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# 1 KINGS



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# 1 Kings

## A. Background of 1 and 2 Kings:

1. The books of 1 and 2 Samuel trace the beginnings of the monarchy in Israel and they demonstrate the final institution of the monarchy of David.
2. The books of 1 and 2 Kings take up the history of the united and divided kingdoms beginning with the last days of David and going through the carryings away of Israel into Babylonia.
  - a. These books demonstrate how God blesses those who obey Him and punishes those who do not follow His instructions.
  - b. These were lessons difficult for Israel to learn.
3. Israel's disobedience led to the division of the kingdom into two kingdoms after the death of Solomon; the kingdom of Judah to the south, and the kingdom of Israel to the north.
  - a. This division occurred around 930 B.C.
  - b. The division resulted in the Northern Kingdom of Israel with ten tribes.
    - 1) It was also called Ephraim, the main tribe.
    - 2) It had nine dynasties and 20 kings, none of which were considered righteous.
  - c. The Southern Kingdom, Judah, had two tribes, Judah and Benjamin.
    - 1) These two were the descendents of Jacob and Rachel.
    - 2) It had one dynasty (David's) and 20 kings, two of which were described as righteous (Hezekiah and Josiah) and six others who were considered to have some good.
4. 1 and 2 Kings cover about 400 years of history from the last days of David to Jehoiachin's release from prison in Babylon which occurred in 562 B.C.
5. The two books were originally one book in the Hebrew Bible but divided into two when the Septuagint translation of the Hebrew into Greek was completed around 250 B.C.
6. Traditions say that Jeremiah wrote the book he called the "book of Kings" and Lamentations (compare 2 Kings 24:18-25:30 and Jeremiah 52:1-34 for similarities).

**NOTE: Dates are approximate because of the overlapping of some of the reigns.**

**B. Lessons and Messages from 1 and 2 Kings:**

1. The future of Israel depended on her faithful adherence to the will of God.
2. The author of these books was clearly concerned and full of compassion regarding the path her kings took.
3. The emphasis was upon the spiritual character of each king rather than his power or riches.
  - a. Powerful and prosperous kings sometimes received little coverage (Uzziah: ruled 50 years, but was barely mentioned; (2 Kings 15:1-7).
  - b. This has always been God's concern for His people: their relationship to Him.
  - c. Is it any different today?

**C. Summary Points Noted About 1 and 2 Kings:**

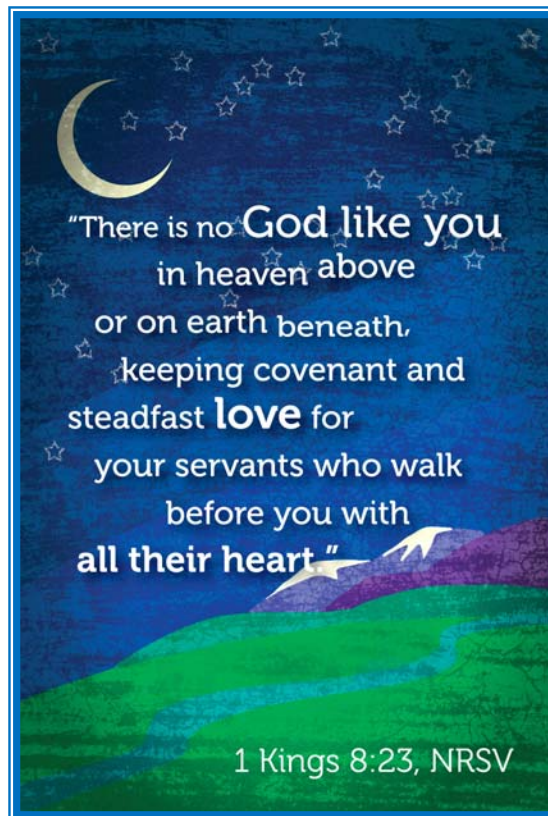
1. The author jumps back and forth describing the two nations during contemporary times.
2. The introduction of each and their descriptions follow a pattern:
  - a. There is an introduction of the particular king and the times in which he lived.
  - b. Specific events regarding the ruler's life and reign are described.
  - c. The kind of reign, whether good or bad, is explicitly stated.
  - d. A conclusion or summary ends the description.

**NOTE: A list of contemporary kings and prophets can be found after the end of this outline on pages 25 and 26.**

**D. Introduction to 1 Kings:**

1. The first half of First Kings traces the life of Solomon.
  - a. Under his leadership Israel rises to the peak of her size and glory.

- b. While Israel was united, Solomon and Israel were recognized by the surrounding city states as a wise man and a powerful nation.
- 2. Solomon's great accomplishments, including the building of the temple, which was unsurpassed in splendor, brought him worldwide fame and respect.
- 3. However, Solomon's zeal for God diminishes his later years because of his bringing in pagan wives who turned his heart away from righteousness.
- 4. Solomon's divided heart led to a divided kingdom.
- 5. The last half of 1 Kings traces the history of the kings of the southern kingdom Judah and the northern kingdom of Israel.
  - a. The northern kingdom of Israel turned to idols, and there was not a single righteous kingdom in all of its history.
  - b. The southern kingdom of Judah had a few righteous kings who made attempts to restore Israel back to worshiping the only true and living God: Hezekiah and Josiah were among the few.



## **MAJOR OUTLINE OF 1 KINGS**

### **I. The United Kingdom Continued Through the Reigns of David and Solomon.**

- A. The last days of David are described (1:1 to 2:11).
  - 1. David becomes ill (1:1-4).
  - 2. Adonijah, David's fourth but oldest living son, attempts to take over the throne (1:5-10)
    - a. Adonijah prepares his entourage (1:5).
    - b. David does not rebuke him (1:6).
    - c. Joab and Abiathar help Adonijah (1:7).
    - d. Zadok, Benaiah, Shimei, Rei, and Nathan opposed Adonijah (1:8).
    - e. Adonijah gives a feast (1:9).
    - f. Nathan, Benaiah, and Solomon were not invited to the feast (1:10).
  - 3. Bathsheba and Nathan conspire to inform David (1:11-15).
  - 4. Bathsheba reminds David of his promise to make Solomon king (1:16-21): See also 1 Samuel 7:1-14 and 1 Chronicles 22:7-12
  - 5. Nathan confirms to David the actions of Adonijah (1:22-27).
  - 6. David appoints Solomon to be king after him (1:28-40).
  - 7. Adonijah informed of Solomon's appointment as king (1:41-49).
  - 8. Solomon grants amnesty to Adonijah (1:50-53).
  - 9. David gives his charge to Solomon (2:1-9).
  - 10. The death and burial of David are described (2:10-11):
    - 1) He was buried in the "City of David." [See 2 Kings 9:28 and 2 Kings 14:20]
    - 2) Zion is also called the "City of David" (the reason why will be given) 2 Samuel 5:7, 1 Kings 8:1, 1 Chronicles 11:5, 2 Chronicles 5:2.

3) Zion was a mount 2 Kings 19:31.

4) Zion was in Jerusalem Isaiah 10:32 and Psalms 51:18.

B. The reign of Solomon begins (2:12 to 11:43).

1. Solomon reigned from 970 to 930 B.C. for 40 years (2:12 to 4:34; 1 Kings 11:42).

a. Adonijah is put to death because of his evil plot against David (2:12-25).

b. Abiathar, the high-priest, is banished to Anathoth (2:26-27).

c. Joab is executed (2:28-34).

d. Benaiah is made captain of the army and Zadok is made high-priest (2:35).

e. Shemei was put to death after 3 years (2:36-46).

2. Solomon marries Pharaoh's daughter (3:1).

3. Solomon offers sacrifices at Gibeon (3:2-4).

a. He makes a request for wisdom (3:5-15).

b. He makes a judgment between two harlots as to whom the live child belonged to (3:16-28).

4. Solomon experiences great success and prosperity (4:1-34).

a. His princes and officers are listed and described (4:1-21).

b. His provisions for one day are described (4:22-25).

c. His stables are numbered (4:26-28).

d. His wisdom is extolled (4:29-34): See also Proverbs 10:1, 1 Kings 5:7, 2 Chronicles 1:11, Matthew 12:42, and Luke 11:31.

5. Solomon makes preparations to build the temple in Jerusalem (5:1 to 7:51).

a. He makes an alliance with King Hiram of Tyre (5:1-6).

b. Hiram furnishes material for building the Temple (5:7-12).

c. Solomon's workmen and labor force are detailed (5:13-18).

- d. He builds the Temple (6:1-38).
  - 1) He began to build the temple the fourth year of his reign.
  - 2) Much of it was overlaid with silver, gold, and cedar wood.
  - 3) Details about the doors, walls, chamber, courts, and cherub are described.
  - 4) The temple took seven years to complete (6:38).
- e. He builds his palaces and other buildings, which took 13 years (7:1-12).
  - 1) These included The House of Forrest, The Hall of Pillars, The Hall of Judgment, and a house for Pharaoh's daughter whom he married.
  - 2) All of these were decked out with costly stones.
- f. The bronze vessels of the temple are constructed by Hiram (Hiram) of Tyre (7:13-51).
  - 1) There were pillars and their capitals.
  - 2) There was lattice work and chain works.
  - 3) There was a bronze Sea with decorations, which were held up by twelve bronze oxen.
  - 4) There were ten carts with wheels, each of which had a laver for water on top.
  - 5) Hiram (Hiram) also made all sorts of vessels of which there were so many he did not weigh them.
- g. The furnishings for the temple were made of gold (altar, table for the showbread, lampstands, basins, bowls, ladles, hinges for the doors, and others were made of silver).
- 6. The temple is dedicated by Solomon, the leaders, and the people (8:1-66).
  - a. Solomon assembled the elders, the heads of the tribes, and the chief fathers of Israel in Jerusalem.
  - b. They celebrated at the feast in the month of Ethanim, which is the seventh month.



- c. The ark of the Lord and the furnishings of the tabernacle were brought up and placed appropriately in the new temple.
- d. Solomon and the congregation of Israel offered sacrifices of sheep and oxen.
- e. A great cloud filled the holy place, so much so that the priests could not stay inside.
- f. The glory of the LORD filled the house of the LORD.
- g. Solomon spoke about God's direction to build the temple.
  - 1) It was in the heart of David to build a temple for God.
  - 2) God told David that it was good that it was in his heart, but He wanted Solomon, the son of David to build the temple.
- h. Solomon speaks to the people and to the LORD:
  - 1) He reminds them that God has kept His promise regarding his kingship and the building of the temple in Jerusalem.
  - 2) While on his knees with uplifted hands to heaven, he praises the LORD and gives thanks for His blessings on Israel.
  - 3) He prays that God will hear his supplications.
  - 4) He prays that God will forgive them of their sins when they repent of any wrongdoings.
  - 5) He prays that the LORD will forgive, act, and give to everyone according to their ways.
  - 6) He prays that the people will fear the LORD all of their days.
  - 7) He prays that they will be delivered from their enemies when they bow toward the city and temple and pray for the LORD'S help.
  - 8) He prays that if they disobey and as a result are taken to a foreign land as captives, that when they repent and make supplication to the LORD that He will grant compassion on them and forgive them because He promised Israel that through Moses she would be His inheritance.
- i. After finishing the prayer, he stood before the people saying...

- 1) ...the LORD has not failed to keep His promises to Moses and Israel.
  - 2) ...may the LORD be with them and not forsake them.
  - 3) ...that they walk in the LORD'S ways and keep His commandments.
  - 4) ...that the words he uttered to God will remain close to the LORD day and night.
  - 5) ...that their hearts will be loyal to the LORD their God and walk His statutes.
- j. The dedication was continued with sacrifices of thousands of sheep and bulls.
- 1) There was a great assembly from Hamath (above Damascus of Syria) to the Brook of Egypt (the Wadi el-Arish in the Sinai Peninsula).
  - 2) Afterwards, the people went to their tents with joy and gladness of heart for all the good the LORD had done for His servant David and for all Israel His people.
- k. The celebration is also described in 2 Chronicles 5:11-14.
7. God appears to Solomon a second time (9:1 to 9:9).
- a. The LORD promises Solomon He will be answer his prayer and his heart and eyes will be in the temple perpetually.
  - b. The LORD promised Solomon that if he kept God's commandments, his throne would last forever, "You shall not fail to have a man on the throne of Israel."
  - c. The LORD also promised that if Israel did not keep His statutes, they would be cut off from the land.
8. Solomon's wisdom, reputation, and success are detailed (9:10 to 10:49).
- a. Presents are exchanged between Solomon and Hiram (9:10-14).
  - b. Solomon built cities (9:15-24).
  - c. Pharaoh, king of Egypt, defeats and captures the city of Gezer and then gives it as a dowry to his daughter, wife of Solomon (9:16).

- d. Solomon offers sacrifices three times a year until the temple was completed (9:25).
- e. Solomon builds a fleet of ships to carry the gold and silver, while the servants of Hiram acted as experienced sailors, assisting in the sailing of Solomon's ships (9:26-28).
- f. The Queen of Sheba visits Solomon (10:1-13).
  - 1) When she heard of the fame of Solomon concerning the name of the LORD, she came to test him with hard questions.
  - 2) The queen brought with her many riches.
  - 3) Solomon answered all of her questions thoroughly.
  - 4) Solomon gave her all that she desired, besides what he had given her according to his generosity.
- g. Great wealth of Solomon was extensive (10:14-29).
- 8. Solomon begins to fall away from his faithfulness to God (11:1).

**1 Corinthians 10:12**---Therefore let him who thinks he stands take heed lest he fall.

**Luke 12:15-20**---(Parable of the rich fool) And He said to them, "Take heed and beware of covetousness, for one's life does not consist in the abundance of the things he possesses."

- a. Solomon had 700 wives and 300 concubines (11:1-3).
- b. Solomon's heart turned from the LORD, and he became guilty of much idolatry (11:4-9).
- c. Jehovah became angry with Solomon's disobedience and disregard for God's commandments regarding idolatry and marriage (11:10-13).
- d. Solomon had many adversaries (11:14-25).
- e. **Jeroboam**, who was among the enemies of Solomon, rebelled against him (11:26-27)
- f. Jeroboam was put over the house of Joseph (11:28-29).

- 1) The prophet **Ahijah** took a piece of cloth and tore into to ten pieces demonstrating that the kingdom would be divided into two.
  - 2) Jeroboam would receive ten tribes because of the rebellion of Solomon and the people.
- g. **Jeroboam** became king over ten tribes of Israel and (11:30-39).
- 1) The LORD promised him that he would prosper if he did the will of God.
  - 2) The LORD would build for him an “enduring house” if he remained faithful.
- h. Solomon sought to kill Jeroboam, but he fled to Shishak, king of Egypt, and he remained there until the death of Solomon (11:40).
- i. Solomon died and was buried after reigning for 40 years (11:41-43).

## II. The Divided Kingdom Began After the Death of Solomon.

**NOTE:** The dating of the Kings is approximate. There is no way to know if some of them had joint reigns and overlapping reigns for any period of time and that makes getting the exact periods impossible. You will find many different charts and most may disagree on the dates. Also, years could differ if one reigned from the middle of the year and not from the beginning, etc. If a king reigned for one year and one month, he is recorded as having reigned for two years. The part of a whole was presented as a whole in Hebrew numerology.

A. **Rehoboam**, son of Solomon, reigned for 17 years from 930 to 913 B.C. (1 Kings 14:21; 2 Chronicles 12:1-16; 1 Kings 12:1 to 14:30).

1. Rehoboam went to Shechem to be made king at the age of 41 [14:21] (12:1).
2. Jeroboam was recalled from Egypt to head a delegation asking for relief for the burden that Solomon had placed upon them (12:3-5).
3. Rehoboam answered Jeroboam and the people roughly, promising to increase their burden (12:6-15).
  - a. The young men advised Jeroboam to increase their burden.
  - b. The older and wiser men advised him to be a servant of the people, speak good words, and reduce the burden.

- c. Rehoboam decided to follow the advice of the young men.
- 4. This resulted in a divided kingdom when 10 tribes rebelled and went to their own houses (12:16-20).
- 5. Rehoboam reigned over the children of Israel who dwelt in the cities of Judah.
- 6. When Israel heard that Jeroboam had come back, they called him and made him king over Israel (12:20).
  - a. In response to this, Rehoboam assembled the house of Judah and Benjamin with 180,000 warriors to go up against Jeroboam (12:21).
  - b. God, however, forbade him to war with Israel and they obeyed (12:22-24).
- B. **Jeroboam** begins his reign over 10 tribes of Israel (12:20 to 14:20).
  - 1. He was made king over Israel (12:20).
  - 2. He reigned for 22 years from 930 B.C. to 908 B.C. (See 1 Kings 14:20).
  - 3. He set up two golden calves as the gods of Israel (12:25-33).
    - a. Shechem rebuilt and became the capital city of Israel (12:25)
    - b. He built shrines on the high places for idol worship and made up his own priesthood system that did not come from the tribe Levi (12:31).
    - c. He established a special feast and devised in his own heart the kind of worship he wanted for Israel thus, making it a false religion (12:33).
  - 5. A man of God cried out against the altar, and Jeroboam stretched out his hand and commanded that he be arrested, but when he did, his hand withered and the altar he had built split (13:1-10).
  - 4. Jeroboam pleaded for God's favor and invited him into his house, but the prophet refused to go because God commanded him not to and return a different way than he came.
  - 5. Another prophet, older in age, came to the prophet from Judah and invited him to his house but refused because of God's command (13:11-32).
    - a. The old prophet lied to him by telling him that an angel came to him and told him that it was now alright for him to go there and eat and drink.

- b. The young prophet disobeyed and God said that his corpse would not come to the tomb of his fathers.
  - c. A lion met the young prophet on the road and killed him (13:24).
  - d. The older prophet took the body of the dead younger prophet and buried him in his own tomb.
  - e. The older prophet declared that what the young prophet said about the doom of Israel would come true and that when he died he wanted his bones to be buried alongside the body of the young prophet from Judah (13:32).
- 7. Jeroboam did evil in the sight of God; therefore, he was told by the prophet Abijah that his sick child would die and his kingdom taken away and given to another (14:1-30).
- 8. Jeroboam died after reigning 22 years, and his son **Nadab** reigned in his place (14:20).
- 9. **Rehoboam** continues to reign in Judah (14:21-31).
  - a. He was 41 years old when he began to reign.
  - b. He reigned for 14 years in the city of Jerusalem.
  - c. The nation of Judah did evil in the sight of God.
  - d. They built altars on the high places and wooden images to worship.
  - e. They practiced abominations that God had forbidden.
  - f. Shishak, the king of Egypt, attacked Jerusalem and took away all of the treasures, even the gold shields of Solomon, from the house of the LORD.
  - g. Rehoboam replaced them with bronze shields.
  - h. There was war between Jeroboam and Rehoboam all of their days.
  - i. Rehoboam died and was buried in the City of David.
- 10. Rehoboam is succeeded by his son, **Abijam** (14:31)
- C. **Abijam** reigned three years in Judah (15:1-8).
  - 1. He reigned from 913 to 910 B.C. for seven years (1 Kings 15:1-2).

2. He was a wicked king (15:1-7).
    - a. He walked in all the sins of his father.
    - b. His heart was not as loyal as that of his father David.
    - c. There was constant war between him and the house of Jeroboam.
  3. He died and was buried in the City of David.
- D. **Asa**, the son of Abijam reigned in Judah (15:9-24).
1. He reigned from 910 to 869 B.C. for 41 years (2 Chronicles 16:13).
  2. Asa was a good king like his father David (15:9-15).
    - a. He banished those who were practicing sodomy and prostitution in religious rituals (Hebrew: *qedeshim*).
    - b. He removed his grandmother from being queen because she had built an image of Asherah, a Canaanite goddess.
    - c. However, the high places (where the people offered sacrifices) were not removed.
    - d. **Baasha**, king of Israel, built Ramah so that no one could come out or go to King Asa, the king of Judah.
    - e. Asa warred with Baasha, king of Israel (15:16-23).
    - f. Asa made peace with Ben-Hadad, king of Syria, by offering him silver and gold and persuading him to change to his side.
    - g. Ben-Hadad invaded and did great damage against the cities of Israel.
    - h. This resulted in Asa taking the stones used to build Rama to build his own city, Geba of Benjamin, and Mizpah (15:22).
- E. **Jehoshaphat**, the son of Asa, begins to reign in Judah (15:24). NOTE: The details of his reign are taken up in Chapter 22.
- F. **Nadab** reigns in Israel (15:25-31).
1. He reigned from 908 to 907 B.C. for 2 years (1 Kings 15:25).

2. He was an evil king (15:25-26)
3. He is assassinated and his family killed by Baasha (15:27-30)
4. Baasha succeeds to the throne of Israel and wars with Asa of Judah (15:31-34).

**G. Baasha** reigned in Israel (16:1-7).

1. He reigned from 907 to 883 B.C. for 24 years (1 Kings 15:33).
2. He was an evil king and his dynasty would not last because of it (16:1-5).
3. He died and was succeeded by his son, Elah (16:7).
4. Jehu, a prophet, foretells of the destruction of the house of Baasha (16:7)

**H. Elah**, the son of Baasha, reigned over Israel (16:8-14).

1. He reigned from 883 to 881 B.C. for 2 years (1 Kings 16:8).
2. He and his father sinned against God, and he made Israel to sin against God because of the practice of idolatry (16:8-13).
3. Zimri, Elah's servant and commander, conspired against Elah and killed him. (16:9-10).

**I. Zimri**, commander of Elah's chariots, killed Elah in order to become ruler.

1. Once Zimri was on his throne, he had all the house of Baasha, the father of Elah, killed (16:11-14).
2. He reigned seven days in Israel in the year 881 B.C. (16:15-20).
3. When the people heard that Zimri had killed the king, they made Omri king and went after him Zimri.
4. Zimri ended up burning down the king's house all around him, thus resulting in his own death (16:15-20).
5. Afterwards, half of the people wanted Omri to be king and the other half wanted to make Tibni their king, but he died and Omri reigned.

**J. Omri** is next to reign in Israel because the people who followed him prevailed over those who followed Tibni to make him king (16:21-28).



1. He reigned from 881 to 869 B.C. for 12 years (1 Kings 16:23).
2. He put down a rebellion (16:21-22).
3. He bought land and built Samaria.
4. He was a wicked king who did worse than all before him, and the people provoked the LORD with anger because of all their idols (16:23-26).
5. Omri died and is succeeded by his son, Ahab (16:27-29).

K. **Ahab** reigned in Israel from 869 to 847 B.C. for 22 years (16:29 to 22:38).

1. He was excessively wicked (16:29-30).
2. He married **Jezebel**, daughter of Ethbaal, king of the Zidonians and priest of Baal (16:31-34).
  - a. It was a trivial thing for him to walk in the sins of Jeroboam.
  - a. He worshiped the false god Baal and served him.
  - b. He set an altar to Baal in the temple of Baal.
3. **Elijah** prophesied against Ahab and is sent to Cherith (17:1-7)
  - a. He declared there would be no rain or dew for years.
    - 1) The Lord provided him with food (ravens brought it) and water from the Brook Cherith.
    - 2) The brook dried up because of the drought.
  - b. He is sent to a widow in Zarephath of Zidon (17:8-16).
    - 1) She would provide him with his necessities.
    - 2) He asked her for water, but she said she only had a little flour and oil.
    - 3) God promised them that the flour and oil would not run out, so she did as Elijah had requested, and it happened as the Lord promised.
    - 4) The widow's son died, and Elijah brought him back to life (17:17-24).

- 5) She said, “Now by this I know that you are a man of God, and that the word of the LORD in your mouth is the truth.”

[NOTE: How did God confirm the word that was preached in the New Testament? See Mark 16:20]

- c. He is told by the LORD to go to Ahab, and He would send rain on the land (18:1-19).
  - 1) Elijah meets Obadiah who was in charge of the house of Ahab but one who also feared God greatly.
  - 2) Jezebel massacred the prophets of the LORD, but Obadiah hid 100 of the LORD’s prophets in two caves, and he fed them (18:4).
- d. Ahab tells Obadiah that they both should go throughout the land and look for grass for the horses (18:5-16).
  - 1) While searching the land, Obadiah met Elijah on the road and recognized him.
  - 2) Elijah tells him to tell Ahab his master that he is here.
  - 3) Obadiah wants to know why Elijah wants him killed by Ahab because Ahab has been looking for him in order to get rid of him from the land.
  - 4) Obadiah is concerned that the Spirit of the LORD will take Elijah away, and Ahab therefore, will not be able to find him although Obadiah said he was here; thus, Ahab will have him put to death for lying (18:10-14).
  - 5) Obadiah told Ahab that Elijah was here, and he went to meet him (18:15-16).
  - 6) When Ahab saw Elijah, he said to him, “Is that you, O troubler of Israel?”
  - 7) Elijah responded by saying that it was not himself who troubled Israel but it was he and his fathers, because they had forsaken the commandments of the Lord and have followed the Baals.
- e. Elijah rebukes Ahab and proposes a contest at Mount Carmel in order to see who the true and living God really is (18:17-40).
  - 1) Four hundred and fifty prophets of Baal and four hundred prophets of Asherah gathered together on Mount Carmel.

- 2) Elijah asked the people, “How long will you halter between two opinions? If the LORD is God, follow Him, but if Baal, follow him.”
- 3) Elijah called on them to build an altar with a bull upon it and call upon their god to light it without their setting a fire to the altar.
  - a) The priests of Baal called upon their god, shouted, and cut themselves, but there was no fire.
  - b) Elijah repaired the altar of the LORD, set up stones, put in order the wood and pieces of the bull, poured water on it all three times and then offered a simple prayer to the LORD God of Abraham to light the altar.
  - c) Then the fire of the LORD fell and consumed it all: the wood, the bull, the stones, and the water, and the people shouted, “The LORD, He is God! The LORD He is God!”
- 4) Elijah then called upon them to “seize the prophets of Baal” and execute them.
- f. The famine is lifted with an abundance of rain (18:41-46).
4. Jezebel threatens Elijah and he runs away to Beersheba (19:1-3).
  - a. Elijah is depressed over his thoughts that he is the only one left, and wishes to die.
  - b. An angel appears and tells him to rise and eat food that lasted 40 days.
  - c. He spent the night in a cave at Horeb, and the LORD said twice, “What are you doing here?” (19:4-18)
  - d. God demonstrated His power to Elijah and then told him to go the wilderness of Damascus and anoint **Hazael** as king over Syria.
  - e. Elijah is then told to anoint **Jehu** as king over Israel and anoint **Elisha** as the prophet to take his place.
5. **Elisha** is called to succeed Elijah (19:19-21).
  - a. Elijah gave Elisha his mantle, and after taking care of business, he followed him.
  - b. The transition from Elijah to Elisha begins.

6. Ben-hadad of Syria wars with Ahab of Israel (20:1-12)
  - a. He threatens to take his wives, children, and gold.
  - b. Ahab called all of Israel and told them what Ben-hadad said; however, they said, “Do not listen or consent.”
  - c. A prophet comes to Ahab and tells him that Ben-hadad will be delivered into his hand by some 232 young leaders and 7,000 others.
  - d. In the meantime, Ben-hadad and the 32 kings were getting drunk.
  - e. The young men attacked the Syrians, killed them in a great slaughter, and Ben-hadad escaped with his cavalry (20:13-22).
  - f. The prophet told the king of Israel to go and prepare for the spring because the king of Syria will come up against him.
7. Ban-hadad is told that the God of Israel was a God of the hills, but they would win if they fought them in the plains (20:23-27).
  - a. In the spring, the king of Syria mustered his army to fight Israel.
  - b. Ahab won the second battle (20:28-30).
8. Ahab made a treaty with Ben-hadad and then released him (20:31-34).
9. A certain man of the sons of the prophets came to a neighbor and told him to slap him by command of the LORD (20:35-43).
  - a. He refused to slap the prophet.
  - b. The prophet told him that because he disobeyed the voice of God, he would be killed by a lion, and as soon as he left him, a lion found him and killed him.
  - c. He asked another man to strike him, and he did.
  - d. Wounded, he went to meet King Ahab with a bandage over his eyes as a disguise and told him that because he allowed King Ben-hadad to “slip” away, his life would be taken instead and his people would suffer.
  - e. King Ahab went home to Samaria very displeased.
10. Ahab wanted to purchase a vineyard next to his house which was owned by Naboth, but he refused to sell what had been his family for generations (21:1-17).

- a. Ahab went to his house and pouted because he didn't get what he wanted.
- b. Jezebel reminded him that he was king and should exercise his authority.
- c. Jezebel set up false witnesses against Naboth that he had blasphemed God and the king, and therefore should be stoned to death.
- d. Jezebel instructed Ahab to arise and take possession of the vineyard.

11. Elijah met Ahab in **Naboth's** vineyard and foretold of Ahab and Jezebel's deaths because of their exceeding wickedness. (21:18-29).

- a. The LORD told Elisha the prophet to tell Ahab that because he murdered Naboth and took possession of his land, his blood would be licked up by the dogs.
- b. Elisha told Ahab that he had sold himself to do evil in the sight of the LORD.
- c. Elisha also foretold that Jezebel would be eaten by the dogs by the wall of Jezreel.
- d. The writer of 1 Kings said of Ahab, "There was no one like Ahab who sold himself to do wickedness in the sight of the LORD, because Jezebel his wife stirred him up."
- e. King Ahab tore his clothes, put on sackcloth, fasted and then went about mourning.
  - 1) Because he repented and humbled himself before the LORD, God delayed the promised calamity until the days of his son.
  - 2) There were no wars or calamities for three years.

L. **Jehoshaphat** of Judah makes an alliance with Ahab, the king of Israel to recover Ramoth Gilead (22:1-28).

- 1. Jehoshaphat, the king of Judah went down to visit Ahab, the king of Israel.
- 2. He asked Ahab to "please inquire for the word of the LORD today."
  - a. Ahab gathered together 400 prophets to ask them if he should go up against Ramoth in Gilead.
  - b. The prophets answered that he should go, and he will have victory.

3. Jehoshaphat asked if there were a “prophet of the LORD” there to inquire of the Lord about this matter and Ahab responded that there was one by the name of **Micaiah** (22:7-8).
  - a. Ahab did not like Micaiah because he didn’t prophecy good things about him; however, Jehoshaphat said that he should not say such things.
  - b. Ahab had the prophet brought in.
  - c. In the meantime, the other prophets continued to give positive prophecies about going up against Ramoth Gilead.
  - d. The servants of Ahab went to Micaiah and asked him to give the king words of encouragement like the other prophets had done; however, he responded that he would say only what the LORD said for him to say (20:9-14).
    - 1) When the king asked what they should do, Micaiah said that they would prosper if they went.
    - 2) The king wanted to know when he would really tell him the truth.
    - 3) Micaiah then told the truth; they would be scattered on the hills as sheep because they have no shepherd (22:15-28).
      - a) Micaiah shared a vision he had: The LORD was sitting on His throne, all the hosts of heaven standing by on His right hand and on His left.
      - b) A spirit said that he would go and put a lying spirit in the mouth of Ahab’s prophets that he would be successful at Ramoth Gilead.
      - c) Micaiah said, “Therefore look! The LORD has put a lying spirit in mouth of all these prophets of yours, and the LORD has declared disaster against you.”
    - 4) King Ahab instructed his servants to return the prophet Micaiah to Amon the governor and have him placed in prison until he came in peace, but the prophet said he would have no peace (22:26-28).
4. Ahab is killed by an arrow in the battle for Ramoth Gilead (22:29-39).
5. **Jehoshaphat** became king over Judah at the age of thirty-five in the fourth year of Ahab king of Israel (22:41-50).
  - a. He reigned from 869 to 847 B.C. for 25 years in Judah

- b. He walked in the ways of his father Asa, but the people still sacrificed on the high places.
- c. He made peace with the king of Israel.
- d. He banished the sodomites and religious prostitutes from the land.
- e. He died and was buried with his fathers in the City of David.
- f. **Obadiah** prophesied during this period (2 Chronicles 17:3-7).

M. **Ahaziah**, the son of Ahab, becomes king of the northern kingdom, Israel (22:40, 51-53).

- 1. He reigned in Israel from 847 to 845 B.C. for two years (1 Kings 22:51).
- 2. He was a wicked king (22:52)
- 3. Ahaziah worshiped Baal (22:53)

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# KINGS AND PROPHETS OF ISRAEL AND JUDAH

## KINGS AND PROPHETS OF ISRAEL:

KINGS	REIGN	CHARACTER	PROPHETS	Approximate DATES B. C.
Jeroboam	22 years	Evil		931
Nadab	2 years	Evil		910
Baasha	24 years	Evil		909
Elah	2 years	Evil		
Zimri	7 days	Evil		
Omri	12 years	Evil		875
Ahab	22 years	Evil	Elijah	
Ahaziah	2 years	Evil	Elijah	850
Jehoram	12 years	Evil	Elisha	
Jehu	28 years	Evil	Elisha	825
Jehoahaz	17 years	Evil	Elisha	800
Joash	16 years	Evil	Elisha	
Jeroboam II	41 years	Evil	Jonah, Hosea, Amos	775
Zachariah	6 months	Evil		
Shallum	1 month	Evil		
Menahem	10 years	Evil		750
Pekahiah	2 years	Evil		
Pekah	20 years	Evil		
Hosea	9 years	Evil		725

**ASSYRIAN CAPTIVITY:** BEGAN in 740 B.C. and was COMPLETED in 722

### **KINGS AND PROPHETS OF JUDAH:**

<b>KINGS</b>	<b>REIGN</b>	<b>CHARACTER</b>	<b>PROPHETS</b>	<b>Approximate DATES B.C.</b>
Rehoboam	17 years	Evil		930
Abijam	3 years	Evil		913
Asa	41 years	Good		911
Jehoshaphat	25 years	Good		870
Jehoram	8 years	Evil	Obadiah	850
Ahaziah	1 year	Evil		
Joash	40 years	Good	Joel	825
Amaziah	25 years	Good		775
Uzziah	52 years	Good	Isaiah	750
Jotham	16 years	Good	Isaiah, Micah	725
Ahaz	16 years	Evil	Isaiah, Micah	700
Hezekiah	29 years	Good	Isaiah, Micah, Nahum	625
Manasseh	55 years	Evil		675
Amon	2 years	Evil		
Josiah	31 years	Good	Jeremiah, Zephaniah	625
Jehoahaz	3 months	Evil	Jeremiah	
Jehoiakim	11 years	Evil	Jeremiah, Ezekiel, Daniel	600
Jehoiachin	3 months	Evil	Jeremiah, Habakkuk, Ezekiel, Daniel	
Zedekiah	11 years	Evil	Jeremiah, Ezekiel, Daniel	

<b>BABYLONIAN CAPTIVITY</b>	Jeremiah, Ezekiel, Daniel	605
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### **Seventy Years of Captivity in Babylon**

### **MEDO-PERSIAN EMPIRE RULES OVER ISRAEL/JUDAH**

<b>RETURN FROM BABYLONIAN CAPTIVITY</b>		535
Rebuild the temple	Haggai, Zechariah	520
Temple completed		515
	Malachi	433