



# 1 KINGS

Chronology of the Kings of Israel and Judah

# Purpose

- ❖ Archaeology has provided substantiation for much historical data in Kings.
- ❖ Kings gives an extension of the kingdom of Israel under Solomon and its subsequent division and decline.
- ❖ It is a chronological framework of 400 years of the nation's history.
- ❖ The covenant failure is carefully documented and explain the nation's demise.
- ❖ It records the introduction of idolatry and the assimilation of God's covenant people with the condemned culture of the pagan nations around them.

# Focus of the Book

- ❖ Focus is on the prophets (30 % Elisha and Elijah)
  - ❖ Kings deals with the Northern Kingdom of Israel; and Chronicles deals with Judah
- ❖ The Temple and Throne
  - ❖ The temple is mentioned 74 times (Kings 1-11) but is more prominent and frequently mentioned in Chronicles
- ❖ Judgement and hope
  - ❖ The spiritual failure of Solomon (1 Kings 11:30-33)
  - ❖ The excessive taxation and conscription of labor under Solomon (1 Kings 12:4)
  - ❖ The rivalry and division of the tribes (1 Kings 12:20)
  - ❖ The ambition of Jeroboam and his conflict with Solomon (1 Kings 11:26-40)
  - ❖ The foolishness of Rehoboam in rejecting the counsel of the elders (1 Kings 12:8)
  - ❖ Principally the judgement of God on the sins of Solomon (1 Kings 11:9-13; 12:15)

# Chapter 1 Review

Who is the antagonist in Chapter 1?

What role did David's 2<sup>nd</sup> son have in the storyline?

What validates that 1 & 2 Kings are real life events"

Who was Adonijah's supporters and Who was David's supporters?

What was Adonijah's reaction when he learned Solomon was King?



# Chapter 2

## Review

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What was David's charge to Solomon before he died?

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Name the three people David mention to Solomon before he died and why.

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Who did Adonijah make a foolish request to?

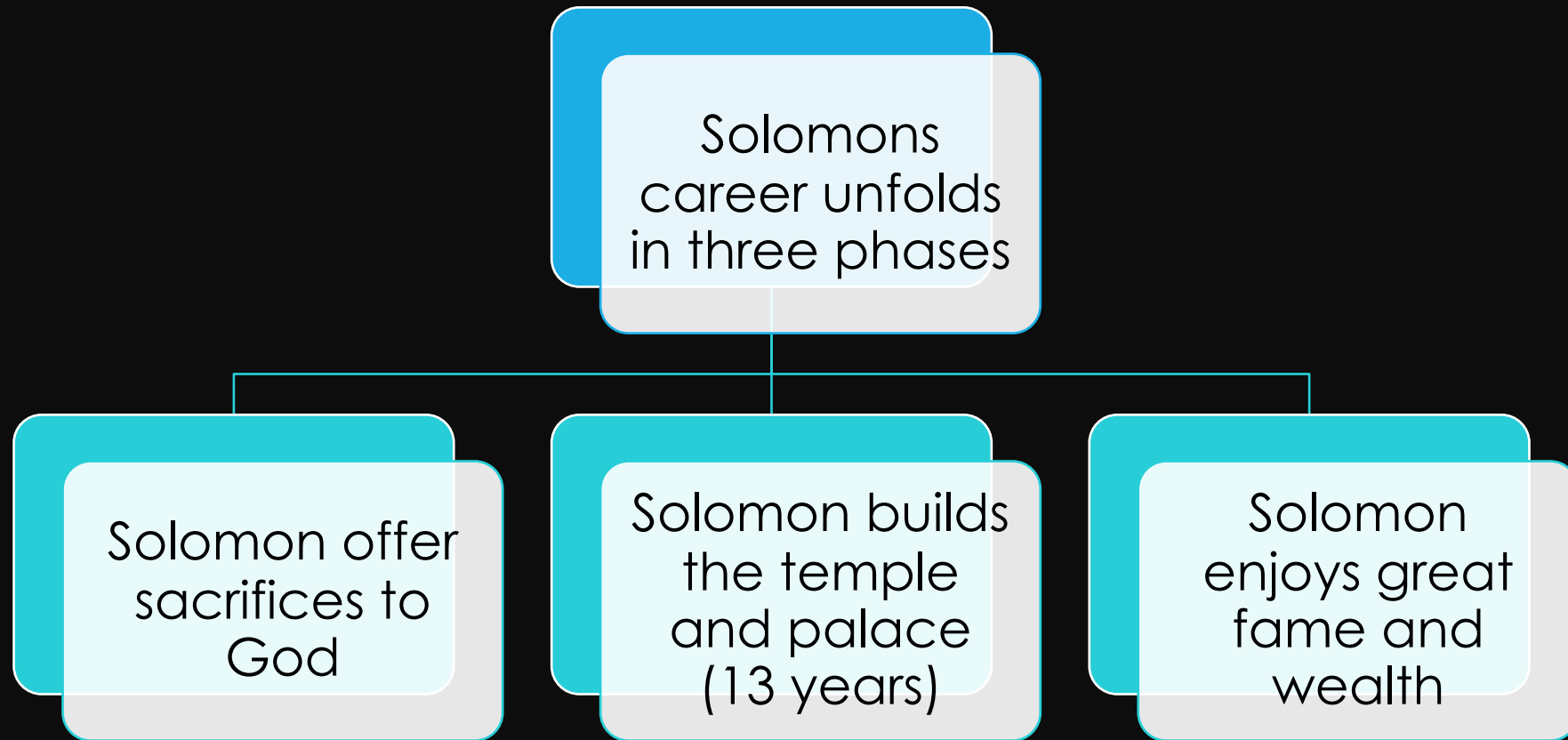
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What was Abiathar's fate?

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What was the results of Shimei's disobedience?

# Chapter 3



Who did Solomon make an alliance with due to Israel's newfound prominence?



God did not accept Solomon's offering on the high places. (T or F)



Because Solomon didn't ask for wealth and honor God gave his wisdom  
(T or F)



The division of the twelve districts coincided with the tribal boundaries.  
(T or F)



Solomon gave the baby to the mother who said split him in half.  
(T or F)

## Chapter 3 Review



## Chapter 4/5 Review

1. Who provided for Solomon and who all sat at his table?
2. How many proverbs and songs did Solomon write?
3. Who provided the material Solomon need to build the temple?
4. How was workers recruited to build the temple?
5. What type of wood was used to build the temple?

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# Chapter 6/7

## Temple/Palace

1. How long after the exodus was the temple built?
2. What does Solomon have to do for God to carry out his word?
3. What did the temple represent?
4. Who was given preferential treatment when the palace was built?
5. What were the names of the two bronze pillars?

Two narratives frame three orations (speeches) in Chapter 8

- 8:1-13 The ark of the Covenant brought form the tent of meeting.
- 8:14-21 Solomon tells the audience of God's greatness.
- 8:22-53 Solomon offers a prayer that contains petitions:  
(1) God's presence and protection (2) Forgiveness for trespasses (3) Forgiveness of sins that had caused defeat in battle (4) Forgiveness of sins that had brought on drought. (5) Forgiveness of sins that had resulted in calamities (6) Mercy for God-fearing foreigners (7) Victory in battle (8) Restoration after captivity (9) Attention to every prayer.

8:54-61 Solomon exhorts the people to keep their covenant with God

8:62-66 The sacrifices offered after the orations

## Chapter 8 - Outline

# Chapter 8 - Review

Who attended the temple dedication?



How often does the priest go into the Holy Place?



What is within the Ark of the covenant?



What symbolized God's presence in the temple.



There were 9 petitions Solomon made to God. Name three.

# Chapter 9

## Review



1. What was the warning God told King Solomon?
2. How many years had Solomon reign when the temple was finished?
3. What does "Cabul" means"
4. What nations built and renovated the cities Solomon captured?
5. What is the purpose of store cities?



# Chapter 10 - Review

Why did the queen of Sheba make the journey to see Solomon?



What statement does the queen make about the Lord?



What did Solomon give the queen?



What was the weight in gold Solomon received annually?



How many horses and chariots did Solomon possess?



# Chapter 11

## Review

1. Why did the Lord become angry with Solomon?
2. Who were the God's that Solomon worshiped?
3. Which commandment did Solomon break?
4. Who were the three enemies that raised up against Solomon?
5. What is the name of the prophet and what was his message from God?

# Chapter 12 Review

1. What is the historical significance of Shechem?
2. Whose counsel did Rehoboam reject?
3. Why did the Kingdom split?
4. Why did Jeroboam choose Shechem as the capital of the Northern Kingdom?
5. Why did Jeroboam institute idol worship?



- God's Wrath against Sin
  - Romans 1:18-2.

# Something to Think About

# Chapter 13 Review

What is the name of the future king that would fulfill the prophecy God foretold to Jeroboam 290 years prior?

What sign did God give Jeroboam and those present that God was in control?

What was God's instruction to the man of God?

Who announced the fate of the man of God when he disobeyed God's instructions?

What does this story clarify for God's people?



# Chapter 14 Review

1. Who was eviler than all the people before him?
2. How long did Jeroboam reign?
3. Why was Rehoboam mother mentioned?
4. What king came against Rehoboam
5. Who succeeded Jeroboam?



# Chapter 15 Review

1. What was name of the person who fulfill the prophesy spoke by Ahijah to Jeroboam?
2. What king did what was right in the sight of the Lord?
3. How many years did Asa reign?
4. How many of the kings of Judah was good?
5. Who reign was the third longest reign in Israel?

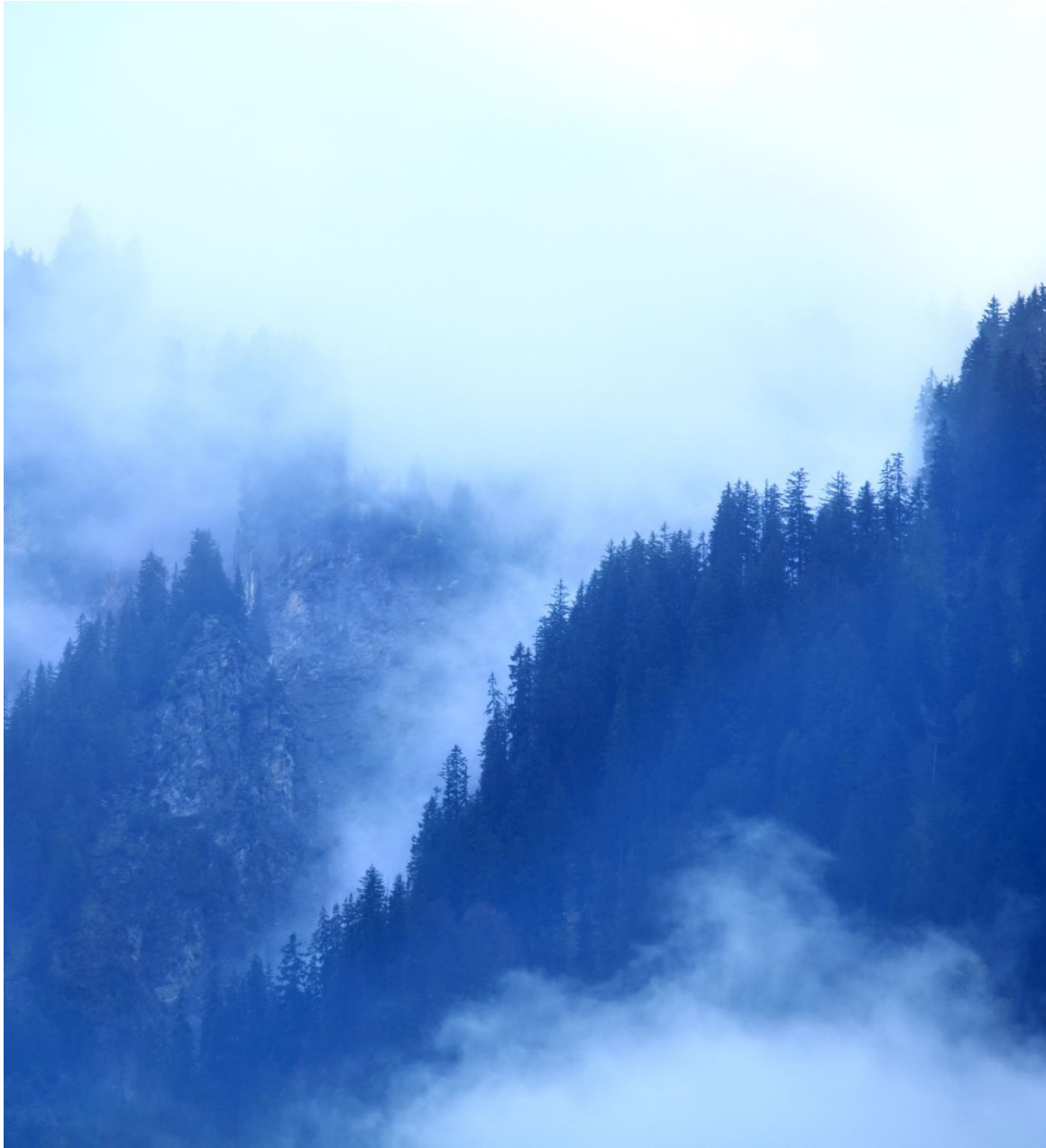




# Chapter 16 Review

1. What Israelite king prove to have the shortest reign of all their kings?
2. What prophet came against Baasha?
3. What king became know as the king murdered while getting drunk?
4. Who was the father of Ahab?
5. Who did Ahab marry?





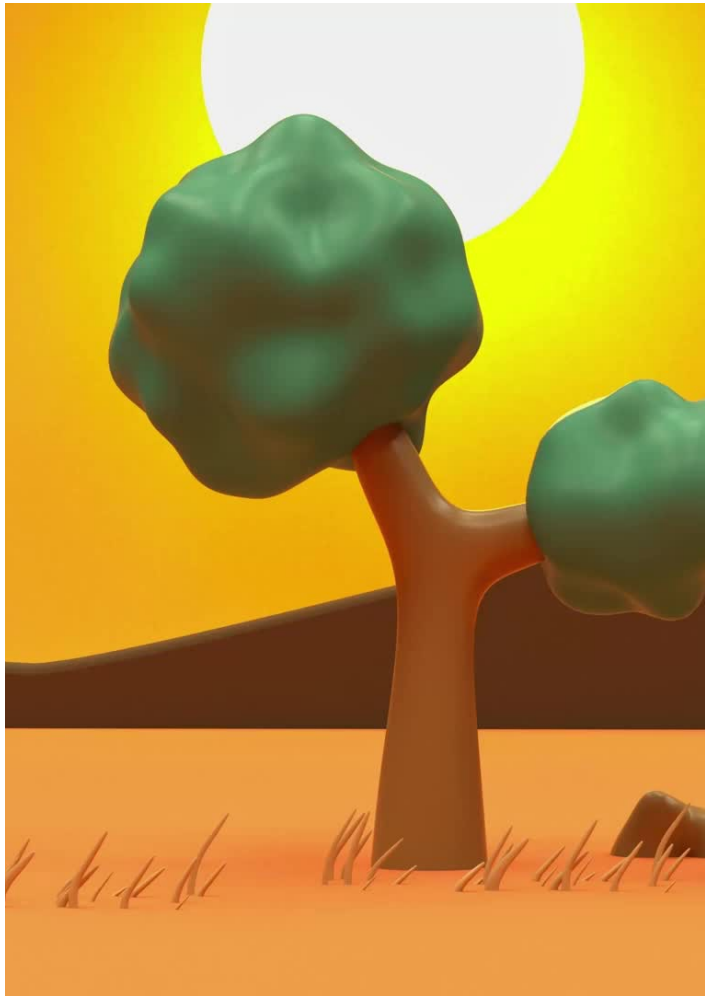
# Chapter 17

## Review

1. Who made the declaration that there would be neither dew or rain if God's people turned from Him to other gods?
2. When Elijah left Samaria where did he go?
3. What town was the widow from?
4. Why did God choose to withhold the rain?
5. Was the widows Son the first recorded restoration to life of one who had died?
6. What does the name Elijah mean?

# Chapter 18 - Review

1. How long was it before God told Elijah to present himself to Ahab and end the drought?
2. How many prophets did Obadiah hide?
3. What was the name of the place of the great showdown between Jezebel prophets and God's prophet?
4. How many of Jezebel's prophets were present?
5. How long did Baal prophets pray?
6. Where did Elijah tell his servant to look while he prayed for rain?



# Chapter 19 - Review

1. What type of tree did Elijah sit under when he fled from Jezebel?
2. How many times did the angel wake Elijah and what did he feed him?
3. What is the name of the mountain traveled to and what is its significance?
4. What are the things of nature that God reveal himself in?
5. How many people had not worshiped Baal?
6. What three things did God petition Elijah to do?

# Chapter 20

1. What was the first message Ben-Hadad sent to Ahab?
2. Why did the Lord deliver Aram into Israel's hand?
3. Who said, "Not let him who girds on his armor boast like him who takes it off?"
4. Why would Ben-Hadad launch the second attack?
5. Why did the prophet die?
6. God was pleased with the alliance Ahab made with Ben-Hadad (T or F)





# Chapter 21

1. Why did Naboth not sale his vineyard to Abel?
2. How many witnesses does it take to condemn a person in Israel?
3. Who was ultimately responsible for Naboth's death?
4. What was God's judgement for Abel and his descendants?
5. What did able do to demonstrate that he had humbled himself?
6. How did God extend him grace?



# Chapter 22

1. What was the name of the King who King Ahab wanted to go to war against?
2. What did it mean for Israel to be sheep with no master?
3. What was the name of the prophet that was imprisoned?
4. Why did King Ahab have King Jehoshaphat dress in his royal robes?
5. Who shot the fatal arrow that killed King Ahab?

2 KINGS







# Chapter 1

1. Who did King Ahaziah ask about the healing of his injury when he fell through the lattice?
2. Who gave Elijah a prophecy to pass on to the king?
3. What did Elijah's garments represent?
4. How many times did fire come down from heaven?
5. Two kings have the same name, but it is spelled differently. Who are they?





# Chapter 2

- 1. How many times does Elijah test Elisha to stay behind?
- 2. What river did Elijah strike with his clock and divide the waters?
- 3. How did Elijah go up into heaven?
- 4. Who searched for Elijah?
- 5. How did Elisha purify the waters?

# Chapter 3

1. Who did Joram asked to join him in the battle against Moab?
2. Why did Elisha seek the Lord when Israel and Judah ran out of water?
3. What did Elisha do to put him in the right frame of mind?
4. What did the Moabites assume was shining in the sunlight?
5. What did Chemosh do to turn the battle in the Moabites favor?



1. Why did the widow woman appeal to Elisha for help?
2. How could the widow's faith be measured?
3. How Shunammite woman demonstrate her faith in Yahweh?
4. What was the Shunammite woman response when questioned about her family's well being?
5. What is the significance of the lad sneezing seven times?

## Chapter 4

# Lent

## February 14 – March 28

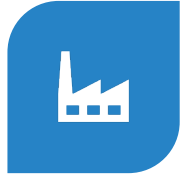
- It is an opportunity to center your life on what matters most.
- Lent is a forty-day time of prayer and preparation before Easter. The number forty relates to several biblical events such as the forty days Moses spent on Mount Sinai with God (Exodus 24:18), Elijah spent walking to Mount Horeb (1 Kgs 19:8), Jesus spent in the wilderness being tempted by the devil (Matt 4:1–2)
- Ash Wednesday is a time of repentance that marks the beginning of Lent. Ashes were sometimes used in the Bible to express repentance. For example, Job says to God in Job 42:6, “I repent in dust and ashes” (see also Num 19:9; Matt 11:21). **The observance of Ash Wednesday and the accompanying rituals are not, however, found in the Bible.**
- Early Christians felt that the magnitude of the Easter celebration called for special preparation. As early as the second century, many Christians observed several days of fasting as part of that preparation.



# Lent – February 14 – March 28

- Over the next few centuries, perhaps in remembrance of Jesus' fasting for 40 days in the wilderness ([Matt. 4:1–2](#)), 40 days became the accepted length of the Lenten season. Since, from the earliest years of Christianity, it had been considered inappropriate to fast on the day of the resurrection, Sundays were not counted in the 40 days.
- During the early centuries, the observance of the fast was very strict. Only one meal a day, taken towards evening, was allowed, and flesh-meat and fish, and in most places also eggs and *\*lactinia*, were absolutely forbidden.
- Thus, the Wednesday 46 days before Easter came to be regarded as the beginning of Lent.





WHO TOLD  
NAAMAN WHERE  
TO GO TO BE  
CURED OF HIS  
LEPROSY?



WHY WAS JORAM  
DISMAYED WHEN  
HE RECEIVED THE  
LETTER FROM BEN-  
HADAD II?



WHAT WAS ELISHA'S  
REMEDY FOR  
NAAMAN'S  
LEPROSY?



WHY DIDN'T ELISHA  
ACCEPT  
NAAMAN'S GIFT  
AFTER HE WAS  
HEALED OF  
LEPROSY?



WHAT WAS  
GEHAZI'S  
DOWNFALL?



WHAT WAS  
GEHAZI'S  
CONSEQUENCES  
FOR HIS DECEIT?

# Chapter 5 Review