



1ST & 2ND
CHRONICLES

BY: CHARLES WILLIS

KINGS OF ISRAEL AND JUDAH

UNITED KINGDOM

1040-1000 Saul

1000-961 David

961-922 Solomon

THE DIVIDED KINGDOM

<i>Dates</i>	ISRAEL (Northern)	<i>Dates</i>	JUDAH (Southern)
922-901	<i>Jeroboam I – 22 yrs – Evil</i>	922-915	<i>Rehoboam – 7 yrs – Evil</i>
		915-913	<i>Abijah – 3 yrs – Evil</i>
		913-873	<i>Asa – 40 yrs – Good</i>
901-900	<i>Nadab – 2 yrs – Evil</i>		
900-877	<i>Baasha – 23 yrs – Evil</i>		
877-876	<i>Elah – 2 yrs – Evil</i>		
876	<i>Zimri – 1 Week – Evil</i>		
876-869	<i>Omri – 12 yrs – Evil</i>	873-849	<i>Jehoshaphat – 24 yrs – Good</i>
869-850	<i>Ahab – 19 yrs – Evil</i>		
850-849	<i>Ahaziah – 2 yrs – Evil</i>		
849-843	<i>Joram (Jehoram) – 6 yrs – Evil</i>	849-843	<i>Jehoram (Joram) – 6 yrs – Evil</i>
843-815	<i>Jehu – 28 yrs – Evil</i>	843	<i>Ahaziah – 1 yr – Evil</i>
		843-837	<i>Athaliah (Queen) – 6 yrs – Evil</i>
		837-800	<i>Joash (Jehoash) – 37 yrs – Evil</i>
815-802	<i>Jehoahaz – 13 years – Evil</i>		
		800-783	<i>Amaziah – 17 yrs – Good</i>
802-786	<i>Jehoash (Joash) – 16 yrs – Evil</i>		
786-746	<i>Jeroboam II – 40 yrs – Evil</i>		
		783-729	<i>Uzziah (Azariah) – 54 yrs – Good</i>
746-745	<i>Zachariah – 6 months – Evil</i>		
745	<i>Shallum – 1 month – Evil</i>		
745-737	<i>Manahem – 10 yrs – Evil</i>		
737-736	<i>Pekahiah – 2 yrs – Evil</i>		
736-716	<i>Pekah – 20 yrs – Evil</i>	729-714	<i>Jotham – 15 yrs – Good</i>
716-708	<i>Hoshea – 8 yrs – Evil</i>	714-694	<i>Ahaz – 20 yrs – Evil</i>
708	FALL OF SAMARIA		
		694-666	<i>Hezekiah – 28 yrs – Good</i>
		666-621	<i>Manasseh – 45 yrs – Evil</i>
		621-619	<i>Amon – 2 yrs – Evil</i>
		619-588	<i>Josiah – 31 yrs – Good</i>
		588	<i>Jehoahaz – 3 months – Evil</i>
		588-577	<i>Jehoikim – 11 yrs – Evil</i>
		577-576	<i>Jehoiachin (Jeconiah, Coniah) – 3 months – Evil</i>
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Introduction

1-2 Chronicles is a book many do not look at closely. Most who have not studied it consider just another version of the history recorded in 1-2 Samuel and 1-2 Kings. While much of the material in the Chronicles covers the same period of time as that in Samuel and Kings, the purpose for the writing is not merely historical information. There are portions that are identical, and some that are different than the Samuel and Kings. While most consider the Chronicles to be of less importance, we remember God has inspired this writing and included it for our learning. Where Samuel and Kings give a political history of the nation of Israel and Judah, the Chronicles presents a religious history of the Kingdom of David. Chronicles is written from more of a priestly and spiritual perspective.

Originally, our 1-2 Chronicles were considered one work. It was divided into two parts in the third century BC when the Greek translation of the Hebrew Old Testament was written (the Septuagint translation). At the time it was named “of things omitted” speaking of things not included in the Samuels and Kings. The name “Chronicles” comes from Jerome in his Latin Vulgate translation of the Bible in 385-405AD.

The time of first Chronicles has a bearing on our understanding of the content. The extensive genealogies in the Chronicles extend to a time of about 500BC. Zerubbabel is mentioned along with his two grandsons (3:21). Zerubbabel led the first return of the Israelite exiles out of the Babylonian captivity (Ezra 2:1–2). Much of the writing of the Chronicles is intended to learn from the history that God is holy, He keeps His promises (specifically about the throne of David), and the success of His people is dependent upon their continued obedience.

The author of the Chronicles is not named. Many make good arguments for the author being Ezra. Ezra 7:1 says “he was a scribe skilled in the law of Moses.” While in service to King Artaxerxes of Persia, Ezra set his heart to study the law of the Lord (Ezra 7:10). Clearly the Law went with them to Babylon. Many point to the similarities between the Chronicles and the book of Ezra in their style, the priestly outlook, and the emphasis on obeying God. The closing verses of 2 Chronicles are repeated with minor changes as the opening verses of Ezra (36:22–23; 1:1–3) causing many to think they may have been one consecutive history, much like Luke and Acts.

The author writes to those who have returned to Jerusalem to encourage and remind them to be the covenant people of God. He reminds them of their spiritual heritage and identity during some difficult times.

An Outline of 1–2 Chronicles

1 Chronicles 1–10

Genealogies of Israel and David

1 Chronicles 11–14

David’s Kingdom Established

1 Chronicles 15–17

David’s Spiritual Plans and God’s Covenant with David

1 Chronicles 18–21

Growth of David’s Reign and His Sin

1 Chronicles 22–29

Establishment of Offices and Duties; Plans for a Temple

2 Chronicles 1–9

Solomon’s Reign; Temple is Constructed and Dedicated

2 Chronicles 10–36

Reigns of the Kings of Judah



LESSON 1

READINGS

1 CHRONICLES 1-10

FROM THE TEXT

1. What can be seen in the genealogies that point to the time when this book is written?
2. Which tribe of Israel gets more “attention” in the genealogies? Why?
3. From the following references, indicate what we can know. Why are they commented on in this writing?
 - A. Jabez (4:9–10)
 - B. Reuben (5:1–2)
 - C. A battle (5:18–22)
 - D. Sons of Manasseh (5:23–26)
 - E. Sons of Aaron (6:49–53)
 - F. Phinehas (9:20)
4. What is the purpose of the brief account of King Saul (10:1–13)?

DIGGING DEEPER

1. What is chapter 9 describing? What history does it cover?
2. Why are the “gatekeepers” emphasized (9:17–29)?
3. What in the genealogies points to a theme of David’s reign and spiritual guidance for the nation?

FOR DISCUSSION

1. What is the purpose of nine chapters of genealogy?



LESSON 2

READINGS

1 CHRONICLES 11-15

FROM THE TEXT

1. What is the “city of David” (11:4–9)?
2. How did David organize his “mighty men” (11:10–47)?
3. Which tribe had men who came to support David while Saul was King (12:1–37)? What is the culmination of this support (12:38–40)?
4. Why are Hiram’s actions recorded in this account (14:1–2)?
5. How were the Philistines defeated (14:8–17)?
6. What does David do different in moving the Ark a second time (15:1–12)? Why (15:13–15)?
7. Describe the procession David used in bringing the ark to Jerusalem (15:3–28).

DIGGING DEEPER

1. 11:2 states “The Lord God said to you, ‘You shall shepherd My people, Israel, and you shall be prince over My people Israel.’” This statement from God is not found anywhere else, but is known by those gathered around David. What can we know about David being anointed King “according to the word of the Lord through Samuel (1 Samuel 13:14; 15:28; 16:11–13)? Why is this important in Chronicles?
2. Why did God strike Uzza dead (13:1–10)? (See also 1 Samuel 5; 6:19–20; Numbers 4:15; 7:9)
3. Why did Michal despise David (15:29; 2 Samuel 6:14–16)? Who was Michal (1 Samuel 18:20–21; 11:11–17)?

FOR DISCUSSION

1. Why did David not drink the water from the well of Bethlehem (11:15–19)? How does the inclusion of this account support the theme in Chronicles of David’s reign?



LESSON 3

READINGS

1 CHRONICLES 16-21

FROM THE TEXT

1. Why did David need to make appointments for the Levites? Consider 16:1 and 16:37-40.
2. What did God correct in Nathan and David's understanding (17:1-10)?
3. What covenant did God make with David (17:11-15)? What is David's response (17:16-27)?
4. What two things are being emphasized in the brief historical account of chapter 18?
5. What abuse did David's messengers suffer (19:1-5)? What was the attitude of the military leaders during the large resulting battle (19:12-13)?
6. Why did God strike Israel (21:7) and what was the punishment chosen by David (21:11-14)?
7. What did David see (21:16)?

DIGGING DEEPER

1. Nathan the prophet first appears in 1 Chronicles 17. What more can we know about him? (see 2 Samuel 12; 1 Kings 1:8–11, 22–23, 34–38, 45; 1 Chronicles 29:29, 2 Chronicles 9:39)

2. Why might the defeat of the giants be included in this brief account of the history of David's reign (chapter 20)? (See Numbers 13:30–33; Joshua 14:12–15; 1 Samuel 17)

FOR DISCUSSION

The following passages are repeated: 1 Chron. 16:8–22 is Psalm 105:1–15; 1 Chron. 16:23–33 is Psalm 96:1–13; 1 Chron. 16:34 is repeated in many Psalms including 106:1; 1 Chron. 16:35 is Psalm 106:47–48; 1 Chron 16:35 is Psalm 72:18.

1. From the Psalm in 1 Chronicles 16:8–22
 - A. Identify at least three things named for which the people were to be thankful.
 - B. Why were the people told to remember the Covenant?
 - C. What should be the result of such a remembrance (16:23–31)?
 - D. What should we learn from this Psalm? Why is it included for our learning?
2. Why is the covenant with David (chapter 17) being emphasized so quickly after the 9 chapters of genealogy?
3. What can we learn from David's statement, "*I will not take what is yours for the Lord, or offer a burnt offering which costs me nothing*" (21:24)?



LESSON 4

READINGS

1 CHRONICLES 22-27

FROM THE TEXT

1. God did not allow for David to build the temple (1 Chron. 17:4). What did David do about the Temple which Solomon would build?
 - A. 1 Chronicles 22:1-4, 14
 - B. 1 Chronicles 22:17-19
2. What instructions did David give Solomon (1 Chronicles 22:6-13)? Which of these are we wise to adopt as our instructions?
3. What was the duty and responsibilities of the Levites which David organized? Why was some of this necessary (1 Chronicles 23)?
4. What specific divisions of the Levites did David accomplish?
 - A. 1 Chronicles 25 - how were their duties also assigned (25:8)?
 - B. 1 Chronicles 26:1-19 - how were their duties assigned (26:13)?
 - C. 1 Chronicles 26:20-28
5. What other organization did David accomplish in the nation?
 - A. 1 Chronicles 26:29-32
 - B. 1 Chronicles 27:1-15
 - C. 1 Chronicles 27:16-24
 - D. 1 Chronicles 27:25-31
 - E. 1 Chronicles 27:32-34

DIGGING DEEPER

1. David divides the Levite priests who were descendants of Levi.
 - A. Why were the descendants of Nadab and Abihu not included (1 Chronicles 24:1–2)?
 - B. They were divided “by lot” (1 Chronicles 24:5, 7ff). Explain 1 Chronicles 24:19. What was the purpose of this division?
 - C. All the other sons of Levi “*also cast lots*” (1 Chronicles 24:31). Why?
2. The musicians were “*to prophesy with lyres, harps and cymbals*” (1 Chronicles 25:1). How was this prophecy? Consider 1 Chronicles 16:41–42.

FOR DISCUSSION

1. Why is there so much recorded about the Levites (1 Chronicles 22–26)?
2. Was David organizing all of this according to his liking, or was this from God?
 - A. Consider 1 Chronicles 23:28–32 with Leviticus 24:23–24 and Numbers 1:53, 3:6–9
 - B. 2 Samuel 23:2
 - C. Ezra 6:18
 - D. Luke 1:8–9, 23



LESSON 5

READINGS

1 CHRONICLES 28– 2 CHRONICLES 4

FROM THE TEXT

1. What was David planning to build (1 Chron. 28:2)?
2. How does David confirm Solomon as his successor (1 Chron. 28:5–10; 2:22–23)? See also 1 Chronicles 23:1; 1 Kings 1:33–39.
3. Make a list of the plans for the Temple which David gave to Solomon (1 Chron. 28:11–19).
4. What books are mentioned that we no longer have (1 Chron. 29:29)?
5. What is immediately affirmed about Solomon's reign (2 Chron. 1:1)?
6. Where was the tabernacle, and where was the Ark of the Covenant (2 Chron. 1:3–4)? Why did Solomon go to the tabernacle?
7. What was Solomon's prayer, and how did God answer him (2 Chron. 1:8–13)?
8. Describe how God kept His promise to Solomon to give him "riches, wealth, and honor" (from 2 Chron. 1:12). Consider 2 Chronicles 1:14–17.
9. Who is "Hiram" (sometimes rendered "Hiram"), and what is asked of him (2 Chron. 2:1–10)? What is this man's response (2 Chron. 2:11–16)?
10. From 2 Chronicles chapter 3–4 describe the following:
 - A. The interior of the temple (3:5–9)
 - B. The cherubim (3:10–13)
 - C. The two pillars (3:15–17)
 - D. The metal sea (4:2–6)
 - F. The furnishings (4:7–9, 19–22)

DIGGING DEEPER

1. Beyond all the items David had accumulated for building the Temple, what additional gifts does he now offer (1 Chron. 29:4)? Consider the amount of wealth being given if each talent is estimated at 75 pounds. What is meant by the “gold of Ophir”?
2. David saw fit to encourage the rulers and leaders to give gifts as well, which they did. Try to determine the degree of wealth they gave (1 Chron. 29:7). What was a “daric of gold”? What should we learn about giving to the Lord (1 Chron. 29:6–9)?
3. Is 2 Chronicles 2:2 and 2:18 a repeat?
4. 2 Chronicles 4:5 indicates the metal sea could hold 3,000 baths. 1 Kings 7:26 says 2,000 baths. What was a “bath” and was this a set measurement?

FOR DISCUSSION

1. How does 1 Chronicles 28:4 and 29:1, 10–16 demonstrate David’s humility?
2. What words of David to Solomon remains good instructions for us in seeking to serve God (1 Chron. 28:8–9, 20)?
3. What do we learn about praying for our children (1 Chron. 29:18–19)?



LESSON 6

READINGS

2 CHRONICLES 5-8

FROM THE TEXT

1. What happened when the Ark of the Covenant was taken into the completed temple?
 - A. 2 Chronicles 5:2-3
 - B. 2 Chronicles 5:4-5
 - C. 2 Chronicles 5:6
 - D. 2 Chronicles 5:7-9
 - E. 2 Chronicles 5:11-14
2. How does the beginning of Solomon's dedication speech differ from what most king's would have said (2 Chronicles 6:1-11)?
3. What can we learn from Solomon's prayer.
 - A. 2 Chronicles 6:12-23
 - B. 2 Chronicles 6:24-31
 - C. 2 Chronicles 6:36-39
4. How does God definitively indicate His acceptance of the Temple as a dwelling place (1 Chronicles 7:1-3)? What other times has God chosen to consume a sacrifice on the alter in this way?
5. What sacrifices were offered to God at the time the temple was dedicated (2 Chronicles 7:5)? How long was the temple celebration (2 Chronicles 7:8-10)?
6. What is God's reply to Solomon's prayer (2 Chronicles 7:11-16)?
7. What is God's warning to Solomon (2 Chronicles 7:17-22)?
8. How long did it take to build the temple (2 Chronicles 8:1)?
9. What other things did Solomon build (2 Chronicles 8:2-6)?
10. What good things did Solomon order (2 Chronicles 8:12-16)?

DIGGING DEEPER

1. What does 2 Chronicles 5:10 say was inside the Ark of the covenant? What does Hebrews 9:4 record as being inside the Ark of the Covenant? Passages that relate to these items: Deuteronomy 10:2–5; Exodus 16:32–34; Numbers 17:10. Where are the other items?
2. Why is it significant that the house of the Lord was filled with a cloud (2 Chronicles 5:13)? See Exodus 40:34–38; Exodus 33:7–11; Leviticus 16:2.
3. *“The glory of the Lord filled the Lord’s house”* (2 Chronicles 7:2). This is more than the cloud in chapter 6. Who witnessed this “glory” (2 Chronicles 7:1–3)? What was this “glory”? See Exodus 40:34–35, Leviticus 9:23, Exodus 20:18, Exodus 24:10, John 1:14.

FOR DISCUSSION

1. In what ways did Solomon disobey God?
 - A. 2 Chronicles 8:7–8 (1 Kings 9:16, 24)
 - B. 2 Chronicles 8:11 (1 Kings 3:1; 1 Kings 11:1–13; Deuteronomy 17:14–17)
 - C. 2 Chronicles 8:17–18 (Deuteronomy 17:17)
 - D. Related passages: Exodus 34:11–16; Deuteronomy 7:1–4; Joshua 23:4–13; Judges 3:1–6



LESSON 7

READINGS

2 CHRONICLES 9-12

FROM THE TEXT

1. Where is “Sheba”? (2 Chron. 9:1)?
2. Why did the queen of Sheba visit Solomon (2 Chron. 9:1-2)? What was her impression of Solomon (2 Chron. 9:3-8)?
3. Why did she give gifts to Solomon (2 Chron. 9:9-12)?
4. What extravagant items are recorded in 2 Chronicles 9:15-21, 24-25?
5. Who reigned after Solomon (2 Chron. 9:31)? How old was he (2 Chron. 12:13)?
6. *“It was a turn of events from God that the Lord might establish His word, which He spoke through Ahijah the Shilonite to Jeroboam”* (2 Chron. 10:15). What word did God give Jeroboam and what was God doing? See also 2 Chronicles 11:2-4.
7. Who joined with Rehoboam, and why (2 Chron. 11:13-17)?
8. What sin did Rehoboam continue which his father also committed (2 Chron. 11:18-23)?
9. What specific things are mentioned that Shishak took from Judah (2 Chron. 12:1-9)?
10. How is Rehoboam, son of Solomon, remembered in Scripture and in Israel (2 Chron. 12:14)?

DIGGING DEEPER

1. Try to identify the weight on one talent of gold in the time of Solomon (2 Chron. 9:13). Also identify the amount of one gold shekel (2 Chron. 9:15). From these calculate the amounts in the passages.
2. Identify the physical borders of Solomon's kingdom on a map (2 Chron. 9:26).
3. What non-biblical sources are mentioned as records of these things (2 Chron. 9:29). Compare with 1 Chronicles 29:29 and 2 Chron. 12:15. Why are these mentioned? Where are they now?
4. Try to locate on a map the defenses in Judah built under the reign of Rehoboam (2 Chron. 11:6–12).
5. What can be known of Shishak and his coming up against Jerusalem (2 Chron. 12:1–9)?

FOR DISCUSSION

1. How was Rehoboam's decision foolish (2 Chron. 10:3–14)? What lessons can we learn from this?
2. What was God's deliverance for Judah, and why (2 Chron. 12:5–8, 12)? How do we humble ourselves before the Lord?



LESSON 8

READINGS

2 CHRONICLES 13-16

FROM THE TEXT

1. What was the covenant of salt (2 Chron. 13:5)? See Numbers 18:19 and the surrounding context.
2. How had the northern nation of Israel driven out the priests and Levites (2 Chron. 13:9)?
3. What is the point Abijah is making to the larger army assembled against him (2 Chron. 13:9-12)?
4. What was the result of the battle (2 Chron. 13:13-18)?
5. How was Asa different than his father Abijah (2 Chron. 14:1-8)?
6. When God encouraged Asa, what reforms did Asa accomplish (2 Chron. 15:8-15)?
7. Why did Asa remove Maacah from the position of queen mother (2 Chron. 15:16)?
8. How is Asa remembered in Scripture at this point (2 Chron. 15:17-19)?
9. How did the older King Asa fail to trust in God (2 Chron. 16:1-14)?



LESSON 9

READINGS

2 CHRONICLES 17-20

FROM THE TEXT

1. Why was the Lord with Jehoshaphat (2 Chron. 17:3-6)?
2. Why did the surrounding nations bring tribute to Jehoshaphat (2 Chron. 17:10-11)?
3. Who was Ahab (2 Chron. 18:1, 4)?
4. Why did Jehoshaphat ask a second time about a prophet of the Lord (2 Chron. 18:4-6)?
5. Who was God with during the battle? How did Ahab die (2 Chron. 18:28-34)?
6. How is Jehoshaphat remembered (2 Chron. 19:4-11)?
7. Before the coming attack, what did Jehoshaphat do when afraid? How does his prayer demonstrate his faith in God? (2 Chron. 20:1-13)
8. What was the message of God through Jahaziel (2 Chron. 20:14-17)?
9. What was the attitude of the king and the people in response to the prophecy (2 Chron. 20:18-19)?
10. Describe the battle (2 Chron. 20:20-25).
11. Why was the "*dread of God*" on all the surrounding kingdoms (2 Chron. 20:29)?
12. How is Jehoshaphat remembered (2 Chron. 20:31-34)?



LESSON 10

READINGS

2 CHRONICLES 21-24

FROM THE TEXT

1. Why was Jehoram chosen to succeed his father Jehoshaphat as king in Judah (2 Chron. 12:1-3)?
2. What did Jehoram do that was unlike any of the kings before him? How is he remembered (2 Chron. 21:4-7)?
3. Why did Jehoram have trouble during his reign (2 Chron. 21:8-13)?
4. What was God's punishment on Jehoram (2 Chron. 21:14-20)?
5. Why was Ahaziah chosen to succeed Jehoram? How is he remembered as a king (2 Chron. 22:1-4)?
6. How was Ahaziah killed (2 Chron. 22:5-9)?
7. Who was Athaliah, and what terrible thing did she do (2 Chron. 22:10)? Why did she do it?
8. How did Joash escape Athaliah's actions (2 Chron. 22:11-12)?
9. How did Joash become king at age seven (2 Chron. 23:1-11)?
10. What restoration project did Joash accomplish (2 Chron. 24:4-14)?
11. How is Jehoiada remembered (24:15-16) compared with Jehoahaz (21:19-20)?
12. What was God's judgment on Judah (24:23-27)?

DIGGING DEEPER

1. How did Judah “play the harlot” (2 Chron. 21:11, 13)?
2. How did Jehoida demonstrate himself as a spiritual leader (23:1–24:3)?

FOR DISCUSSION

1. Jehoshaphat “*allied himself by marriage with Ahab*” (2 Chron. 18:1). Examine the influence of Ahab on the kings of Judah who came after Jehoshaphat. Discuss the reality of 1 Corinthians 15:33 and importance of marrying someone faithful to the Lord.
2. Examine Joash’s upbringing in the house of Jehoiada and Jehoashabeath (22:11) and discuss how he came to be a person of great faith when his parents and grandparents were not.
3. Why did Joash turn away from God after the death of Jehoiada’s son Zechariah (2 Chron. 24:15–22)?



LESSON 11

READINGS

2 CHRONICLES 25-28

FROM THE TEXT

1. How was Amaziah like Solomon (2 Chron. 25:1-2)?
2. Why did Amaziah not kill the sons of the servants who killed his father (2 Chron. 25:4)?
3. Why was Amaziah defeated by Joash King of Israel (2 Chron. 25:17-24)?
4. What happened to Amaziah after the defeat (2 Chron. 25:25-28)?
5. What is remarkable about the reign of Uzziah (2 Chron. 26:1-5)?
6. How did Uzziah become a military power (2 Chron. 26:6-15)?
7. How did Uzziah get leprosy (2 Chron. 26:16-23)?
8. What did Jotham learn from his father Uzziah (2 Chron. 27:1-3)?
9. Why did Jotham become mighty as a king of Judah (2 Chron. 27:4-6)?
10. In what ways was Ahaz a wicked king (2 Chron. 28:1-4)?
11. Why were they defeated by the Aram's and Israelites (2 Chron. 28:5-8)?
12. What had Ahaz's attitude done to the people of Judah (2 Chron. 28:16-21)?

DIGGING DEEPER

1. Why had the servants killed King Joash (2 Chron. 25:3; 24:20–26)?

2. Why did the victorious Israelites leave the captive and spoil of Judah (2 Chron. 28:9–15)?

FOR DISCUSSION

1. What is revealed about Amaziah’s heart regarding the word of God (2 Chron. 25:6–10; 25:14–16)?

2. From a consideration of all the readings in this lesson, what major theme prevails in how God dealt with the kings of Judah?

3. What was Ahaz’s attitude about God (2 Chron. 28:22–27)? How does he show a lack of trust in God?



LESSON 12

READINGS

2 CHRONICLES 29-32

FROM THE TEXT

1. How is Hezekiah (2 Chron 29:1-2) immediately said to be different from his father Ahaz (2 Chron. 28:1), grandfather Jotham (2 Chron. 27:1-2), and great grandfather Uzziah (26:3-4)?
2. What had those before Hezekiah done that was unfaithful (2 Chron. 29:5-9)?
3. What did Hezekiah have in his heart (2 Chron. 29:10)?
4. How long did it take to remove the unclean things from the temple (2 Chron. 29:16-17)?
5. Why were the Levites consecrated (2 Chron. 29:15), and the altar purged (2 Chron. 29:24)?
6. What is significant in 2 Chronicles 29:35? (Compare with 2 Chron. 24:18 -19 and 2 Chron. 28:3-4.)
7. Why was Hezekiah's invitation unique and important (2 Chron. 30:1-5, 26)?
8. When the people assembled to celebrate the Passover, what did they first do (2 Chron. 30:14, 17)?
9. What happened to those who did not purify themselves (2 Chron. 30:18-21)?
10. After the Passover, what did the people do (2 Chron. 31:1)?
11. What additional commands of God were reinstated (2 Chron. 31:3-19)?
12. How is Hezekiah remembered (2 Chron. 31:20-21)?
13. What did Sennacherib King of Assyria do to demoralize the people of Judah (2 Chron. 32:9-19)?
14. How did God respond to this (2 Chron. 32:20-23)?
15. What sin is recorded about Hezekiah (2 Chron. 32:24-26)?

DIGGING DEEPER

1. Did God command the use of instruments of music in the temple (2 Chron. 29:25–28)? Is this authoritative for our use of instruments of music in worship today?
2. What attitudes did Hezekiah try to change in the people (2 Chron. 30:6–12)?
3. Where was the brook Kidron (of Kidron Valley) and why were the unclean things put there (2 Chron. 29:16; 30:14)?

FOR DISCUSSION

1. What can be learned from Hezekiah (2 Chron. 29) about a young person's faith?



LESSON 13

READINGS

2 CHRONICLES 33-36

FROM THE TEXT

1. How did Manasseh lead his people (2 Chron. 33:1-9)?
2. How did God demonstrate love, mercy, and grace toward Manasseh (2 Chron. 33:10-20)?
3. How did Amon “*multiply guilt*” (2 Chron. 33:21-25)?
4. At a young age, where did Josiah see the need to start the reforms of the nation (2 Chron. 34:3-7)?
5. What was Josiah’s second emphasis in the reforms (2 Chron. 34:8-13)?
6. What did Hilkiah find, and what did Shaphan do with it (2 Chron. 34:14-18)?
7. What was Josiah’s reaction (2 Chron. 34:19-30)?
8. How did Josiah lead his people (2 Chron. 34:31-35:19)?
9. Who was God with, Neco or Josiah? Why? (2 Chron. 35:20-27)
10. What became of Josiah’s son, King Joahaz (2 Chron. 36:1-4)?
11. What kind of king was Jehoiakim (2 Chron. 36:4-8)?
12. Can an 8 year old do evil (2 Chron. 36:9)?
13. How did Zedekiah lead his people (2 Chron. 36:11-22)?

DIGGING DEEPER

1. Who did Manasseh worship referred to as "*all the host of heaven*" (2 Chron. 33:3–5)?

2. What word of the Lord did Cyrus fulfill (2 Chron. 36:22–23)?

FOR DISCUSSION

1. From several examples of Kings, fathers, and sons - what can we learn about faith and family? (example: Manasseh [2 Chron. 33] and his father Hezekiah [2 Chron. 29–32])

2. At what age does a person become "spiritually minded" (2 Chron. 34:3)?