

TTB2022-211 – Week 24 – June 12 to 18

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Day 163 – June 12 - Fear and Obey God Ecc. 11:7-12:14

Ecclesiastes Chapter Eleven

3. Human viewpoint strives to enjoy life when it can (Eccl. 11:7-10). This passage is quite reflective for Solomon, and a veiled admission to the wisdom of his younger days and the judgment he faces for following his heart and eyes in his older years.

Ecclesiastes Chapter Twelve

- Solomon urges his audience to learn from the Lord in youth (Eccl. 12:1; Prov. 22:6). Learn and do not forget! (Prov. 3:1; 4:5).
- Old age is a difficult test, and the physical infirmities of the elderly must be faced with the Word of God, in order to glorify the Lord through the testing (Eccl. 12:1b-8; 2nd Cor. 12:10).
 - Loss of night vision and even cloudy eyesight in the daytime (v.2).
 - Hand tremors, bent spine, loss of teeth, dullness in the eyes (v.3).
 - Hearing loss and sleeplessness (v.4).
 - Fears for physical safety, white hair, sexual impotency (v.5).
 - Physical death gets the longest description (vv.5-7).
- Solomon concludes his essay on human viewpoint with some summary statements (Eccl. 12:9-14).

- a. Gather wisdom from many sources, and handle the Word of God accurately (Eccl. 12:9,10; 2nd Tim. 2:15b).
- b. All wisdom comes from one source, and so the believer should be humble to focus on one book—the Bible (Eccl. 12:11,12).
- c. Wisdom urges the believer to live a Godly life, in the fear of the Lord, and in view of the eternal judgment (Eccl. 12:13,14).

Era 5: The Kingdom Divided 930-586BC

Day 164 – June 13

An introductory class to prepare for Day 165 through Day 243. 79 messages for this era is the longest portion of this TTB. Scriptures in this era include 1st & 2nd Kings, selections from 2nd Chronicles, most remaining Psalms, and all remaining Proverbs. This Era also includes the Major Prophets Isaiah & Jeremiah, early portions of Ezekiel & Daniel, and eight Minor Prophets (Hosea, Joel, Amos, Jonah, Micah, Nahum, Habakkuk, Zephaniah).

Additional prophets & prophetesses are featured extensively in this era, without Books of the Bible named for them. Frequently they are titled “man of God.” Elijah & Elishah are the best known, but others include Ahijah the Shilonite, Shemaiah tmoG, an unnamed moG who came from Judah, an old prophet living in Bethel, Jehu the son of Hanani, an unnamed moG and an unnamed prophet came to Ahab, followed by Micaiah son of Imlah. A prophetess is also named in this era: Huldah. Huge numbers of prophets are mentioned: 100 prophets of YHWH are hidden from Jezebel by Obadiah. Elijah confronts 450 prophets of Baal and 400 prophets of the Asherah. The sons of the prophets are also prominent in this era.

The primary canonical blessings of this era are the prophetic messages of the promised Messiah, the Day of the Lord, the New Covenant and the Kingdom of Glory.

Downhill from the Peak

David and Solomon were a tandem Type of Christ prefiguring the Second Advent and Millennium. Their reigns and blessings to Israel have never been equalled. Their Canon contributions have never been matched. No other king ever wrote Scripture, although Hezekiah contributed via Canon compilation and arrangement (cf. Prov. 25:1).

Like the period of the Judges, the Divided Kingdom era alternated between flagrant idolatry and occasional fear of the Lord national obedience. The Jewish people had eternal unconditional promises and the Throne of David was specifically identified with additional eternal unconditional promises yet the journey from Rehoboam to Zedekiah was all downhill.

North and South Bad Kings and a Few Good Kings

Twenty evil kings in the Northern Kingdom of Israel 930–722BC. 208 years = average 10.4 years.

Jeroboam | Nadab || Baasha | Elah || Zimri | Tibni || Omri | Ahab | Ahaziah | Jehoram || Jehu | Jehoahaz | Jehoash | Jeroboam | Zechariah || Shallum || Menahem | Pekahiah || Pekah || Hoshea
[Israel's 9 “Dynasties” are indicated with || marks]

Eight good kings and twelve evil kings (one queen) 930–586BC. 346 years = average 17.3 years.

Rehoboam | Abijah | **Asa** | **Jehoshaphat** | Jehoram | Ahaziah | *Athaliah* | **Joash** | **Amaziah** | **Azariah (Uzziah)** | **Jotham** | Ahaz | **Hezekiah** | Manasseh | Amon | **Josiah** | Jehoahaz | Jehoiakim | Jehoiachin | Zedekiah [Judah's 8 good kings in bold]

A very helpful chart is found in the Bible Knowledge Commentary to show Kings and Prophets from this era. Also, the Faithlife Study Bible Infographics has a tremendous timeline for the Divided Kingdom.

Day 165 – June 14 - The Kingdom Divides 1st Kgs. 12:1-15:15; 2nd Chr. 10:1-15:19

1st Kings Chapter Twelve

1. The installation of Rehoboam was marked by contention (1st Kgs. 12:1-15).
 - a. Jeroboam became the spokesman for the oppressed laborers of Israel (vv.2-5).
 - b. Rehoboam consulted the elders who had served Solomon (vv.6,7).
 - c. Rehoboam consulted the young men who were his peers (vv.8-11).
 - d. Rehoboam rejected the laborers petition with a message of extreme scorn (vv.12-15).
2. Rehoboam's failure to handle contention led to the secession of ten tribes under Jeroboam (1st Kgs. 12:16-20).
 - a. The battle cry of Sheba is resurrected for another rebellion against the house of David (v.16; cf. 2nd Sam. 20:1).
 - b. Rehoboam's taskmaster was murdered, and the civil war was effectively begun (vv.17-19).
 - c. The ten northern tribes installed Jeroboam as their King (v.20).
3. Rehoboam mustered the armies of Judah and Benjamin to go to war against the ten northern tribes, but the war was averted by Shemaiah the man of God (prophet) (1st Kgs. 12:21-24).
4. Jeroboam established the northern nation of Israel, reigned as an Ephraimite king, and instituted an alternate worship system to the Temple worship at Jerusalem (1st Kgs. 12:25-33).

1st Kings Chapter Thirteen

1. The Lord sent an unnamed prophet (man of God Ish ha'elohiym) to rebuke Jeroboam for his evil (1st Kgs. 13:1-10).
 - a. Ish-ha'elohiym came from Judah to Bethel (1st Kgs. 13:1), indicating a pattern that the Lord's blessings for all Israel stem from the place where He has chosen for His name to dwell—Jerusalem.
 - b. Ish-ha'elohiym prophesied about the birth of Josiah, and his work of destroying Jeroboam's priesthood (1st Kgs. 13:2; cp. 2nd Kgs. 23:15,16).
 - 1) A short-term prophecy was given along with Ish-ha'elohiym's long-term prophecy (1st Kgs. 13:3,5).
 - 2) A miracle was given along with Ish-ha'elohiym's prophetic message (1st Kgs. 13:4,6).
 - c. Ish-ha'elohiym refused Jeroboam's hospitality, as he was under Divine orders to fast during his work-assignment (1st Kgs. 13:7-10).
2. Ish-ha'elohiym is betrayed by an unnamed old prophet (1st Kgs. 13:11-32). This prophet is simply called "the old prophet" (vv.11,29) or "the prophet who brought him back" (v.26).
3. Jeroboam failed to repent at the message of Ish-ha'elohiym (1st Kgs. 13:33,34).

- a. Jeroboam's ways became known as the way of Jeroboam (1st Kgs. 15:26), and the Lord determined to remove the house of Jeroboam from history.
- b. Baasha will be the Lord's instrument to bring about the end of the house of Jeroboam (1st Kgs. 15:28-30), but Baasha himself will rule according to the way of Jeroboam (v.34).
- c. The way of Jeroboam will become the characteristic trait for many (if not all) of Israel's subsequent kings (1st Kgs. 16:19,26,31; 22:52; called the sins of Jeroboam 2nd Kgs. 3:3; 10:31; 13:2,6,11; 14:24; 15:9,18,24,28; 17:21-23).

1st Kings Chapter Fourteen

1. Jeroboam's son became sick, and Jeroboam sent his wife to inquire of Ahijah the prophet for Divine guidance (1st Kgs. 14:1-3).
2. The blind prophet saw quite clearly (1st Kgs. 14:4-6).
3. The Lord pronounced Divine judgment upon the house of Jeroboam, promising to lift up a king to destroy them, and promising to disperse Israel beyond the Euphrates (1st Kgs. 14:7-16).
4. Abijah dies, as promised (1st Kgs. 14:17,18), and so too does Jeroboam, after a twenty-two year reign (1st Kgs. 14:19,20).
5. The reign of Rehoboam in Judah is then detailed (1st Kgs. 14:21-31).
 - a. He will reign for 17 years (1st Kgs. 14:21)—five less than Jeroboam in the north, and less than half the reigns of Solomon, David, & Saul (approximately 40 years each).
 - b. His mother was Naamah, one of Solomon's Ammonite wives (1st Kgs. 14:21; cf. 11:1).
 - c. The spiritual condition of Judah under Rehoboam was even worse than the final days of Solomon (1st Kgs. 14:22-24).
 - d. Rehoboam suffered humiliation at the hands of Egypt (1st Kgs. 14:25-28).
 - e. Rehoboam experienced continual war with Jeroboam to the north (1st Kgs. 14:30). Rehoboam's son, Abijam, will continue Rehoboam's war with Jeroboam (1st Kgs. 15:6).

1st Kings Chapter Fifteen

1. Abijam succeeded his father, Rehoboam, to the throne of Judah (1st Kgs. 15:1-7).
 - a. He reigned a meager three years (c. 913-911BC) (1st Kgs. 15:2a).
 - b. His mother was Maacah, a (grand) daughter of Absalom (1st Kgs. 15:2b).
 - c. He followed Rehoboam's spiritual apostasy (1st Kgs. 15:3-5).
 - d. He continued his father's war against Jeroboam (1st Kgs. 15:6,7; 2nd Chr. 13:2b-20).
2. Asa succeeded his father Abijam to the throne of Judah (1st Kgs. 15:9-24).
 - a. Asa had a 41 year reign (1st Kgs. 15:10a), comparable to the reigns of Saul, David, & Solomon. He reigned during the last two years of Jeroboam's reign, throughout the reigns of Nadab, Baasha, Elah, Zimri, & Omri, and into the early years of Ahab's rule.
 - b. His (grand) mother Maacah was a terrible influence early in his reign, and Asa made right decisions in removing her influence from the throne (1st Kgs. 15:10b,13).
 - c. Asa led a national revival, and a return to the worship of the LORD (1st Kgs. 15:11-15; 2nd Chr. 14:2-5).

2nd Chronicles Chapter Ten

1. Chapter 10 begins a 3 chapter passage on the reign of King Rehoboam (2nd Chr. 10-12; 1st Kgs. 12:1-24; 14:21-31).
2. Solomon did not secure Rehoboam's ascension before he died.
3. Rehoboam faces a challenge from Jeroboam and the northern Tribes of Israel (2nd Chr. 10:2-15).
 - a. Rehoboam did not seek the LORD, or wisdom from the LORD, but sought wisdom from his peers (2nd Chr. 10:6-11).
 - b. Rehoboam responded to the carnal challenge of Israel with a carnal expression of pride (2nd Chr. 10:12-15).
4. The northern Tribes determined that they could enjoy Abrahamic blessings without Davidic blessings, and formed their own Jewish nation (2nd Chr. 10:16-19).

2nd Chronicles Chapter Eleven

1. Rehoboam intends to go to war against the northern kingdom, but the Lord does not allow it (2nd Chr. 11:1-4), so Rehoboam then undertook defensive preparations (2nd Chr. 11:5-12).
2. The priests and Levites chose to identify with the southern kingdom of Judah, and ministered in the temple that Solomon had built (2nd Chr. 11:13,14a). They were joined by other God-fearing believers from all the northern Tribes (2nd Chr. 11:16,17; 15:9; 30:11).
3. In the northern kingdom, Jeroboam established a counterfeit priesthood, and an idolatrous religious system (2nd Chr. 11:14b,15).
4. The chapter closes with a description of Rehoboam's family life (2nd Chr. 11:18-23).
 - a. Like his father Solomon, Rehoboam pursued a polygamous life (v.21), and promoted that for his sons as well (v.23).
 - b. He married two daughters of Davidic heritage, but failed to pursue the Godliness of that Davidic heritage.

2nd Chronicles Chapter Twelve

1. Rehoboam's blessings lasted three years (2nd Chr. 12:1 cf. 11:17), until his rebellion against the Lord brought about Divine discipline (2nd Chr. 12:2-4).
2. Shemaiah the prophet delivered a tough message (2nd Chr. 12:5), producing a humble repentance in the heart of Rehoboam and his princes (2nd Chr. 12:6).
3. Rehoboam still faced consequences for his rebellion, but the Divine discipline was administered through mercy and the compassion of the Lord's lovingkindness (2nd Chr. 12:7-12).
4. The chapter closes with the summary of Rehoboam's life (2nd Chr. 12:13-16).

2nd Chronicles Chapter Thirteen

1. Chapter 13 describes the short (3 year) reign of Abijah (2nd Chr. 13:1,2a).
 - a. This chapter records a great spiritual victory that is not recorded in the Kings account (1st Kgs. 15:1-8).
 - b. The Divine commentary on Abijah's wickedness (1st Kgs. 15:3) must be kept in mind when his sermon is examined below.
 2. Abijah's reign was dominated by the aggression of Jeroboam against him (2nd Chr. 13:2b,3).
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3. Abijah delivers a pretty good sermon about the Davidic Covenant, and the Levitical priesthood ministering in Solomon's temple (2nd Chr. 13:4-12).
 - a. This message reflects Abijah's genealogical pride.
 - b. This message reflects Abijah's religious pride.
4. Jeroboam perfectly executed a brilliant ambush but failed miserably because the Lord was on the side of the Davidic house in spite of Rehoboam and Abijah's wicked ways (2nd Chr. 13:13-20).
5. The chapter closes with the summary of Abijah's life (2nd Chr. 13:21,22).

2nd Chronicles Chapter Fourteen

1. Chapter 14 begins a 3 chapter passage on the reign of good King Asa (2nd Chr. 14-16; 1st Kgs. 15:9-24).
2. God provided Asa with a decade of peace (2nd Chr. 14:1).
 - a. Asa responded to God's grace by leading a national revival (2nd Chr. 14:2-5).
 - b. Asa redeemed the time by building the national defense during a time of peace and preparing for war (2nd Chr. 14:6-8).
3. Asa's wisdom in war preparation during peacetime paid off as an Ethiopian army invaded Judah (2nd Chr. 14:9-15).
 - a. The battle was a temporal-life conflict.
 - b. The battle was a spiritual-life test.

2nd Chronicles Chapter Fifteen

1. Following the great victory, Asa was in need of a warning from the Lord (2nd Chr. 15:1-7).
 - a. Asa was reminded of Judah's apostasy under Rehoboam and Abijah (vv.3,5,6).
 - b. Asa was reminded of the Lord's grace when the population of Judah repented (v.4).
 - c. Asa is challenged to make good decisions, and look to the eternal reward for his spiritual fruit (vv.1,2,7).
2. The sequence of events thus becomes clear:
 - a. Wicked King Abijah spoke out of pride concerning the Davidic Covenant, and the Levitical Priesthood, and yet his message was factually true.
 - b. The population of Judah looked to the Lord, and the victory was provided.
 - c. The Lord blessed the positive volition of Judah by providing them with a good King—Asa.
3. Asa responded to the warning message by intensifying his effort and the zeal with which he cleansed the land of idolatry (2nd Chr. 15:8-19). Take note of the tribal defections from Ephraim, Manasseh and Simeon (v.9).

Day 166 – June 15 - Bad Kings and Good Kings 1st Kgs. 15:16-17:7; 2nd Chr. 16-17

1st Kings Chapter Fifteen

- d. The end of Asa's life was marked by two negative observations (1st Kgs. 11:16-24).
 - 1) Asa responded to an invasion by Baasha, King of Israel, by bribing a gentile king to fight his battle (1st Kgs. 15:16-22; 2nd Chr. 16:1-10).

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- 2) Asa died of venereal disease, as Divine discipline for his sin (1st Kgs. 15:23,24; 2nd Chr. 16:11-14).
 3. Back to the northern kingdom—Nadab succeeds his father Jeroboam as King of Israel (1st Kgs. 15:25-31).
 - a. He reigned for only two years (v.25).
 - b. He continued Jeroboam's sin (v.26).
 - c. He was assassinated by Baasha, as the outworking of Ahijah's prophecy (vv.27-31; 1st Kgs. 14:7-14).
 4. Baasha's reign is formally introduced (1st Kgs. 15:32-34).
 - a. Baasha's reign is a twenty-four year reign, entirely within the reign of Asa, King of Judah, to the south (v.33).
 - b. Baasha became the first of only two kings of Israel from the tribe of Issachar (1st Kgs. 15:27).
 - c. Baasha was the Divine replacement for the house of Jeroboam, but he walked in the way of Jeroboam (v.34).

1st Kings Chapter Sixteen

1. The Lord designated the prophet Jehu to rebuke Baasha for his evil, and to pronounce the judgment upon Baasha's house (1st Kgs. 16:1-7).
 2. Elah succeeded his father as the second Issacharian king of Israel (1st Kgs. 16:8-14).
 - a. He reigned for only two years (v.8).
 - b. He continued Baasha's (Jeroboam's) sin (v.13).
 - c. He was assassinated by Zimri, as the outworking of Jehu's prophecy (1st Kgs. 16:9-13; cf. 16:1-4,7).
 3. Zimri's reign is formally introduced, and his seven day rule is described (1st Kgs. 16:15-20).
 - a. Zimri's tribe is unknown.
 - b. Zimri's reign ended by suicide (1st Kgs. 16:18).
 4. Omri's reign is formally introduced, including Tibni's claim to the throne, and Omni's achievements during twelve years of rule are described (1st Kgs. 16:21-28).
 - a. For four years, Tibni's claim to the throne divided the kingdom of Israel (1st Kgs. 16:15,21-23).
 - 1) Tibni's father is known.
 - 2) Omri's father is not known, and some have even questioned his Jewish lineage. There are other Jewish men named Omri though so that diminishes the argument (1 Chr. 7:8; 9:4; 27:18).
 - b. Omri moved the capital from Tirzah to Samaria (1st Kgs. 16:24).
 - c. Omri committed great evil, greater than all who came before (1st Kgs. 16:25-28).
 - d. The Omride dynasty is the longest of Israel's history (Omri 12 yrs., Ahab 22 yrs., Ahaziah 2 yrs., Jehoram 12 yrs.).
 5. Ahab's reign is introduced (1st Kgs. 16:29-34).
 - a. Ahab married the Phoenician princess Jezebel.
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- b. Ahab added Baal & Asherah worship to the way of Jeroboam.
- c. Under the influence of Ahab's evil, Hiel the Bethelite rebuilt Jericho under the circumstances of Joshua's curse (1st Kgs. 16:34; Josh. 6:26).

1st Kings Chapter Seventeen

1. The Lord lifted up Elijah the Tishbite to be the primary prophetic antagonist to Ahab & Jezebel (1st Kgs. 17:1).
 - a. Elijah pronounced the Divine judgment upon Ahab, and initiated a three year drought upon the Kingdom of Israel (1st Kgs. 17:1; 18:1; Jas. 5:17).
 - b. Elijah went into hiding by the word of the Lord, and entrusted himself to the Lord's provision (1st Kgs. 17:2-7).

2nd Chronicles Chapter Sixteen

1. Chapter 16 describes the final years of Asa's life, and his departure from following the Lord.
2. King Baasha of Israel's war against King Asa of Judah is described (2nd Chr. 16:1-6; 1st Kgs. 15:17-22).
3. In a detail not recounted in Kings, Asa is rebuked for his reliance upon Aram instead of trusting the Lord (2nd Chr. 16:7-9).
4. Asa responded to his rebuke with anger, and imprisoned Hanani the seer (2nd Chr. 16:10).
5. Asa suffered from venereal disease and died under Divine discipline (2nd Chr. 16:11-14; 1st Kgs. 15:23,24).

2nd Chronicles Chapter Seventeen

1. Chapter 17 begins a 4 chapter passage on the reign of good King Jehoshaphat (2nd Chr. 17-20; 1st Kgs. 22:2-10,29-33,41-50; 2nd Kgs. 3:7-20).
2. Jehoshaphat was a good king, following David's example (2nd Chr. 17:1-6).
3. Jehoshaphat commissioned Bible teachers from his administration to teach the Word of God in the cities of Judah (2nd Chr. 17:7-9).
4. Jehoshaphat sought first the Kingdom of God and His righteousness, and all temporal-life blessings were added to him (2nd Chr. 17:10-19; Matt. 6:33).

Day 167 – June 16 - Bad Kings and Good Kings 1st Kgs. 17:8-20:22

1st Kings Chapter Seventeen

2. Elijah is sent to the Sidonian village of Zarephath, where the Lord had designated a gentile widow to bless and be blessed by Elijah (1st Kgs. 17:8-24; Lk. 4:25,26).
 - a. Elijah foreshadows Jesus Christ as he asks a gentile woman for a drink (1st Kgs. 17:10; Jn. 4:7).
 - b. Elijah foreshadows Jesus Christ as he multiplies bread (1st Kgs. 17:11-16).
 - c. Elijah foreshadows Jesus Christ as he raises the widow's son from the dead (1st Kgs. 17:17-24; Lk. 7:11-17).

1st Kings Chapter Eighteen

1. Elijah is commissioned to confront Ahab, and bring an end to the three year drought & famine (1st Kgs. 18:1,2).
2. Ahab & Obadiah were scouting the land of Israel for any possible water (1st Kgs. 18:3-6).
 - a. Obadiah was the house steward of Ahab, and a God-fearing believer (vv.3,4).
 - b. Elijah reveals himself to Obadiah, and assured Obadiah that he had a message for Ahab (vv.7-16).
3. Elijah summoned Ahab to Mt. Carmel, and challenged the false prophets of Baal and the Asherah (1st Kgs. 18:17-45).
 - a. Elijah summoned the 450 prophets of Baal and 400 prophets of the Asherah, but only the former attended.
 - b. Elijah accepts the 450:1 odds, and allows the Baal worshipers to go first.
 - c. Elijah made certain that the witness to the Lord's power is undeniable (vv.30-39).
 - d. Following the contest, Elijah has the 450 false prophets executed (v.40).
 - e. While Ahab partook in the sacrificial feast, Elijah prayed for rain (vv.41-45).

1st Kings Chapter Nineteen

1. A believer's greatest victory may be followed immediately by their greatest defeat (1st Kgs. 19:3ff.; cf. Matt. 16:17,23).
2. Although he was victorious over Ahab, and the prophets of Baal, Elijah became fearful of Jezebel, and her minions of evil (1st Kgs. 19:1-3).
3. The Lord is patient, and patiently instructs believers in the Truth of His Word (1st Kgs. 19:4-8).
 - a. He provides for believers' physical needs.
 - b. He directs believers to their appropriate & needed place of instruction.
4. The Lord taught Elijah through the still small voice (1st Kgs. 19:9-18).
 - a. The lord gave instructions regarding Hazael, Jehu, and Elisha.
 - b. The Lord intends for Ben-hadad, Ahab, and Elijah to be replaced according to His will.
5. The chapter closes with the call of Elisha to be the spiritual heir of Elijah (1st Kgs. 19:19-21).

1st Kings Chapter Twenty

1. Ben-hadad invaded Israel with a coalition of 32 other Aramean kings (1st Kgs. 20:1-12).
 - a. Ben-hadad demanded a ransom from Ahab to spare Samaria (vv.2-6).
 - b. Ahab consulted the elders of Israel, and explained his dilemma, and determined to defy Ben-hadad's demands (vv.7-12).
2. The Lord sent an unnamed prophet to Ahab, and directed for Ahab's victory over Ben-hadad (1st Kgs. 20:13-43).
 - a. The first campaign (vv.13-21).

Day 168 – June 17 - Ahab Averts Judgment 1st Kgs. 20:23-22:9; 2nd Chr. 18:1-8
1st Kings Chapter Twenty

(Outline continues from yesterday)

- b. The second campaign (vv.22-30).
- c. Ahab spared Ben-hadad's life (vv.31-34), and the unnamed prophet rebuked him for it (vv.35-43).

1st Kings Chapter Twenty-One

1. Naboth the Jezreelite is a God-fearing believer, with the misfortune of owning a vineyard next to Ahab's palace (1st Kgs. 21:1).
2. Ahab makes a generous offer, but Naboth is humble and obedient to the Lord's instructions concerning tribal land allotments and inheritance (1st Kgs. 21:1-3).
3. Jezebel engineers the "legal" execution of Naboth, and the "legal" theft of Naboth's property (1st Kgs. 21:4-16).
4. The Lord dispatched Elijah with the message of judgment against Ahab and Jezebel for the murder and theft (1st Kgs. 21:17-26).
5. The chapter closes with Ahab's humble repentance, and the Lord's pleasure with it (1st Kgs. 21:27-29).
 - a. The Lord had already promised to replace Ahab with Jehu (1st Kgs. 19:16).
 - b. The Lord had already promised to take Ahab's life for his sparing of Ben-hadad's life (1st Kgs. 20:42).
 - c. The Lord promised to destroy the house of Ahab, as He had destroyed the house of Jeroboam, and the house of Baashan (1st Kgs. 21:20-26).
 - d. The Lord deferred His judgments, however, until such time as Ahab repented of his evil (Ezek. 18:23; 33:11; 2nd Pet. 3:9).

1st Kings Chapter Twenty-Two

1. After three years, Ahab determined to liberate Ramoth-gilead from Aramean hands, and invited Jehoshaphat, King of Judah, to join him (1st Kgs. 22:1-4).
2. Jehoshaphat suggests that they begin their campaign by consulting the Lord (1st Kgs. 22:5-28).
 - a. Ahab begins by consulting his four hundred prophets, who encourage him to go ahead with his plan (vv.5,6).
 - b. Jehoshaphat insists on finding a faithful prophet to the Lord, rather than this crew of liars (vv.7-9).

(2nd Chronicles Chapter Eighteen

1. The negative observations of Jehoshaphat's reign were his repeated alliances with the northern Kingdom of Israel (2nd Chr. 18:1ff.).
 - a. Both Jehoshaphat and Ahab fathered sons named Jehoram, who will become kings of Judah & Israel.
 - b. Jehoshaphat's son Jehoram married Ahab & Jezebel's daughter Athaliah.
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2. Jehoshaphat joined with Ahab in Israel's campaign to liberate Ramoth-gilead (2nd Chr. 18:2-34; 1st Kgs. 22:2-36).

Day 169 – June 18 - Good Leaders Can Fail 1st Kgs. 22:10-40,51-53; 2nd Chr. 18:9-20:30

1st Kings Chapter Twenty-Two

(Outline continues from yesterday)

- c. Micaiah's first message (1st Kgs. 22:13-15) was same flattery the false prophets had been feeding Ahab (1st Kgs. 22:6,10-12), until he is placed under oath in the name of YHWH (1st Kgs. 22:16).
- d. Micaiah's second message was the accurate prophetic account of Ahab's coming battle (1st Kgs. 22:17,18).
- e. Micaiah spoke for a third time, and delivered the Divine viewpoint for how the angelic conflict was playing out in the kingdom of Israel (1st Kgs. 22:19-23).
- f. The faithful prophet is mistreated, and the false prophets are exalted (1st Kgs. 22:24-28).
3. Ahab and Jehoshaphat led the attack for the liberation of Ramoth-gilead (1st Kgs. 22:29-33).
4. Ahab dies in battle, despite his meager attempt to hide his identity (1st Kgs. 22:34-40).

(1st Kgs. 22:41-50 outline will be provided tomorrow)

6. The chapter concludes with a summary description of the reign of Ahaziah, son of Ahab (1st Kgs. 22:51-53).

2nd Chronicles Chapter Eighteen

(Outline continues from yesterday)

3. Ahab enjoyed listening to the false prophets (2nd Chr. 18:5,9-11) who were communicating demonic lies (2nd Chr. 18:18-22).
4. Ahab hated listening to the Lord's true prophet who was communicating Divine truth (2nd Chr. 18:7,17,23-27).

2nd Chronicles Chapter Nineteen

1. When Jehoshaphat returned from Ahab's campaign against Ramoth-gilead, he is rebuked by Jehu the son of Hanani (2nd Chr. 19:1-3).
2. Jehoshaphat responds to the Lord's rebuke by returning to a ministry of Bible teaching (2nd Chr. 19:4), and establishing a Godly judicial circuit (2nd Chr. 19:5-11).
 - a. Municipal judges in the cities of Judah (2nd Chr. 19:5-7).
 - b. A higher court of Levitical judges in Jerusalem (2nd Chr. 19:8-11).

2nd Chronicles Chapter Twenty

1. The Lord tested Jehoshaphat's faith, and the faith of Judah by allowing Judah to be invaded by Moabites, Ammonites, and Meunites (2nd Chr. 20:1 cf. 17:10 & 20:29,30).
2. Jehoshaphat responded to the test by humbling himself in prayer (2nd Chr. 20:2-13).
3. The answer to Jehoshaphat's prayer comes through the Levitical prophet Jahaziel (2nd Chr. 20:14-19).

4. Jehoshaphat claimed the promise and proceeded by faith (2nd Chr. 20:20–23) while the Lord brought about the answer to prayer that He had promised.
5. Judah plundered their enemies and gave the Lord the glory for His b^orachāh blessings (2nd Chr. 20:24–30).

Answers to TTB2022-210 Exercises

1. True
2. The Lord
3. Proverbs 17:6
4. Wisdom
5. Emptiness
6. [answers vary] Entertainment; chemical stimulation; domestic pursuits; accumulation of wealth, etc.

TTB2022-211 Exercises

1. What is the source of true wisdom?
Answer:
2. Who were the only kings to write Scripture?
Answer:
3. Name the eight good kings of Judah.
Answer:
4. Who was Rehoboam's mother?
Answer:
5. What foreign nation caused Rehoboam to be humiliated?
Answer:
6. Who succeeded Abijam to the throne of Judah?
Answer:
7. How long did Baasha reign?
Answer:
8. Where did the widow Zarephath live?
Answer:
9. In the Northern Kingdom, _____ succeeded his father Jeroboam as King.
Answer:
10. In the discussion of 1 Kings 16, Pastor Bob says that Elah succeeded his father as the second "Issacharian" king of Israel. What is an "Issacharian" king?
Answer: