

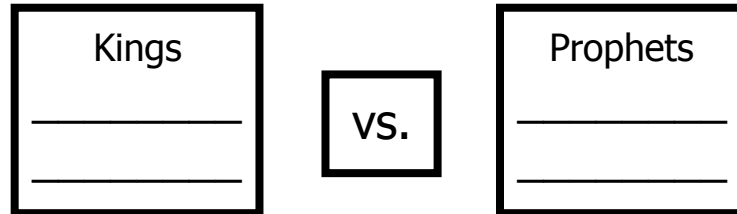
#3 - Relevant History (continued)

I. A Kingdom Divided

- God “tears up” the kingdom because of the sins of _____, but preserves Judah because of promise to _____. (1 Kings 11:9-13)
- He gives 10 tribes to _____ and promises an enduring house, if he will _____. (1 Kings 11:37-39)
- Instead, he introduces _____ in Israel (Dan and Bethel) for _____ reasons. (1 Kings 13:25-33)
- His house is wiped out, and Israel becomes subject to _____ and _____. (1 Kings 14-16)
- Meanwhile, Judah has good kings and bad kings, but no _____ ones.

II. House of Ahab

- _____, son of _____, introduces _____ worship at the influence of his wife, _____. (1 Kings 16:29-34)
- 1 Kings 17 – 2 Kings 9 (15 chapters) is devoted to the following conflict:



- Ahab’s dynasty brought to an end by _____. (2 Kings 9:7-8)
- Jehu does away with _____ worship (2 Kings 10:18-28), but does not end the idol worship introduced by _____. (10:28-31)
- Meanwhile, kings of Judah get entangled with the house of _____.
 - _____, son of Jehoshaphat, marries a daughter of _____, named _____. (2 Kings 8:16-19)
 - After her husband and son die, she makes herself queen of Judah and _____ all the royal offspring (2 Kings 11:1-3)
- Once that evil is purged, the boy king _____ makes repairs to the _____. (2 Kings 12)

III. Israel's Fall

- After several descendants of _____, Israel gets back to reign by _____.
- As successive kings take over, _____ is gaining more power in the region.
- In the reign of Hoshea, _____ invades Israel and takes the people captive.
- Meanwhile, King _____ in Judah seeks help from _____ rather than trusting God.
- 2 Kings 17 stops to give an _____ on why Israel fell (and why _____ is in trouble).

IV. King Hezekiah and sons

- One of Judah's best kings, Hezekiah trusts in the Lord and survives the Assyrian invasion through the counsel of _____. (2 Kings 19)
- In a moment of weakness, Hezekiah shows off his treasures to _____ envoys, prompting a prediction of exile. (2 Kings 20:12-19)
- His son, _____, is a terribly wicked king, and because of his sin God announces Judah's pending _____. (2 Kings 21:10-15)
- His son, _____, is just as wicked and is killed by his servants. (21:19-26)

V. King Josiah and sons

- Taking over for his slain father at _____ years old, _____ becomes one of the best kings. He finds(!) the _____, prompting him to re-commit to the covenant. (2 Kings 22:1-13)
- The priests consult with the _____ Huldah, who says that because the nation forsook the _____, they will be taken to exile. But because Josiah _____ himself, it won't be in his days. (22:18-20)
- Josiah is killed by _____ when he foolishly tries to intervene. (2 Kings 23:28-30)
- During the reign of Josiah's son, _____, _____ comes against Judah and takes the first wave of captives. (2 Kings 24:1-5)
- After him, his son _____ takes over, and during his reign Nebuchadnezzar takes more exiles along with the temple treasures (23:10-14)
- _____ (son of Josiah) is 'ruling' in Judah when Nebuchadnezzar finally _____ and _____ Jerusalem. (2 Kings 25)