

## 2 CHRONICLES: A TALE OF TWO HOUSES – GOD’S HOUSE AND THE KINGS’ HOUSE

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<p><b>Solomon</b> 1:1-9:31</p> <p>1. He worshipped and asked God for wisdom to rule. (<i>Lesson: James exhorts us to go to God the fountain of wisdom. Israel began the period of the Judges going to the Lord, Judges 1:1</i>)</p> <p>He prospered exceedingly, 1:1-17</p> <p>2. He constructed the temple and a royal palace for himself, 2:1-5:1. (<i>Lesson: This is similar to our situation. We build houses for ourselves on earth and at the same time we participate in the building of God’s spiritual house, the church.</i>)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- He prepared to build the temple, 2:1-18</li> <li>- He built the temple, its furniture and utensils, 3:1-5:1</li> <li>- He transferred the ark and the</li> </ul>	<p><b>Jehoshaphat</b> 17:1-21:1</p> <p>- Jehoshaphat increased in strength against Israel. He sought God, walking according to his commandments and not according to the ways of Israel, 17:1-6</p> <p>- He sent priests to teach the law of Jehovah throughout the cities of Judah and Benjamin, 17:7-9</p> <p>- The nations feared him and brought him presents, 17:10-13</p> <p>- He had warriors and valiant men, 17:13b-19</p> <p>- He had riches and glory but he intermarried with the family of Ahab, 18:1</p> <p>- He accompanied Ahab in battle. Israel suffered defeat and Ahab died, narrowly escaping death</p>	<p><b>Joash</b> 23:1-24:27</p> <p>1. Joash was saved by Jehoiada, the high priest, 23:1-24:1</p> <p>2. Joash restored the house of God, 24:2-14</p> <p>3. Jehoiada died and the leaders Judah made Joash forsake the house of Jehovah, 24:15-19. (<i>Lesson: The importance of having counselors who love God.</i>)</p> <p>4. They stoned the priest Zachariah, son of Jehoiada, in the house of God because he rebuked them for forsaking the Lord, 24:20-22. (<i>Lesson: This action is rightly condemned. This is not the way to show gratitude to the family of the one who rescued one from death, v 22.</i>)</p> <p>5. Syria attacked him and killed the magistrates with a small army</p>	<p><b>Hezekiah</b> 29:1-32:33</p> <p>1. He did what was right as David had done, 29:1, 2</p> <p>2. He opened and repaired the doors of the house of God. He encouraged the priests and Levites, confessing the sins of idolatry and closing God’s house, 29:3-11</p> <p>3. They cleansed the house of the Lord, 29:12-17</p> <p>4. They offered sacrifices of blood for the sins of Israel, 29:18-24</p> <p>5. They worshipped with song, 29:25-30</p> <p>6. They reestablished the service of the house of God, 29:31-36</p> <p>7. Hezekiah celebrated the Passover and invited the people</p>	<p><b>Josiah</b> 34:1-36:1</p> <p>1. He sought God and cleansed the land, 34:1-7</p> <p>2. They repaired the house of God, 34:8-13</p> <p>3. They found the book of the law of Jehovah in the temple, 34:14-28</p> <p>4. He made a covenant with the Lord inspired by the law, 34:29-33</p> <p>5. They celebrated the greatest Passover since the days of Samuel, 35:1-19</p> <p>6. Unwisely he went out against Pharaoh Neco, king of Egypt, against the word of the Lord in the mouth of Neco, 35:20-36:1</p>	<p><b>Cyrus, the king of Persia</b> 36:22, 23</p> <p>- He made a proclamation inviting the Jews to return to Jerusalem and rebuild the house of God.</p> <p>Note: That God spoke through a gentile king, Neco, of Egypt, and commissioned another, Cyrus, of Persia, with the construction of the house of God in Jerusalem. Cyrus also understood that Jehovah had given him all the kingdoms of the earth.</p>

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utensils of the tabernacle, 5:2-14

3. He dedicated the temple, 6:1-11. *(Lesson: Jerusalem was chosen by God so that his name might be there, and so that David might be at the head of his people, 6:6 y 7:12, 16. We also have a king, Jesus, and we are the house of God. ¿How am I treating the house of God?)*

- He prayed at the temple dedication and the fire of God descended, 6:12-7:3 *(Lesson: The fire of God takes two forms. Here God burned sacrifices on the altar and at the end, the temple and the royal palaces were destroyed by fire as well, by the Babylonians whom God sent, 36:19.)*

- Solomon finished building the house of God and his own, 7:11. *(Lesson: It is curious that much data is given about the temple and almost nothing about the royal palace. This book is the history of the house of God and how it was treated by the kings and people of Judah. As went the house of God so went the house of Judah.)*

4. God made a covenant with Solomon, 7:12-22

5. The glory of Solomon’s kingdom: He rebuilt cities, the army, subjected the Canaanites, married the daughter of Pharaoh, built up the priesthood, Levites, the doorkeepers, offered many sacrifices, increased the treasures, and sent ships to Ophir, 8:1-18

6. The queen of Sheba visited Solomon. She asked him questions; saw his great works; blessed him; gave him gifts; and Solomon gave her more presents

himself 18:2-34.

- Jehoshaphat returned to Jerusalem from the battle and Jehu the seer rebuked him for going with Ahab, the man who hated the Lord. God’s anger would be against him. But he also told him God had found good in him because he destroyed the images of Asherah and prepared his heart to seek the Lord, 19:1-3. *(Lesson: Jehoshaphat sought Jehovah, but he intermarried with Ahab. It was an unequal yoke with an unbelieving king. Ahab’s wife was Jezabel, daughter of Etbaal, king of the Sidonians, 2 Corinthians 6:14-7:1.)*

- Jehoshaphat established a judicial system in the cities and in Jerusalem. He taught them the fear of God, and to judge without evil, distinction of persons or bribes. He encouraged them, 19:4-11. *(Lesson: We have here the basic principles of justice.)*

- Moab, Amon and the Meunites attacked Israel. Jehoshaphat was afraid and sought God’s counsel. God told him not to be afraid for the battle was of the Lord. They would not have to fight. They began with worship which spoke of God’s holiness

The enemy began killing each other. None escaped and it took them 3 days to gather the spoils. They blessed Jehovah in the valley of Beraca. They returned to the house of God with musical instruments. The surrounding kingdoms feared Israel and she lived in peace, 20:1-30. *(Lessons: When we are fearful we need to come to the Lord. The battle is his. On this occasion God used the praises of his people and all they had to do was gather the spoils.)*

and left him sick, 24:23-25a

6. Two servants, a Moabite and an Ammonite, killed him in bed with a sword, 24:25b-27. *(Lesson: As Joash conspired against Zachariah so they conspired against Joash and killed him. God exacted vengeance, vv. 21, 25b.)*

**Amaziah** 25:1-28

1. Amaziah did right but not with a whole heart. He took vengeance on those who killed his father, 25:1-4

2. He began well sending home the troops from Israel according to the Lord’s command to him. When asked about the 100 talents of silver he paid them the Lord told him he could give him much more than what he lost, 25:5-10. *(Lesson: God is the one who gives. He is the owner of all things. If we lose materially for obeying him, can give us much more, v 9. Is it the same principle for his church and his people today as it was for Judah and its kings? I would say, “Yes, the principle is the same.”)*

3. He conquered Seir but brought their gods to Jerusalem and turned away from the Lord. The Lord sent him a prophet to rebuke him but he rejected the prophet, 25:14-16. *(How can we worship and love the gods of this world who cannot save the people who follow them? This what Amaziah did. An example of a modern and ancient god would be the god of money. There are those who live for money but when they die of a disease or an accident their money can not help them. Some who have money find all their money cannot buy them health, v*

from Israel and only a few came. The priests were ashamed for not purifying themselves in time, and many of the people had not purified themselves. Hezekiah prayed for the people, v 3 (Was this because they had been mistreated and forgotten by the former king?) *(Lesson: What one destroys it takes longer to restore.)* They celebrated for 14 days, v 23. There was great joy for they had not celebrated like this since Solomon’s days. The prayers of the priests reached up to heaven, v 27 (30:1-31:1)

8. Hezekiah reorganized the priests and Levites, 31:2-21

9. Hezekiah prepared materially and spiritually for the invasion of Sennacherib, 32:1-8

10. Sennacherib, king of Assyria, threatened Hezekiah but he and Isaiah prayed to Jehovah and Jehovah destroyed the army of Assyria, 32:9-23

11. Hezekiah improved after a sickness, and he became proud, but later he humbled himself so God did not bring judgment on Judah in his days. He prospered exceedingly. He did fail in the case of the Babylonians. God was testing him. Hezekiah was honored by his people at his death and burial, 32:24-33

**Manasseh** 33:1-20

1. He did evil and sinned greatly, 33:1-10

2. They carried him as a prisoner to Babylon. There he repented. The Lord caused him to return to his kingdom and throne, 33:11-13

*(Lesson: The Lord can save and return someone to their place*

**Jehoahaz** 36:2-4 **Jehoiakim (Eliakim)** 36:5-8

1. The Pharaoh took him to Egypt and put his brother Jehoiakim on the throne. 2. Jehoiakim did evil and Nebuchadnezzar took him to Babylon together with some of the utensils of the house of God. He committed abominations

**Jehoiachin** 36:9-10

He did evil and Nebuchadnezzar took him to Babylon with some precious utensils of God’s house. He placed Zedekiah, Jehoiachin’s brother on the throne, 36:9, 10

**Zedekiah** 36:11-21

1. He did evil and did not humble himself before Jeremiah, the prophet, and broke his oath to Nebuchadnezzar, and he did not return to Jehovah, 36:11-13

2. The priests and the people multiplied their infidelities and abominations, contaminating the house of God, 36:14

3. God had mercy on his people and his house sending the prophets, 36:15, 16. *(Lesson: We need to understand that when God sends his preachers it is a demonstration of his mercy towards his people and house.)*

4. The Babylonians killed their young in the temple. They destroyed the temple. They carried all the utensils of the house of God, of the king and of the magistrates to Babylon. They destroyed the walls and houses. The survivors were made slaves in Babylon, 36:17-20

5. The land could take its rest for

*(Lesson: When God’s people have failed he is willing to use others to accomplish his purpose but even then tries to include his people.)*

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<p>than she gave him, 9:1-12</p> <p>7. The splendor and wisdom of Solomon, his gold, his shields, his throne like no other, his utensils, his wisdom sought by the kings of the earth, who brought him presents, his stables, his horsemen, his territories, his silver and cedar, and horses, 9:13-28</p> <p>- Solomon died, 9:29-31</p> <p><i>(Why isn't Solomon's apostasy not mentioned? Why does the book begin with the failings of Rehoboam his son? One of the failings of Solomon, his pressure upon his people, is mentioned, when the people ask Rehoboam to lighten the load Solomon had placed on them.)</i></p> <p><b>Rehoboam</b> 10:1-12:16</p> <p>1. The division of the kingdom, 10:1-19</p> <p>- Rehoboam sought the counsel of people</p> <p>- The older counselors, v6</p> <p>- The young men with whom he had grown up, v8</p> <p>- He did not seek God's counsel and followed that of the young men, and answered the people harshly. The people rebelled</p> <p>- When the northern tribes rebelled he wanted to attack them but God forbade him to do it and he obeyed, 11:1-4</p> <p>- He fortified Judah y Benjamin, 11:5-12</p> <p>- The priests, Levites and others faithful to the Lord migrated to Jerusalem from Israel, and for three years they sought the</p>	<p>-In general Jehoshaphat did what was right before God, but he associated with Ahaziah, king of Israel, who was given to doing evil. His merchant marine project with Ahaziah failed, 20:31-21:1</p> <p>- Never the less the high places were not removed because the people had not returned in their hearts to the God of their forefathers, 20:33. <i>(Does this mean that because the king had not made a complete commitment to the Lord the people would not go even a far as he?)</i></p> <p><i>(What a pity that he was known as the king who sought God and did not walk in the evil ways of Israel, but never the less intermarried with the kings of Israel and they almost wiped out his royal line!)</i></p> <p><b>Jehoram</b> 21:2-20</p> <p>- Jehoram assassinated his brothers. He also killed some of the leaders. He followed the sins of Israel because he had a daughter of Ahab as wife. God did not want to destroy him because of his love for David, 21:1-7. <i>(Lesson: Here is the result of intermarrying with Ahab. A homicidal spirit plagued that family.)</i></p> <p>- Edom y Libna rebelled, 21:8-10</p> <p>- God punished Jehoram with a disease of the intestines because of his idolatry and the assassination of his brothers, 21:11-15</p> <p>- The philistines, Arabs and Ethiopians attacked him and kidnapped all his sons but one, Ahaziah, 21:16, 17. <i>(Lesson: As he had done to his brothers it was done to his sons. God avenged</i></p>	<p>15b.)</p> <p>4. In turn Amaziah was conquered by Joash king of Israel, who broke down a wall of Jerusalem, and took the treasures of the the house of God and of the palace, as well as hostages, 25:17-24. <i>(Lesson: Pride can lead to a downfall, v 19.)</i></p> <p>5. From the time he forsook the Lord they conspired against him and killed him, 25:25-28. <i>(Lesson: They continued to conspire against the royal family who had conspired against the priestly family who had saved them from extinction, 24:21, 24; 25:27.)</i></p> <p><b>Uzziah</b> 26:1-23</p> <p>1. Uzziah did what was right and sought God in the days of Zachariah, who was understood the visions of God, and he prospered. God helped him against his enemies. He built towers; dug wells; and had farmers. He maintained a powerful army with war machines, and his fame spread, 26:1-15. <i>(Lesson: God helped him while he sought God.)</i></p> <p>2. But Uzziah became proud of heart, exalted himself and became corrupt, 26:16. <i>(Lesson: He was a chip off the "old Block." He had a bad example before him. 25:19 y 26:16.)</i></p> <p>3. Uzziah decided to go into the temple and offer incense and the brave priests opposed him. Leprosy broke out on his forehead when he rejected their rebuke. He lived apart and his son ruled, 26:16-23. <i>(Lesson: When we take what belongs to another we lose what belongs to us, vv. 18</i></p>	<p><i>even after all hope is gone.)</i></p> <p>70 years, 36:21</p> <p><b>Amon</b> 33:21-25</p> <p>1. He did evil and committed idolatry, 33:21, 22</p> <p>2. He never humbled himself, on the contrary, he increased his guilt, 33:23 <i>(Lesson: When one will never humble himself there is no hope of salvation.)</i></p> <p>3. His servants killed him. 33:24, 25</p>
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<p>Lord, 11:13-17</p> <p>- Rehoboam made Abijah prince among his brothers and dispersed them in Israel, 11:18-23</p> <p>2. Shishak invaded from Egypt because Rehoboam and Israel abandoned the law of God, 11:1-2. Shemaiah rebuked them and the king humbled himself and he was saved from destruction, 11:5-7. Never the less God allowed Shishak to carry off the treasures of the house of God and the house of the king. Israel became the servant of Shishak to teach the difference between serving God and serving the nations. Rehoboam replaced the shields of gold with those of bronze, 11:8-11. 12:1-11 (<i>Lesson: In this physical thing, the shields, we see the decay of the kingdom. The shields were once of gold but now of bronze.</i>)</p> <p>- He did evil and did not seek God, 12:14-16. (<i>Lesson: Here we see his great error; he did not seek God.</i>)</p> <p><b>Abijah</b> 13:1-14:1a</p> <p>1. Abijah reined three years and he was at war with Jeroboam, 13:1-2</p> <p>2. The battle with Jeroboam, 13:3-20</p> <p>a. The message of Abijah to Jeroboam – we have not forsaken the Lord, his house and the priesthood as you have, for idols, demons and an unlawful priesthood</p> <p>b. The Lord gave him victory over Israel, an enemy twice their size, who prepared an ambush, because they cried out to the Lord</p>	<p>them, 21:4 y 17.)</p> <p>- He died in great pain and no one cared amongst his people, 21:18-20</p> <p><b>Ahaziah</b> 22:1-9 (<b>Athaliah</b>) 22:10-12</p> <p>1. Ahaziah became king because an armed band had killed his brothers, 22:1-2</p> <p>2. His mother, a daughter of Omri, taught him to do evil. He accompanied Jehoram, the son of Ahab in battle, 22:3-6</p> <p>3. Ahaziah died at the hands of Jehu who exterminated the house of Ahab. They buried him because he was a son of Jehoshaphat who sought God with all his heart, 22:7-9a</p> <p>No one was left in charge of the house of Ahaziah, 22:9b</p> <p>4. Athaliah, daughter of Omri, 22:2, exterminated all the royal descendants of the house of Judah, except one, 22:10</p> <p>5. Jehoshabath, daughter of Jehoram, sister of Ahaziah, and wife of the priest Jehoiada, hid Joash son of Ahaziah for 6 years in the house of God, 22:11-12.</p> <p>(<i>Lesson: Because they intermarried with Ahab there remained in power a queen, a foreigner, daughter of the wicked Omri, and assassin. The line of David was almost destroyed.</i>)</p>	<p>y 21. Another lesson: This king who wanted to be a priest began at the altar of incense, not the altar of burnt offerings. He sought a quiet place, a clean place and pleasant place, not the place of sacrifices, of bleating animals, of blood, of stench, of sweat and of death. This is the religion invented by people, not God.)</p> <p><b>Jotham</b> 27:1-9</p> <p>He did right, but the people kept on getting more corrupt, 27:1,2. (<i>Lesson: He learned from his father’s sin, not to enter the temple and take the place of the priests, v. 2.</i>)</p> <p>He built the upper door of the house of God as well as other buildings and fortifications. He conquered Ammon. He became strong because he followed God’s ways, 27:3-9</p> <p><b>Ahaz</b> 28:1-27</p> <p>1. He did not do right. He followed the ways of the kings of Israel, serving the Baals, making his son pass through the fire, 28:1-4</p> <p>2. God gave Ahaz into the hand of the king of Syria and Israel. Israel killed them and took them captive but later treated them kindly, according to instructions from Obed, a prophet of God, 28:5-15.</p> <p>3. Ahaz asked the king of Assyria for help and Ahaz emptied God’s house, the palace and houses of the governors, Tilgath-pilezer did not help him, 28:16-21</p> <p>4. He persisted in his infidelity</p>	
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5. Jeroboam died but Abijah grew stronger and stronger, 13:21-14:1

### Asa 14:1b-16:14

1. Asa did good and right and there was peace for 10 years and he prospered. They sought God and he gave them rest, 14:1b-8

2. He won a great victory over Zerah, the Ethiopian, who attacked with an army of 1,000,000 troops and 300 chariots, because Asa leaned on Jehovah, 14:9-15:7

3. He made a covenant with Jehovah, 15:1-19

*a. After the battle, Azariah el prophet encouraged him, 15:1-7*

*b. Asa removed the idols, 15:8*

*c. He repaired the altar of Jehovah, 15:8*

*d. Many in Israel came over to him because they saw God was with him, 15:9*

*e. He removed his mother from being queen mother because she had made an image of Asherah, 15:16*

*f. He brought silver and gold utensils into the house of God, 15:1-18 (15:18)*

4. Afterwards he made a covenant with Ben-Hadad of Syria to have him attack Baasha, king of Israel, because Baasha had invaded Judah, 15:19-16:10

*a. He sent Ben-Hadad treasures from the house of God and Ben-*

even in his affliction, offering to the gods of Damascus who had conquered him. He thought that as those gods had helped Syria, they would help him, not knowing that those gods caused his downfall. He also broke up the utensils of God’s house and closed its doors, 28:22-25 (In reality he put an end to the ministry of the priests.)

5. He was not buried with the kings of Judah, 28:26, 27  
*(Lesson: He dishonored God and the people dishonored him.)*

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*Hadad attacked Israel for Asa,  
16:2*

*b. The seer Hanani rebuked Asa,  
16:7-9*

*c. Asa became angry with the  
seer, and threw him in prison,  
16:10*

*d. Asa mistreated some of the  
people as well, 16:10*

*f. His feet became diseased but he  
did not seek God’s counsel but  
only that of the doctors, 16:11-14  
(Lesson: For having forsaken  
God and leaned on the king of  
Syria, the Lord disciplined him  
through a disease of the feet. [He  
did what Rehoboam had done  
consulting man alone and not  
Jehovah.]*