

# Old Testament: Judges through the Monarchy (Part 2)

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# The Nine Major Movements of OT History

- |                                 |                             |           |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------|
| • Universal Dealings            | Gen. 1-11                   | 4000-2166 |
| • Patriarchal Period            | Gen. 12-50                  | 2166-1804 |
| • Slavery in Egypt              | Ex. 1                       | 1804-1446 |
| • The Exodus under Moses        | Ex. 2—Deut.                 | 1446-1406 |
| • Conquest & Division of Canaan | Joshua                      | 1406-1350 |
| • Period of the Judges          | Judges, Ruth,<br>1 Sam. 1-8 | 1350-1051 |



# The Nine Major Movements of OT History

- |                |                                       |            |
|----------------|---------------------------------------|------------|
| • The Monarchy | 1 Sam. 9—2 Sam;<br>1-2 Kings; 1-2 Ch. | 1051-605   |
| • United       | - 1 Sam. 9—1 Kings 11                 | - 1051-931 |
| • Divided      | - 1 Kings 12—2 Kings                  | - 931-586  |



# 1 & 2 Kings

- **Purpose :**

1. To remind them of their consistent violation of the Mosaic covenant
2. To show that the exile was consistent with the covenant
3. To encourage repentance



# 1 & 2 Kings

- 1 Kings:
  - Kingdom United/ Solomon (1 - 11)
  - Kingdom Divided/ Many Kings (12 - 22)
- 2 Kings:
  - Kingdom divided/ Israel Falls (1 - 17)
  - Kingdom which survives/ Judah Falls (18 - 25)



# Solomon

(971 to 931 BC)

- Name means, peace or peaceable.
- The 10th son of David; the 2nd son of Bathsheba.



# Solomon

- 1 Kings 1:1—2:12
  - 1 Kings begins with the defeat of an attempted coup by Adonijah.
  - And from his deathbed, David charges Solomon to loyalty to the Mosaic covenant.
- 1 Kings 2:13-46
  - Solomon consolidates his power by following his father's orders.
- 1 Kings 3:1-28
  - Solomon offers a 1,000 burnt offerings to acknowledge his need of God's blessing.
  - God responds with a gracious offer—ask whatever you want.
  - Solomon wisely asks for wisdom to rule.
  - God approved that request and with it also gave him riches and honor.



# Solomon

- 1 Kings 4:1-34
  - Solomon's reign is pictured as the fulfillment of the promises made to Abraham.
  - Cf. 1 Kings 4:20 – Judah and Israel *were* as numerous as the sand that is on the seashore in abundance; *they* were eating and drinking and rejoicing.





# Solomon

- 1 Kings 5:1—9:9
  - Focuses on Solomon's two great building projects.
    - His own palace
    - The temple
  - The key passage is 1 Kings 8, when the temple is completed.
    - The ark is brought in (8:1-9).
    - The Glory Cloud fills the Temple (8:10-11).
    - After a brief speech (8:12-21), Solomon offers a prayer of dedication (8:22-53).
    - This prayer is very important—both in 1 Kings and in the flow of OT history.



# Solomon

- **1 Kings 9:10—10:29**
  - The achievements of his reign are all connected to God's blessing and tied to his faithfulness.
    - Building
    - Sacrifices
    - Merchant fleet
    - Wisdom
    - Riches
    - Reputation
  - Solomon's reign was also the golden literary age of Israel.
    - History, music, psalms, & wisdom literature.



# Solomon's Sin

- **1 Kings 11:1-13**
  - **International treaties**
  - Common to seal those alliances with marriages
  - The foreign women won his heart and turned his heart to other gods
  - 1 Kings 11:4-8



# Solomon

- God confronts Solomon; cf. 1 Kings 11:9-10—God spoke twice.
- And God raised up men to bring pressure on Solomon to lead him to repentance; cf. 11:14—Hadad; 23—Rezon; 26—Jereboam; 2 Ch. 11:17).



# Solomon's Repentance

- Young man - Song of Solomon.
- Middle age - Proverbs.
- Old Age - Ecclesiastes (cf. 12:1 ff; possibly autobiographical)
  - Likely after repentance for his sin.
  - Around 950—931 BC



# Ecclesiastes 12:13-14

The conclusion, when all has been heard, *is*: fear God and keep His commandments, because this *applies to* every person. 14 For God will bring every act to judgment, everything which is hidden, whether it is good or evil.





# The Divided Monarchy

1 Kings 12 –  
2 Kings 24



# Divided By God

- 1 Kings 11:26-40
- How did God accomplish that?
  - Through the sin of Solomon's son.
  - 1 Kings 12:1-5
- 1 Kings 12:15 - So the king did not listen to the people; for it was a turn *of events* from the LORD, that He might establish His word, which the LORD spoke through Ahijah the Shilonite to Jeroboam the son of Nebat.









# The Divided Kingdom

## North

- Israel (Ephraim)
- 10 tribes
- 9 dynasties
- 19 kings
- Not one good king
- 1st king: Jereboam
- Destroyed in 722 BC by Assyria

## South

- Judah
- 2 tribes
- 1 dynasty--Davidic
- 19 kings; 1 queen
- 8 good kings; five reformers
- 1st king: Rehoboam
- Destroyed in 586 BC by Babylon



# Jeroboam (North)

- Substitute worship (1 Kings 12:26-33)
  - Dan (north) & Bethel (south)











Dan high place of Jeroboam from southeast



# Jeroboam (North)

- Substitute worship (1 Kings 12:26-33)
  - Dan (north) & Bethel (south)
  - Erected gold images of calves
  - Built temples to house the images, and altars
  - Many Levites left Israel for Judah (2 Ch. 11:13-14; 13:9)
  - Created an annual feast, substituting it for Tabernacles (one month later)
- Important recurring phrase: “[he] walked in the way of Jeroboam and in his sin which he made Israel sin” (15:26, 34; 16:19, 26, 31; 22:52; etc.)



# The Kings of the Divided Kingdom

## Judah

## Israel

Rehoboam      931–913

Jeroboam I      931–910

Abijah  
(Abijam)      913–911

Nadab      910–909

Asa      911–870

Baasha      909–886

Elah      886–885

Zimri      885

Tibni      885–880

Jehoshaphat      873–848

Omri      885–874



# The Kings of the Divided Kingdom

## Judah

## Israel

		Ahab	874–853
		Ahaziah	853–852
Jehoram (Joram)	853–841	Joram (Jehoram)	852–841
Ahaziah	841	Jehu	841–814
Athaliah (queen)	841–835		
Joash (Jehoash)	835–796		
		Jehoahaz	814–798





# The Kings of the Divided Kingdom

## Judah

## Israel

Amaziah 796–767

Jehoash (Joash) 798–782

Azariah  
(Uzziah) 790–739

Jeroboam II 793–753

Jotham 750–731

Zechariah 753

Shallum 752

Ahaz 735–715

Menahem 752–742

Pekahiah 742–740

Hezekiah 715–686

Pekah 752–732



# The Kings of the Divided Kingdom

Judah

Israel

Hoshea

732–722

Manasseh 695–642

Amon 642–640

Josiah 640–609

Jehoahaz 609

Jehoiakim 609–597



# The Kings of the Divided Kingdom

**Judah**

**Israel**

Jehoiachin      597

Zedekiah      597–586



# The Greatest Crisis of the Divided Monarchy

- Ahab of Israel married a Sidonian (Phoenician) princess named Jezebel (1 Kings 16:31).
- Jezebel set out to eradicate the worship of Yahweh in the Northern Kingdom and to institute the worship of Baal.
- The crisis spread to the Southern Kingdom.
- Ahab & Jezebel conspired to marry their daughter, Athaliah, to Jehoram, the son of Jehosaphat, king of Judah (2 Ch. 21:6).
  - Elijah pronounced a curse by letter on Jehoram for his sin (2 Ch. 21:12-15).



# The Greatest Crisis of the Divided Monarchy

- Jehoram and Athaliah had a son named Ahaziah.
- Ahaziah ruled Judah after Jehoram died.
  - 2Ch 22:4 He did evil in the sight of the LORD like the house of Ahab, for they were his counselors after the death of his father, to his destruction.
- Athaliah (the daughter of Ahab & Jezebel in the north) eventually became the queen of Judah for 6 years.
  - attempted the extermination of the Davidic line
- One survivor, a young boy, was saved from her murderous plot (2 Kings 11:1-3).



# Elijah & Elisha

- 30 percent of 1 & 2 Kings
- The key figures in the structure of the nation:
  - 1) King
  - 2) Priest
  - 3) Prophet
- Samuel
  - The first prophet
  - Began the school of prophets (1 Sam. 10:5)
- The primary role of the prophet: God's mouthpiece to keep the king and priests accountable to the Word of YHWH.



# The Prophets

- *Prophecy*
  - A transliteration of the Greek word for *prophet*: *prophetes* (**profh,thj**)
    - From two Greek words:
      - *Pro* = before
      - *Phemi* = to speak
  - Lit. “to speak before” or “to speak for another”



# The Prophets

- > 3800x : “the Word of the Lord came to ...”; “the mouth of the Lord has spoken”; “the Lord says”; “the Lord spoke”; “hear the word of the Lord”; etc.
- A true prophet spoke for God.
  - Jer. 1:4-10 – “I have put my words in your mouth”
  - Cf. Jer. 23:1ff (cite 16-21, 28-36)
- Prophecy is revelation from God.
- Two distinct forms:
  - 1) Predictive revelation
  - 2) Moral or ethical revelation





# Moses' Criteria for Discerning a True Prophet

1. Deut. 18:21-22—his predictions always come true
2. Deut. 13:1-5—his message is always in complete doctrinal agreement with previous revelation
3. Ex. 4:1-5, 27-31; 8:16-19 – he is often (but not always) authenticated by miracles



# The Construction of the OT

- Moses writes on a scroll (Deut. 31:24-26).
- Joshua adds to that scroll (Josh. 24:26; cf. Deut. 4:2).
- A series of writing prophets in Israel:
  - 1 Ch. 29:29 – Now the acts of King David, from first to last, are written in the chronicles of Samuel the seer, in the chronicles of Nathan the prophet and in the chronicles of Gad the seer,
  - Cf. 2 Ch. 9:29; 12:15; 13:22; 20:34; 32:32; 33:19
- The major and minor prophets
  - From Isaiah through Malachi



# Before the Exile – “Pre-exilic “ (before 606 BC)

- To Edom:
  - 1) Obadiah
- To Assyria:
  - 3) Jonah
  - 8) Nahum
- To Israel (north):
  - 4) Amos
  - 5) Hosea
- To Judah (south):
  - 2) Joel
  - 6) Isaiah
  - 7) Micah
  - 9) Jeremiah
  - 10) Zephaniah
  - 11) Habakkuk



\*Numbers represent approximate chronological order in which they were written.

# During the Exile – “Exilic” (606-536 BC)

- To the Jews in Babylonian Exile:
  - 12) Daniel
  - 13) Ezekiel



# After the Exile – “Post-exilic” (536-404 BC)

- To the Jewish remnant who returned from Babylon to the land of Israel:
  - 14) Haggai
  - 15) Zechariah
  - 16) Malachi



# Elijah & Elisha

- Elijah – 1 Kings 17:1--2 Kings 1:18
- Elisha – 2 Kings 2:1—8:15
  - Mostly during the reign of Jehoram (a.k.a. Joram)



# Why Captivity!

- Idolatry!
- 1 Kings 11:5-8 – began with Solomon.
- 1 Kings 12:25-33 – in the northern 10 tribes, Jeroboam set up the golden calves at Dan and Bethel.
- 1 Kings 14:21-24 – in the southern Kingdom of Judah, under Solomon's son, Rehoboam it was no better.
- 2 Kings 23:4-7 – a glimpse of how grossly the Canaanite gods had permeated Israel's worship.
- All of Israel's prophets spoke against them.
  - E.g., Is. 40:5-16; 44:9-20; Jer. 7:30-31; 10:2-10; Ezek. 8:7-18; 20:8-18; 23:3-8



# Why Captivity?

- The northern kingdom fell to the Assyrians in 722 BC.
  - Why? 2 Kings 17:7-18
- The southern kingdom fell to the Babylonians in 586 BC.
  - Why? 2 Kings 23:26-27





# A Lesson from the Life of Ahab



## MISTAKES

IT COULD BE THAT THE PURPOSE OF YOUR LIFE IS  
ONLY TO SERVE AS A WARNING TO OTHERS.



# A Lesson from the Life of Ahab

- 1 Kings 21:25 - Surely there was no one like Ahab who sold himself to do evil in the sight of the LORD, because Jezebel his wife incited him.
  - Yahweh's pronouncement of judgment through the prophet Elijah: 1 Kings 21:20-24
  - Ahab's response: 1 Kings 21:27
- God's grace: 1 Kings 21:28-29
- The point for the exiles in Babylon reading this history for the 1st time (as well as for us):
  - Regardless of your spiritual condition, if you will repent and turn from your sin to God, God will hear your prayer!

