

SURVEY OF THE OLD TESTAMENT, PART 12
February 14, 2018
2 Kings: “On the Downward Road to Captivity”

Introduction

- **Title: 2 Kings**
 - Originally combined with 1 Kings in one book.
 - They were divided to make the scrolls more _____.
 - Its name comes from the first word in the Hebrew text, Kings.
 - When combined with 1-2 Samuel, it is the 3rd part of a series recording the Jewish monarchy.
 - For this reason, 2 Kings has also been called “4th Kingdoms” or “the fourth book of Kingdoms.”

- **Author:**
 - The source material for 1-2 Kings was taken from historical records of the kings’ reigns:
 - The Book of the Acts of _____
 - The Book of the _____ of the Kings of Judah
 - The Book of the Chronicles of the Kings of Israel
 - At least two prophets wrote as well.
 - 2 Kings 18-20 comes directly from _____ 36-39.
 - Much of 2 Kings 25 is derived from _____ 52.
 - These records were probably compiled and edited by a later writer.
 - Many verses say, “unto this day” (1 Kings 9:13, 21; 10:12; etc.)
 - This suggest a later editor.
 - It also suggests that most of the book was compiled before the _____.
 - The destruction of Jerusalem by Nebuchadnezzar must have been recorded after the siege was completed.
 - The author was possibly _____.
 - Although a specific author is not recorded, it seems likely that most of 1-2 Kings was compiled by Jeremiah.
 - It is interesting that this important prophet’s name is totally _____ from the both books.
 - Perhaps Jeremiah did not mention himself due to authorial modesty?
 - Jeremiah was one of the last major _____ to the book.
 - Jeremiah could have sent the manuscript with the Jews into Babylon, where it

was finished by another author.

- **Date: Sometime around and after _____ B.C.**
 - Most of 2 Kings was written before the _____ of Jerusalem in 561, although the last part was probably written in _____ after 560 (the year Jehoiachin was honored).
 - Since the book says nothing about the _____ to the land, it must have been completed before 536.
- **Key People:**
 - Elijah
 - _____
 - Naaman
 - Jezebel
 - _____
 - Joash
 - Hezekiah
 - _____
 - Sennacherib
 - Manasseh
 - _____
 - Zedekiah
 - Nebuchadnezzar

Setting and Background

- 2 Kings picks up the narrative of the divided kingdom from the end of _____ ministry until the final destruction of Jerusalem.
- 2 Kings completes the story of the elimination of _____ worship in Israel, then alternates between events in the north and south, then focuses on the southern kingdom after Israel was deported.
- The events take place within the Promised Land.
 - With the exception of the last few verses that describe something that happened in Babylon
- The book covers a period of about _____ years.

Key Words

- _____: 370x
- Israel: 162x
- Judah: 95x
- Prophet: 33x

- _____ place: 28x
- Anger: 9x

Key Themes

- Consequences of _____ (blessing) and disobedience (judgment)
 - “He did that which was right (or evil) in the sight of the Lord”: 19x
- Characteristics of _____ and depravity
- The _____ of God over the affairs of nations
- The _____ of God to keep His promises

Overview

• The Divided Kingdom, cont. (chs. 1-17)

- The northern kingdom of Israel (1-10)
 - The ministry of Elijah, cont. (1:1-2:11)
 - The ministry of Elisha (2:12-8)
 - The actions of _____ (9-10)
- The divided kingdoms of Israel and Judah (11-17)
 - The usurpation and destruction of Athaliah (11)
 - The reforms of Josiah (12)
 - The death of Elisha (13)
 - Various kings of Israel and Judah (14-15)
 - The wickedness of Ahaz (16)
 - The defeat and captivity of _____ (17)

• The Remaining Kingdom of Judah (chs. 18-25)

- The righteous reign of _____ (18-20)
 - His reforms
 - His prayer
 - His deliverance from Assyria
 - His miraculous _____
 - His pride
- The wicked reigns of Manasseh and Amon (21)
- The righteous reign of Josiah (22-23:30)
 - Restoring the Temple
 - Finding the _____
 - Seeking God’s face
 - Renewing the covenant
 - _____ the land

- Fighting against Egypt
- The wicked reigns of the last four kings of Judah (23:31-25:21)
 - Jehoahaz (Egyptian captivity)
 - _____ (first Babylonian deportation)
 - Jehoiachin (second Babylonian deportation)
 - Zedekiah (third _____ and final destruction of the nation)
- The aftermath of captivity (25:22-30)
 - The people flee to Egypt.
 - Jehoiachin is _____ in Babylon.

Christ in 2 Kings

- **He is the angel of the Lord who spoke to _____:**
 - 2 Kings 1:3: _____
- **He is the angel of the Lord who fought for Judah:**
 - 2 Kings 19:35: _____

Application

- **Are you looking at your life through the eyes of the Lord, or through your own eyes?**
 - Looking at life through God's eyes is called the _____ of the Lord:
 - Prov. 9:10: _____
 - Looking at life through your own eyes is called being wise in your own _____:
 - Prov. 26:12: _____
- **Lesson:**
 - *"Be not wise in thine own eyes: fear the LORD, and depart from evil."* (Prov. 3:7)