


1010 BC	930 BC	870 BC	840 BC	715 BC	710 BC	586 BC	
 <p>The United Kingdom, capital: Jerusalem</p> <p>← 40 years →</p> <p>SOLOMON ANOINTED KING 1 Kings 1. 39</p> <p>DAVID DIES 1 Kings 2. 10</p> <p>SOLOMON DIES 1 Kings 11. 43</p>		 <p>EGYPT INVADES JERUSALEM 913 BC</p> <p>KINGS OF ISRAEL The Northern Kingdom, capital: Samaria</p> <p>JEROBOAM I Nadab Baasha Elah Zimri Omri Ahab Ahaziah Joram Jehu Jehoahaz Jehoash Jeroboam II Zechariah Shallum Menahem Pekahiah Pekah Hoshea</p> <p>PROPHETS TO ISRAEL - Ahijah - Jehu - Elijah - Micaiah - Elisha -</p> <p>PROPHETS TO GENTILES - Jonah - Amos - Hosea - Obed.</p> <p>PROPHETS TO JUDAH - Shemaiah - Iddo - Azariah - Hanani - Jehu - Jahaziel - Eliezer - Zechariah - Isaiah - Micah - Nahum - Zephaniah - Habakkuk - Jeremiah - Uriah</p>		 <p>EGYPT INVADES JERUSALEM 913 BC</p> <p>KINGS OF JUDAH The Southern Kingdom, capital: Jerusalem</p> <p>REHOBOAM Abijah Asa Jehoshaphat Jehoram Ahaziah Athaliah Joash Amaziah Uzziah Jotham Ahaz Hezekiah Manasseh Amon Josiah Jehoahaz Jehoiakim Jehoiachin Zedekiah</p> <p>TRIBUTETO A SYRIA 732 BC</p> <p>SENNACHERIB INVADES 701 BC</p> <p>And he did that which was right in the sight of the LORD, yet not like David his father. 2 Kings 14:3</p>		 <p>ASSYRIAN CAPTIVITY THE FALL OF SAMARIA</p> <p>BABYLON CAPTIVITY TEMPLE DESTROYED</p>	
<p>Why was 1&2 Kings divided?</p> <p>The single book of Kings was divided into 2 books when the Old Testament was translated into Greek during the 3rd century because the greek with all it's grammar required twice as much space and so a second scroll was required.</p> <p>2 Kings 1 Kings</p>		<p>EGYPT INVADES JERUSALEM 913 BC</p> <p>KINGS OF ASSYRIA Ashurnasirpal II Shalmaneser III Shamshiadad V Adadnirari III Shalmaneser IV Ashurbanipal Ashurnirari V Tiglath-pileser III Shalmaneser V Sargon II Sennacherib Esarhaddon Ashurbanipal Ashuretiliani Sinshariskun Ashur-uballit (Kings in yellow mentioned in 2 Kings)</p> <p>KINGS OF BABYLON Nabopolassar Nebuchadnezzar Merodach Neriglissar Marduk Nabonidus Belshazzar</p>		<p>1000 BC (Dates are approx and some rounded off to nearest decade)</p> <p>930 BC</p> <p>870 BC</p> <p>840 BC</p> <p>715 BC</p> <p>710 BC</p> <p>586 BC</p>			


The book of 1 Kings

The book of 1 Chronicles




The Babylonian Chronicle

This Babylonian Chronicle is a record of ancient Babylon dating from 750 BC to 280 BC. This tablet is part of that chronicle and records events from 605-594 BC including Nebuchadnezzar II's campaigns in the west and the fall of the Assyrian Empire. It records Nebuchadnezzar's rise to power, removing Jehoiachin, king of Judah and inserting Zedekiah as king in his place, as recorded in scripture, 2 Kings 24. 17



Sennacherib's Prism

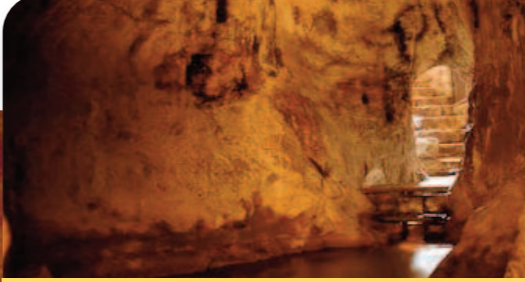
This hexagonal clay prism known as the Taylor Prism in the British Museum records campaigns of Assyrian King Sennacherib up to the final war against Babylon and describes the tribute received from Hezekiah in 2 Kings 18. 15.



2 Kings Archaeology


The Black Obelisk of Shalmaneser III

The Black Obelisk of Shalmaneser was erected as a victory stele by the Assyrian King Shalmaneser III about 841 BC. The seven-foot, four-sided, limestone monument contains many images and 190 lines of text. The image above shows Israel's King Jehu bowing in humble tribute after Israel's defeat to Assyria (2 Kings 9-10).



Hezekiah's Tunnel

A 1750-foot (530m) tunnel carved during the reign of Hezekiah to bring water from one side of the city to the other. Hezekiah's Tunnel together with the 6th C. tunnel of Euphalios in Greece are considered the greatest works of water engineering technology in the pre-Classical period. Had it followed a straight line, the length would have been 1070 ft (335m) or 40% shorter.



Tiglath - Pileser III stela from his palace wall

Inscriptions on display today in the British Museum show the accuracy of the Biblical narrative of 2 Kings and help us solve some difficult passages. For example in 15. 19 Pul, who takes a tribute from King Menahem, is identical with Tiglath-pileser in v29. Pul, a usurper, as king of Assyria assumed the name of one of his predecessors, Tiglath-pileser I, and reigned as Tiglath-pileser III. He reigned, as we learn from his annals, from 745 BC to 727 BC.

Ch 1-13 God's prophets in a day of depravity

- Elijah's ministry concludes
 - Ch 1 Ahaziah and Joram reign
- Elisha's miracles conducted
 - Ch 2 Sufficiency of God in the face of departure
 - Ch 3 Sufficiency of God in the face of division
 - Ch 4 Sufficiency of God in the face of death
 - Ch 5 Sufficiency of God in the face of disease
 - Ch 6 Sufficiency of God in the face of danger
 - Ch 7 Sufficiency of God in the face of danger
 - Ch 8 Sufficiency of God in the face of duties
 - Ch 9 Sufficiency of God in the face of deception
 - Ch 10 King Jehu's zeal
 - Ch 11 King Athaliah's downfall
 - Ch 12 King Jehoash's reign - Part I
 - Ch 13 King Jehoahaz reign - Part II

'Sons of the prophets'

This group of men were a guild of prophets ministering in different locations including Bethel and Jericho. It was important to these men that the incoming prophet had the Spirit of God like the outgoing prophet. This explains their concern over Elisha in 2 Kings 2



Picking up the mantle

'How is the gold become dim' Lam. 4. 1

New Testament references to 2 Kings

'And Ezekias begat Manasses; and Manasses begat Amon; and Amon begat Josias; And Josias begat Jechonias and his brethren, about the time they were carried away to Babylon.' **Matt. 1. 10-11**

'And many lepers were in Israel in the time of Eliseus the prophet; and none of them was cleansed, saving Naaman the Syrian.' **Luk. 4. 27**

'And it came to pass, when the time was come that he should be received up, he stedfastly set his face to go to Jerusalem, And sent messengers before his face: and they went, and entered into a village of the Samaritans, to make ready for him.' **Luk. 9. 51-52**

'And when his disciples James and John saw this, they said, Lord, wilt thou that we command fire to come down from heaven, and consume them, even as Elias did?' **Luk. 9. 54**

'The book of the chronicles of the kings'

Kings appeals to "the book of the chronicles of the kings" for further details about various matters that are not recorded in 1 & 2 Chronicles. For example, regarding Nadab, the second king of Israel - none of Nadab's acts are recorded in 1 & 2 Chronicles therefore these references are to other chronicles that exist which are not included as inspired scripture.

Ch 13-25 God's people and their hour of captivity

- Israel's misery and captivity
 - Ch 14 King Amaziah's reign & Jeroboam (I)
 - Ch 15 King Uzziah's reign also Zachariah, Shallum, Menahem, Pekah, Jotham
 - Ch 16 King Ahaz's reign
 - Ch 17 Northern capital Samaria falls to Assyria
- King Hezekiah's might and water conduit
 - Ch 18 Hezekiah and Sennacherib's proposal
 - Ch 19 Hezekiah and Sennacherib's punishment
 - Ch 20 Hezekiah and The Babylonian problem
 - Ch 21 Manasseh's evil reign
 - Ch 22 Josiah's reign - Part I
 - Ch 23 Josiah's reign - Part II
- Judah's malady and carrying away
 - Ch 24 Kings Jehoiakim, Jehoiachin & Zedekiah
 - Ch 25 Solomon's Temple burned