Chr. 30:1-27). This event was not recorded by the author of 2<sup>nd</sup> Kings.
2. The Passover invitation goes out to Judah & Benjamin, plus Ephraim & Manasseh

(2<sup>nd</sup> Chr. 30:1), and ultimately to all the Kingdoms of Israel & Judah (2<sup>nd</sup> Chr. 30:6-12).

3. The Passover was held in the second month, according to the alternate date permitted under Mosaic Law (2<sup>nd</sup> Chr. 30:2,3; Num. 9:10-12).
4. Hezekiah's Passover required a bit of flexibility—which Hezekiah prayed to the LORD about, and received gracious permission for (2<sup>nd</sup> Chr. 30:13-22).
5. The entire Passover was such a blessing, everyone decided to do another 7 days (2<sup>nd</sup> Chr. 30:23-27). Again, this is not commanded under Mosaic Law, but was blessed by the LORD under Hezekiah's leadership.

#### 2 Chronicles 31

1. Chapter 31 describes Hezekiah's leadership in conducting a national spiritual revival (2<sup>nd</sup> Chr. 31:1-21; 2<sup>nd</sup> Kgs. 18:4).
2. The people responded to Hezekiah's leadership, and provided their required firstfruits, tithes, and heaps of freewill offerings (2<sup>nd</sup> Chr. 31:3-8).
3. Faithful giving to the LORD results in faithful provision from the LORD (2<sup>nd</sup> Chr. 31:9,10).
4. The key to all of Hezekiah's service was his heart: good, right & true before the LORD (2<sup>nd</sup> Chr. 31:20,21).

#### 2 Chronicles 32

1. Chapter 32 describes the ministry of King Hezekiah to his people during the Assyrian invasions of Judah.
2. Hezekiah had confidence in the LORD and taught his people to have the same confidence (2<sup>nd</sup> Chr. 32:1-8). His momentary lapse into fear is recorded in Kings (2<sup>nd</sup> Kgs. 18:13-16), but not Chronicles.
3. Sennacherib's second invasion into Judah featured the taunting words of Rabshakeh (2<sup>nd</sup> Chr. 32:9-19; 2<sup>nd</sup> Kgs. 18:17-37; Isa. 36:1-22).
4. Hezekiah & Isaiah laid their burdens on the LORD and rejoiced when the LORD provided the victory (2<sup>nd</sup> Chr. 32:20-22; 2<sup>nd</sup> Kgs. 19:1-37; Isa. 37:1-38).

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5. The chapter closes with the spiritual accounts of the end of Hezekiah's life (2<sup>nd</sup> Chr. 32:23-33).
  - a. His international fame & temporal-life prosperity (2<sup>nd</sup> Chr. 32:23,27-30).
  - b. His sickness & recovery is described as well as his lack of thankfulness when the LORD answers the prayer (2<sup>nd</sup> Chr. 23:24-26; 2<sup>nd</sup> Kgs. 20:1-11; Isa. 38:1-22).
  - c. His foolishness with the Babylonian envoys (2<sup>nd</sup> Chr. 32:31; 2<sup>nd</sup> Kgs. 20:12-19; Isa. 39:1-8).
6. Hezekiah dies, and 12 year old Manasseh becomes King (2<sup>nd</sup> Chr. 32:32,33).

Note:

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Sources:

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