

II Chronicles

Raising Godly Generations

(2) The LORD's requirements for them —7:17-22

- 1. Blessing for walking before Him —7:17-18
 - The measure which the LORD used:
 - (1. As David walked
 - (2. Do according to His commandments
 - (3. Observe His statutes and judgments
 - These are the conditions for establishing the throne.
 - Solomon and his descendants failed this.
 - The kingly line passed to Nathan, ancestor of Mary.
- 2. For turning away, rejection —7:19-22
 - The measure (7:19):
 - (1. Rejecting statutes and commandments
 - (2. Turning to idolatry
 - His rejection (7:20-22):
 - (1. Plucked out of the land —7:20a
 - (2. The Temple cast out of his sight —7:20b-22
 - The Temple would become "a proverb and a byword among all nations."
 - When the nations question why this took place, the answer will be, "Because they forsook the LORD God of their fathers"

8. The wonder of Solomon's kingdom —8:1 – 9:28

• *II Chron. 8:*

(1) Solomon's fame and his cities —8:1-6

- 1. Time: At the end of 20 years — 7 for the building of the Temple and 13 for the building of his own palace. This was about 947 B.C.
- 2. He built —8:2-6
 - The cities which Hiram (Hiram) had restored —8:2
 - He conquered Hamath-zobah. —8:3
 - See I Kings 9:10-14
 - Tadmor, north of Damascus —8:4
 - Beth-horon — fortified (fortress) cities —8:5
 - Beth-horon – 1 city, 2 parts. The two parts were about 1-3/4 miles apart. See Josh. 10:10-11
 - He was a man of peace, but he was no fool!
 - Store cities for the wealth (cf. Deut. 17:17) —8:6

• Solomon disobeyed the Law in wealth, women, and weapons

- Chariot cities (cf. Deut. 17:16) —8:6

(2) Solomon's reign and tribute (taxes) —8:7-10

- 1. The residue of the nations were made to pay tribute — 8:7-8
 - These were Hittites, Amorites, Perizzites, Hivites, and Je-

"Salting the Oats"

II Chronicles 8 — How is God's blessing evident here upon Solomon's life?

What indication of disobedience do we see here in Solomon's life? See Deuteronomy 17:16-17.

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• *II Chron. 9:*

- (7) Solomon's wisdom and splendor —9:1-12
- 1. Solomon and the visit of the Queen of Sheba—9:1-11
 - "The queen of the south" (Matt. 12:42).
 - See I Kings 10:1-13.
 - She was the queen of Sheba.
 - Sheba, located in southwest Arabia at the southern tip of the Arabian peninsula—present day Yemen or in Africa. Ethiopian tradition has it what she was from that country.
 - (1. Her visit and her test of Solomon—9:1-2
 - (2. Her amazement —9:3-6
 - Notice what she saw and how she reacted.
 - (3. Her praise —9:7-8
 - She blessed the LORD —9:8
 - Her statement indicates what she knew about the LORD's dealings with Israel.
 - (4. Her gifts —9:9
 - 2. The wealth gained by Solomon's commerce with Hiram —9:10-11
 - While these two verses do not deal directly with the queen, it does tell of Solomon's revenues. The royalty of two countries enriched Solomon.
 - (1. What they brought Solomon —9:10
 - Gold from Ophir
 - Algum trees
 - Precious stones
 - (2. What he did with that wealth —9:11
 - Of the algum trees, terraces to the house of the LORD, and to the king's palace, harps, and psalteries.
 - 3. Solomon gave the Queen of Sheba all she desired, and she departed —9:12
 - Ethiopian tradition has it that the Emperor of that country is a descendant of Solomon and the Queen of Sheba, and that when Solomon gave her "all her desire," he gave her a son. The late Haile Selassie (meaning *Might of the Trinity*), Emperor of Ethiopia during World War II, was called "Lion of Judah" because of this tradition. This tradition probably cannot be established. (Also, Selassie was a Christian.)
- (8) Solomon's wonder and wealth —9:13-28
- 1. 666 talents of gold received each year —9:13
 - It was more than \$19 million
 - Where else do we see the number 666? Rev. 13:18
 - What does it symbolize? —Rev. 13:16-18
 - 2. Beside that brought by others —9:14
 - There were "chapmen" (traders), merchants, "all the kings of Arabia," and governors of the country.

"Salting the Oats"

II Chronicles 9 — In the midst of God's blessing and wisdom how does Solomon's use of it demonstrate his disobedience?

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Raising Godly Generations

2. The Division of the Kingdom —II Chron. 10

• *II Chron. 10:*

- *Rehoboam: Began to reign at age 41 and reigned 17 years. His mother's name was Na'amah, an Ammonitess —12:13.*

1. Folly of Rehoboam —10:1-11

- Rehoboam started out just as his father ended, a very foolish man.
 - Contrast I Kings 3:28; James 1:5-8 with Solomon's end and Rehoboam's beginning. See I Kings 12:1-15.
- He was made king at Shechem —10:1
- The request of the people —10:2-4
 - The request was to make their burden lighter.
 - Jeroboam headed this —10:2-3
- His counsel with the old men —10:5-7
- He followed the counsel of the young men (his peers) — 10:8-11

2. Division of the nation —10:12-19

• **Disunity:**
 What caused Israel to be divided? Sin —I Kings 11:29-39. Solomon departed from the LORD.
 What originally caused the nations to be divided? Sin again — See Gen. 11 and the Tower of Babel. Departing from God.
 Who will reunite Israel? Who will reunite the nations?

- Rehoboam's rough answer —10:13-15
 - He followed the counsel of the young men —10:14a
 - Notice the nature of his answer —10:14b
 - He would even be harder than Solomon was.
 - Israel (the 10 tribes departed from the house of David) — 10:16-19
 - "What portion have we in David?" —10:16
 - This is the beginning of the divided kingdom —931 B.C.

3. The History of Judah —II Chron. 11 — 36

• *II Chron. 11:*

A. King Rehoboam —11:1 - 12:16

- The first king of Judah —931-313 B.C.
- See I Kings 12:1-24; 14:21-31.

"Salting the Oats"

II Chronicles 10 — What factors of foolishness in Rehoboam must we be warned of lest we fall into the confusion and strife which he and the nation of Israel battled?

II Chronicles 11 — Rehoboam desired to start out right after the division of the kingdom. What did he do that evidenced this?

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Raising Godly Generations

- (3) He strengthened his kingdom with his sons. —11:23
- He dispersed his children through all the countries of Judah and Benjamin —11:23a
 - He desired many wives (for his sons?). —11:23b

• *II Chron. 12:*

5. The Turning Away of Rehoboam —12:1
- Notice Rehoboam’s problem (12:1–14). **Spec. 12:1, 14:**
 - He forsook the Law of the LORD (cf. Deut. 17:18–20) [Compare Ezra 7:10.] —12:1
 - *Prepared not*—speaking of foresight and readiness. See Ps. 1:2 —12:14
 - Contrast Rehoboam in 11:17. He had known the right way.
6. God’s Judgment, an Invasion from Egypt —12:2–4
- (1) Shishak of Egypt came against him. —12:2–3
- In his 5th year Shishak, king of Egypt came against him, “because they had transgressed against the LORD.” —12:2
 - Notice the size of the invading army and what they took. —12:3–4
- (2) Shishak captured the fortified cities. —12:4
- He then came to Jerusalem.
7. Repentance and deliverance of Rehoboam —12:5–12
- (1) The message of God’s prophet —12:5
- God’s goodness was presented to him. —12:5
 - Shemaiah the prophet came and told Rehoboam why.
- (2) Then he humbled himself —12:6
- The princes and the king humbled themselves.
- (3) The LORD’s message of mercy and judgment —12:7–8
- Again we see Shemaiah the prophet.
 - Because of their humbling He would not destroy them. —12:7
 - It was not complete deliverance — they would be his servants. —12:8
- (4) Shishak spoiled Jerusalem. —12:9–11
- The LORD did not give them total deliverance —12:9–11
 - He took all of the treasures of the Temple and of the king’s house. —12:9
 - Rehoboam substituted shields of brass for those of gold which Solomon had made. —12:10
- (5) He humbled himself and the LORD extended mercy.—12:12
8. Death of Rehoboam —12:13–16
- (1) His reign —12:13
- He strengthened himself in Jerusalem. —12:13a
 - He began to reign at age 41 and reigned 17 years —12:13
 - Notice the mention of Rehoboam’s heathen mother —12:13, and see I Kings 11:1, 5.

“Salting the Oats”

II Chronicles 12:1–12 — How does Rehoboam’s response to God’s judgment relate to us today?

What does God’s response to Rehoboam’s humbling and repentance tell us about the merciful faithfulness of God?

II Chronicles 12:13–16 — How can we not fall into the same disobedience of Rehoboam?

Raising Godly Generations

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"Salting the Oats"

II Chronicles 13:1–20 — How does Judah's mighty victory over Israel demonstrate our potential for victory today?

- She was an Ammonitess whom Solomon had married. They are still cursed with the effects of Solomon's disobedience in marrying many pagan wives.

- (2) His failure —12:14
- Why Rehoboam failed
 - Consider Ezra 7:10.
- (3) His life, death and burial —12:15–16
- The record of his reign:
 - In the book of Shemiah the prophet
 - Also in that of Iddo the seer
 - His continuous war with Jeroboam —12:15b
 - He was buried in the city of David. —12:16a
 - Abijah reigned in his place. —12:16b
- *II Chron. 13:*
 - B. King Abijah —13:1–22
 - The second king of Judah — 913–911 B.C.
 - See I Kings 15:1–8.
 - *Abijah: Reigned 3 years. His mother's name was Micai'ah.*
1. Accession of Abijah ("whose father God is")—13:1–2
- (1) The time and duration of his reign —13:1–2a
- In the 18th year of Jeroboam he began to reign.
 - He reigned 3 years in Jerusalem.
- (2) Abijah's mother —13:2b
- The Abijah mentioned in 11:21–22 was son of Ma'achah, "the daughter of Absalom." Rehoboam had favored him. He thought to make him king.
 - Here it says Abijah, of Michaiah, the daughter of Uriel of Gibeah."
 - This is *Abijam* in I Kings 14:31; 15:1–8, called *Abia* in I Chron. 3:10. Also, see 11:20. —13:2
- (3) His war with Jeroboam —13:2c
- He continued the wars of his father. See on
2. War and Victory over Israel —13:3–19
- (1) Their armies —13:3
- Notice the huge armies: for Abijah –400,000 and for Jeroboam –800,000. —13:3
 - But see I Chron. 21:5.
- (2) Abijah's war against Jeroboam. —13:4–12.
- Note **Abijah's** message to Israel. What he said was true.
 - The LORD gave the kingdom to David. —13:5
 - A "covenant of salt" indicating its permanency. See Num. 18:18–20.
 - Jeroboam has rebelled —13:6
 - The LORD had judged David's house, that is why Jeroboam rebelled.

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• II Chron. 15:

4. Asa Warned by Azariah the Prophet —15:1–19

(1) The Prophet’s message to Asa —15:1–2

- This was both encouragement *and* warning.
- Message from Azariah the son of Oded —15:1
 - He was another one of the Prophets of Judah.
- The condition of God’s blessing —15:2

(2) **Israel’s need (citing their history)** —15:3–6

- The teaching ministry of the priesthood —15:3
 - See Lev. 10:8–11; Deut. 33:10
- God’s graciousness to them in those years —15:4–6
 - During those years when they had no teaching.
 - The LORD was merciful when they called on Him. —15:4
 - There was no peace in those times, but vexation. —15:5
 - Nation was destroyed of nation. —15:6

The need for the teaching of the Word is illustrated:

- They had lack of (15:3):
 - (1) The true God
 - (2) A teaching Priest
 - (3) Law
- The LORD heard them when they called to him in their times of trouble. That was mercy (15:4).
- God vexed them with adversity (15:5–6).
 - (1) There was no peace (15:5a).
 - (2) Great vexations were upon them (15:5b).
 - (3) Nations and cities were destroyed (15:6).

- Exhortation to them —15:7
 - God will reward ...
 - The condition: “Be ye strong ... let not your hands be weak”

(3) More and Greater Housecleaning —15:8–19

- 1. Asa’s response to the prophecy of Oded —15:8
 - Courage — He took courage.
 - Repentance — He put away the idols and renewed (repaired) the altar of the LORD ...
- 2. National repentance —15:9–15
 - Notice who came to him and why —15:9
 - He gathered Judah, Benjamin, **and those of Ephraim and Manasseh (the 10 northern tribes) and Simeon.**
 - Their gathering in Jerusalem, their offerings and their covenant with the LORD —15:10–14
 - Forced worship? —15:13 [The Law, see Deut. 17:2–6]
 - Rejoicing —15:14–15
- 3. Asa’s more thorough housecleaning. —15:16
 - He even removed his own grandmother.
 - She was mother of Abijah —See I Kings 15:1–2, 13

“Salting the Oats”

II Chronicles 15:1–7 — Relate Azaria’s exhortation to the needs of churches in America today.

II Chronicles 15:8–19 — Relate Asa’s and Judah’s response to the needs of the churches in America today.

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- Rehoboam's acts were recorded in the records of Shemiah and of Iddo, both prophets (16:15).
- Abijah's were recorded by Iddo the prophet (13:22).
- (2) Asa was diseased in his feet. —16:12–13
 - He sought the physicians —16:12
 - Not as our physicians today, but these used charms, incantations, etc.
 - He died —16:13
- (3) "They made a very great burning for him." —16:14
 - This was the burning of spices, not cremation.
 - See Jer. 34:5.
- *II Chron. 17:*
 - D. King Jehoshaphat —17:1 – 20:37
 - The fourth king of Judah — 870 – 848 B.C.
 - See I Kings 22:41–50.
 - *Jehoshaphat: Began to reign when he was 35 and he reigned 25 years. His mother's name was Azuba. Jehoshaphat was one of the godly kings of Judah.*
- 1. Jehoshaphat's accession and greatness —17:1–19
 - (1) Accession of Jehoshaphat —17:1–2
 - He strengthened himself against Israel. —17:1
 - He **placed forces** in the fortified cities of Judah and Israel. —17:2
 - He fortified Judah against Israel. See 14:6–8.
 - He also fortified the cities of Ephraim (Israel) which Asa had taken. See 15:8.
 - (2) Jehoshaphat's **Goodness** —17:3–6
 - 1. The LORD was with Jehoshaphat. —17:3–5
 - Because he "walked in **the first** ways of his father David"
 - He did not seek Baalim (plur. for Ba'al) —17:3b
 - He sought the LORD and walked after His commandments —17:4
 - The LORD established the kingdom in his hand —17:5
 - Judah brought presents and he had riches and honor.
 - 2. His relationship with the LORD. —17:6
 - His "heart was lifted up in the ways of the LORD" — 17:6a
 - He took away the high places and groves —17:6b
 - (3) Jehoshaphat has God's Law taught —17:7–11
 - He taught throughout Judah.
 - 1. In his 3rd. year he sent the Levites to teach—17:7–9
 - He sent to his princes first —17:7
 - These Levites taught "the Book of the Law of the LORD" to Judah —17:8–9

Raising Godly Generations

"Salting the Oats"

II Chronicles 17:1–9 — How does Jehoshaphat's leadership for revival relate to the needs of our own nation?

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- Zebadiah, ruler of the house of Judah for all the king's matters —19:11b
- Levites to be officers before them —19:11c
- To be courageous, "and the LORD shall be with the good." —19:11d

• *II Chron. 20:*

5. Jehoshaphat's victory over Moab and Ammon—20:1–30

- (1) Attack by Moab and Ammon —20:1–2
- Moab (cf. Gen. 19:37) —Of Lot by his older daughter
 - Ammon (Gen. 19:38) —Of Lot by his younger daughter
 - They were a great multitude —20:2
- (2) Jehoshaphat's Fear of God and His Prayer —20:3–13
- 1. Jehoshaphat set himself to seek the LORD —20:3
 - He proclaimed a fast.
 - 2. Judah all gathered to seek the LORD —20:4
 - 3. Jehoshaphat's prayer —20:5–13
 - His praise —20:5–9
 - The nature of God —20:6
 - The works of God in driving the nations out before them —20:7
 - Israel dwells in the land and have built a sanctuary therein —20:8–9
 - He lays claim to the LORD's promise.
 - He calls the LORD's attention to the invaders —20:10–12
 - All Judah stood there before the LORD with him —20:13
- (3) The LORD's Answer and Instructions —20:14–19
- 1. Message by a Levite, Jaha'ziel —20:14
 - 2. His reassurance —20:15–19
 - The LORD will fight for them —20:15–17
 - The battle was the LORD's. —20:15–16
 - They would not need to fight. —20:17
 - Jehoshaphat and all Judah worshiped —20:18
 - The Levites praised —20:19
 - These were the Kohathites and Korhites.
 - Consider the place of music in their lives.

• *Whatever our ministry, we must always recognize that all results (fruit) come from God. It is God's work (cf. I Cor. 3:7).*

• *Consider music for the Christian —Eph. 5:19–20; Col. 3:16.*

Raising Godly Generations

"Salting the Oats"

II Chronicles 20:1–30 — Relate Jehoshaphat's warfare strategy to the spiritual warfare we face.

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- *Jehoram: Began to reign at 32 and reigned 8 wicked years.*

- Just how harmless was that marriage alliance between Jehoshaphat and Ahab? —Cf. 18:1
- Jehoshaphat was a good king, yet that alliance nearly resulted in the complete destruction of the royal line through which Christ was to come (I Chron. 17:10–14; II Sam. 7:12–16).
 - (1) The marriage: *Jehoram*, eldest son of Jehoshaphat, was married to *Athaliah*, granddaughter of Omri, and daughter of Ahab and Jezebel. See 21:6.
 - (2) Jehoram slew his brothers, the royal seed —21:4.
 - (3) Jehu killed the princes (sons of those slain by Jehoram) —22:8
 - (4) Athaliah killed “all the seed royal of the house of Judah” —22:10
 - (5) Joash was providentially preserved by his aunt Jehoshabeath and his uncle Jehoiada, the priest —22:11

1. Beginning of the Reign of wicked Jehoram —21:1–4
 - (1) The death and burial of Jehoshaphat —21:1
 - Jehoram, his son, took the throne.
 - (2) The brothers of Jehoram —21:2
 - They were Azariah, Jehiel, Zechariah, Azariah, Michael, Shephatiah.
 - (3) Jehoshaphat’s distribution of the inheritance —21:3
 - Jehoshaphat had given them great riches and fortified cities —21:3a
 - But Jehoshaphat gave the kingdom to Jehoram, the first-born son —21:3b
 - (4) Jehoram murdered all his brothers —21:4
 - Also he killed various of the princes of Israel.
 - Remember, he was married to the daughter of Ahab and Jezebel! A result of compromise.
2. Jehoram’s evil reign —21:5–7
 - Age 32 when he began to reign. Reigned 8 years —21:5
 - Walked in the way of the kings of Israel because of his wife —21:6
 - The LORD showed His grace to the house of David —21:7
 - He keeps His promises.
3. Edom and Libnah revolt —21:8–11
 - They revolted from under the dominion of Judah.
 - The Edomites revolted and made themselves a king — Jehoram could not bring them into subjection again —21:8–10a
 - Why did Libnah revolt? —21:10b
 - God immediately began to judge him.
 - He had protected Jehoshaphat for his godliness (20:30).
 - He made high places and led Judah astray —21:11

“Salting the Oats”

How can we relate this warning to our own lives?

How do we avoid these compromises?

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- (2) He was 42 and reigned but 1 year —22:2a
- See II Ki. 8:26 where it gives 22 as his age at accession.
 - However, we note the age of his father at the time of his death (21:20) and thus can calculate which is the correct age of Ahaziah.
 - Contrary to the comments by some, we claim no textual errors. Whether in time or in eternity, there will be an explanation for the apparent discrepancies. We believe in the preservation of the Scriptures —Matt. 5:18.
- (3) His mother, the wicked Athaliah —22:2b-4
- She was daughter of Ahab and Jezebel. Jezebel was of Sidon, a worshiper of Baal
 - Thus, she was a granddaughter of Omri.
 - He walked in the way of the house of Ahab, because his mother was his counselor —22:3-4
 - Athaliah was the real power behind the throne.
2. Ahaziah allied himself with Jehoram of Israel—22:5-7
- There was a Jehoram of Judah who was Ahaziah’s father, but he had recently died. This is a different man with the same name.
 - They went against Hazael, king of Syria —22:5
 - Jehoram was wounded in the battle, and Ahaziah went to see him in Jezreel —22:5b-6
 - Why was it of God to destroy Ahaziah? —22:7
 - It was because he joined Jehoram to go out against Jehu, whom God had anointed to cut off the house of Ahab.
 - Both men were of Ahab’s house
3. Jehu continued against the house of Ahab. —22:8-9
- He destroyed the descendants of Ahab and Jezebel.
 - With the marriage alliance of Jehoshaphat (18:1), the princes of Judah became Ahab’s and Jezebel’s descendants.
 - (1) Jehu found Ahaziah’s family and slaughtered them. —22:8
 - He killed the sons of Ahaziah’s **brothers**.
 - These nephews ministered to Ahaziah.
 - (2) Jehu found and killed Ahaziah also. —22:9
 - Jehu honored him with a burial because of his father Jehoshaphat.
- G. Wicked Athaliah Usurped the Throne —22:10-12
- She reigned from 841-835 B.C.
- See II Kings 11:1-16.
- Athaliah slew the “seed royal” of Judah —22:10-12
- What a distinction Athaliah had! She joined her mother in being one of the most wicked women in the Bible.
 - (1) When she saw that her son Ahaziah was dead, she slew all of the royal seed —22:10
 - (2) But Joash was saved by his aunt Jehoshab’eath. She was wife of Jehoiada the priest —22:11-12
 - He was hidden for 6 years while Athaliah ruled over Judah.

“Salting the Oats”

II Chronicles 22:10-12 — What godly character would we demonstrate in order to follow Jehoshabeath’s example?

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- (3. They gave him the testimony (the Law).
 • See Deut. 17:18–20. May we suppose that Joash did that? See how he behaves later on.
- (4. They made him king.
- (5. They anointed him.
 • They then said, “God save the king.”
- 2. Athaliah was then executed —23:12–15
 • She heard the noise —23:12a
 • She came to the house of the LORD —23:12b
 • She saw ... —23:13a
 • She rent her clothes —23:13b
 • She cried, “Treason, Treason” —23:13c [The hypocrite!!]
 • They removed her from the Temple and executed her —23:14–15
 • *The end of a most bloody woman in a most decadent time.*
- Then revival followed this ...
3. Destruction of Baal Worship —23:16–17
 (1) The covenant of Jehoiada —23:16
 • It was “between all the people, and between the king, that they should be the LORD’s people.”
 (2) The destruction of the house of Baal —23:17
 • The people then did three things:
 -1. They destroyed the house of Baal
 -2. They broke down the altars
 -3. And they slew Mattan the priest of Baal.
 - They slew him before the altars.
4. The King Enthroned and Rejoicing —23:18–21
 (1) Jehoiada reinstated the Priestly offices —23:18–19
 • He restored the arrangement of the offices which had been established by David.
 - To offer the burnt offerings of the LORD
 - Singers to accompany those offerings
 - Porters at the gates to prevent anything unclean from entering in.
 (2) Joash was set upon the throne of Judah —23:20
 • The leaders of the nation set Joash upon the throne.
 • These were the captains of hundreds, nobles, governors of the people, as well as the people.
 (3) The result of these events —23:21
 • There was great rejoicing.
 • The city was quiet also.
 - What does that say about Athaliah’s reign?

“Salting the Oats”

II Chronicles 23:16–21 — What are the results when things are set in God’s order?

How does this apply today?

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- 5. The Children of Israel kept the Feast of Unleavened Bread 7 days —30:21–22
 - The “children of Israel” = Ephraim and Manasseh (cf. 18–20) —30:21a
 - The Levites and Priests praised the LORD with loud instruments —30:21b
 - Hezekiah “spake comfortably” —30:22a
 - Lit., he “spoke to the heart.”
— That is what true comfort is.
 - This was to the Levites “that taught the good knowledge of the LORD”
— This teaching was one of Hezekiah’s priorities.
 - They ate, offered, and made confession —30:22b
- (3) An additional 7 days —30:23–27
 - This was for offering, rejoicing, and prayer.
 - 1. They all agreed to keep the Feast of Unleavened Bread for another 7 days —30:23
 - 2. Hezekiah gave them a great number of animals for sacrifice —30:24a
 - 1,000 bullocks
 - 7,000 sheep
 - 3. The princes also gave a great number of animals —30:24b
 - 1,000 bullocks
 - 10,000 sheep
 - 4. All rejoiced —30:25–26
 - There had not been such a thing in Jerusalem since Solomon.
 - What an offering!!
 - 5. Their prayers reached heaven —30:27

• *II Chron. 31:*

- 4. Practical results of this revival —31:1–21
 - (1) Idols destroyed —31:1
 - 1. Where? —In Judah. —31:1a
 - 2. By whom? By all Israel. —31:1b
 - Would this only have been the remainder of the 10 northern tribes? No. In places Judah is called Israel, for they are.
 - *It was the people who did this.*
 - Contrast this with 27:2.
 - 3. Where else and by whom? —31:1b
 - In Ephraim and Manasseh also.
 - By whom? By the people again.

“Salting the Oats”

II Chronicles 31 — What significance do we see in the results of this continuing revival?

II Chronicles

Raising Godly Generations

• *II Chron. 34:*

- P. King Josiah —34:1 – 35:27
 - The fifteenth king of Judah —640–609 B.C.

• See II Kings 22:1 – 23:30.

Josiah: One of Judah's greatest kings. Began to reign at age 8 and reigned 31 years. Josiah was the 5th king of Judah to see revival. The others were: (1) Asa; (2) Jehoshaphat; (3) Joash; (4) Hezekiah. And then, (5) Josiah. After Josiah there was no such a revival, only judgment.

1. Josiah's reign taken stage by stage —34:3–7
 - Josiah's reign should be considered stage by stage according as he aged.
- (1) **8** when he began to reign —34:1–2
 - He reigned a total of 31 years.
 - He did right, walking “in the ways of David his father.”
 - He did not decline either to the right or to the left.
- (2) **16** when he began to seek the God of David —34:3a
 - In the 8th year of his reign
- (3) **20** when he began to purge Judah —34:3b–7
 - 1. This was in the 12th year of his reign.
 - 2 His purging. —34:3b–5
 - He purged from the high places, the groves and the idols. —34:3b
 - He destroyed Baal worship —34:4a
 - He completely destroyed the idols. —34:4b
 - He burnt the bones of the idolatrous priests. —34:5a
 - That would defile their pagan altars.
 - He cleansed Judah and Jerusalem. —34:5b
 - 3. His cleansing extended into the northern kingdom —34:6–7
- (4) **26** when he began to repair the Temple —34:8 – 35:19
 - 1. This was in the 18th year of his reign.
 - And he was also 26 when he observed the Passover (see below —35:19).
 - 2. The work organized and financed. —34:8–13
 - Note (34:9) they gathered from the remnant of Israel
 - This was Manasseh and Ephraim, etc.
 - They were involved again.
 - 3. The discovery of the Law —34:14–22
 - A *great* treasure (the Law) was discovered among the treasures of the Temple.
 - There were not many copies of the Law in that day. The Word of God had been almost lost to them.
 - Kings were to have copied it (Deut. 17:18–20).
 - But some of the kings **had** destroyed the Law.

“Salting the Oats”

II Chronicles 34:1–13 — How does Josiah demonstrate the power of raising up the foundations of godly generations?

II Chronicles 34:14–33 — What results does the finding, reading, and heeding of the Law bring in Josiah and the nation?

II Chronicles

Raising Godly Generations

- The princes contributed willingly —35:8–9
 - 2,600 small cattle, and 300 oxen — from the “rulers of the house of God.” —35:8
 - 5,000 small cattle and 500 oxen — from “the chief of the Levites.” —35:9
 - The priests, singers and all were involved —35:10–17
 - They took their places as the king had commanded them (35:4, 10).
 - That was according to “the writing of David” and of Solomon.
 - We saw this in I Chronicles
 - They killed the Passover and offered the burnt offerings 35:11–13
 - This was the greatest Passover since the time of Samuel the Prophet, observed in the 18th year of Josiah —35:18–19
 - This was Josiah’s 18th year. His age was still 26.
- (5) Josiah was **39** when he was killed —35:20–27
- After reigning the 31 years, Josiah was killed by the Egyptians.
 - 1. Josiah fought against the Egyptians. —35:20–22a
 - Necho, king of Egypt came to fight against Carchemish —35:20–22
 - Carchemish was by Euphrates.
 - Josiah was meddling in a war between Egypt and Assyria—35:20
 - Egypt and Assyria were great rivals for power, and Israel was between the two.
 - The king of Egypt appealed to Josiah to stay out of it, but he would not listen —35:21–22a
 - 2. Josiah was killed in the battle —35:22b–25
 - He disguised himself but was killed anyway — 35:22b–23
 - All Judah and Jerusalem mourned for him —35:24–25
 - Josiah was buried in one of the sepulchres of his fathers —35:24
 - Jeremiah’s name appears here —35:25
 - He lamented the death of Josiah.
 - He is quite young here, and he continues to prophesy through the most difficult time of Judah and into the time of the Babylonian captivity.
 - Jeremiah, Daniel, and Ezekiel were prophets at this time:
 - Jeremiah was in Judah (until forced to go to Egypt following the deportation).
 - Daniel was in Babylon (the city).
 - Ezekiel was in Babylonia (the country).
 - 3. Josiah’s good record —35–26–27
 - Written in the book of the kings of Israel and of Judah.
- *Josiah was the last good king of Judah. All that follow were evil. Their days were numbered, judgment was soon to come.*

“Salting the Oats”

II Chronicles 35:20–27 — What warning do we receive regarding Josiah’s death?

