

1 Kings

Author: Unknown - The Book of 1 Kings does not specifically name its author. The tradition is that it was written by the Prophets Isaiah and Jeremiah.

Key Chapters:

1. Chapter 2 – Solomon becomes the next king
2. Chapter 8 – The dedication of Solomon’s Temple
3. Chapter 17 – Elijah appears and his prayer

Key Verses:

1. 2:4 – God’s promise to David and his lineage.
2. 3:5-14 – God appears to Solomon and Solomon’s request for wisdom
3. 11:1 – Solomon was led astray by his love for many women
4. 17:1 – Elijah had great power with God by prayer

Themes:

1. National _____ will be controlled by the leaders’ _____.

Key People: David, Solomon, Bathsheba, Elijah, Ahab, Jezebel, Rehoboam, Jeroboam, Various kings of Judah & Israel

Key Places: Jerusalem, Gibeon, Solomon’s Temple, Mount Carmel, Bethel, Shechem

The Date of Writing: Between _____ B.C.

General Thoughts and Overview of 1 Kings

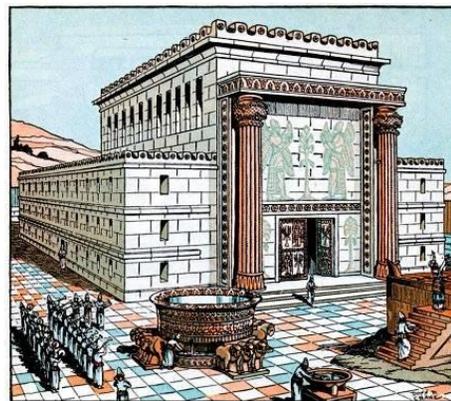
1. The Book of 1 Kings spans about 350 more years describing the reign of Solomon and continues the story of kings over the divided kingdom.
2. **The Purpose of Writing:** This book is the sequel to 1 and 2 Samuel and begins by tracing Solomon's rise to kingship after the death of David. The story begins with a united kingdom, but ends in a nation divided into 2 kingdoms, known as _____ and _____.
3. 1 and 2 Kings are combined into one book in the Hebrew Bible. They show why God’s people were conquered by Babylon and taken captive when they should have been conquerors.
4. 1 Kings starts with _____ and ends with _____. The difference between the two gives you an idea as to what lies between.
5. Solomon was born after a palace scandal between David and Bathsheba. Like his father, he had a weakness for women and Satan would use that to bring him down.
6. Solomon did well at first, praying for wisdom and building a temple to God that took _____ years. But then he spent _____ years building a palace for himself.
7. His accumulation of many wives led him to worship their idols and led him away from God. This, in turn, led the nation away from God and even the preaching of Elijah could not bring them back.
8. Elijah tried, even to challenging the idols to overpower God, and God won. This made Queen Jezebel angry and she ordered Elijah's death, so he ran away and said; "Let me die." God sent food to the prophet and spoke to him, but Elijah never regained his confidence in the Lord after that due to depression.
9. **Practical Application:** In between Solomon and Elijah, you will find it all. Rebellion, corruption, courage and faith. You will see that their world is much like ours. Things haven't changed and neither has God. The quiet, gentle sound that encouraged Elijah will encourage you. Makes sure you listen for it, and listen to it, so that you can obey every word and be blessed again!

10. The books of 1 & 2 Kings were so named because they record and interpret the reigns of all the kings of Israel and Judah, except Saul.
11. The books of 1 & 2 Kings were written to _____ history, but more importantly, to _____ the lessons of history.
12. These books were written not simply to record facts of historical significance, but to _____ and preserve spiritual lessons which have timeless value.
13. These books show three main things:
 - a. God is faithful to His promised word regarding Israel.
 - b. Certain human activities affected God’s dealings with His people and how God accomplished His purposes in spite of the opposition of His enemies and failure of His people.
 - c. Reveals God’s faithfulness to His Word, His sovereignty over His own and all other peoples, and God’s patience and longsuffering with man.
14. These books testify to the unbelief and disobedience of all people, even the beneficiaries of God’s election and blessing.
15. These books demonstrate that God has not cast off His disobedient people Israel whom He chose to enjoy a privileged relationship with Himself.
16. The history of the kings are discussed in these books. Four details are usually mentioned for each king:
 - a. Mother
 - b. Age
 - c. Date of ascension
 - d. Evaluation of their reign and activities
17. No king’s life is related in detail but his work, worship, and walk with God is evaluated by using David and his reign and the Mosaic writings as standards for judgment.
18. The book of I Kings consists of 22 Chapters and may be divided into two sections. The first 11 Chapters cover the 40 year reign of Solomon and ends with his death. The last 11 Chapters cover approximately the first 80 years after the dividing of the Kingdom into Israel (the Northern Kingdom consisting of ten tribes with its capital Samaria) and Judah (the Southern Kingdom consisting of two tribes with its capital Jerusalem).



An Outline of 1 Kings

- I. **Solomon Becomes _____** (1:1-2:46)
- A. David's last acts (1:1-2:12)
1. A pitiful David (1:1-4) – weak and worn out
 2. Adonijah's bid for kingship (1:5-10)
 3. Nathan and Bathsheba encourage David to make Solomon king (1:11-27)
 4. David gives instructions about his son Solomon being the next king (1:28-37)
 5. Solomon is proclaimed king (1:38-48)
 6. Adonijah pleads for mercy (1:49-53)
 7. David's final instructions to Solomon (2:1-9)
 8. David's death and burial (2:10)
 9. Solomon established as king (2:12)
- B. Solomon removes potential threats from his authority (2:13-46)
1. Adonijah killed (2:13-25)
 2. Abiathar banished (2:26-27)
 3. Joab killed (2:28-35)
 4. Shimei killed (2:36-46a)
 5. Solomon established as king (2:46b)
- II. **Solomon's _____** (3:1-10:29; Cf Luke 12:27)
- A. His Marriage to Pharaoh's daughter (3:1)
- B. He makes a questionable Sacrifice at the high places (3:2-3)
- C. Solomon's wisdom (3:4-28)
1. Solomon asks God for wisdom (3:4-15)
 2. Solomon shows his wisdom - determines the mother of a son (3:16-28)
- D. Solomon's administrators (4:1-19)
- E. Solomon's influence over the surrounding kingdoms (4:20-21)
- F. Solomon's provisions and wealth (4:22-28)
- G. More of Solomon's wisdom (4:29-34)
- H. Solomon's building projects (5:1-7:51)
1. The _____ (5:1-6:38) – 7 years in the making
 2. Other building projects (7:1-14) like his own house
 3. Further Temple work (7:15-51)
- I. Dedication of the Temple (8:1-66) – Solomon's wisest prayer
- J. God makes a covenant with Solomon (9:1-9)
- K. The Cost and administration of Solomon's building (9:10-23)
- L. Further building projects (9:24)
- M. Solomon's sacrifices (9:25)
- N. Solomon's naval fleet (9:26-28)
- O. Solomon and the Queen of Sheba (10:1-10)
- P. Solomon's incredible wealth (10:11-27)
- Q. Solomon's chariot and horse business (10:28-29)
- III. **Solomon's Sin and Death** (11:1-43)
- A. Solomon's sin (11:1-8) – like father (David and Bathsheba), like son
1. Marrying _____ women (11:1-3) – unequal yokes (2 Corinthians 6)
 2. Worshiping other gods (11:4-8)



- B. Solomon's punishment (11:9-40)
 - 1. The Kingdom will not be given to his son (11:9-13)
 - 2. Enemies will win over the nation (11:14-40)
 - C. The Death of Solomon (11:41-43)
- IV. **Split Kingdom - Two _____ - Rehoboam of Judah, and Jeroboam of Israel** (12:1-14:31)
- A. Rehoboam, Solomon's son, loses northern tribes (12:1-19)
 - B. Jeroboam made King of Israel (12:20)
 - C. Rehoboam warned not to fight Israel (12:21-24)
 - D. Jeroboam's capital is in Samaria and he worship golden calves (12:25-33)
 - E. The Man of God from Judah - an early prophet (13:1-32)
 - F. Jeroboam's sin (13:33-34)
 - G. Ahijah, the prophet (14:1-18)
 - H. Summary notes on Jeroboam (14:19-20)
 - I. Rehoboam's sin of idolatry and toleration of sodomites, and resulting punishment (14:21-28)
 - J. Summary notes on Rehoboam (14:29-31)
- V. **Series of Kings** (15:1-16:28)
- A. Abijam of Judah (15:1-8) – evil king
 - B. Asa of Judah (15:9-24) – good king
 - C. Nadab of Israel (15:25-32) – evil king
 - D. Baasha of Israel (15:33-16:7) – evil king
 - E. Elah of Israel (16:8-10) – drunken king
 - F. Zimri of Israel (16:11-20) – Good king
 - G. Omri of Israel (16:21-28) – very evil king
- VI. **King _____ of Israel and _____, the prophet in Israel** (16:29-22:40)
- A. Ahab's wicked sins (16:29-34) – married Jezebel, worshipped Baal, and made idol groves
 - B. Elijah's ministry (17:1-19:21)
 - 1. Elijah predicts 3 ½ year drought (17:1)
 - 2. Elijah taken cared of during the drought – first at a small creek, and then in a widow's home in Zarephath (17:2-24)
 - 3. Elijah's Meeting with Ahab (18:1-19)
 - 4. Contest on Mount Carmel (18:20-40) – 850 false prophets of Baal
 - 5. Drought ends (18:41-46)
 - 6. Worn-out Elijah flees and hears still, small voice of God (19:1-18)
 - 7. The Calling of Elisha to take Elijah's place (19:19-21)
 - C. Israel defeats Syria guided by prophets (20:1-43)
 - D. _____ vineyard is stolen by Jezebel for Ahab (21:1-29)
 - E. Israel and Judah fight against Ramoth-gilead (22:1-40) – Judah should NOT have sided with Israel
 - 1. A questionable alliance (22:1-4)
 - 2. The Prophecy of a good prophet named _____ (22:5-28)
 - 3. Israel and Judah defeated (22:29-36)
 - 4. The Death of Ahab (22:37-40)
- VII. **Two More Kings** (22:41-53)
- A. Jehoshaphat of Judah (22:41-53) – a good king
 - B. Ahaziah of Israel (22:51-53) – an evil king

2 Kings

Author: Unknown - The Book of 1 Kings does not specifically name its author. The tradition is that it was written by the Prophets Isaiah and Jeremiah.

Key Chapters:

1. Chapter 2 – Elijah taken in a whirlwind and Elisha begins his ministry without Elijah.
2. Chapter 10 – Ahab’s lineage completely destroyed
3. Chapter 22 – The Book of the Law found during Josiah’s reign
4. Chapter 23 – Elijah appears and his prayer

Key Verses:

1. 2:9 – Elisha desires _____ the spirit and power that Elijah had on him from God.
2. 22:15-20 – God reveals His judgment upon Judah
3. 23:3 – Josiah & the people of Judah renew the covenant with God to obey Him.
4. 23:20-25 – Josiah’s reforms and zeal for the Lord
5. 25:8-10 – Judah is finally defeated by Nebuchadnezzar

Themes:

1. Do all in the _____ of _____

Key People: Elijah, Elisha, Hezekiah, Josiah, Ahab, Jezebel, Various kings of Judah & Israel, Rabshakeh, Athaliah, Jehoiada, Naaman

Key Places: Jerusalem, Bethel, Samaria, & Syria

The Date of Writing: Between 750-650 B.C.

General Thoughts and Overview of 2 Kings

1. **Purpose of Writing:** The Book of 2 Kings continues the story of the _____ over the divided kingdom of Israel and Judah. 2 Kings concludes with the final overthrow and deportation of both Israel and Judah's people, to Assyria and Babylon respectively.
2. 2 Kings describes the downfall of the divided kingdom. Prophets continue to warn the people that the judgment of God is at hand, but they choose not to repent.
3. The kingdom of Israel is repeatedly ruled by _____ kings, and even though a few of Judah's kings are good, the majority are bad. These few good rulers, along with Elisha and other prophets, cannot _____ the nation's decline and ultimate ruin.
4. The Northern Kingdom of Israel is eventually destroyed by the Assyrians, and about 136 years later the Southern Kingdom of Judah is destroyed by the Babylonians.
5. **Practical Applications:**
 - a. God hates _____ and He will not allow it to continue indefinitely.
 - b. God may at times use _____ authorities to bring correction to His people.
 - c. God loves us so much that He sometimes has to discipline us (Hebrews 12:5-12).
 - d. God gives us warning before delivering His judgment upon us.
 - e. We can have total confidence that God will never leave us or forsake us even when He is having to chastise us.
6. The intent of this book is to reveal that the Sovereign Lord of Heaven, Earth, of all people, and in a specific way of Israel, is working out His divine plan.
7. The messages learned from 1 & 2 Kings:
 - a. The Lord is _____ to the promises He made to the Patriarchs
 - b. The Lord is righteous and just.
 - c. The Lord demonstrates His covenant mercies and His steadfast love as He revealed these to David when he promised that David’s seed would be preserved and ruling forever.
 - d. The Lord maintains the integrity of the kings according to His covenant promises and laws.

- e. The Lord makes provision so Israel can worship Him in beauty, holiness, and faithfulness according to His commands.
 - f. The Lord remembers His people and supplies all of their needs, so that they can live righteously and with love, joy, and peace before and for Him.
8. Christians may learn from the books of 1 & 2 Kings the following:
 - a. Not to trust the _____ process for establishing godliness
 - b. Look instead to the power of Christ and His Spirit in the struggle for a more righteous social order
 - c. Understand that a deteriorating moral climate can end in nothing but divine punishment.
 9. 2 Kings is the story of the divided Kingdoms becoming more and more _____ to God and slipping into moral degradation.
 10. In chapter 17, we see the Northern Kingdom (10 tribes), Israel, going into Assyrian captivity and disappearing from the pages of scripture (at least before Revelation).
 11. In Chapter 25, we see Jerusalem attacked, the Temple burnt, and the Southern Kingdom, Judah, going into the Babylonian captivity from which only a remnant returned.
 12. The book demonstrates the ultimate consequences of disobeying God.
 13. The first 10 chapters of the book are occupied primarily with the Northern Kingdom while Chapters 11-17 deal with both Kingdoms and end in chapter 17 with Israel (the Northern Kingdom) in Assyrian captivity. In Chapters 18-25, we have the history of Judah (Southern Kingdom) only and these chapters end with the passing of Judah into Babylonian Captivity.
 14. The book completes the line of kings with a total of _____ kings reigning over Israel (over 250 years) and _____ kings reigning over Judah (over 390 years). All the kings of Judah were of one dynasty – that of David.
 15. The first 10 Chapters of II Kings also deal heavily with the ministry of Elisha.

A General Outline of 2 Kings

- I. **Final Acts of Elijah** (1:1-2:12)
 - A. Elijah predicts death of king Ahaziah (1:1-18)
 - B. Elijah taken up in whirlwind (2:1-12) – an Old Testament _____
 - C. Elisha desires God’s power on his life – twice as much as was on Elijah

- II. **The Ministry of Elisha** (2:13-9:10)
 - A. Elisha Picks up Elijah's mantle (2:13-14) – a sign of following in his ministry
 - B. Futile search for Elijah’s body (2:15-18)
 - C. Miracle - Purifies water (2:19-22)
 - D. Curses young men who ridicule him (2:23-25)
 - E. Jehoram of Israel (3:1-3)
 - F. Prophecies against Moab (3:4-27)
 - G. Miracle - Makes oil (4:1-7)
 - H. Elisha and the woman of Shunem (4:8-37) – she makes him a small apartment
 - I. Miracle - Purifies stew (4:38-41)
 - J. Miracle - Multiplies food (4:42-44)
 - K. Miracle - Cures Naaman the Syrian of leprosy ((5:1-27)
 - L. Miracle - Axe head floats (6:1-7)
 - M. Battles the Syrians (6:8-8:15)
 - N. King Jehoram of Judah (8:16-24)
 - O. King Ahaziah of Judah (8:25-29)
 - P. Anoints Jehu as King of Israel (9:1-10)
 - Q. List of Miracles of the prophets Elijah and Elisha

- III. _____ **of Israel** (9:11-10:36) – a zealous killer!
 - A. Jehu kills Joram and Ahaziah (9:11-29)
 - B. Jehu kills Jezebel (9:30-37)
 - C. Jehu kills Ahab's 70 sons (10:1-11)
 - D. Jehu kills Ahaziah's 42 sons (10:12-14)
 - E. Jehu kills other relatives of Ahab (10:15-17)
 - F. Jehu kills prophets of Baal (10:18-28)
 - G. Concluding notes on Jehu (10:29-36)

- IV. **Long Series of Kings** (11:1-17:41)
 - A. Queen Athaliah of Judah (11:1-20) – a very evil woman
 1. Athaliah's deeds (11:1-3)
 2. Jehoida, the priest, overthrows Athaliah (11:4-16)
 3. Jehoida mediates a covenant (11:17-20)
 - B. King Jehoash of Judah (11:21-12:21) – a good king
 - C. King Jehoahaz of Israel (13:1-9) – an evil king
 - D. King Jehoash of Israel (13:10-13) – an evil king
 - E. Death and last miracle of Elisha (13:14-21)
 - F. Hazael and Ben-hadad of Aram (13:22-25)
 - G. King Amaziah of Judah (14:1-14) – a good king
 - H. King Jeroboam II of Israel (14:23-29) – an evil king
 - I. Azariah (Uzziah) of Judah (15:1-7) – a good king
 - J. Zechariah of Israel (15:8-12) – an evil king
 - K. Shallum of Israel (15:13-16) – an evil king
 - L. Menahem of Israel (15:17-22) – an evil king
 - M. Pekahiah of Israel (15:23-26) – an evil king

- N. Pekah of Israel (15:27-31) – an evil king
- O. Jotham of Judah (15:32-38) – a good king
- P. Ahaz of Judah (16:1-20) – an evil king
- Q. Hoshea of Israel (17:1-41) – an evil king
 - 1. Introductory notes on Hoshea (17:1-2)
 - 2. Israel becomes submitted to the King of Assyria (17:3-4)
 - 3. Assyria conquers Israel (17:5-6)
 - 4. Israel's and Judah's sin (17:7-41)

- V. **King _____ of Judah** (18:1-20:21) – a good king
 - A. Hezekiah's reform (18:1-8)
 - B. Assyria conquers the northern areas of Israel (18:9-12)
 - C. Sennacherib of Assyria invades Judah but can't defeat Jerusalem (18:13-19:37)
 - D. Hezekiah's illness and miraculous recovery because of prayer (20:1-11)
 - E. Hezekiah foolishly entertains Babylonian envoys (20:12-19)

- VI. **The Final Kings of Judah** (21 – 25)
 - A. King Manasseh of Judah (21:1-18) – an evil king
 - B. King Amon of Judah (21:19-26) – an evil king
 - C. King _____ of Judah (22:1-23:30) – a good king
 - 1. Introductory notes on Josiah (22:1-2)
 - 2. Josiah's reform (22:3-23:27)
 - a. Repair of Temple (22:3-7)
 - b. Finding the Book of the Law (22:8-13)
 - c. The Prophecy of Huldah, the prophetess (22:14-20) – how to get right with God
 - d. General renewal of the Covenant of Judah with God (23:1-3)
 - e. The Passover is held (23:21-23) – it has been a long time since the last Passover
 - f. God still is determined to destroy Judah (23:26-27)
 - 3. The Death of good King Josiah (23:28-30)

 - D. King Jehoahaz of Judah (23:31-33) – an evil king
 - E. King Jehoiakim (Eliakim) of Judah (23:34-37) – an evil king
 - F. Babylon Conquers Judah (24:1-25:30)
 - 1. Babylon attacks Judah (24:1-4)
 - 2. Death of King Jehoiakim (24:5-7)
 - 3. King Jehoiachin of Judah (24:8-9) – the LAST King of Judah – so wicked that God says there would be NO MORE SONS of David from Jehoiachin on the throne – calls him Coniah in Jeremiah 22:24-30; 37:1
 - 4. The Fall of Judah (24:10-16)
 - 5. Zedekiah (Mattaniah) is set up as a submissive king of Judah (24:17-20)
 - 6. The Destruction of Jerusalem by Babylon (25:1-21)
 - 7. Gedaliah, made governor of Judah by Babylon (25:22-26)
 - 8. Jehoiachin released from prison in Babylon and treated well (25:27-30)

14 Miracles of Elijah	28 Miracles of Elisha
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Causing the rain the cease for 3 1/2 years (1 Kings 17:1) 2. Being fed by the ravens (1 Kings 17:4) 3. Miracle of the barrel of meal and cruse of oil (1 Kings 17:14) 4. Resurrection of the widow's son (1 Kings 17:22) 5. Calling of fire from heaven on the altar (1 Kings 18:38) 6. Causing it to rain (1 Kings 18:45) 7. Prophecy that Ahab's sons would all be destroyed (1 Kings 21:22) 8. Prophecy that Jezebel would be eaten by dogs (1 Kings 21:23) 9. Prophecy that Ahaziah would die of his illness (2 Kings 1:4) 10. Calling fire from heaven upon the first 50 soldiers (2 Kings 2:10) 11. Calling fire from heaven upon the second 50 soldiers (2 Kings 2:12) 12. Parting of the Jordan (2 Kings 2:8) 13. Prophecy that Elisha should have a double portion of his spirit (2 Kings 2:10) 14. Being caught up to heaven in a whirlwind (2 Kings 2:11) 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Parting of the Jordan River (2 Kings 2:14) 2. Healing of the drinking waters with SALT(2 Kings 2:21) 3. Curse of the she bears against 42 children (2 Kings 2:24) 4. Prophecy commanding the filling of the valley with water for the victory against the Moabites (2 Kings 3:17) 5. Deception of the Moabites with the valley of blood (2 Kings 3:22) 6. Miracle of the vessels of oil for the widow woman (2 Kings 4:4) 7. Prophecy that the Shunammite woman would have a son (2 Kings 4:16) 8. Resurrection of the Shunammite's son (2 Kings 4:34) 9. Purification of a poisoned stew (2 Kings 4:41) 10. Miracle of the feeding of 100 men with bread (2 Kings 4:43) 11. The healing of Naaman the leper in the Jordan River (2 Kings 5:14) 12. Perception of Gehazi's transgression (2 Kings 5:26) 13. Cursing Gehazi with leprosy (2 Kings 5:27) 14. Floating of the axe head (2 Kings 6:6) 15. Prophecy of the Syrian battle plans (2 Kings 6:9) 16. Vision of the angelic chariots and army (2 Kings 6:17) 17. Smiting the Syrian army with blindness (2 Kings 6:18) 18. Restoring the sight of the Syrian army (2 Kings 6:20) 19. Prophecy of the end of the great famine (2 Kings 7:1) 20. Prophecy that the scoffing nobleman would see, but not partake of, the abundance to be given to the people (2 Kings 7:2) 21. Deception of the Syrians with the sound of chariots (2 Kings 7:6) 22. Prophecy of the seven-year famine (2 Kings 8:1) 23. Prophecy of Benhadad's untimely death (2 Kings 8:10) 24. Prophecy of Hazeal's cruelty to Israel (2 Kings 8:12) 25. Prophecy that Jehu would smite the house of Ahab (2 Kings 9:7) 26. Prophecy that Joash would smite the Syrians at Aphek (2 Kings 13:17) 27. Prophecy that Joash would smite Syria thrice but not consume it (2 Kings 13:19) 28. Resurrection of the man touched by his bones (2 Kings 13:21)

Kings of Judah	Kings of Israel
<p>Rehoboam – Good king, reigned 17 years Abijam – Bad king, reigned 3 years Asa – Brought revival, was a great king, he reigned for 41 years</p> <p>Jehoshaphat – Great king who followed God but compromised with Israel, reigned 25 years</p> <p>Jehoram – Wicked king who followed after the kings of Israel, married Ahab’s daughter, reigned 8 years Ahaziah or Azariah/Jehoahaz – very wicked king, reigned 1 year, killed by Jehu Athaliah – wicked queen, daughter of Ahab, mother of Ahaziah, kills all of her children and rest of Ahaziah’s relatives to secure her spot as queen. Killed by a temple guard, reigned about 5-7 years Joash – Hidden as a baby by his aunt from being killed by his grandmother Athaliah. Raised by Jehoiada the priest secretly in the temple. Starts out a good king but becomes evil when Jehoiada dies. Reigned for 40 years, slain by his servants. Amaziah – Was a good king who followed the Lord. Reigned 29 years Azariah/Uzziah – Reigned 52 years. Was a great king who followed the Lord. Became a leper</p> <p>Jotham – Good king who served God, reigned 16 years Ahaz – wicked king, reigned 16 years Hezekiah – brought revival to Judah, celebrated Passover, friend of Isaiah, finished apathetically, reigned 29 years</p>	<p>Jeroboam – very wicked king, reigned 22 years</p> <p>Nadab – very wicked king, son of Jeroboam, reigned 2 years Baasha – very wicked king, killed Nadab for the throne, eliminated Jeroboam’s entire family as prophesied, reigned 24 years Elah – very wicked king, son of Baasha, reigned 2 years Zimri – very wicked king, assassinated Elah for the throne while Elah was drunk, eliminated Baasha’s whole family line, reigned 7 days Omri – very wicked king, chosen by the people against Zimri, became king after Zimri committed suicide, reigned 12 years Ahab – extremely wicked king, eventually repents of his sin, adversary of Elijah, married Jezebel, death prophesied by Micaiah, reigned 22 years Ahaziah – Evil king, made peace with Judah, injured through an accident in his home, ended up dying from the injury, reigned 2 years Jehoram or Joram – wicked king, brother to Ahaziah, reigned 12 years</p> <p>Jehu – Anointed by God as His vessel of vengeance for Naboth. Killed Ahaziah & Joram. Served God somewhat, reigned 28 years</p> <p>Jehoahaz – Wicked king, reigned for 17 years</p> <p>Jehoash – wicked king, reigned for 16 years</p> <p>Jeroboam II – Reigned 41 years, wicked king, Jonah worked for him.</p> <p>Zechariah – wicked king, assassinated by Shallum, reigned 6 months. Shallum – wicked king, reigned 1 month, killed by Menahem Menahem – wicked king, reigned 10 years Pekahiah – Wicked king, reigned 2 years. Killed by Pekah in his palace Peka – very wicked king, reigned 20 years, killed by Hoshea</p> <p>Hoshea – Wicked king, reigned 9 years, Israel’s last king. Assyria conquered Israel and carried away all the people to Assyria.</p>

Kings of Judah	Kings of Israel
<p>Manasseh – Most wicked king there ever was, but repents and gets saved, becomes a godly king, reigns 55 years.</p> <p>Amon – Very wicked king like his father before his repentance, reigned 2 years, killed by his servants</p> <p>Josiah – Began to reign when 8 years old, reigned 31 years. Was one of the godliest of kings since David. Killed in battle against Egypt when he was warned not to fight.</p> <p>Jehoahaz – Wicked king, reigned 3 months</p> <p>Eliakim/Jehoiakim – Wicked king, brother to Jehoahaz, reigned 11 years. Rebelled against Nebuchadnezzar</p> <p>Jehoiachin/Jeconiah – wicked king, son of Jehoiakim, reigned 3 months, conquered by Nebuchadnezzar and took him away to Babylon.</p> <p>Mattaniah/Zedekiah – brother of Jehoiakim made king by Nebuchadnezzar, reigned 11 years but then rebelled against Nebuchadnezzar. Caused Jerusalem and Judah to be destroyed by Nebuchadnezzar and the people brought into captivity.</p>	<p>All are in captivity of Assyria</p>