

The Epiphany

Manifestation or Theophany

(a visible manifestation to humankind of God or a
god)

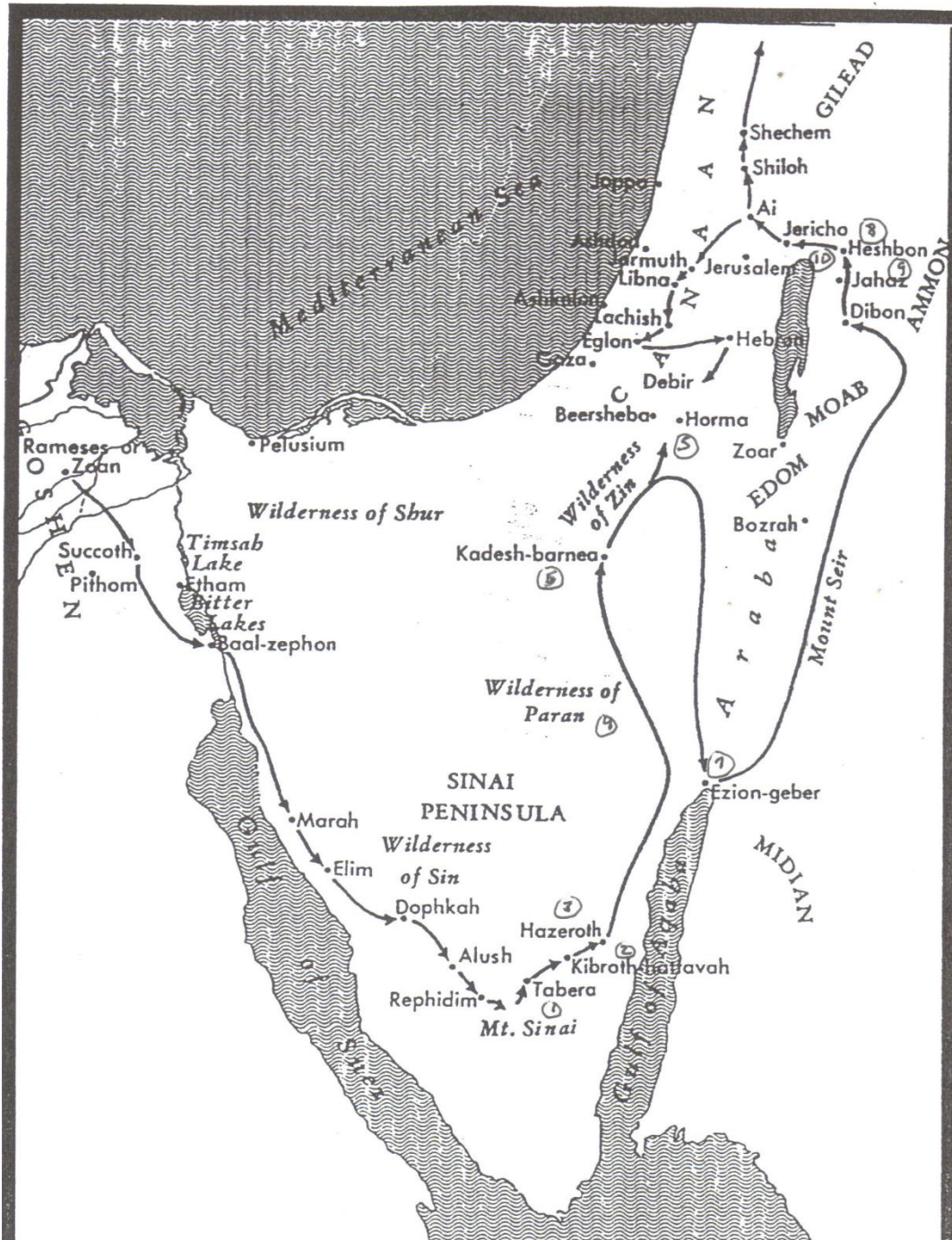
Matthew 2:1-12

Time Line

- 1850 – 1675 – Patriarchs beginning with Abraham
- 1675- 1275 – Israel in Egypt starting with Joseph
- 1275-1220 – Exodus and conquest of the Promised Land

The Epiphany

- The family of Israel some 70 strong moves to join Joseph in Egypt (Ex 1:5)
- When God calls Israel out of Egypt some 450 years later approximately 603,550 men aged 20 and up plus (Exodus 12:37–38)
- If all the women and children are added it could have been two and a half million



King Balak and the prophet Balaam

- Numbers 21
 - Bronze serpent
 - Passes around Edom (descendants of Esau)
- Number 22-24 The Blessing of the prophet Balaam
 - Called to curse Israel by King Balak
 - Three blessings instead
 - Nu 24:17 The star of David and the fulfilment by Christ
- Fast forward to the Empires that overrun Israel and Judah
- Psalm 137:3
- Isaiah 60:1 - the image of the coming of the light

Time Line (Cont)

- 1220-1050 – Period of the Judges
- 1050 – 930 – United Kingdom: Saul, David, Solomon
- 931-722 – Divided Kingdom – Israel into the Assyrian Exile
- 587 Judah into the Babylonian Exile
- 538 Judah returns from Babylon
- 538 – 332 Persian Domination
- 332- 63 Greek Domination
- 63 – 330 A.D. Roman Domination

2nd Kings 15-17

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			
849-843	Joram (Jehoram)		Jehoram	849-843
			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 I		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

2nd Kings 15

- We left off in **2nd Kings 15:1-7** with **King Azariah** (*Uzziah*) of *Judah* with **leprosy**
- **2nd Chronicles 26:20-23** tells us that he (in violation of the Law) attempted to offer incense in front of the altar of incense inside the Holy Place within the temple
- After refusing the priest's request to cease and leave, he was struck with leprosy
- He had to live the rest of his life outside the city and his son *Jotham* became the *al bayith* until his death

2nd Kings 15 (Cont)

- **2nd Kings 15:8-16**

- In the North, **King Jeroboam II** dies and his son **Zechariah** reigns over *Israel* for **six months**
- *Shallum* conspires against him and struck him down at **Ibleam**
- and reigns in his stead
- With the death of *Zechariah* the Lord's promise to King **Jehu** that his dynasty would last through four generations was completed (**2nd Kings 10:30**)
- *Shallum* only reigned for **one month** because *Menahem* from **Tirzah** slew *Shallum* and reigned in his stead
- *Menahem* reigned for **10 years**, a vicious ruler, sacked **Tappuah**, killed all the women

2nd Kings 15 (Cont)

- **2nd Kings 15:17-22**

- The people of *Samaria* (capital of the pagan northern kingdom) were still worshiping the golden calves set up by *Jeroboam I*
- During the reign of *Menahem*, ***Pui*** (short for *Tiglath-Pileser III*) the **King of Assyria** came against Israel
- *Menahem* paid *Pul* 1000 talents of silver to help him consolidate his power and turn him away from attacking *Israel*
- *Menahem* exacted 50 shekels of silver from all of the wealthy men of Israel to pay this tribute

2nd Kings 15 (Cont)

- **2nd Kings 15:23-26**
- *Menahem* dies and his son *Pekahiah*, reigns for **2 years**
- The pagan north was very prosperous but politically unstable
- ***Pekah***, a captain in the army of *Israel* with 50 men, rises up and kills *Pekahiah* and reigns in his stead

2nd Kings 15 (Cont)

- There is more political stability in *Judah* as all of the kings continue to come from the line of *David*
- Also, most continue to worship the God of *Abraham* under the Law given to Moses, within the temple in *Jerusalem*
- However, *Jerusalem* continues to be surrounded by pagan temples on the high places from the time of *Solomon*
- Eventually a pantheon to multiple gods will be established within its walls

2nd Kings 15 (Cont)

- **2nd Kings 15:27-31**
 - **Pekah**, will rule the north for **20 years** during which some very historically important events will occur concerning the “Assyrian Exile”
 - During Pekah’s reign **Tiglath-pileser**, king of **Assyria**, captures parts of Israel including the territory of **Naphtali** and **Galilee**
 - The “Assyrian Exile” eventually ends with the taking into captivity most of the people of the northern kingdom

2nd Kings 15 (Cont)

- This sets the stage for the conflict between the Jews and the Samaritans in the New Testament (**Isaiah 8:22-9:1; Mt 4:12-17**)
- **Hoshea**, (different than the prophet), conspires against king Pekah, kills him and reigns in his stead

2nd Kings 15 (Cont)

- **2nd Kings 15:32-38**

- Meanwhile in the south, *Uzziah* dies and his son *Jotham* reigns as king for **25 years**
- *Jotham* is a good guy (monotheist) but does not cleanse the land of its paganism or polytheism (worship at high places)
- During *Jotham's* reign *Pekah*, king of *Israel* and *Rezin*, king of *Syria*, join forces and move against *Judah*
- *Jotham* dies and is replaced by his son, *Ahaz*

2nd Kings 16

- **2nd Kings 16:1-4**

- It is critical to pay attention to these details and language
- Rather than follow in the monotheistic line of *David*, *Ahaz* follows the kings of the north and **becomes a polytheist**
- He even offers his son as a burnt offering to the pagan god *Molech*

2nd Kings 16

- **2nd Kings 16:5-8**

- *Rezin*, king of *Syria* and *Pekah*, king of *Israel*, decide to wage war against *Jerusalem* and they besiege *Ahaz*
- The king of *Edom* also expels the men of *Judah* from ***Elath***
- *Ahaz* is afraid and decides to establish a treaty with *Tiglath-Pileser*, **king of *Assyria***, making *Judah* a vassal state to the *Assyrians*

2nd Kings 16 (Cont)

- **Du 17** calls on the kings of Israel to “trust in the Lord” and it lists three prohibitions for a King of Israel if he is to stay on the throne
- It forbids
 - Multiple wives
 - Acquiring horses
 - Collecting gold and silver

2nd Kings 16 (Cont)

- But the polytheist king *Ahaz* decides to relay on a treaty with a foreign pagan nation (Assyria) in order to stay in power
- He even takes gold and silver from the temple treasury to pay for this protection

2nd Kings 16 (Cont)

- **2nd Kings 16:9**

- *Ahaz* is also concerned that the *Egyptians* may attack him from the south and the *Edomites* from the Southeast
- He is afraid and rather than relying on the Lord, he relies on the pagan gods of *Assyria* to save him from his enemies
- The *Assyrians* come in and conquer *Syria* before they go after *Israel*
- The king of *Assyria* captures *Damascus* and kills *Rezin*, the king of *Syria*
- *Israel* loses its partner in the attack against *Judah*, leaving the *Assyrians* knocking on their door

2nd Kings 16 (Cont)

- **2nd Kings 16:10-16**

- After the king of *Assyria* takes control of *Damascus*, King *Ahaz of Judah*, comes to *Damascus* with gifts to meet his new master
- He also decides to remodel the altar in temple in Jerusalem after the pagan altar at *Damascus*