

Old Testament 101-9: Kingdom of Judah

March 4, 2015

Location: I Kings 12/II Chron.10 - II Kings 25/II Chron. 36

Overview: After the division of Israel around 940/930BC, the southern kingdom of Judah continued the dynasty of David. There were both righteous and wicked kings in the land. Its capital was Jerusalem. Judah fell under the shadow of Egypt, Assyria and Babylon over time; ultimately, the city was destroyed by Nebuchadnezzar of Babylon in 586 BC.

Foreshadow focus: Several times God delivered Judah from impossible odds because of the faith of its kings. Such care is promised to the Christian today in Matthew 6.

Things you need to know:

1. Book of Kings and Book of Chronicles
 - a. Kings records both Judah & Israel
 - b. Focuses on history
 - c. Chronicles records primarily Judah
 - d. Focuses on covenant keepers
2. Reign of Jehoshaphat
 - a. 3rd most righteous king - 2 Chron. 17
 - b. Alliance with Ahab - 2 Chron. 19:1-3
3. Reign of Joash - 2 Chron. 23-24
 - a. Righteous when Jehoiada lived - 2 Chron 24:2
4. Reign of Hezekiah
 - a. Most faithful king - 2 Kings 18:5
 - b. Avoided Assyrian destruction - 2 Chron. 32
 - c. Restored Passover - 2 Chron. 30
5. Reign of Manassah
 - a. Most wicked king of Judah - 2 Chron. 33:1-9
 - b. Prayer of repentance - 2 Chron. 33:10-19
6. Reign of Josiah
 - a. Most lawful king - 2 Kings 23:25
 - b. Restored Temple & Passover - 2 Chron 34-35
7. End of Judah - 2 Chron. 36

Worth Remembering: The Righteous Kings

	2 Chron. 14:2
	2 Chron. 17:4
	2 Chron. 27:6
	2 Chron. 29:2
	2 Chron. 34:2

People you need to know (in addition to the righteous kings):

Micaiah the Prophet	Jehoiada the High Priest	Athaliah the Queen	Nebuchadnezzar

Kings of Judah, House of David 931-586 BC		
Year BC	King	Description of Reign
931–914	Rehoboam	Death: natural causes
914–911	Abijah	Death: natural causes
911–870	Asa	Death: severe foot disease
870–845	Jehoshaphat	Death: natural causes
851–843	Jehoram	Death: severe stomach disease (hernia, Crone's disease?)
843–842	Ahaziah	Death: killed by Jehu, who usurped the throne of Israel
842–835	Athaliah (Queen)	Death: killed by the troops assigned by Jehoiada the Priest to protect Joash.
842–802	Joash/ Jehoash	Death: killed by his officials namely: Zabad, son of Shimeath, (a Moabite) and Jehozabad, son of Shimrith, (a Moabite)
805–776	Amaziah	Death: killed in Lachish by the men sent by his officials who conspired against him.
788–736	Uzziah/ Azariah	Struck with Leprosy for entering the Temple Death: Natural Causes,
758–742	Jotham	Death: natural causes
742–726	Ahaz	The Assyrian king Tiglath-Pileser III records he received tribute from Ahaz; compare 2 Kings 16:7-9 Death: natural causes
726–697	Hezekiah	Mentioned in Assyrian chronicles of Sennacherib of Assyria. He was king of Judah when Israel was deported Death: Natural Causes
697–642	Manasseh	Mentioned in Assyrian records of Esarhaddon. Taken to Babylon, later released. Death: natural causes
642–640	Amon	Death: killed by his officials, which were killed later on by the people of Judah.
640–609	Josiah	Last free (non-vassal) and upright king of Judah Death: shot by archers during the battle against Neco of Egypt. He died upon his arrival on Jerusalem.
609	Jehoahaz	Death: Neco, king of Egypt, dethroned him and was replaced by his brother, Eliakim. Death: Egyptian Captivity
609–598	Jehoiakim/ Eliakim	The Battle of Carchemish (605BC) (Jeremiah 46:2) Death: Natural Causes
598–597	Jehoiachin/ Jeconiah	Jerusalem was captured by the Babylonians and Jehoiachin deposed on 16 March, 597 BC. Called Jeconiah in Jeremiah and Esther, his grandson is Zerubbabel. Death: Nebuchadnezzar brought him to Babylon, where he died in comfortable captivity
597–586	Zedekiah	Rebellion against Nebuchadnezzar (588-586 BC). Jerusalem was captured the temple destroyed, and Judah reduced to a province. Death: Blinded, and died in prison/captivity

