

1

As David grew very old and feeble, he had a beautiful young woman, Abishag, given to him to keep him warm and to attend to him. David's son, Adonijah, laid a claim to the throne, but David's closest men were not with him. Nathan and Bathsheba bring word regarding Adonijah to David and to ask David to honor a previous oath he had given that Bathsheba's son Solomon would be king after him. David agrees and Solomon is anointed king.

2

David gives last admonitions to his newly anointed king son, to follow Yahweh, their God all the days of his life so he might prosper. David gives final specifics about political allies and foes, then sleeps with his fathers. Adonijah fears for his life and initially there is no hostility between Adonijah and Solomon. Then Adonijah asks Bathsheba to petition Solomon for David's young woman, Abishag. Solomon is offended and executes Adonijah. Solomon appoints his new officers, replacing-- often executing-- those who stood with Adonijah. Solomon takes care of the final business David, his father commissioned him to perform.

3

Solomon makes political alliances with Egypt, marrying Pharaoh's daughter. Solomon loves Yahweh and seeks to follow Him. Yahweh offers to grant a desire for Solomon, and Solomon asks to receive wisdom to know how to govern God's people. God is pleased and grants him his wish and also wealth and power. Solomon demonstrates his newly granted wisdom by judging a case between 2 prostitutes arguing over a child. Solomon commands the child to be cut in two and half given to each woman, and learns the identity of the true mother, as she begs to let the child live and gives up her case against the other woman.

4

King Solomon appoints more officers and reigns over his grateful people-- from the Euphrates, to the land of the Philistines, to the border of Egypt. Solomon has great possessions and great wisdom. In his wisdom, he writes 3,000 proverbs, 1,005 songs, and researches botany and animal.

5

Hiram of Tyre seeks to continue alliance with Israel and her new king, and finds King Solomon willing to carry on a friendly relationship which began with David, his father. Solomon solicits help from Tyre to build Yahweh's house. In return Solomon sends great amounts of food, in exchange, to Tyre. Stone, wood, and gold, along with expert craftsmen and great numbers of manual laborers are involved in the building process.

6

The dimensions of the temple are outlined, demonstrating the glory of the building. Cherubim are carved and plated with gold and placed in the most holy place to stand over the Ark of the Covenant. The house of Yahweh is completed in 7 years.

7

Solomon builds his palace, with his house, and a house for his wife from Egypt. Hiram from Tyre is also tasked to make the furnishings and utensils for the temple. Building of Solomon's house and the house of the Lord are finished.

8

Solomon summons the people together and brings the Ark of the Covenant to up to the new temple. Innumerable sacrifices are offered to God. The Ark, which contained only the two stone tablets of the Mosaic covenant, is placed in the most holy place in the temple and then a cloud filled the house of the Lord. Solomon pleads to the Lord in dedication of the temple, thanking God for fulfilling His promise to Solomon's father, David. Solomon acknowledges that the house he has built cannot possibly contain God, but instead that God would honor the temple as if He lived there.

"But will God indeed dwell on the earth? Behold, heaven and the highest heaven cannot contain you; how much less this house that I have built! Yet have regard to the prayer of your servant and to his plea, O LORD my God, listening to the cry and to the prayer that your servant prays before you this day, that your eyes may be open night and day toward this house, the place of which you have said, 'My name shall be there,' that you may listen to the prayer that your servant offers toward this place. And listen to the plea of your servant and of your people Israel, when they pray toward this place. And listen in heaven your dwelling place, and when you hear, forgive." - I Kings 8:27-30

THE COVENANT REBELLION OF THE KINGS OF THE NATION IN SPITE OF GRACIOUS PROPHETIC EXHORTATIONS AND PARTICULAR ACTS OF FAITHFULNESS NECESSITATED THE ULTIMATE JUDGMENT OF THE ISRAEL AND JUDAH, BUT THE LORD OFFERED A CONTINUING HOPE OF FAITHFULNESS TO HIS PROMISE TO DAVID IN JEHOIACHIN

I. THE UNITED KINGDOM--AN EVALUATION OF THE REIGN OF SOLOMON:2

Even though Solomon's succession to the Davidic throne was certain and his rule upon the throne was magnificent in wisdom, wealth and government, his many wives turned his heart from the Lord to idolatry resulting in a prophecy that all but Judah would be taken from him (his son) and given to another (I Kings 1:1--11:43)

A. Solomon's Throne Succession--Narrative: Although David's older son, Adonijah attempted to take over the throne in David's weakness, David appointed Solomon to the throne and exhorted him to obey the Lord and to destroy his enemies, whereupon Solomon established the kingdom under his rule by destroying his enemies and appointing Binniah over his military and Zadok over the Priesthood 1:1--2:46

1. Solomon's Rise to Position--A Countercoup by Solomon's Party:3 Even though David's sons Adonijah attempted to take over the kingdom from David in his old age, Nathan and Bathsheba reminded David of his promise to Solomon, and David had Solomon anointed and placed upon his throne, to the dismay of Adonijah and those with him 1:1-53

a. The Situation--David's Advancing Debilitude: 1:1-4

b. Adonijah's Frustrated Coup Attempt: 1:5-10

c. Nathan and Bathsheba's coup d'tat: 1:11-31

d. The Acclimation of Solomon: 1:32-40

e. The Dissolution of Adonijah's Party: 1:41-53

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- 2) The dispersal of Adonijah's Party: 1:49
- 3) Adonijah Accepts Conciliation: 1:50-53
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  - b) Solomon's Offer of Clemency: 1:51-53
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    - (2) Adonijah Summoned and Dismissed: 1:53
2. Solomon Establishes His Rule: After David's dying, farewell address wherein he exhorts Solomon to obey God and deal with his enemies, Solomon takes the throne, destroys his enemies, and establishes his kingdom by appointing Benaiah over his military and Zadok over his priesthood 2:1-46
  - a. David's Farewell Charge to Solomon--Obey the Lord & Deal with Enemies: 2:1-9
  - b. Transition--The Death of David and the Session of Solomon: 2:10-12
  - c. The Establishment of the Kingdom: Solomon eliminates his rivals and establishes his military and priestly leaders in the Kingdom: 2:13-46a
    - 1) The Execution of Adonijah: 2:13-25
      - a) Adonijah's Unwarranted Initiative for Abishag the Shunammite (David's Concubine): 2:13-18
      - b) Solomon's Vigorous Reaction of Adonijah's Request and Execution of Adonijah: 2:19-25
    - 2) The Dismissal of Abiathar from the Priesthood: 2:26-27
    - 3) The Execution of Joab: 2:28-34
    - 4) The Elevation of Benaiah (Army) and Zadok (Priesthood): 2:35
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- B. An Account of Solomon's Reign: Even though Solomon's reign had many positive aspects to it such as being honored and enabled by the Lord, full of wisdom, wealth, and productivity, Solomon's many wives turned his heart away from the Lord into idolatry resulting in the proclamation that the kingdom (except for Judah) would be taken away from him (after his death) and given to another 3:1--11:43
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II. THE DIVIDED KINGDOM--AN EVALUATION OF THE HISTORY OF THE KINGS OF ISRAEL AND JUDAH UNTIL THE DESTRUCTION OF THE NORTHERN KINGDOM OF ISRAEL: After the united monarchy divided into two kingdoms under Rehoboam's heavy hand upon the people, the leaders of the two kingdoms slipped into evil only to reject the partial, gracious deliverance brought through the prophets (Elijah and Elisha) so that the northern kingdom ultimately, and deservedly fell to the Assyrians under the direction of God (I Kings 12:1--II Kings 17:41)

- A. The Division of the Kingdom into Two Kingdoms:4 When Rehoboam refused to treat his subjects with a lighter hand than his father Solomon had treated them, the eleven northern tribes (save Judah) rebelled against the house of David and proclaimed the returned Jeroboam as their King, but Judah was not allowed to fight against them since the Lord had caused this to occur 12:1-24
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    - a. Introductory Summary: 15:8

- b. Theological Evaluation: 15:9
- c. Conspiracy of Shallum: 15:10
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  - c. Menahem and Pul, the King of Assyria: 15:19-20
  - d. Concluding Summary: 15:21-22
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  - a. Introductory Summary: 15:23
  - b. Theological Evaluation: 15:24
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  - e. Concluding Summary: 15:31
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  - a. Introductory Summary: 15:32-33
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  - c. The Appeal to Assyria: 16:7-9
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    - 2) The Reasons for Israel's Exile: 17:7-18
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    - 4) A Further Summary of Israel's Sin: 17:21-23
  - b. The Repopulation of Samaria: 17:24-41
    - 1) Samaria is Resettled: 17:24-28
    - 2) The Colonists' Differing Religious Practices: 17:29-41

III. THE SOUTHERN KINGDOM--AN EVALUATION OF THE HISTORY OF THE KINGS OF JUDAH FROM THE FALL OF SAMARIA TO THE FALL OF JERUSALEM:13 Even through Hezekiah and Josiah were good kings who fostered revival in Judah, the other kings were

evil and sought their security with the nations around them only to be ultimately judged by God through the Babylonians, but YHWH remained faithful to his promise to David through the living and honoring of Jehoiachin, king of Judah, in Babylon (II Kings 18:1--25:30)

A. Hezekiah's Good Reign: 2.18:1--20:21

1. Hezekiah's Accession and Early Deeds: 18:1-12

a. Hezekiah's Goodness: 18:1-8

b. Samaria's Capture: 18:9-12

2. The Assyrian Invasion--Opposing Sennacherib's Threats to Jerusalem: 18:13--19:37

a. The Assyrian Invasion: 18:13-37

1) Sennacherib Campaigns in Judah: 18:13-16

2) Sennacherib Threatens Jerusalem: 18:17-37

b. Jerusalem's Deliverance Foretold: 19:1-36

1) The Lord's Promise: 19:1-7

2) The Lord's Diversion: 19:8-13

3) Hezekiah's Prayer: 19:14-19

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3. Hezekiah's Illness and Miraculous Recovery--Isaiah's Intervention: 20:1-11

4. Hezekiah and Envoys from Merodach-baladan: 20:12-19

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B. Manasseh's Evil Reign: 2.21:1-18

1. Introductory Summary: 21:1-9

2. God's Word to Manasseh: 21:10-15

3. Further Events and Concluding Summary: 21:16-18

C. Amon's Evil Reign: 2.21:19-26

1. Introductory Summary: 21:19

2. Theological Evaluation: 21:20-22

3. Conspiracy against Amon: 21:23-24

4. Concluding Summary: 21:25-26

D. Josiah's Good Reign: 2.22:1--23:30

1. Introductory Summary: 22:1

2. Theological Evaluation: 22:2

3. Temple Repairs and Discovering the Book of the Law: 22:3--23:3

a. The Temple Repairs: 22:3b-7

b. Hilkiyah's, the High Priest's Discovery of the Book of the Law: 22:8-13

c. The Prophecy of Huldah the Prophetess: 22:14-20

d. Reforms by Josiah: 23:1-23

1) Josiah Renews the Covenant: 23:1-3

2) The Purification of National Worship: 23:4-20

3) The Celebration of the Passover: 23:21-23

4) Further Reforms and Deferred Judgment:

23:14-17

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E. Jehoahaz's Evil Reign:17 2.23:31-35

1. Introductory Summary: 23:31

2. Theological Evaluation: 23:32

3. Imprisonment and Fine by Pharaoh Neco: 23:32

F. Jehoiakim's Evil Reign:18 2.23:36--24:7

1. Introductory Summary: 23:36

2. Theological Evaluation: 23:37

3. Servitude to Nebuchadnezzar of Babylon for Three years, Rebellion, and Judgment through the Chaldeans, Arameans, Moabites, Ammonites: 24:1-4

4. Closing Summary: 24:5-7

G. Jehoiachin's Evil Reign and the First Deportation:

2.24:8-17

1. Introductory Summary: 24:8

2. Theological Evaluation: 24:9

3. Defeat and Leading Away of the King, His Family, and the Best of Jerusalem by Nebuchadnezzar: 24:10-16

4. Nebuchadnezzar Made Mattaniah, the Uncle of Jehoiachin, King in Judah and Renamed Him

Zedekiah: 24:17

H. Zedekiah's Evil Reign and the Fall of Jerusalem:

2.24:18--25:21

1. Introductory Summary: 24:18

2. Theological Evaluation: 24:19

3. Rebellion against the King of Babylon: 24:20

4. Nebuchadnezzar's Siege of Jerusalem: 25:1-12

a. The Capture of the City: 25:1-3

b. The Capture of Zedekiah: 25:4-7

c. The Destruction of Jerusalem: 25:8-10

d. The Deportation of the People: 25:11-12

e. The Plundering of the Temple: 25:13-17

f. The Deportation and Killing of Leaders from the City: 25:18-21a

5. Summary: Judah was Led Away into Exile from Its Land 25:21a

I. Historical Appendixes--Judah under Babylonian Government: Although the citizens of Judah rebelled against Nebuchadnezzar's appointed governor, Gedaliah, Evil-merodach released Jehoiachin during the 37th year of the exile and honored him all the days of his life 2.25:22-30

1. Gedaliah, Governor of Judah: Although Gedaliah was appointed governor over the people of Judah and assured them of peace if they obeyed Babylon, Ishmael assassinated Gedaliah and the people fled to Egypt out of fear of the Chaldeans 25:22-26

a. Nebuchadnezzar's appointment of Gedaliah as Governor over the People left in Judah: 25:22

b. Gedaliah's Assurance of Peace for Obedience to Babylon: 25:23-25

c. Ishmael's Assassination of Gedaliah and the

People's Flight to Egypt: 25:16-17

2. Jehoiachin's Release in Babylon:19 Evil-merodach, King of Babylon, released Jehoiachin, king of Judah, from prison in the 37th year of the exile on the 27 day of 12 month of his reign and honored him by speaking kindly to him, seating him above other kings, changing his clothes, allowing him to dine with him and giving him an allowance 25:27-30

a. The Release of Jehoiachin, King of Judah, from Prison: 25:27

b. Honor of Jehoiachin: 25:28-30

1) Spoke Kindly to Him and Set His Throne above Other Kings: 25:28

2) Change from Prison Clothes and Meals with King: 25:29

3) Giving of an Allowance to Jehoiachin: 25:30