1st Kings 13-16

10 17 16

Israelite Kings Date Chart (Based on the chronology of John Bright)

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| 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 Abijah | 922-915 915-913 |
| 901-900 | Nadab | | Asa | 913-873 |
| 900-877 | Baasha | | | |
| 877-876 | Elah | | | |
| 876 | Zimri | Tibni | Johanhaubat | 072 040 |
| 876-869 | Omri | | Jehoshaphat | 873-849 |
| 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 | <u>Zachariah</u> | | Jotham (co-regent) | 750-742 |
| 745 | <u>Shallum</u> | | Jotham (king) | 742-735 |
| 745-737 | <u>Menahem</u> | | | |
| 737-736 | <u>Pekahiah</u> | | | |
| 736-732 | Pekah Hoshea Fall of Samaria | | Ahaz | 735-715 |
| 732-724 | | | | |
| 721 | | | | |
| | | | <u>Hezekiah</u> | 715-687 |
| | | | Manasseh | 687-642 |
| | | | Amon | 642-640 |
| | | | <u>Josiah</u> | 640-609 |
| | | | <u>Jehoahaz</u> | 609 |
| | | | <u>Jehoikim (Eliakim)</u> | 609-598 |
| | | | <u>Jehoiachin (Jeconiah)</u> | 598-597 |
| | | | Zedekiah (Mattaniah) | 597-587 |
| | | | | |

- 1 Kings 13 (Cont)
- This section ends with King *Jeroboam* continuing in his evil ways causing God to cut off and destroy the House of *Jeroboam* from the face of the earth

• 1st Kings 14

- Here we see a new and confusing set of players:
 - As we saw earlier Ahijah the Shilonite is the prophet who tells Jeroboam that he will become king of Israel (North) and have a dynasty if he remains a monotheist
 - Abijah the young son of Jeroboam gets deathly ill
 - Abijam (aka Abijah) the son of Rehoboam of Judah (South) follows his father as King of Judah*

- Even though the author says that David "kept my commandments", he does not forget the sin of David with Bathsheba
- Again, this is about his remaining a monotheist and never participating in the unpardonable sin of apostasy by worshiping other gods

- Unfortunately all of the kings of Israel and all but 3 of the kings of Judah fail to live the commandments of God
- Jesus will later summarize the greatest commandment as, "you must love the Lord your God with all your heart, all your soul, and all your strength"
- Today we have spiritualized this commandment and fail to realize how we are directing our hearts and worshiping other gods

- Ahijah the prophet tells Jeroboam's wife that their son will die
- He proclaims that Jeroboam's dynasty will end and every male will die and not be buried!
 - This curse meant that an individual's body would be devoured by dogs, birds or other animals
 - Additionally that they would not go to Shoal (the place of the dead)

1st King 13-16 (Cont

- We first heard this expression in the David and Goliath story (1st Sam 17:44; 46*)
- Further, Ahijah the prophet says that the descendants of Israel will be scattered beyond the Euphrates
 - Abraham was originally for Ur of the Chaldeans beyond the Euphrates
 - This meant that the descendants of Israel would be returned to the pagan lands from which Abraham originated

- Look at Joshua's warning to the people of Israel just before they crossed into the Promised Land (Joshua 24:1-3*)
 - Abraham was called to spread monotheism throughout the world as they worshiped the one true God
 - If the sons of Abraham worshipped foreign gods in this land, they would be returned to the place from which Abraham was called
- Here we see a prophesy of the coming exile to Israel under the hand of the Assyrians

- This will happen because the people of Israel worship pagan gods
 - Asherim is the name of a female Canaanite god
 - Baal is the name of a male Canaanite god
 - They were husband and wife
 - The terms could also refer to false gods in general
 - You will hear this statement echoed throughout the rest of the northern kingdom's history
 - Eventually the Assyrians conquer and take them into exile because of the sins of Jeroboam who made the people of Israel sin via the worship of the golden calves and other false gods

- Jeroboam dies and the rest of his acts are recorded in the "Book of the Chronicles of the Kings of Israel"
 - This is not the two books of Chronicles in the Bible
 - This book has never been found
- Jeroboam is followed by his son Nadab as King of Israel*

- So Judah does what is evil in the sight of the Lord
 - The big problem here is addressed in **Du 8:11-20*** where God speaks to the people of Israel
 - "Who led you" literally meant that he walked with them like a father walks with his son
 - There are many passages where God promises that if they become like the other people he will remove them from the Promised Land
 - There will be little warning if they become like the pagans
 - This eventually will be played out in the Babylonian Exile

- As we saw earlier *Rehoboam*, son of *Solomon*, ruled in Judah for 17 years
- His mother's name was Naamah and she was from Ammon
- In the 5th year of his reign the Pharaoh of Egypt attacked Jerusalem and took away the treasures from the Temple

- There also was constant war between Judah and Israel
- The rest of the acts of *Rehoboam* are recorded in the "Book of the Chronicles of the Kings of Judah"*

1st King 13-16 (Cont)

- 1st Kings 15
 - His son Abijam (Abijah) begins his three year rule
 - His mother's name was Maacah
 - He walked in all the sins of his father
 - The war with Israel continued
- Abijam dies and is succeeded by his son Asa

- Asa is the first good king since David
- His mother's name was Maacah
- *Asa*:
 - Does what was right in the eyes of the Lord and reigns for 41years
 - Removes *Maacah*, his wicked mother, as the *Gebirah* "Queen Mother"

- Puts away the male cult prostitutes
- Removes idols that his fathers had made
- But he does not take away the high places
- Continues the war with Israel
- Makes an alliance with the king of Syria to fight against Israel
- Sleeps with his fathers
- Asa is followed by his son Jehoshaphat*

- Meanwhile, going back to Israel (as we saw earlier)
 Nadab, the son of Jeroboam reigns as king for two years
- He did what was evil in the sight of the Lord and things take a turn for the worse for the House of *Jeroboam* as promised by the prophet Ahijah (1st Kings 14:7-11)*

- Baasha rises up and kills King Nadab and reigned in his stead and then kills every male descendent of Jeroboam, fulfilling the prophesy of Ahijah
- Nadab will do what was evil in the sight of the Lord as he walked in the sinful ways of Jeroboam for 24 years *

- 1st Kings 16
- Here we meet another prophet, Jehu, who prophesies against the house of Baasha King of Israel
- He says that like the House of *Jeroboam*, the House of *Baasha* will be wiped out for their evil acts
- Baasha's son Elah begins to reign*

- *Elah* is then killed by *Zimri*, a commander of his chariots
- **Zimri**, in turn, wipes out the entire house of **Baasha** fulfilling the prophesy of **Jehu**

- Zimri only reigns for seven days as all of Israel rises up and makes Omri the commander of the army their king
- **Zimri** ends by killing himself when he burns down the king's house
- The people are suddenly divided with half supporting Omri as their king and the other half wanting a man named Tibni to be king
- The supporting *Omri* overcame the *Tibni* supporter and *Tibni* dies leaving Omri as king for the next 12 years

- *Omri* purchases the hill of *Samaria* from *Shemer* for two talents of silver.
- He fortified the hill and called the name of the city Samaria, after the name of Shemer, the owner of the hill
- Samaria became the capital of the Kingdom of Samaria (Israel)
- Omri was more evil that all who were before him
- Omri was succeeded by his son Ahab*

The Samaritans

- In 722 BC Israel was assimilated into the Assyrian Empire
 - People for five regions within the empire were brought to Israel with their respective pagan religions
 - An equal number of people for Israel were relocated to those five areas within the empire
 - An eclectic religion was developed incorporating elements from the five pagan religions into Judaism
 - The regions continued to be called Samaria

The Samaritans (Cont)

- The people intermarried and produced a polytheistic world culture
- Between 605 and 587 BC most of the population of Judea were removed to Babylon
- Between 538 and 444 BC many of the Jews returned to Judea to rebuild Jerusalem and the temple

The Samaritans (Cont)

- The people of Samaria offered to help the returning Jews build the temple because they said that they worshipped the same God
- The Jews in Judea said that they would have nothing to do with them and refused their help
- Eventually the Samaritans became monotheists, believed in Moses, and built their own temple on Mt Gerizim to counter the Temple in Jerusalem
- They also produced a Samaritan Pentateuch with all sorts of references to Mt. Gerizim as the place where God's name should dwell

The Samaritans (Cont)

- Finally, during the Maccabean revolt (167 0 BC),
 Judas Maccabaeus destroyed the Samaritan temple
 further adding to the disunity between the two
 peoples
- Thus, there was great antagonism between the Jews and Samaritans at the time of Jesus*