

I KINGS

Book of Division of the Kingdom (Ironically, eh?)

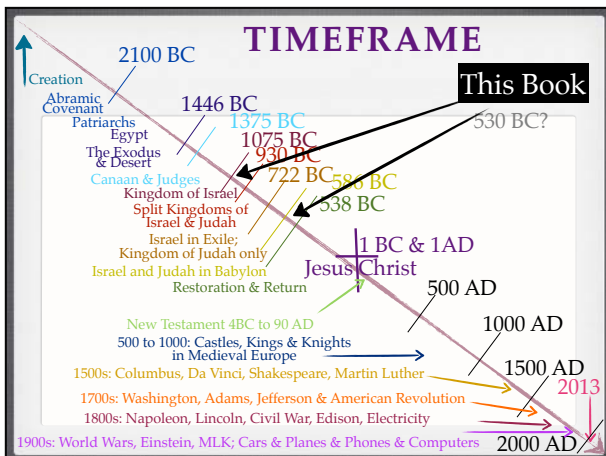


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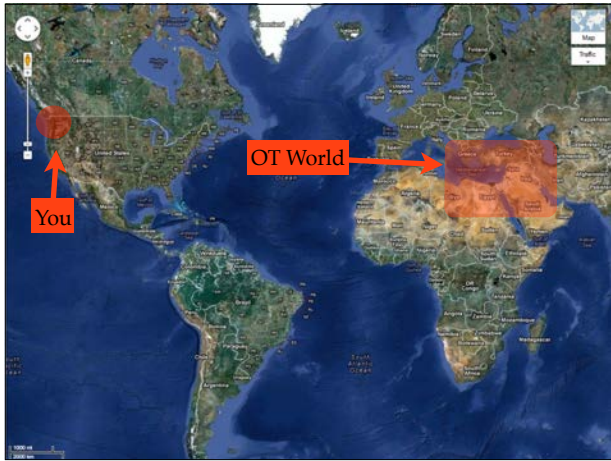
Old Testament Timeline

- * Genesis; Exodus; Traveling through the Desert
- * Conquest of Canaan, Judges, Kings
- * Exile, Captivity, and Slavery in Babylon (Kings was written to these people) (between 586 and 538 people)
- * Return to barren and burnt homeland of Canaan (Chronicles was written to these people) (after 538 people)

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TYPE OF BOOK

- Moses' Torah / Pentateuch
- History ✓
- Poetry & Wisdom
- Major (Long-book) Prophets
- Minor (Short-book) Prophets

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AUTHOR

- Nobody knows, but it was probably someone who looked back through royal archives and who lived in exile in Babylon.

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READERS & RECIPIENTS

- Yay! Actual Readers & Recipients!
- Enslaved Israel in Babylon

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READERS & RECIPIENTS

- Ideas for New Slide to Replace Readers & Recipients?
- Jesus in this book?
- Double the Storyline; Double Theological Contribution?
- Main Focus?
- Say Goodbye to Readers & Recipients?

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Major OT Themes found in this Book:

1. God is Love
2. God Creates
3. Israel (we) are supposed to be God's Obedient Servants
4. Israel (we) are Sinful
5. God is Angry with His People for Rejecting Him
6. God Forgives and Blesses those who Follow Him
7. Israel (we) are God's Chosen Examples
8. God Speaks through His Prophets
9. God is Always with His People
10. God is Just and Merciful
11. God Keeps His Promises
12. Israel (we) are Redeemed and Restored by the Blood of Christ
13. Israel (we) are JoGoFd
14. Israel (we) will Inherit the Kingdom of God

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Storyline: What happens in Kings and Chronicles?

- * To make a long story short...
- * The people of Israel follow the kings. Most kings don't follow God, and don't listen to His prophets. So, basically, the only people listening to God are His prophets.
- * Mostly bad things happen to Israel. They lose battles, the kingdom splits in half, and eventually they get wiped out by the Assyrians. Surviving Israelites are taken to the city of Babylon as slaves.

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Storyline: Kings and Chronicles are written after the Events of Kings and Chronicles

- Later, they will return from this "exile" in Babylon, and will return to their burnt and barren homeland.
- They'll wonder what to do next; and, oh, by the way, where is God?

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Storyline: Overlap

- * Kings and Chronicles have a lot of overlap: they have much of the same information
- * The key difference is that they are written for two different reasons.
- * Imagine the four gospels: written by four different people to four slightly different audiences.
- * Here, the audiences are VERY different.

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Theological Contribution of Kings:

- The authors of Samuel and Kings write for the people while they are in Babylon.
- They write as reminders of how they've got themselves into this predicament.
- They haven't listened to God, and as a result, they've been conquered.
- The inference is that if they DO listen to God, who is still with them, then they will be restored.

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Theological Contribution of Kings

*Kings (and Samuel) is written for the people to read while they are slaves in Babylon, and thinking, "How did we get into this mess?"

*Answer: You wanted kings, you got kings. The kings were (mostly) rotten people, and made all of YOU rotten.

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Theological Contribution of Chronicles:

*Chronicles is written after Kings. The people are returning to their homeland which is barren wasteland. Their home is burned and their cities are gone.

*The question of the day is, "What now? What happened to God?"

*Answer: "God keeps his promises, and they are still in effect."

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Theological Contribution of Chronicles:

• Chronicles deals with the burning issue of the day: "Is God still interested in us, and are his covenants still active, and do his promises to David still have meaning?"

• Answer: Yes. God keeps his promises, and you live under the Davidic Covenant

• You are still God's people.

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Main Point of Chronicles:

- Chronicles begins with Adam and stretches to the end of the captivity of God's people.
- He is still a God of hope whose ultimate purpose will prevail in the world and in the lives of his people.

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Main Point: Chronicles Is Histories and Insights: God is Faithful

- Histories and Insights
- How God has kept faith with His covenant people across the centuries.
- By selecting events that show how God has kept his promises, the author presents a beautiful doctrine of hope.

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The key point, one more time:
 Kings and Chronicles have much of the same material, so why do we have both? (This is good preparation for next year, as we look closely at how each of the four gospels is different.)

- * Kings was written to the people while they were slaves in Babylon. They wanted to know how they had gotten themselves into this mess. Answer: You asked for kings, you got kings, and your kings stinked.
- * Chronicles was written to the people as they returned to Canaan AFTER being slaves in Babylon. They wanted to know where God would be in their new lives. Answer: God keeps his promises, and will return to you.

SECULAR CONTRIBUTION

- idk

22

KEY VERSE

- 9: 4-5
- God to Solomon
- Copy it down

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REQUIRED READING

- 12, 17, 18

24

25

WHEN TO TURN HERE

- ?

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LUTHER SAYS:

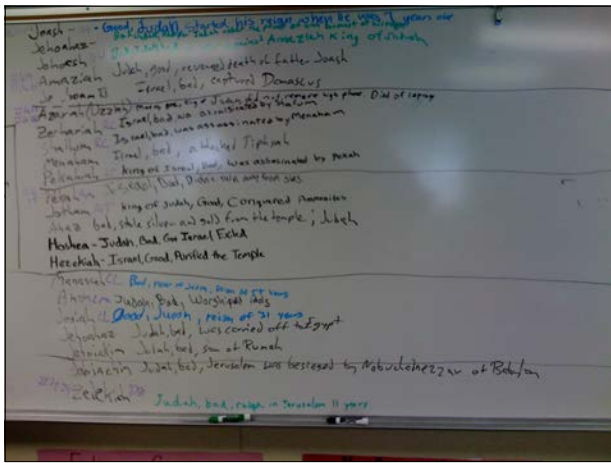
- [Elijah] seems to be foolish [when he kills 800 people]; but it shows great understanding and is very helpful, because it is recorded for the comfort of the churches in order that we may know how merciful God is.... LSB 526
- I Kings 19:1-3
- Elijah kills, but does it for God. Luther praises Elijah for following God.

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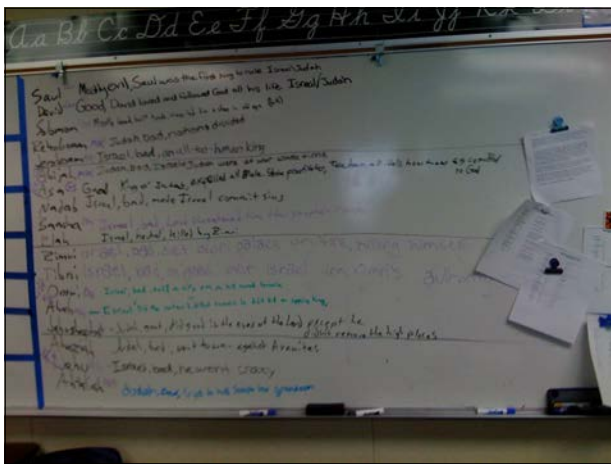


MR. MARTIN SAYS:

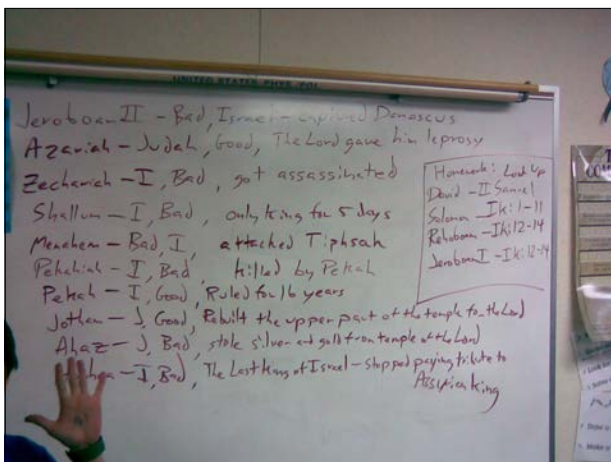
- Elijah and Elisha are two prophets who work during the time of the kings.



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- Kings Quiz
1. Name the 5 great kings: _____
 2. Name the 12 great king: _____
 3. Which king made a truce with Baasha? _____
 4. Who revenged the death of his father, Joash? _____
 5. Who stole silver and gold from the temple of the Lord? _____
 6. Who was killed by Pekah? _____
 7. Was Jehu good or bad? _____
 8. Who was the bad king of Israel who was assassinated? _____
 9. Who made a battle alliance with the kings of Judah and Edom? _____
 10. Who attacked Tiphah? _____
 11. Who was the last king of Judah? _____
 12. Who captured Damascus? _____
 13. Who was the woman king? _____
 14. Who died randomly in battle disguise? _____
 15. Who was the first king of just Judah? _____
 16. Who was threatened by the Lord through the prophet Hanai? _____
 17. Who was besieged by Nebuchadnezzar? _____
 18. Who was king for only 5 days? _____
 19. Who had unique trust in the Lord? _____
 20. Who rebuilt the upper part of the temple? _____

Name: _____ Date: _____

The Kings of Israel/Judah
The Six Great Kings—Saul, Ishbosheth, Jonathan, Joash, Jehoram, Ahaz, Manasse
930 to 608 BC are the years of the kings-epoch kingdom
Judah is two southern tribes (Judah and Benjamin), Israel is 10 northern tribes
Saul—Booth, Bad, The first king
*David—Booth, good, but human and mistake-filled, established mighty empire
Ishbosheth—Booth, good, then bad, built temple, asked God for wisdom
Jonathan—Booth, good, son of Saul, killed golden calves
Ahishur—Booth, good, son of Jonathan, killed golden calves
*Aha—J Good, made truce with Baasha
Nabab—J, bad, made truce with Baasha
Baasha—J, bad, Lord threatened him then prophet Hanai
Eliab—J, neutral, killed by Zimri
Zimri—J, bad, killed entire family of Baasha
Tibah—J, neutral, split power with Omri, but quickly died
Omri—J, bad, bought the hill of Samaria
Ahab—J, bad, died randomly in battle disguise
*Jehoram—J good, but he was a man who did good in the eyes of the Lord except he didn't remove the high places
Ahaziah—J, bad, worshipped Baal and provoked the Lord
Joram—J, bad, battle alliance with kings of Judah and Edom
Jehoram—J, bad, married a daughter of Ahab
Ahaziah—J, bad, went to war against the country of Aram
Jehoi—J, bad, assumed king by Eliah, but became crazy and evil
Ahaziah—J, bad, woman—destroyed entire previous royal family
Jehoi—J, good, repaired temple
Jehoiachin—J, bad, tried to be good later
Jehoiachin—J, bad, no faith in the Lord
Amaziah—J, good, covered death of father Joash
Jehoiachin—J, bad, captured Damascus
Athaliah—J, good, The Lord gave him legacy
Zechariah—J, bad, got assassinated
Shallum—J, bad, king only for 1 day
Menahem—J, bad, attacked Tiphah
Pekah—J, bad, killed by Pekah
Pekah—J, good, ruled for 16 years
Jotham—J, bad, rebuilt the upper part of the temple for the Lord
Ahaz—J, bad, stole silver and gold from the temple of the Lord
Hoshea—J, bad, The Last King of Israel—stopped paying tribute to Assyrian king
*Hezekiah—J, good, great good king of Judah—Unique trust in the Lord
Manasse—J, bad, became king at age 12, reigned for 55 years—longest of any king
Amon—J, bad, evil king worshipped, killed
*Josiah—Good, renewed God's covenant with the people, the last great king of Judah
Jehoiachin—J, bad, was carried off to Egypt
Jehoiachin—J, bad, Son of Manah
Jehoiachin—J, bad, restoration was brought by Nebuchadnezzar of Babylon
Zedekiah—J, bad, the last king of Judah

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