



# Kings & Prophets



“A King shall reign in righteousness”  
Isaiah 32:1

A One-day Prophecy Seminar

**AWAKE TO ISRAEL**

**History • Current Events • Prophecy • Evangelism**

*...to declare unto you all the counsel of God. Acts 20:27*

**Saturday 8th November 2014**

**10:00am—5:00pm**

**Ron Jarlett &**

**Kevin Rosolen**

**Epping Gospel Chapel**

Carlingford Rd and Duntroon Ave, Epping



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# Kings and Prophets of Israel

*“A King shall reign in Righteousness” Isa 32:1*

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# Prophetism and Kingship in Israel

## Session 1

### Overview of Kings and Prophets

#### 1. Introduction

##### I. The History of the Old Testament Period

*(Refer to "Old Testament History" diagram (Page 4))*

1. Creation
2. Flood
3. Tower of Babel
4. The Patriarchs
5. Bondage in Egypt
6. Moses
7. Period of the Judges
8. The United Kingdom
9. The Kingdom Divided
10. The Northern Kingdom – Assyrian Captivity
11. The Southern Kingdom – Babylonian Captivity
12. The Return from Exile
13. The Four Hundred Silent Years

##### II. The Kings and Prophets in Israel

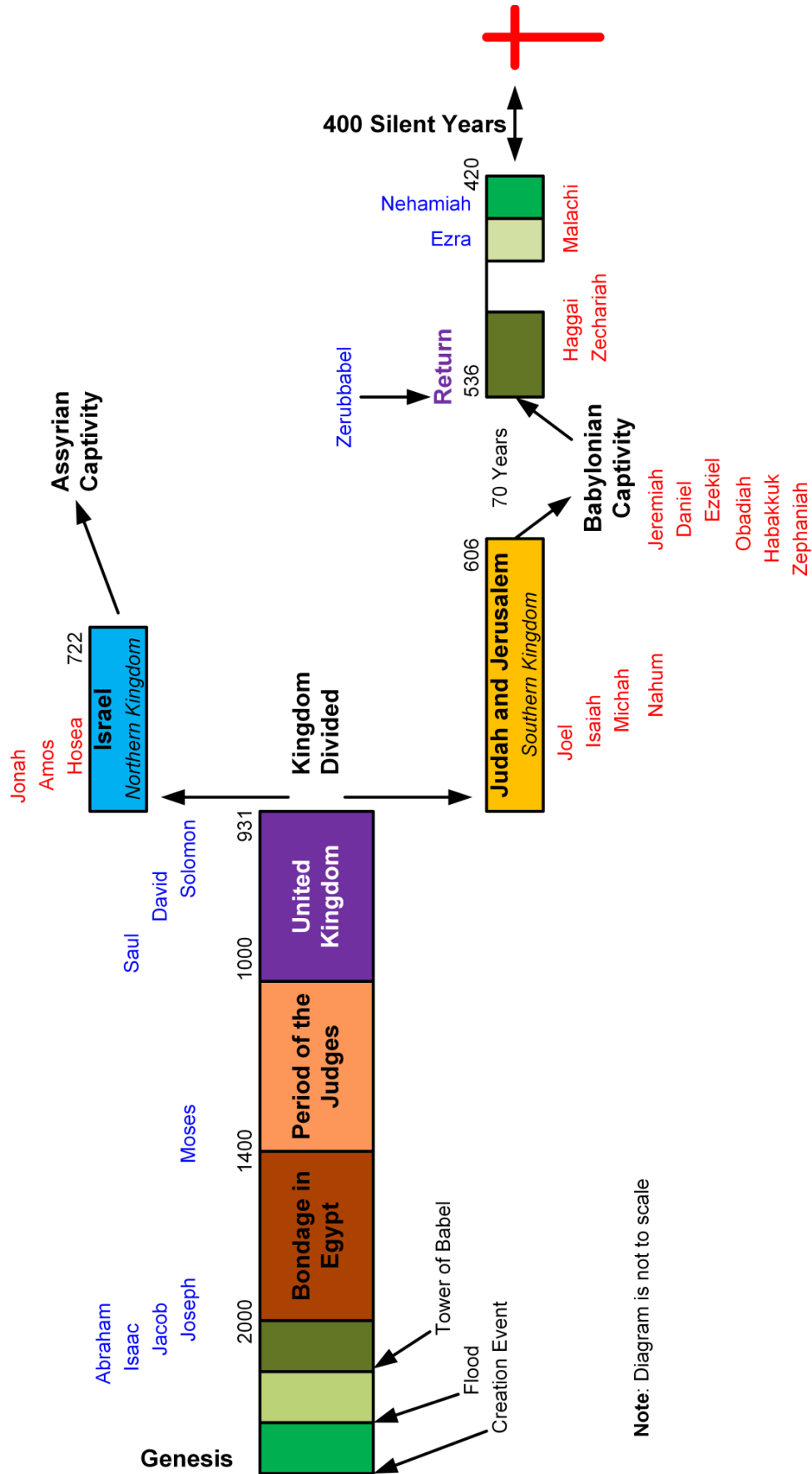
*(Refer to "Kings and Prophets" diagram (Pages 5 and 6))*

1. The United Kingdom – 1000 – 931 B.C.
2. The Divided Kingdom – 931 B.C (Refer to Map on Pg 12.
3. The Northern Kingdom – 931 – 722 B.C.
4. The Southern Kingdom – 931 – 586 B.C.
5. The Return from Exile – 536 – 420 B.C.
6. The Four Hundred Silent Years – 420 – 6 B.C.





# Session 1



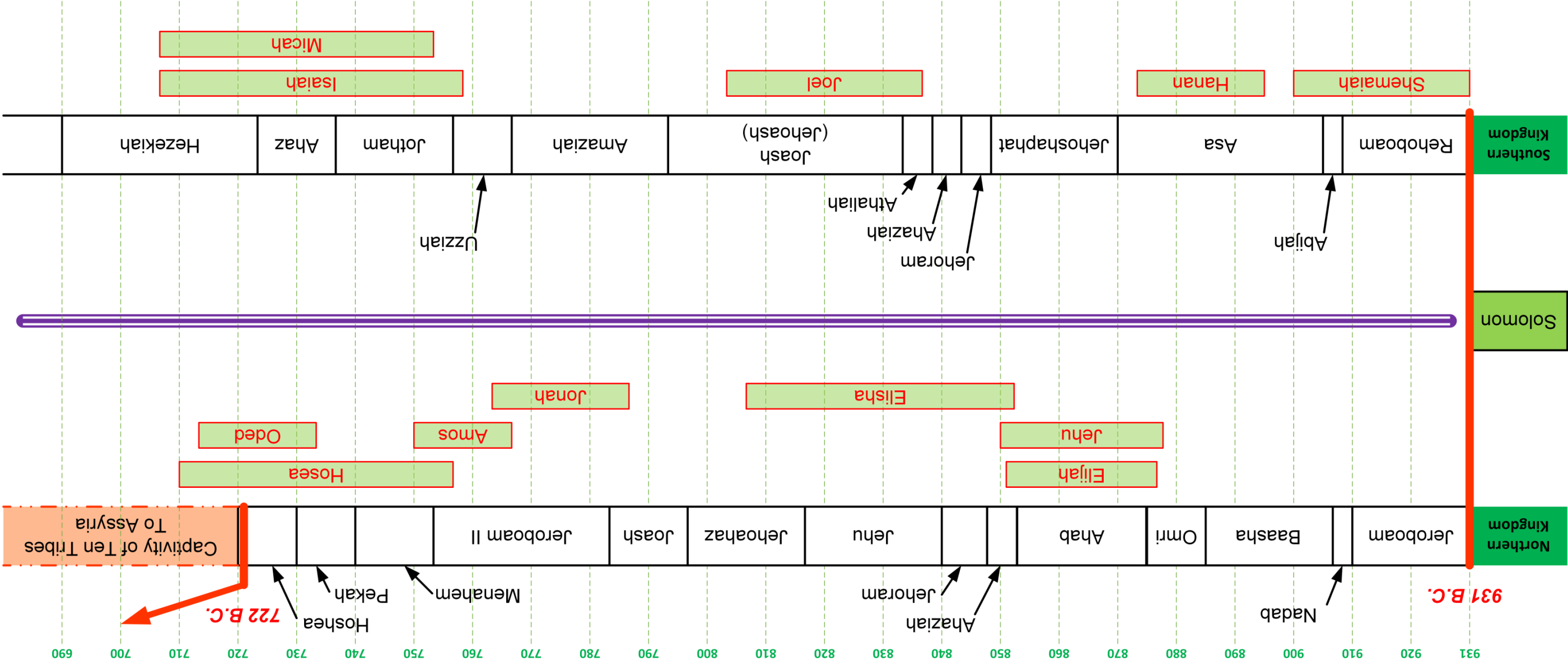
Note: Diagram is not to scale

# Old Testament History

Figure 1 – Old Testament History



# Session 1



## Chart of Kings and Prophets (Sheet 1)

# Assyria

Figure 2 - Chart of Kings and Prophets - Sheet 1



# Session 1



700 690 680 670 660 650 640 630 620 610 600 590 580 570 560 550 540 530 520 510 500 490 480 470 460 450 440 430 420 410

Northern Kingdom  
Captivity of Ten Tribes To Assyria

Empty boxes representing the timeline of the Northern Kingdom.

Southern Kingdom  
Manasseh  
Josiah

Temple, City Destroyed  
Captivity of Judah To Babylon

Zerubbabel  
Return 536 B.C.

Haggai  
Zechariah  
2 Years

Malachi  
Ezra  
Nehemiah

Nahum

Huldah

Habakkuk

Obadiah

Zephaniah

Jeremiah

Daniel

Ezekiel

# Babylon

# Persia

## Chart of Kings and Prophets (Sheet 2)

Figure 3 – Chart of Kings and Prophets – Sheet 2



# Session 1



## I. The Viewpoint of the Kings

(Refer to “Viewpoint of the Kings” diagram (Page 8))

1. Kingship Charter – Deut 17:14 – 20
2. Looking Back to God’s Commission – 1 Chron 22:11-13
3. Rejection of Theocratic Kingdom Rule – 1 Sam 8:6-9; 19-22

*... although God assented in part to the nation’s request, He rebuked them for making it, and at the same time solemnly warned of the perils they were getting into (1 Sam 8:4-18). The words of Keil are very much to the point here: “The appointment of a king is not commanded, like the institution of judges (Deut 16:18), because Israel could exist under the government of Jehovah, even without an earthly king; is simply permitted, in case the need should arise for a regal government.”*

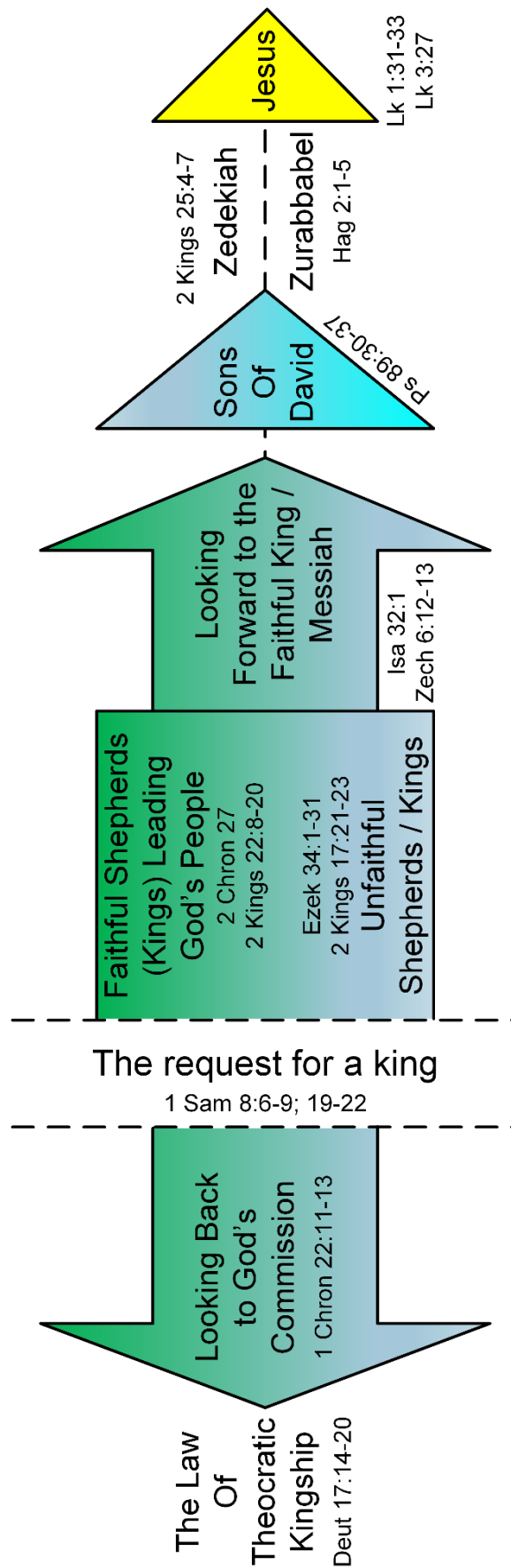
*‘The Greatness of the Kingdom’ Alva J. McClain p. 100.*

4. God’s Appointment – King Saul
5. Faithful and Unfaithful Shepherds / Kings  
Good Kings – 2 Chron 28:4, 5  
Bad Kings – 2 Kings 17:21-23
6. The True King of Judah / Israel is Coming – Isa 9:6, 7; Zech 6:12, 13
7. The Kingly Line faithfully maintained by Covenant Promise – Ps 89: 30-37’;  
Haggai 2:1-5; Lk 1:31-33; Lk 3:27





# Session 1



## The Viewpoint of the Kings in Israel

Figure 4 – The Viewpoint of the Kings in Israel





# Session 1



## II. The Viewpoint of the Prophets

(Refer to "Viewpoint of the Prophets" diagram (Page 10))

### A. Past

- a. The Establishment of Covenant Relationship with Israel – Amos 3:2
- b. Abrahamic Covenant – Gen 12:1-3
- c. Mosaic Covenant - Ex 20-24
- d. Land Covenant – Deut 27 – 30
- e. Davidic Covenant – 2 Sam 7:12-17

### B. Present

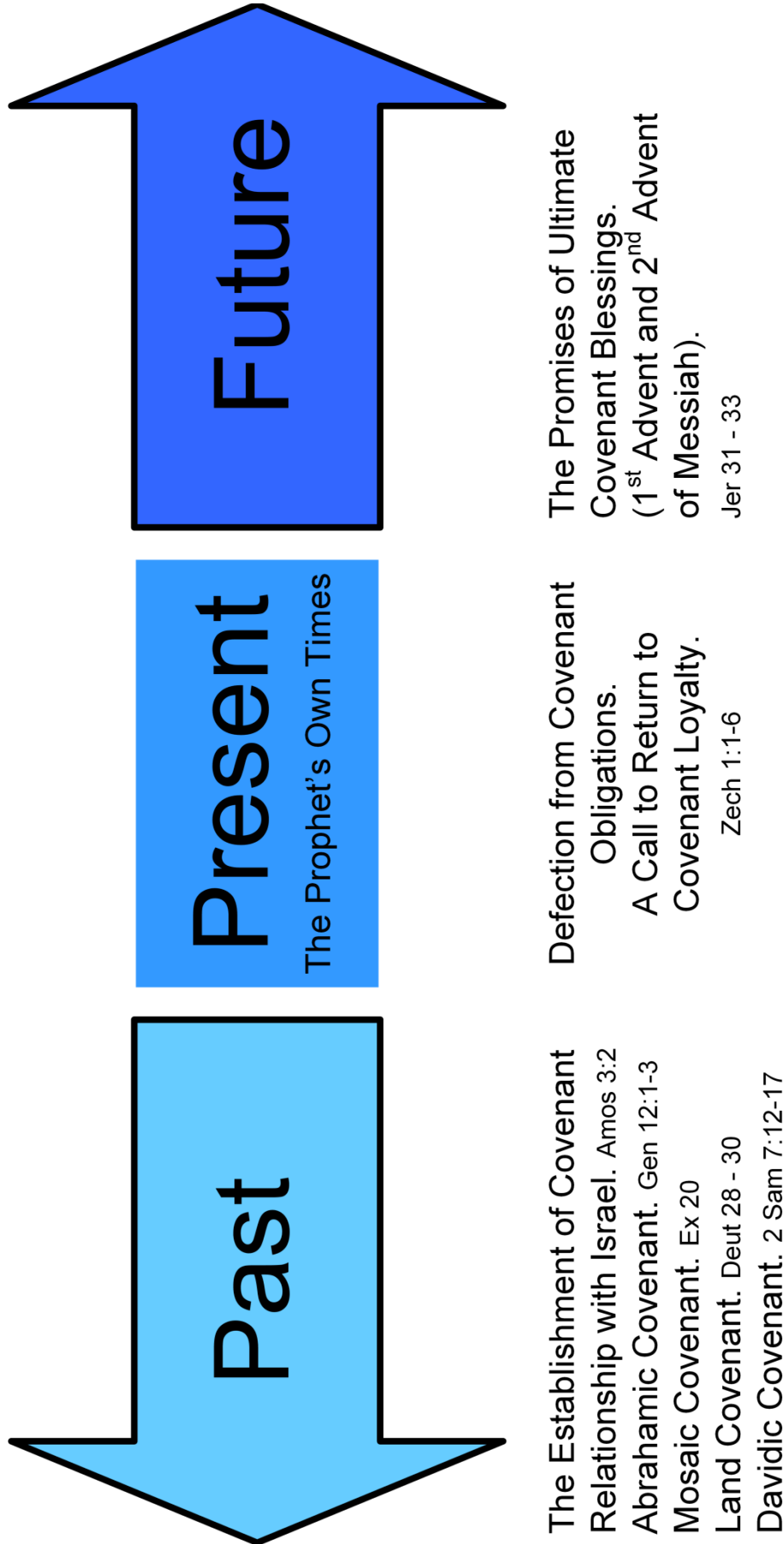
The Prophets Own Time

- a. Defection from Covenant Obligations.  
A call to return to Covenant Loyalty – Zech 1:1-6

### C. Future

- a. The Promises of Ultimate Covenant Blessings  
1<sup>st</sup> Advent and 2<sup>nd</sup> Advent of the Messiah – Jer 31 – 33; Heb 8:7-13





# The Ministry and Viewpoint of the Prophets

Figure 5 – The Ministry and Viewpoint of the Prophets



# Session 1



## III. The Message of the Prophets

1. Ethical – the evils and sins of the day, a call back to God and the Mosaic Covenant
2. Eschatological – a word of hope for the immediate future and ultimate future

## IV. The Prophets and Me

1. They speak to us today – problems the same, the solutions the same
2. Predictions and exhortation in true balance. cf Haggai 2:10-23, both messages delivered on the same day

## V. The Deuteronomic History – Deut 27 – 30

The Background for the Historical Books of the Old Testament

## VI. The Deuteronomic Theology – Deut 32

The Background for the books of the Prophets in the Old Testament

*Amos 3:7-8 (NKJV) <sup>7</sup> Surely the Lord GOD does nothing, Unless He reveals His secret to His servants the prophets. <sup>8</sup> A lion has roared! Who will not fear? The Lord GOD has spoken! Who can but prophesy?*

## Our Two-fold Goal

1. Seeing the Righteous King  
The King is Coming – a true King in Israel – Isa 32:1  
*'A king shall reign in righteousness'*
2. Discovering the Promised Messiah  
John 1:45 *'We have found Him whom the prophets speak about'.*



# Session 1



Figure 6 – The Divided Kingdom



Ahijah and Jeroboam - 1 Kings 11:26-40



## Session 2



# Session 2

## The Northern Kingdom in Israel

- I Two Nations
- II Two Crises
- III One Invasion

### 1. Introduction: The United Kingdom in Israel Comes to an End

- Saul – 40 years
  - David – 40 years
  - Solomon – 40 years
- Jeroboam – Northern Kingdom  
Rehoboam – Southern Kingdom

#### I. Two Nations – The Divided Kingdom of Israel (Nth) and Judah (Sth)

##### A. The Unusual Prophecy

1. The Prophet's Garment Torn into Twelve pieces – 1 Kings 11:26–30
2. Ahijah the Prophet – God's Judgement Prophesied – 1 Kings 11:29-40

##### B. The Rebellion – Jereboam / Rehoboam – 1 Kings 12:9

1. Jereboam's Idolatry Divides the Nation – 1 Kings 12:25-33
2. Rehoboam's Reluctance – 1 Kings 12:20-24



Modern Day Samaria



## Session 2



### C. The Divided Kingdom – 931 B.C.

| Kings of Judah  | Bible         | Good/Bad | Kings of Israel                       | Bible         | All Bad |
|---|---------------|----------|---------------------------------------|---------------|---------|
| Rehoboam  | 1 Kings 11-14 | BAD      | Jeroboam I                            | 1 Kings 12-14 | BAD     |
| Abijam  | 1 Kings 14-15 | BAD      | Nadab                                 | 1 Kings 15    | BAD     |
| Asa   | 1 Kings 15    | Good     | Baasha                                | 1 Kings 15-16 | BAD     |
|   |               |          | Elah                                  | 1 Kings 16    | BAD     |
|   |               |          | Zimri                                 | 1 Kings 16    | BAD     |
|   |               |          | Omri                                  | 1 Kings 16    | BAD     |
|   |               |          | Ahab                                  | 1 Kings 16    | BAD     |
| Jehoshaphat   | 1 Kings 22    | Good     | Ahaziah                               | 1 Kings 22    | BAD     |
| Jehoram   | 2 Kings 8     | BAD      | Jehoram                               | 2 Kings 1     | BAD     |
| Ahaziah   | 2 Kings 8-9   | BAD      | Jehu                                  | 2 Kings 3-9   | BAD     |
| Athaliah  | 2 Kings 11    | BAD      | Jehoahaz                              | 2 Kings 9-10  | BAD     |
| Joash   | 2 Kings 11-12 | Good     |                                       |               |         |
| Amaziah   | 2 Kings 14    | Good     | Jehoash                               | 2 Kings 13-14 | BAD     |
|   |               |          | Jeroboam II                           | 2 Kings 14    | BAD     |
| Azariah   | 2 Kings 15    | Good     | Zechariah                             | 2 Kings 14-15 | BAD     |
|   |               |          | Shallum                               | 2 Kings 15    | BAD     |
| Jotham  | 2 Kings 15    | Good     | Menahem                               | 2 Kings 15    | BAD     |
|   |               |          | Pekahiah                              | 2 Kings 15    | BAD     |
|   |               |          | Pekah                                 | 2 Kings 15    | BAD     |
| Ahaz  | 2 Kings 16    | BAD      | Hoshea                                | 2 Kings 15-17 | BAD     |
| Hezekiah  | 2 Kings 18-20 | Good     | <b>Assyrian Captivity - No return</b> |               |         |
| Manasseh  | 2 Kings 21    | BAD      |                                       |               |         |
| Amon  | 2 Kings 21    | BAD      |                                       |               |         |
| Josiah  | 2 Kings 21-23 | Good     |                                       |               |         |
| Jehoahaz  | 2 Kings 23    | BAD      |                                       |               |         |
| Jehoiakim   | 2 Kings 23    | BAD      |                                       |               |         |
| Jehoiachin  | 2 Kings 24    | BAD      |                                       |               |         |
| Zedekiah  | 2 Kings 24-25 | BAD      |                                       |               |         |
| <b>Babylonian Captivity - 70 years</b>  |               |          |                                       |               |         |
| <b>Restored from Captivity</b>  |               |          |                                       |               |         |
| Followed by 400 "Silent Years" between the OT & NT, then the life of Christ & Apostles, followed by the destruction of Jerusalem, the temple, and organized nation in 70 A.D. |               |          |                                       |               |         |

Source: [www.biblesanity.org](http://www.biblesanity.org)

Northern Kingdom – Nine Dynasties

Southern Kingdom – One Dynasty, David's Descendants



## Session 2



### Northern Kingdom – Kings of Israel

| Name                  | Good/Bad | Period     | Years    | Prophet       |
|-----------------------|----------|------------|----------|---------------|
| Jeroboam I            | bad      | 930–909 BC | 22       |               |
| Nadab                 | bad      | 909-908 BC | 2        |               |
| Baasha                | bad      | 908-886 BC | 22       |               |
| Elah                  | bad      | 886-885 BC | 7 days   |               |
| Tibni                 | bad      | 885-880 BC | 5        |               |
| Omni (overlap)        | bad      | 885-874 BC | 12       |               |
| <b>AHAB</b>           | bad      | 874-853 BC | 22       | <b>Elijah</b> |
| Ahaziah               | bad      | 853-852 BC | 2        |               |
| Joram / Jehoram       | bad      | 852-841 BC | 12       |               |
| Jehu                  | bad      | 841-814 BC | 28       |               |
| Jehoahaz              | bad      | 814-798 BC | 17       |               |
| Joash                 | bad      | 798-782 BC | 16       |               |
| Jeroboam II (overlap) | bad      | 793-753 BC | 41       | <b>Amos</b>   |
| Zechariah             | bad      | 753 BC     | 6 months |               |
| Shallum               | bad      | 752 BC     | 1 month  |               |
| Menahem               | bad      | 752-742 BC | 10       | <b>AND</b>    |
| Pekahiah              | bad      | 742-740 BC | 2        | <b>Hosea</b>  |
| Pekah (overlap)       | bad      | 752-732 BC | 20       |               |
| <b>HOSHEA</b>         | bad      | 732-722 BC | 9        |               |

## II. Two Crises in the Northern Kingdom

### A. Theocratic Showdown – Ahab & Elijah

1. The Confrontation on Mt Carmel; Elijah and the Prophets of Baal
  - a. Ahab & Jezebel sin against God – 1 Kings 16:29-33
  - b. The LORD vs Baal – 1 Kings 18:20-40
  - c. Elijah the Prophet – 1 Kings 18: 37-40



## Session 2



### B. Impending Captivity for the Northern Kingdom

1. The Assyrian Captivity – 2 Kings 17:5-6
  - a. The Conquest of Shalmaneser V and Hosea – 2 Kings 17:1-6
  - b. A Sad Summary of Israel's Sins – 2 Kings 17:7-23
  - c. The Prophets Amos and Hosea – The Countdown Prophets to the Assyrian Captivity. God's Final Message (refer to Chart of the Kings and Prophets on pages 5 and 6).

## The Book of Amos

The Prophet of Social Justice

David's Dynasty Restored

### Amos - His book

1. **Eight Indictments** against foreign Nations and finally Israel chapters 1-6
  - a. Judgement upon six foreign nations (1:3 – 2:3)
  - b. Judgment on Judah and Israel (2:4 – 6:14) (cf. 5:21-24)
2. **Five Visions** of judgment and final kingdom blessing. (chaps 7-9)
  - a. Judgment and dispersion (7:1 – 9:10) (cf. 8:1-6)
  - b. Final restoration – David's kingdom restored (9:8-15)

### Amos – His general message

The prophet of International and Social Injustices.

Woes upon the sinful Kingdoms surrounding Israel – they are accountable to Almighty God. Woe to the sinful nation of Israel – Covenantal Judgments are ready to fall. The sinful Kingdom will be destroyed unless it repents. The Northern Kingdom first then Judah, the Southern Kingdom, next. (See "The Ministry and Viewpoint of the Prophets" diagram).

One day a miraculous restoration will come under the Messiah. King David's Dynasty will be restored forever – Kingdom blessings will abound for all mankind. One important lesson we learn from Amos is that all men are accountable to God, as individuals, families, nations, and as the Church of the Lord Jesus. All injustices will come before Him, the righteous judge.

**Key Verses:** Amos 5:13-15,24; 9:11-15





## Session 2



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# The Book of Hosea

The Prophet of God's Unfailing Love

The Prophet of a Broken Marriage/Home

Unfaithful Israel Forgiven and Restored Forever.

### **Hosea – His Life**

A special prophet of God whose broken marriage and home life become his message for Jehovah's earthly people, Israel – His wife and children are given symbolic names – Hosea 1:3-9

### **Hosea – His Times**

c.760-710 BC Prophet in the Northern Kingdom of Israel. A countdown prophet of Israel's doom and Assyrian Captivity, 722 BC. Amos starts the countdown, Hosea concludes it. Prophecies in the days of Uzziah, Jotham, Ahaz and Hezekiah, Kings of Judah, and in the days of Jeroboam, King of Israel. A contemporary of Amos in the Northern Kingdom and Isaiah and Micah in Judah. (See "Chart of Kings and Prophets" pg's 5 and 6) (Hosea 1:1)

### **Hosea – His Book**

First in the English Bible collection of minor prophets – "The greatest of these is love."

1. Israel's unfaithfulness and restoration chapters 1 – 3
2. Israel's judgment for unfaithfulness Chapters 4 -13
3. Israel's Kingdom blessings forever Chapter 14

"Hosea is one long impassioned monologue broken by sobs" – the prophet with a tear in his eye and a sob in his voice. Amos was outraged against injustices while Hosea was crushed by unfaithfulness.

### **Hosea's marriage**

His domestic life becomes a model of Jehovah's dealings with His own covenanted wife, Israel the nation.

1. Israel married – brought into covenant relationship with the Lord. Isaiah 54:5-6; Jeremiah 2:2 cf. Hosea 2:2
2. Israel departs – adultery. 2:5; 4:1, 6-10
3. Degradation – Destitute – Judged – 2:10ff
4. Sought, bought, returned, restrained – 3:1-5; 2:14, 18-23
5. Restored fully and betrothed – 2:19 God's type of love – the person wronged makes the move for reconciliation. 14:1, 4-7



## Session 2



### Hosea –His General Message

Israel was privileged to be joined to the Lord in close marital relationship (Isaiah 54:5), covenantal love and responsibility. This is broken by going after other lovers, other gods. She becomes an estranged wife, but unfailing love prevails and follows and wins her back, restoring her in the latter days for a mission of world-wide blessing. See Ezekiel chapters 16 and 20 for a full description of this gracious act of God. The most intimate human illustration that God chose to portray His relationship to His people is that of marriage. Unfaithfulness violates that intimacy and trust even in NT times, cf. Ephesians 5:22,23. The Church is called Christ's bride and in James 4:4, the matter of unfaithfulness is addressed. Love and loyalty are the greatest of all the fruits of the Spirit to be manifested in the believer's life.

References to Assyria in Hosea 5:3; 7:11; 8:9; 9:3; 10:6; 11:11; 12:1

### III. ONE INVASION – THE ASSYRIAN CAPTIVITY

#### A. 2 Kings 17 - 722 BC

1. Deportation to Assyria and beyond. 2 Kings 17:19-23
2. Importation of foreigners to the Northern Kingdom. 2 Kings 17:24
3. Isaiah's Southern Kingdom message – Isaiah 10:5-12  
Assyria the rod of His anger against Israel.
4. The encouraging prophecies of Amos and Hosea.
  - a. Amos – David's throne/house restored forever Amos chapter 9
  - b. Hosea – Israel's marital status restored. Hosea chapters 1-3.



# Session 3 The Southern Kingdom in Judah

## The Kingdom Divided



|  |
|--|
| <b>Northern Kingdom of Israel</b><br><br>Reuben<br>Simeon<br>Issachar<br>Zebulun<br>Dan<br>Naphtali<br>Gad<br>Asher<br>Ephraim<br>Manasseh |
| <b>Southern Kingdom of Judah</b><br><br>Judah<br>Benjamin  |

### The Kingdom Divided

The nation of Israel had been united for about 122 years under the leadership of Saul (42 years), David (40 years) and Solomon (40 years). When Solomon's son, Rehoboam, came to power in 930BC, he foolishly took the advice of his younger advisors to levy even heavier labour and taxes than his father had imposed. Ten of the tribes rebelled against Rehoboam, returned to their homes in the north, and appointed Jeroboam as their king (1 Kings 12:16).

Only the tribes of Judah and Benjamin stayed loyal to the House of David under the kingship of Rehoboam. However, there were some from the tribes of Ephraim, Manasseh and Simeon who also stayed loyal to the House of David and dwelt with Judah and Benjamin in the south (2 Chronicles 15).



## Session 3



# Kings and Prophets of the Southern Kingdom of Judah

| Name of King    | Years ruled | Period of rule | Actions   | Scripture Reference               | Notes  |
|-----------------|-------------|----------------|---|-----------------------------------|--|
| Rehoboam        | 17          | 933-916BC      | Mostly evil   | 1 Kings 11-14<br>2 Chron 10-12    | Son of Solomon. Foolishly caused the division of the nation.   |
| Abijah          | 3           | 915-913BC      | Mostly evil   | 1 Kings 14-15<br>2 Chron 13       | Godly reign for first 3 years, but turned to idols. Led war against Israel where battle killed 500,000 men.  |
| Asa             | 41          | 912-872BC      | Good  | 1 Kings 15<br>2 Chron 14-16       | Asa, the first good king of Judah, was zealous in leading the true worship of God and destroying idolatry.   |
| Jehosaphat      | 25          | 874-850BC      | Good.<br>He tried to revive true worship in Judah     | 1 Kings 22<br>2 Chron 17-20       | When Asa became very ill, he made Jehoshaphat coregent. During his reign he destroyed the pagan cults and sent priests and Levites all over the country to teach the Law.                          |
| Jehoram         | 8           | 850-843BC      | Evil  | 2 Kings 8<br>2 Chron 21           | During Jehoram's eight years as king, he abandoned the LORD and ruled sinfully, He sponsored false religions.  |
| Ahaziah         | 1           | 843BC          | Evil  | 2 Kings 8-8<br>2 Chron 22:1-19    | His mother was Athaliah, Ahab's daughter. Ahaziah and his mother were the only survivors of the execution of Jehoram's family. He followed in the wicked and idolatrous ways of the house of Ahab. |
| Queen Athaliah  | 6           | 843-837BC      | Very evil   | 2 Kings 11<br>2 Chron 22:10-23:21 | <b>Athaliah is the only woman who ruled as a monarch. For a time she ruled concurrently with Ahaziah</b> and tried to destroy the whole royal family.  |
| Joash (Jehoash) | 40          | 843-803BC      | Mostly good. Sought to restore Godly worship in Judah | 2 Kings 11-12<br>2 Chron 24       | The sole survivor of Athaliah's murders, he was the youngest king to rule, which he did under the wise counsel of the High Priest Jehoida, his uncle.  |



## Session 3



| <b>Name of King</b> | <b>Years ruled</b> | <b>Period of rule</b> | <b>Actions</b>  | <b>Scripture Reference</b>     | <b>Notes</b>   |
|---------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|---|--------------------------------|--|
| Amaziah             | 29                 | 803-775BC             | Mostly good   | 2 Kings 14<br>2 Chron 25       | Amaziah becomes King of Judah and does right, but becomes overconfident and loses everything.  |
| Uzziah<br>(Azariah) | 52                 | 787-735BC             | Good  | 2 Kings 15<br>2 Chron 26       | Uzziah sought God in the days of Zechariah the prophet, and as long as he sought Yaweh, God made him to prosper.   |
| Jotham              | 16                 | 749-734BC             | Good  | 2 Kings 15<br>2 Chron 27       | His father, Uzziah, had become a leper and lived in isolation. Jotham watched over the business of the kingdom.  |
| Ahaz                | 16                 | 741-726BC             | Wicked  | 2 Kings 16<br>2 Chron 28       | A weak and idolatrous king who made his son walk through the fire of Moloch, Another son, Hezekiah, who was to become king after Ahaz, was saved from the flames of the idol by his mother.        |
| Hezekiah            | 29                 | 726-697BC             | Very good. Probably the best of the kings of Judah  | 2 kings 18-20<br>2 Chron 29-32 | The best of the kings of Judah. He enthusiastically refurbished the temple and restored the worship of God. One error proved to be very costly to the nation.                                      |
| Manasseh            | 55                 | 697-642BC             | Very evil, that was only exceeded by his son, Amon  | 2 Kings 21<br>2 Chron 33:1-20  | Manasseh reigned for the longest time. He undid the good work of his father, Hezekiah, and imitated the sins of the surrounding wicked, gentile nations.   |
| Amon                | 2                  | 641-640BC             | Most evil of all the kings of Judah   | 2 Kings 21<br>2 Chron 33:21-25 | The worst of the kings of Judah (and Israel). The son of Manasseh, he increased the evil ways of his father  |
| Josiah              | 31                 | 639-608BC             | Very good.<br>This was the last time that Judah turned to the Lord before their final fall. | 2 Kings 21-23<br>2 Chron 34,35 | Josiah worked hard to eliminate pagan worship and renew the ancient covenant of the LORD. He toured the land, destroying pagan shrines, and celebrated the Passover for the first time in decades. |



## Session 3



| Name of King  | Years ruled | Period of rule | Actions  | Scripture Reference           | Notes   |
|---|-------------|----------------|--|-------------------------------|---|
| Jehoahaz  | 3mths       | 608BC          | Evil   | 2 Kings 23<br>2 Chron 36:1-4  | Jehoahaz failed to see what was right and appropriate. He foolishly did the same evils that many of his predecessors had done. After 3 months he was taken as a prisoner to Egypt by Necho. |
| Jehoiakim<br>(Also known as Eliakim)  | 11          | 608-597BC      | Very evil  | 2 Kings 23<br>2 Chron 36:5-8  | King Jehoiakim, 18th sovereign of the separate kingdom of Judah, enjoys the dubious distinction of being the first sovereign of Israelites placed on the throne by a foreign power.         |
|   |             | 607BC          | The captivity of Judah was accomplished by three distinct invasions. The first in 607BC included Daniel and his friends. (2 Kings 24:1, Jeremiah 25:1)   |                               |   |
| Jehoiachin<br>(Also known as Jeconiah or Coniah)  | 3mths       | 597BC          | Evil   | 2 Kings 24<br>2 Chron 36:8-10 | Nebuchadnezzar carried Jehoiachin captive to Babylon, along with his mother, his wives, his officers, all of his army and all of the craftsmen.   |
|   |             | 598BC          | The second invasion and captivity. This time king Jehoiakim and 10,000 of the people were carried into captivity. The prophet Ezekiel was among them. (2 Kings 24:10-16, Ezekiel 1:1-2)  |                               |   |
| Zedekiah<br>(Originally Mattaniah)  | 11          | 597-586BC      | Very evil, the last to sit on David's throne before Christ rules.  | 2 Kings 24-25<br>2 Chron 36   | King Zedekiah broke his oath of loyalty to the king of Babylon. Ignoring Jeremiah's entreaties and warnings he threw him into a dungeon,  |
|   |             | 586BC          | The third invasion and captivity. Jerusalem was conquered and its walls and palaces as well as the temple were destroyed and the inhabitants carried away into exile, (2 Kings 24:18; 24:1-27; 2 Chron.36:11-21; Jer.52:1-11). |                               |   |
| Except for a few of the poorer Jews who were allowed to remain, this is the end of the Southern Kingdom of Judah. |             |                |  |                               |   |

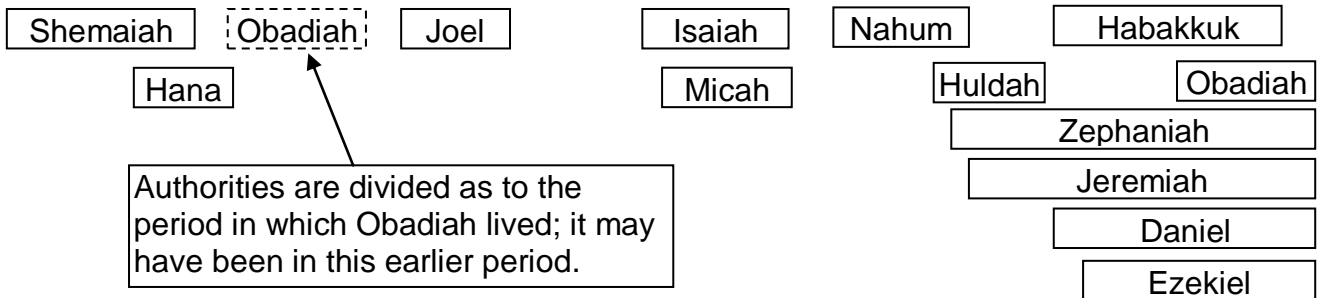


# Session 3



## Relationship of the Kings and Prophets of the Southern Kingdom of Judah

|          |        |     |            |         |         |          |       |         |        |        |      |          |          |      |        |          |           |            |          |             |
|----------|--------|-----|------------|---------|---------|----------|-------|---------|--------|--------|------|----------|----------|------|--------|----------|-----------|------------|----------|-------------|
| Rehoboam | Abijah | Asa | Jehosaphat | Jehoram | Ahaziah | Athaliah | Joash | Amaziah | Uzziah | Jotham | Ahaz | Hezekiah | Manasseh | Amon | Josiah | Jehoahaz | Jehoiakim | Jehoiachin | Zedekiah | (Captivity) |
|----------|--------|-----|------------|---------|---------|----------|-------|---------|--------|--------|------|----------|----------|------|--------|----------|-----------|------------|----------|-------------|





## Session 3



# The Prophets of the Southern Kingdom of Judah

| Approximate Dates BC | Prophets Name | Theme   | Prophecies   | Sins Addressed   |
|----------------------|---------------|---|--|--|
| 596                  | Joel          | Day of the Lord   | Israel   | Adultery, drunkenness, idolatry, licentiousness                  |
| 740                  | Isaiah        | The Gospel according to Isaiah                            | Against most of the surrounding nations and about the coming Saviour             | A very diverse range of sins against the Lord.                   |
| 740                  | Micah         | The Eternal is a just Judge                               | Samaria, Jerusalem, All Nations  | Lack of justice and oppression                                   |
| 711                  | Nahum         | Judgment on Nineveh and comfort to Israel                 | Assyrians, primarily city of Nineveh   | Cruelty of Assyrians, overstepped boundaries                     |
| 626                  | Zephaniah     | God's indignation, Israel repents then God saves them     | Judah, Jerusalem. ALL people about Day of the Lord                               | Spiritual fornication  |
| 626                  | Jeremiah      | The importance of the individual's relationship to God    | Against the priests and people of Judah  | He condemned idolatry, the greed of priests, and false prophets  |
| 626                  | Habakkuk      | God embraces Judah through destroying the Chaldeans       | Babylon with implications for all people   | Aggression, plunder, greed, graft, idolatry and inhumanity       |
| 608                  | Daniel        | The future of Israel and the Gentile nations.             | To both the Jews and the Gentiles  | Those of himself and his people. He was not a preaching prophet. |
| 622                  | Ezekiel       | The final restoration of the nation of Israel             | Judgment on Israel and the surrounding nations both at that time and much later. | Israel's rebellion against God as the reason for their exile.    |
| 585 (or 845)         | Obadiah       | Day of the Lord, Edom's Destruction, Israel's restoration | Against Edom   | Edom had continual violence toward Jacob                         |

Note: Several other prophets are mentioned in Scripture, but these have no written record in the Old Testament.





# Session 4

## Post Exile and the Coming Messianic Kingdom

### 1. Introduction / Review

- Old Testament History
- Kings and Prophets in Israel – Northern and Southern Kingdoms.
- Viewpoint of Kings
- Viewpoint of Prophets
- The Post Exilic Return
- Now the Return and Recovery from Captivity and the Final Restoration of the Kingdom in the End Time.

### 2. Post Exile and the Coming Messianic Kingdom

(Refer to Charts on Page's 5 and 6)

#### I. Returning From Captivity – 536 B.C.

1. God's Favour to Israel through Cyrus of Persia. Ezra 1:1-5; 2 Chron 36:20-23.

#### II. Rebuilding the Temple – 536 - 516 B.C.

1. Ezra 5:1-5
2. Haggai 1:1-9 – Hindrances, delays and God's encouragement.





## Session 4



# The Book of Haggai

### Haggai – His Book

Haggai delivered four Messages to the returned Exiles, each precisely dated, 1:1; 2:1; 2:10; 2:20.

1. The Call to Rebuild The House Of The Lord – Chap 1
  - a. An Indifferent People - 'Not time to build' – living in luxury, worked for themselves neglected the work of God (vv 1-5).
  - b. A Punished People – The Exiles needed to be chastened – agricultural prosperity suspended according the Theocratic Mosaic Law (vv 6-11).
  - c. A Repentant People – Leaders and people repent and begin the work under Haggai and Zechariah (vv 12-15)
2. Encouragement Amidst Discouragement – Chap 2
  - a. Poverty of new building compared to former Temple of Solomon brought discouragement (vv1-3).
  - b. The same Lord is still with them by Covenant agreement (vv4-5).
  - c. The future of the Temple is glory incomparable (vv6-9).
3. Moral and Spiritual Condition of the People – Chap 2
  - a. Holiness is not transferable but sin and defilement is (vv10-19)
4. Zerubbabel The Lords Signet Ring – Kingdom Glory – Chap 2
  - a. Cosmic and Political Convulsions over all the Earth – Shock waves from the Stone of Daniel Chap 2 – The present order and arrangement of things is going to be overthrown by God – Catastrophically – The Climax of Human History (vv20-22).
  - b. Zerubbabel in the Messianic Line – The Davidic Representative.
  - c. Israel – Judah, David's Family – Dear to God and Destined to Rule (vs 23).

### His General Message

Haggai and Zechariah were contemporary prophets to the returned exiles from Babylon. They were raised up by God to inspire a discouraged people to build the Temple again. The return to rebuild the Temple was a picture in miniature of what God will do again in the end-times of finally shaking all nations, restoring Israel and returning to His rebuilt Temple in the Kingdom age to bless the world.

Key Verses: Haggai 1:4 and 2:6-9

New Testament connections: Haggai 2:6 – Hebrews 12:26-27.



## Session 4



### III. Rebuilding The Walls and City – 445 B.C.

1. The Walls and Gates are in Ruins – Nehemiah 1:1-11
2. Malachi – Defection yet again from Covenant Loyalty
  - a. Unfaithful Priests – 2:1-2
  - b. Hypocritical Worship – 1:7-8
  - c. Intermarriages – 2:11-12
  - d. God Robbed – 3:8-10
  - e. God Returns to His Temple. The Forerunner Elijah 4:1-6

### IV. Remaining Under World Kingdoms – The Times of the Gentiles

1. The Four Hundred Silent Years – Malachi to Matthew.
2. John The Baptizer / Jesus / The Twelve / The Seventy proclaim the Kingdom
3. The Messiah – Church Building.

### V. Restoring the Theocratic Kingdom to Israel

#### A. The Disciples Question and Jesus' reply – Acts 1:6

*“Lord, will you at this time RESTORE the Kingdom to Israel?”*

##### 1. The Restoration of All Things

- a. Acts 3:21 - restoration
- b. Matt 19:27-28 - Regeneration
- c. Isa 65 and 66; Rev 21 – Regained (Paradise lost, regained, restored)
- d. *‘This kingdom is a complete restoration in the person of the Second Adam, of the dominion lost by the First Adam’* – George N.H. Peters.

##### 2. The Restoration of the Kingdom of Israel – Acts 1:6

The Same kingdom overthrown shall be restored – Ezk 21:25-27, *‘until’*.

- a. The *FORMER* Jewish kingdom established – Micah 4:8
- b. The *FORMER* nation re-gathered – Micah 4:6-7; Isa 1:11, 16
- c. The *FORMER* estates re-occupied – Ezk 36:11; Zech 10:6
- d. The *FORMER* conditions prevailing – Jer 30:20



## Session 4



- e. The *FORMER* judge's ruling – Isa 1:26-27
- f. The *FORMER* glory returns – Ezk 43:1-4
- g. The *FORMER* worship offered – Mal 3:4; Ezk 44:4-5
- h. The *FORMER* shaking of heaven and earth repeated – Hag 2:4-9; Heb 12:25-28
- i. The *FORMER* Davidic Throne set up – Amos 9:11-15

### **B. The place of the Church and Calling in God's Plan – Acts 15:13-18**

1. Calling out a people for His Name from all Nations, till the Rapture.





# Some Take Home Truths

## Challenges

### **Don't Be:**

1. Slack  
“Get up and work .... Be strong” – Haggai
2. Superficial  
“They worship me with their lips but ....” – Isaiah

### **But Be:**

3. Single-Minded  
“a man (David) after my own heart, he will do all my will” – Yahweh  
  
“for I have no one likeminded” – Paul

## Our Two-Fold Goal

1. Seeing the Righteous King  
The King is coming! A true King in Israel – Isa 32:1
2. Discovering the Promised Messiah  
“We have found Him of whom Moses in the Law, and also the prophets wrote – Jesus of Nazareth, the son of Joseph” – John 1:45