

2nd Kings 14 & Overview of Prophets

11 29 16

Israelite Kings Date Chart

(Based on the chronology of John Bright)

Dennis Bratcher

The United Monarchy				
Dates (BC)		Kingdom of the Israelites		
1020-1000		Saul		
1000-961		David		
961-922		Solomon		
The Divided Kingdoms				
Dates (BC)	Israel (Northern)		Judah (Southern)	Dates (BC)
922-901	Jeroboam I		Rehoboam	922-915
			Abijah	915-913
901-900	Nadab		Asa	913-873
900-877	Baasha			
877-876	Elah		Jehoshaphat	873-849
876	Zimri	Tibni		
876-869	Omri			
869-850	Ahab			
850-849	Ahaziah		Jehoram	849-843
849-843	Joram (Jehoram)		Ahaziah	843
843-815	Jehu		Athaliah (non-Davidic Queen)	843-837
815-802	Jehoahaz		Joash	837-800
802-786	Jehoash (Joash)		Amaziah	800-783
786-746	Jeroboam II		Uzziah (Azariah)	783-742
746-745	Zachariah		Jotham (co-regent)	750-742
745	Shallum		Jotham (king)	742-735
745-737	Menahem			
737-736	Pekahiah			
736-732	Pekah			
732-724	Hoshea		Ahaz	735-715
721	Fall of Samaria		Hezekiah	715-687
			Manasseh	687-642
			Amon	642-640
			Josiah	640-609
			Jehoahaz	609
			Jehoikim (Eliakim)	609-598
			Jehoiachin (Jeconiah)	598-597
			Zedekiah (Mattaniah)	597-587



End of 2nd Kings 13

- *Hazael* the King of *Syria* continues to oppress *Israel* during the reign of *Jehoahaz*
- But the Lord has compassion on *Israel* because of his covenant with *Abraham, Isaac and Jacob* and would not let *Syria* destroy them
- *Hazael* the king of *Syria* dies and is succeeded by his son *Benhadad*
- During *Benhadad's* reign the king of *Israel* recaptured many of the cities that *Hazael* had taken from *Israel* *

2nd Kings 14

Amaziah in *Judah* does what was right in the eyes of the Lord **but** he continues to allow worship in high places

As soon as he established his power, he kills the servants who had killed his father *Joash*, but in accordance with the Law (Torah) he does not kill their children

After killing 10,000 *Edomites*, (descendants of Esau) he seeks a face to face with *Jehoash* of Israel

His request was rejected, leading to a war between Judah and Israel *

2nd Kings 14 (Cont)

- *Judah* is defeated by *Israel* at ***Beth-shemesh***, *Amaziah* is captured and *Jehoash* pillages the temple and the king's house
- *Jehoash* dies and is replaced by his son ***Jeroboam II***
- ***Amaziah of Judah*** lived an additional 15 years after the death of *Jehoash* and then **is killed by his court** at ***Lachish***
- His son *Azariah (Uzziah)* is made king by the people of *Judah* *

Three Generations of Kings of Judah missing from Mt 1

6. Jehoram (Joram) Son of Jehoshaphat- marries *Athaliah* granddaughter of King Omri of Israel, daughter of King Ahab & Jezebel of Israel, served as *gebirah* (queen mother); son-in-law of Ahab, King of Israel, walked in the way of the house of Ahab, was stricken with a disease of the bowels which killed him after two years (2nd Chron 21:18-20)

Ahaziah Son of **Jehoram** & *Athaliah*, killed by King Jehu of Israel

Athaliah Upon the death of her son she assumes power as queen and attempted to kill the entire royal family, she was later killed by the Army

Joash Young son of Ahaziah saved by *Jehosheba* daughter of King Jehoram (not necessarily from *Athaliah*), and sister of King Ahaziah, wife of Jehoiada the priest, killed by servants of the king

Amaziah Son of Joash, killed by court

7. Uzziah (Azariah) Son of Amaziah, stricken by God with leprosy (2nd Chron 26:21; 2nd Kings 15:5)

8. Jotham Son of Uzziah, serves as *Al Bayith* (co-regent) until the death of his father, then reigns as king

2nd Kings 14 (Cont)

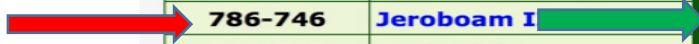
- *Jeroboam II* reigns in *Samaria* and continues to do evil in the sight of the Lord
- He is not in any way related to the first *Jeroboam*
- He expands the borders of *Israel* from *Hamath* to the *Sea of Arabah* according to the word of the God of *Israel* as spoken by the prophet ***Jonah*** (from ***Gath-hepher***)
- The Lord allowed this expansion because He saw the bitter affliction of Israel and did not want to eliminate them
- *Jeroboam II* dies and his son *Zechariah* follows

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Transition

- Next, we will begin looking at the “canonical prophets”
- This means that a specific prophet has a book associated with his name
- Here in **2nd Kings 14** we are introduced (within this historical context) to the prophet **Jonah**
- But first, we will look at a more detailed **overview of the prophets** and their relationship to the Exile of both Israel and Judah

The Prophets

Factors Leading to the Exile

- The Exile is:
 - A theme woven throughout the entire Old Testament
 - The heart of the story of Israel
 - The price the people pay for breaking God's law
- The Promised Land was seen as a kind of Garden of Eden
 - God dwells among His people
 - A land flowing with milk and honey

Factors Leading to the Exile

- The problem is that Israel does what Adam did by disobeying God
- The punishment for this disobedience was exile to the East
 - Adam and Eve disobeyed God and were evicted from the Garden of Eden to the East
 - Israel disobeyed the Covenant and was eventually evicted from the Promised Land East to Babylon

Factors Leading to the Exile

- The kings of Israel are seen as the shepherds who break the Covenant
 - **Solomon** violates the prohibition of Deuteronomy
 - **Hezekiah** is spared an Assyrian invasion and falls to false pride and shows the Babylonians all the treasure of Israel
 - **Mannasseh** becomes more evil than the Canaanites were before the exodus

Factors Leading to the Exile

- **Josiah** produced a short-lived reform but dies young
- **Zedekiah** calls for a Jubilee, frees the slaves and then reverses his promise
- Throughout the period of the kings God sends prophets to warn the kings and the people to turn back to the Covenant before the curses of Deuteronomy 28 are imposed

Factors Leading to the Exile

- Israel is a nation born out of the slavery in Egypt who is returned to slavery in Babylon

Timeline

- Royal Kingdom 1050-930 BC = 120 years
- Israel 930–722 = 208 yrs
- Judah 930-540 = 390 yrs
- Judah after fall of Israel 722–540 = 182 yrs
- Pre-exilic prophets 870-605 = 265 yrs
- Exilic prophets 600 – 571 = 29 yrs
- Post-exilic prophets 520-424 = 96 yrs

The Rise of the Prophets

- A Prophet:
 - In Hebrew “*nabi*” – one who is called or who proclaims
 - A man or woman anointed by God and ultimately recognized by the people to announce God’s word to his or her generation
 - The first person in the OT called a *nabi* is Abraham
 - The second is Moses

The Rise of the Prophets

- Every OT prophet does not have his or her own book
 - Elijah and Elisha are in 1st and 2nd Kings
 - Many prophets are mentioned in the historical books
- The difference between major and minor prophets is the length of his book
- The prophetic books appear in the Bible from the longest to the shortest
- Usually a historical setting is presented at the beginning of each book

The Rise of the Prophets

- Two aspects of most prophecies:
 - A threat (bad news)
 - Judgment
 - Breaking of the Covenant
 - Curses of Deuteronomy
 - A consolation (good news)
 - Restoration

The Rise of the Prophets

- Most prophets taught orally and often added symbolic acts to catch the attention of their hearers
- Prophetic predictions included
 - The Day of Yahweh
 - The saved
 - Messianism
 - Eschatology

The Rise of the Prophets

- Divine messages came in various ways:
 - Visions
 - Hearing
 - Internal interpretation
 - Sometimes unexpected and occasionally by extraordinary events
- The historical dates for the prophets vary widely

The Rise of the Prophets

- Judgment is often presented as a lawsuit from the king's court called the "*rib*"
 - The prophets serve to accuse the people of formally violating the Law (Covenant) or their part of the contract
 - The language is very formal "God promised this, you did that, now judge what should happen next"
- The exile is the ultimate price paid for breaking God's covenant

The Rise of the Prophets

- Most of the time the prophet presents both good and bad news as reflected by the blessings and curses of Du 28
 - Good News:
 - Restoration
 - Blessings
 - Bad News :
 - Judgment
 - Breaking the Covenant
 - Curses from Du 28

The Rise of the Prophets

- A false prophet is one:
 - Who calls the people to follow “other gods” and speaks rebellion against the “Lord God” who brought Israel out of the land of Egypt
 - Whose message does not come true

Hebrew Bible

15 Prophetic Books

- 3 major prophets:
 - Isaiah
 - Jeremiah
 - Ezekiel
- 12 minor prophets:
 - Hosea
 - Joel
 - Amos
 - Obadiah

Hebrew Bible

15 Prophetic Books

- Jonah
- Micah
- Nahum
- Habakkuk
- Zephaniah
- Haggai
- Zechariah
- Malachi

The Septuagint

- 18 Prophetic books by adding:
 - Daniel (a major prophet due to length of book)
 - Lamentations
 - Baruch (listed as part of the writings in Hebrew Bible)
- The NT lists John the Baptist as the greatest of all the prophets

Prelude to Prophecy (prior to 1100 BC)

- Abraham – Father of the Jews
- Moses – Leader of the Exodus
- Aaron – Brother of Moses
- Miriam – Sister of Moses
- Balaam – Prophet to the king of Moab
- Deborah – 4th Judge and prophetess

Formative Period (1100-750 BC)

- Samuel – Prophet who selected King Saul and David
- Nathan – Prophet to King David
- Elijah – Prophet to Israel (North)
- Elisha – Prophet to Israel (North)

Pre Exilic Period

750-587 BC

- Elijah – prophesied to Israel
- Elisha – prophesied to Israel
- Obadiah – prophesied to Edom
- Joel – prophesied to Judah
- Jonah – prophesied to Assyria
- Amos – prophesied to Israel
- Hosea – prophesied to Israel

Pre Exilic Period

750-587 BC

- Isaiah – prophesied to Israel and Judah
- Micah – prophesied to Judah
- Zephaniah – prophesied to Judah
- Nahum – prophesied to Assyria
- Jeremiah – prophesied to Judah
- Habakkuk – prophesied to Judah

Exilic Period

587-538 BC

- Baruch – prophesied to Jews in Exile
- Daniel – Prophesied to Jews in Exile
- Ezekiel – prophesied to the Jews in the Exile

Post Exilic Period

538-250 BC

- Haggai – prophesied to Judah
- Zechariah – prophesied to Judah
- Malachi – prophesied to Judah