

# **Insights From 2 Chronicles**

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# Insights From 2 Chronicles

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# Introduction

One of the ways I've been studying the Word of God is by making a list of everything that each book of the Bible teaches. This has resulted in more than a thousand pages of material. Although it's interesting and I've learned a lot from writing it, that's a lot of bullet points to read through!

The purpose of this book is to extract the most interesting insights from that massive list. This isn't intended to summarize each book of the Bible because that's what my "Chapter Summary of the Bible" is for. It's also not intended to list the major points of each book because you're probably already familiar with them. Finally, it's not intended to offer in-depth commentary because that's what my regular commentary is for. This book is simply a collection of points that I found interesting.

I hope there's some material here that you find edifying.

Jon Cooper  
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## 2 Chronicles

- God magnified Solomon exceedingly (2 Chronicles 1:1).
- At the beginning of Solomon's reign, the tabernacle was located at the high place at Gibeon (2 Chronicles 1:3). However, the Ark of the Covenant was in Jerusalem because David moved it there during his reign (2 Chronicles 1:4).
- God appeared to Solomon and asked him what he wanted after he went to the tabernacle with the leaders of Israel and offered a thousand burnt offerings (2 Chronicles 1:7). The Lord appeared to him that very same night.
- When God told Solomon to ask what he wanted, He didn't speak to him through a prophet (as He had done with David and Saul). Instead He appeared to Solomon directly (2 Chronicles 1:7).
- God is able to raise up whoever He chooses and make them the rulers of nations (2 Chronicles 1:9).
- The reason Solomon wanted wisdom was so he could govern the kingdom of Israel in a way that pleased God (2 Chronicles 1:10).
- God is able to give people wisdom and understanding (2 Chronicles 1:10).
- Rulers need wisdom and understanding in order to properly govern a nation (2 Chronicles 1:10).
- God is able to give people wealth (2 Chronicles 1:12).
- God is able to give people honor (2 Chronicles 1:12).
- Solomon had 1,400 chariots and 12,000 horsemen (2

Chronicles 1:14).

- Solomon made silver and gold in Jerusalem as plentiful as stones (2 Chronicles 1:15).
- The kingdom of Solomon was part of an international arms trade. Solomon purchased horses and chariots from Egypt (which were weapons of war) and sold them to other nations (2 Chronicles 1:17). At least part of his great wealth came from that trade.
- Throughout this book, the temple was called a house for the name of the Lord (2 Chronicles 2:1).
- In order to complete Solomon's building projects, he had 70,000 men who bore burdens, 80,000 men who hewed in the mountain, and 3,600 men who managed his labor force (2 Chronicles 2:2).
- The Hiram who Solomon worked with to build the temple was the same Hiram who David worked with to build his palace (2 Chronicles 2:3).
- The reason Solomon wanted the temple to be large and magnificent was because God was great above all gods (2 Chronicles 2:5). Solomon wanted the greatness of the temple to reflect the greatness of God.
- Heaven itself cannot contain God (2 Chronicles 2:6). God is larger than the universe.
- Solomon told Hiram that in exchange for the materials he needed to build the temple, he would give Hiram's servants 20,000 measures of beaten wheat, 20,000 measures of barley, 20,000 baths of wine, and 20,000 baths of oil (2 Chronicles 2:10). In other words, Solomon would provide Hiram with food for his household (which was what Hiram wanted).

- Hiram told Solomon the reason God made Solomon king over Israel was because He loved the Israelites (2 Chronicles 2:11).
- Hiram (the king of Tyre) believed in the God of Israel. He knew that the God of Israel was the one who made heaven and earth (2 Chronicles 2:12).
- The skilled craftsman who Hiram sent to Solomon to help him build the temple was also named Hiram (2 Chronicles 2:13-14). His mother was from the tribe of Dan and his father was from Tyre.
- At the beginning of Solomon's reign there were 153,600 foreigners in Israel (2 Chronicles 2:17-18). Solomon used them as a labor force to build the temple, which means the temple was built by Gentiles.
- The temple was built in Jerusalem, in mount Moriah, at the threshing floor of Ornan the Jebusite (2 Chronicles 3:1). That's where God appeared to David after He sent an angel against Jerusalem as punishment for the census that David took.
- Solomon garnished the temple with precious stones (2 Chronicles 3:6).
- Solomon overlaid the temple with gold (2 Chronicles 3:7).
- Solomon engraved cherubims on the walls of the temple (2 Chronicles 3:7).
- Solomon used 600 talents of gold to overlay the Holy of Holies in the temple (2 Chronicles 3:8). That was an exceedingly large amount of gold.
- Solomon used gold nails in the Holy of Holies in the temple (2 Chronicles 3:9). Each nail weighed 50 shekels.

- Solomon put two cherubims in the Holy of Holies in the temple (2 Chronicles 3:10). They were covered in gold.
- Solomon made the veil of the temple (2 Chronicles 3:14). It contained blue, purple, and crimson linen, and had images of cherubims.
- Solomon made so many brass vessels for the temple that their weight couldn't be discovered (2 Chronicles 4:18).
- David dedicated silver and gold to the temple before he died (2 Chronicles 5:1).
- When the Ark of the Covenant was put into the Holy of Holies in the temple, it was placed under the wings of the cherubims (2 Chronicles 5:7). This is because there were two cherubims with wings in the Holy of Holies.
- When the temple was dedicated, there were singers present (2 Chronicles 5:12). They wore white linen and had cymbals, psalteries, and harps.
- When the temple was dedicated, the 120 priests who stood by the singers sounded with trumpets (2 Chronicles 5:12).
- When the temple was dedicated, the trumpeters and the singers joined together to praise and thank God (2 Chronicles 5:13).
- God is good (2 Chronicles 5:13).
- The mercy of God endures forever (2 Chronicles 5:13).
- When the temple was dedicated it was filled the glory of God, which manifested as a cloud (2 Chronicles 5:14).
- God dwells in thick darkness (2 Chronicles 6:1).

- It seems Solomon believed the temple he built would stand forever (2 Chronicles 6:2). He was wrong.
- There's a recurring theme in the Bible of people blessing God (2 Chronicles 6:4).
- Solomon gave God the credit for the construction of the temple. He said it was something God did with His hands (2 Chronicles 6:4).
- God chose to put His name in Jerusalem (2 Chronicles 6:6).
- There's no other God like the Lord (2 Chronicles 6:14).
- God keeps His covenant (2 Chronicles 6:14).
- God shows mercy to those who walk before Him with all their heart (2 Chronicles 6:14).
- In order for David's descendants to continue to reign over Israel, they had to keep God's law (2 Chronicles 6:16). Sadly, they didn't.
- It's not wrong to pray that God would hear our prayers (2 Chronicles 6:19).
- Solomon spoke of praying while facing in the direction of the temple (2 Chronicles 6:21).
- Solomon wanted God to hear and judge cases from heaven (2 Chronicles 6:23).
- It's not wrong to pray that God would punish the wicked and reward the righteous (2 Chronicles 6:23).
- Repentance includes returning to God (2 Chronicles 6:24).
- Repentance includes confessing God's name (2 Chronicles 6:24).

- Repentance includes praying to God (2 Chronicles 6:24).
- In order to obtain forgiveness, we must repent (2 Chronicles 6:25).
- Repentance includes turning away from sin (2 Chronicles 6:26).
- There are times when God punishes nations for their sin by withholding rain (2 Chronicles 6:26).
- God's ways are good (2 Chronicles 6:27). We must walk in them.
- God knows our heart (2 Chronicles 6:30). In fact, He's the only one who knows our heart.
- God's name is great (2 Chronicles 6:32).
- Solomon wanted God to answer the prayers of foreigners so that they would know the temple was called by His name (2 Chronicles 6:33).
- All the people of the earth need to know God's name and fear Him (2 Chronicles 6:33).
- There's no one who doesn't sin (2 Chronicles 6:36).
- There are times when God is angry with a nation because it's guilty of sin (2 Chronicles 6:36).
- One of the ways God punishes nations for their sin is by turning it over to its enemies (2 Chronicles 6:36).
- Repentance includes confessing that sin is wrong (2 Chronicles 6:37).
- Solomon referred to the temple as the resting place of God (2 Chronicles 6:41).

- Solomon referred to the Ark of the Covenant as the ark of the strength of God (2 Chronicles 6:41).
- Salvation is referred to as clothing (2 Chronicles 6:41).
- After Solomon finished his prayer during the dedication of the temple, fire came down from heaven and consumed the burnt offering and the sacrifices (2 Chronicles 7:1).
- Worship means to bow down (2 Chronicles 7:3).
- When the temple was dedicated, Solomon offered 22,000 oxen and 120,000 sheep as sacrifices (2 Chronicles 7:5).
- When the temple was dedicated, the Levites played the music of God on instruments (2 Chronicles 7:6). The music that they played was written by David.
- After Solomon dedicated the temple, God appeared to him a second time (2 Chronicles 7:12).
- In order to be forgiven, we must humble ourselves before God (2 Chronicles 7:14).
- In order to be forgiven, we must turn from our wicked ways (2 Chronicles 7:14).
- After Solomon dedicated the temple, God told him that if the Israelites worshiped other gods then He would pluck them up by the roots from the promise land, and He would cast the temple out of His sight (2 Chronicles 7:20). In the end that's exactly what happened.
- It took Solomon 20 years to finish the construction of both the temple and his palace (2 Chronicles 8:1).
- Solomon waged war against Hamathzobah (2 Chronicles 8:3). This took place after he finished the temple and his

palace.

- Solomon had 250 chief captains who ruled over the Israelites (2 Chronicles 8:10).
- Solomon didn't allow his wife (the daughter of Pharaoh) to dwell in David's palace (2 Chronicles 8:11). Solomon believed that palace was holy because it once contained the Ark of the Covenant. He therefore built her a house of her own, which was located outside of Jerusalem.
- Solomon offered burnt offerings to God on the altar at the temple on a regular basis. They were offered each day, and on each sabbath, and on each new moons, and on each of the three yearly solemn feasts (2 Chronicles 8:13).
- The porters worked at the gate of the temple (2 Chronicles 8:14).
- David divided the priests, Levites, and porters into courses (divisions) (2 Chronicles 8:14).
- Solomon obtained 450 talents of gold from Ophir (2 Chronicles 8:18).
- During Solomon's reign his fame spread to distant lands (2 Chronicles 9:1).
- The reason the queen of Sheba went to Jerusalem was to test Solomon by asking him difficult questions (2 Chronicles 9:1-2). Solomon answered all of her questions.
- The food that was served on Solomon's table was exceedingly magnificent (2 Chronicles 9:4).
- The clothing worn by Solomon's servants was exceedingly magnificent (2 Chronicles 9:4).

- Solomon's royal procession to the temple was exceedingly magnificent (2 Chronicles 9:4).
- The queen of Sheba told Solomon that she didn't believe what she had heard about him until she saw it with her own eyes (2 Chronicles 9:6). She told him that he was even greater than what she had heard.
- The queen of Sheba blessed God for putting Solomon on the throne of Israel (2 Chronicles 9:8). She said the reason God did it was because He loved Israel.
- God is the one who puts rulers into positions of authority (2 Chronicles 9:8).
- The queen of Sheba gave Solomon precious stones, 120 talents of gold, and an enormous amount of spices (2 Chronicles 9:9).
- Solomon used algum trees to make harps and psalteries for the singers in the temple (2 Chronicles 9:11).
- Solomon gave the queen of Sheba everything that she desired (2 Chronicles 9:12). However, we're not told what that was.
- There was a year when Solomon received 666 talents of gold (2 Chronicles 9:13). The only time this number appears in the Old Testament is when talking about the quantity of gold that Solomon received in a specific year of his reign.
- Solomon made 300 shields of beaten gold (2 Chronicles 9:16). Each one contained 300 shekels of gold. He stored them in a building in the forest of Lebanon.
- Solomon's throne was made out of ivory and overlaid with pure gold. It had six steps, and two lions on each

step (2 Chronicles 9:17-19). No other kingdom had a throne like it.

- All of Solomon's drinking vessels were made of gold (2 Chronicles 9:20).
- In the days of Solomon silver wasn't considered to be a precious metal (2 Chronicles 9:20).
- Every three years Solomon's ships brought him gold, silver, ivory, apes, and peacocks (2 Chronicles 9:21).
- During Solomon's reign he surpassed all the other kings of his era in riches and wisdom (2 Chronicles 9:22). That's exactly what God promised him.
- All the kings of the earth sought to meet Solomon and hear his wisdom (2 Chronicles 9:23).
- God is able to give people wisdom (2 Chronicles 9:23).
- Solomon reigned over all the territory from the Euphrates river to the land of the Philistines, and to the border of Egypt (2 Chronicles 9:26).
- Solomon reigned over all of Israel for 40 years (2 Chronicles 9:30).
- Solomon oppressed the Israelites (2 Chronicles 10:4). They suffered under his reign.
- The reason Rehoboam didn't listen to the Israelites was because God had ordained him to reject them, so that He might fulfill His word to give ten of the tribes of Israel to Jeroboam (2 Chronicles 10:15).
- When Rehoboam sent Hadoram to the tribes of Israel to collect the tribute, the Israelites killed Hadoram (2 Chronicles 10:18).

- When Rehoboam saw that ten of the tribes of Israel had rejected him as their king, he didn't accept it or try to win them over. Instead he decided to go to war and force them to serve him (2 Chronicles 11:1). Rehoboam was unwilling to free the Israelites from oppression, but he was willing to kill them to force them to pay him tribute.
- God forbade Rehoboam from waging war against the ten tribes of Israel (2 Chronicles 11:4).
- All of the priests and Levites in Israel went to Rehoboam because Jeroboam had driven them out (2 Chronicles 11:13).
- During Jeroboam's reign, those who set their hearts to seek God left the ten tribes of Israel and went to Jerusalem to sacrifice to God (2 Chronicles 11:16). Rehoboam gathered all those who had a heart to seek God.
- The Israelites who left the ten tribes of Israel and went to Jerusalem to sacrifice to God made Rehoboam strong (2 Chronicles 11:17).
- For three years Rehoboam walked in the way of David (2 Chronicles 11:17). For a short time he did what was right.
- Rehoboam (David's grandson) married Mahalath (David's granddaughter) (2 Chronicles 11:18).
- Rehoboam had 18 wives and 60 concubines (2 Chronicles 11:21).
- Rehoboam had 20 sons and 60 daughters (2 Chronicles 11:21).
- Even though Rehoboam had 78 wives and concubines, he only had 80 children (2 Chronicles 11:21). That was about

one child per woman.

- After Rehoboam strengthened himself he forsook the law of God (2 Chronicles 12:1). This led to his downfall.
- When Rehoboam forsook God's law, the people of his kingdom did as well (2 Chronicles 12:1). Rehoboam led his nation to reject God.
- The reason it was God's will for Shishak to attack Jerusalem was because the people of the tribes of Judah and Benjamin had transgressed against Him (2 Chronicles 12:2).
- God told Rehoboam that because he had forsaken Him, He was giving him into the hand of Shishak (2 Chronicles 12:5). There are times when God punishes nations for forsaking Him by turning them over to their enemies.
- When God told Rehoboam that He was turning him over to Shishak, Rehoboam humbled himself before God (2 Chronicles 12:6). When God saw this He said that since Rehoboam humbled himself before Him, He was going to grant him some deliverance (2 Chronicles 12:7).
- God holds rulers accountable for their actions (2 Chronicles 12:7).
- There are times when God turns away His wrath from those who humble themselves before Him (2 Chronicles 12:7).
- Shishak took away the treasures that were in the temple and in Rehoboam's palace (2 Chronicles 12:9). It seems that Shishak took away all of Solomon's wealth.
- God is able to take wealth away from people (2 Chronicles 12:9).

- The reason Rehoboam did evil was because he didn't prepare his heart to seek God (2 Chronicles 12:14). If we don't prepare our heart to seek God then we will do evil.
- There were continual wars between Rehoboam and Jeroboam, even though God commanded them not to fight one another (2 Chronicles 12:15). They didn't obey God's command to be at peace with one another.
- When Jeroboam fought against Abijah, Abijah told all of Israel that God had given the kingdom of Israel to the house of David forever with a covenant of salt (meaning it was an everlasting covenant) (2 Chronicles 13:5) . Abijah was telling Jeroboam that he had no right to try to conquer the tribe of Judah, which was correct.
- When Jeroboam fought against Abijah, Abijah told all of Israel that Jeroboam had rebelled against Rehoboam when he was young and tender and couldn't do anything about it (2 Chronicles 13:7). That was a lie. Rehoboam was 41 years old when he became king (1 Kings 14:21). Besides, God was the one who gave Jeroboam ten of the tribes of Israel. That was of Him.
- When Jeroboam fought against Abijah, the men of Judah cried out to God and gave a shout. The Lord then smote all of Israel (2 Chronicles 13:15). God gave Abijah the victory because he cried out to Him in his time of trouble.
- After Jeroboam taught the Israelites to worship the golden calves, the Israelites suffered a defeat in battle so great that it killed 500,000 Israelites (2 Chronicles 13:17). This happened because God gave the victory to their enemies (the people of Judah).
- Abijah conquered Bethel, the city that had one of Jeroboam's golden calves (2 Chronicles 13:19). Yet it

seems he didn't destroy the golden calf that was in that city, even though he had the opportunity to do so. 2 Kings 10:29 reports that after Jeroboam died and Jehu was king, the two golden calves were still in Bethel and Dan.

- After Abijah defeated Jeroboam, God struck Jeroboam and he died (2 Chronicles 13:20). There are times when God kills rulers.
- Abijah married 14 wives. He had 22 sons and 16 daughters (2 Chronicles 13:21). That's less than three children per wife.
- The reason the land of Judah had rest during Asa's reign was because God gave them rest (2 Chronicles 14:6). God is able to give peace to a nation.
- During Asa's reign, the army of Zerah invaded the land of Judah with a million men (2 Chronicles 14:9).
- When Asa faced the army of Zerah at Zephathah, he cried out to God (2 Chronicles 14:11). The Lord then smote the Ethiopians before Asa and gave him the victory (2 Chronicles 14:12).
- Azariah told Asa that God was with him as long as he was with God, and if he sought God then he would be able to find Him (2 Chronicles 15:2). However, Azariah also told him that if he forsook God then He would forsake him.
- There are consequences for those who forsake God, and there are blessings for those who seek God (2 Chronicles 15:2).
- By the time of Asa's reign, the people of the kingdom of Judah hadn't worshiped God for a long time (2 Chronicles 15:3). They also hadn't had a priest to teach them God's law.

- There are times when God sends adversity upon cities and nations because they haven't sought Him (2 Chronicles 15:6).
- By the time of Asa's reign, the altar in the temple had fallen into disrepair (2 Chronicles 15:8). Asa repaired it.
- When all the people of Judah and Benjamin gathered to Jerusalem during the reign of Asa, they entered into a covenant to seek God with all their heart and all their soul (2 Chronicles 15:12-13).
- Asa removed his mother Maachah from being the queen because she made an idol (2 Chronicles 15:16). Asa destroyed her idol.
- After Asa and the people of Judah made a covenant with God, there was peace in the land for 20 years (2 Chronicles 15:19).
- Baasha attacked the kingdom of Judah in the 36<sup>th</sup> year of the reign of Asa (2 Chronicles 16:1). When this happened, Asa didn't cry out to God. Instead he robbed the temple of God to hire the Syrians to help him (2 Chronicles 16:2).
- There are times when wicked and sinful plans accomplish their objectives (2 Chronicles 16:4).
- After Asa robbed God to hire the Syrians to attack Baasha, Hanani told Asa that because he relied on the king of Syria instead of the Lord his God, the army of the king of Syria escaped out of his hand (2 Chronicles 15:7). If Asa had relied upon God then He would have given him the victory.
- When the Bible says that the eyes of God are looking to show Himself strong on behalf of those who trust in Him,

the context is Asa refusing to trust God and instead robbing God's temple to hire pagans to help him. It was a rebuke to a king who chose to rob God instead of trusting in Him (2 Chronicles 16:9).

- There are times when God shows Himself strong on behalf of those whose heart is perfect toward Him (2 Chronicles 16:9).
- God wants people to have a heart that's perfect toward Him (2 Chronicles 16:9).
- After Asa robbed God to hire the Syrians to attack Baasha, Hanani told Asa that in the future he would have wars (2 Chronicles 16:9). God used Hanani to rebuke Asa for robbing Him instead of trusting Him.
- When God used Hanani to rebuke Asa for trusting in the Syrians instead of in Him, Asa became full of rage. Instead of repenting he put Hanani in prison (2 Chronicles 16:10). At the end of Asa's life he was unwilling to trust God, or listen to God, or be corrected by God.
- Even though the disease in Asa's feet became exceedingly great and put his life in danger, he refused to seek God (2 Chronicles 16:12). God gave Asa a chance to repent and seek Him, but he refused. Asa was willing to look to God at the beginning of his reign, but not at the end.
- The reason God was with Jehoshaphat was because he served God (2 Chronicles 17:3).
- The first ways of David were better than the last ways of David (2 Chronicles 17:3). The end of David's life was when he committed adultery with Bathsheba and murdered Uriah.
- God is able to give people great riches and honor (2

Chronicles 17:5).

- Jehoshaphat sent some of his princes to the cities of Judah to teach people the law of God (2 Chronicles 17:7). They brought with them some Levites, priests, and the book of the law of God.
- The reason the kingdoms that were around Judah didn't wage war against Jehoshaphat was because the fear of God fell upon them (2 Chronicles 17:10). God is able to cause one nation to fear another nation so that it doesn't wage war against it.
- Some of the Philistines paid tribute to Jehoshaphat (2 Chronicles 17:11).
- Ahab was told in advance that if he went to Ramothgilead then Israel would be defeated and he would die (2 Chronicles 18:16). However, he didn't listen.
- Jehoshaphat was told in advance that if he went into battle with Ahab then he would be defeated (2 Chronicles 18:16). Even though he knew it wasn't God's will for him to do this, he did it anyway. He chose to lead his soldiers into a battle that he knew they couldn't win, in which they would be defeated and killed.
- The vision that Micaiah had of God on His throne in Heaven wasn't something he made up. It was the word of God (2 Chronicles 18:18).
- There are times when it's God's will for something to happen, and He tells His angels to devise a way to make His will come to pass (2 Chronicles 18:19). In other words, He tells them His will and assigns them the task of carrying it out.
- There are times when God uses lies to deceive rulers so

that they carry out His plan (2 Chronicles 18:21).

- God used Ahab's 400 false prophets to kill him (2 Chronicles 18:21).
- There is such a thing as a lying spirit (2 Chronicles 18:21).
- When Ahab arrested Micaiah the prophet for proclaiming God's word, Jehoshaphat didn't intervene (2 Chronicles 18:26). He did nothing to save Micaiah, even though Jehoshaphat was sitting right there when it happened, and even though Jehoshaphat was the one who asked for Micaiah to be brought out to see him.
- Even though Jehoshaphat was the one who asked to see Micaiah, in the end all Jehoshaphat accomplished was getting Micaiah put in prison and tormented. Jehoshaphat didn't listen to what God told him through Micaiah, and Jehoshaphat didn't intervene to save Micaiah when Ahab put him in prison (2 Chronicles 18:26).
- When Jehoshaphat went with Ahab to battle at Ramothgilead (after God told him not to go), God saved Jehoshaphat from getting killed in battle (2 Chronicles 18:31). There are times when God saves people from the consequences of their mistakes.
- At Ramothgilead, when the captains of the chariots of Syria surrounded Jehoshaphat, the reason they departed from him was because God caused them to do so (2 Chronicles 18:31). God is able to cause people to do what He wants them to do. He is sovereign.
- At Ramothgilead, Ahab was shot by an arrow at random (2 Chronicles 18:33).
- It seems that it took hours for Ahab to die (2 Chronicles

18:34). This means he was given a chance to repent as he was dying a long and slow death, but he didn't.

- Jehu told Jehoshaphat that it was wrong for him to help the ungodly, and love those who hated God (2 Chronicles 19:2). In other words, it's wrong to help people sin, and it's wrong to encourage people in their hatred of God. Jehoshaphat didn't rebuke Ahab, even though he had the chance to do so. Instead he joined forces with Ahab to help him achieve his goals, which was a sin that caused God to become angry with him.
- It's good for rulers to remove idols from their nation (2 Chronicles 19:3).
- Jehoshaphat set judges throughout all the fenced cities of Judah (2 Chronicles 19:5).
- God will hold judges accountable for what they do (2 Chronicles 19:6).
- Judges must fear God (2 Chronicles 19:7).
- Judges must not commit iniquity (2 Chronicles 19:7).
- Judges must not show partiality (2 Chronicles 19:7).
- Judges must not take bribes (2 Chronicles 19:7).
- God doesn't commit iniquity. There's no iniquity in Him (2 Chronicles 19:7).
- God doesn't show partiality (2 Chronicles 19:7).
- God doesn't take bribes (2 Chronicles 19:7).
- In Jerusalem, Jehoshaphat established Levites and priests as judges (2 Chronicles 19:8).
- During Jehoshaphat's reign, the judges of his kingdom

handled disputes that involved God's law (2 Chronicles 19:10).

- Judges must be courageous (2 Chronicles 19:11).
- When Jehoshaphat was told that a great multitude of Moabites and Ammonites had gathered against him, he sought God (2 Chronicles 20:3).
- God rules over all the kingdoms of the world. He even rules over the nations of those who don't believe in Him (2 Chronicles 20:6).
- No one can withstand God (2 Chronicles 20:6).
- Jehoshaphat told God that He didn't let the Israelites invade the Ammonites or Moabites when Israel came out of Egypt, and now they were repaying that kindness by seeking to cast Israel out of their land (2 Chronicles 20:11). Jehoshaphat told God that they were repaying the good Israel had done to them for evil.
- It's not wrong to cry out to God when we don't know what to do (2 Chronicles 20:12).
- If the battle belongs to God then we don't need to be afraid (2 Chronicles 20:15).
- There's a recurring theme that God doesn't want His people to be afraid of their enemies (2 Chronicles 20:15).
- When the people of Judah stood before God at the temple to seek His help, Jahaziel said they wouldn't need to fight the multitude that came against them (2 Chronicles 20:17). Jahaziel told them they should stand still and see the salvation of God.
- It's good to bow down and worship God when He saves

us (v2 Chronicles 20:18).

- When the Levites stood up to praise God, they praised Him with a loud voice on high (2 Chronicles 20:19). It's not wrong to praise God with a loud voice.
- There's a recurring theme of the people of God doing things early in the morning (2 Chronicles 20:20).
- Those who believe God will prosper (2 Chronicles 20:20).
- Holiness is beautiful (2 Chronicles 20:21).
- It's good to sing about holiness (2 Chronicles 20:21).
- God didn't smite Judah's enemies until the people of Judah began to sing and praise Him (2 Chronicles 20:22).
- God saved the kingdom of Judah by causing the army of Moabites, Ammonites, and Edomites to slay one another (2 Chronicles 20:23). Not only did God defeat them, but He also gave Judah the spoil of the battle, which was such great riches that it took them three days to carry it all away (2 Chronicles 20:25).
- It's good to bless God when He saves us from our enemies (2 Chronicles 20:26).
- In ancient Israel, harps and trumpets were used to praise God in the temple (2 Chronicles 20:28).
- When the neighboring countries heard that the army of Moabites, Ammonites, and Edomites had been defeated, they gave God the credit for the victory. They knew it meant God had fought against the enemies of Israel and defeated them (2 Chronicles 20:29).
- God can give rest to rulers and kingdoms (2 Chronicles 20:30).

- If people don't prepare their heart to seek God then they won't be careful to walk in all of His ways (2 Chronicles 20:33).
- The fact that the high places weren't removed was a sign that the people of Judah hadn't prepared their heart to seek God (2 Chronicles 20:33).
- When God rebuked Jehoshaphat for joining with the wicked king Ahab, he didn't learn his lesson. Jehoshaphat continued to join with wicked kings, even though God rebuked him for it and told him it was wrong (2 Chronicles 20:35).
- When Jehoshaphat joined with Ahaziah to make ships to go to Tarshish, Eliezer told him that because he joined with the wicked king Ahaziah, God had destroyed his ships (2 Chronicles 20:37). It's wrong for the righteous to join forces with the wicked, even if the purpose of the alliance isn't sinful.
- After Jehoram became king he murdered his brothers (2 Chronicles 21:4).
- Jehoram's wife (who was Ahab's daughter) was a wicked influence on him. She was one of the reasons why he walked in the ways of the house of Ahab (2 Chronicles 21:6).
- The reason God didn't destroy the house of David was because of the covenant He made with David (2 Chronicles 21:7). God promised to give a light to David and to his sons forever.
- One of the ways God punishes rulers for their sins is by causing revolts to rise up against them (2 Chronicles 21:10).

- Leaders can cause their nations to be guilty of sin (2 Chronicles 21:11).
- It's not wrong to rebuke rulers for their sin (2 Chronicles 21:12).
- God compared idolatry to fornication (2 Chronicles 21:13).
- God doesn't allow rulers to kill whoever they please (2 Chronicles 21:13).
- God told Jehoram that He was going to punish him for the evil things he had done by causing him to become terribly sick, until his bowels fell out (2 Chronicles 21:15). Some diseases are a punishment for sin.
- God is able to stir up the spirit of one nation against another nation (2 Chronicles 21:16).
- It took Jehoram two years to die from the disease of his bowels (2 Chronicles 21:19). God did exactly what He said He would do.
- One of the reasons Ahaziah was wicked was because his mother (who was of the house of Ahab) counseled him to do wicked things (2 Chronicles 22:3).
- There are times when God anoints someone to carry out the destruction of the wicked (2 Chronicles 22:7).
- When Athaliah saw that her son Ahaziah was dead, she murdered all the royal seed of the house of Judah (2 Chronicles 22:10). In other words, she murdered her relatives so she could seize power for herself.
- The reason Athaliah didn't kill Joash was because Jehoshabeath (his aunt) hid him from her (2 Chronicles

22:11).

- Joash was hidden in the temple for 6 years (2 Chronicles 22:12). While he was hidden in the temple he was with Jehoshabeath and Jehoiada (his aunt and uncle).
- The reason Jehoiada wanted Joash to reign over the kingdom of Judah was because God said the sons of David should reign over the kingdom (2 Chronicles 23:3). It seems he was trying to carry out God's will.
- Jehoiada didn't want anyone who was unholy to enter into the temple (2 Chronicles 23:6). He was careful about protecting the holiness of the temple.
- The weapons Jehoiada gave to the people who were involved with making Joash king once belonged to David (2 Chronicles 23:9). That meant they were hundreds of years old.
- The name of Joash doesn't appear in the chapter where Jehoiada made him king. Instead Joash is referred to as the king or the king's son. The whole chapter is about him becoming king and yet his name is never mentioned (2 Chronicles 23).
- The singers in the temple taught people to sing praise to God (2 Chronicles 23:13).
- Jehoiada didn't want Athaliah to be killed in the temple (2 Chronicles 23:14). Under the Mosaic Law that would have defiled the temple. That's why she was taken outside the temple and then killed (2 Chronicles 23:15).
- During the reign of Joash, the people of Judah made a covenant that they would be God's people (2 Chronicles 23:16).

- David ordained that when burnt offerings were offered in the temple they were to be accompanied by singing (2 Chronicles 23:18).
- One of the responsibilities of the porters was to ensure that nothing unclean entered into the temple (2 Chronicles 23:19).
- Joash was 7 years old when he began to reign over Judah (2 Chronicles 24:1).
- Joash did what was right in the sight of God while Jehoiada was still alive (2 Chronicles 24:2). There are some people who will only obey God as long as a certain person is in their life.
- Jehoiada the priest gave Joash two wives (2 Chronicles 24:3).
- Joash decided to repair the temple (2 Chronicles 24:4). By the time he became king it had fallen into disrepair.
- Even though Joash told the Levites to make haste to repair the temple, they didn't do that (2 Chronicles 24:5). The Levites didn't have a heart to repair the temple.
- The Mosaic Law required the Israelites to give money to the temple each year (2 Chronicles 24:6). However, the Levites hadn't been collecting it.
- Joash was the one who put into place a way to raise money to repair the temple. It wasn't the priests or Levites who did it, but the king (2 Chronicles 24:8). Joash was far more interested in repairing the temple than the priests or the Levites.
- The chest that Joash put at the temple gate was used to collect the money needed to repair the temple. People

brought money to the temple and cast it into the chest (2 Chronicles 24:10).

- After the temple was repaired the rest of the money was used to make items for the temple service (2 Chronicles 24:14).
- Burnt offerings were offered continually at the temple all the days of Jehoiada (2 Chronicles 24:14).
- Jehoiada was 130 years old when he died (2 Chronicles 24:15).
- Jehoiada was buried among the kings (2 Chronicles 24:16). This was because of all the good he had done.
- The princes of Judah were evil (2 Chronicles 24:18). After Jehoiada died they led Joash into idolatry.
- After Jehoiada died, Joash led the people of Judah to serve idols (2 Chronicles 24:18).
- There are times when God forsakes those who forsake Him (2 Chronicles 24:20).
- Joash commanded that Zechariah (the son of Jehoiada) was to be put to death for proclaiming God's word (that the people should repent of their idolatry) (2 Chronicles 24:21). Not only did Joash refuse to repent, but he executed a prophet of God.
- Joash didn't remember the great kindness that Jehoiada had done to him. Instead Joash murdered Jehoiada's son (2 Chronicles 24:22).
- When Zechariah was murdered by Joash, Zechariah he didn't forgive him. Instead he prayed that God would hold Joash accountable (2 Chronicles 24:22). Joash once

worshiped God but turned away from Him. That meant he wasn't acting out of ignorance, but was deliberately choosing to rebel against God and murder His faithful servant. Although Stephen was stoned out of ignorance (1 Timothy 1:13), Zechariah was murdered by someone who knew God.

- When the army of Syria came against Joash, they killed all the princes of Judah (2 Chronicles 24:23). Those were the same people who led Joash into idolatry.
- God's judgment against Joash came upon him the same year that he murdered Zechariah (2 Chronicles 24:23).
- The reason God gave the small army of Syria the victory over the large army of Joash was because the people of Judah had forsaken Him (2 Chronicles 24:24).
- The servants of Joash murdered him because he murdered Zechariah, the son of Jehoiada (2 Chronicles 24:25). Joash was murdered the same year that he murdered Zechariah.
- The two servants who murdered Joash were Moabites (2 Chronicles 24:26).
- It's possible to do what's right in the sight of God but not have a heart that's perfect toward Him (2 Chronicles 25:2). This means doing what's right isn't enough. God cares about both our actions *and* our heart. If our heart isn't right then eventually our actions won't be right either.
- Amaziah executed the servants who killed his father Joash (2 Chronicles 25:3).
- God doesn't hold children responsible for the wicked acts of their fathers (2 Chronicles 25:4). Instead God holds

each person responsible for their own sin.

- When Amaziah went to the valley of salt he smote 10,000 Edomites (2 Chronicles 25:11). Amaziah then took another 10,000 Edomites captive and killed them by casting them off the top of a rock.
- Amaziah sent the mercenaries from Ephraim home because God didn't allow him to take them into battle. Those mercenaries then attacked cities from Samaria to Bethhoron and killed 3,000 people of Judah (2 Chronicles 25:13). Those mercenaries were very wicked, which was why God refused to help Amaziah if they were part of his army.
- After Amaziah defeated the Edomites he brought home the false gods that they worshiped and bowed down to them (2 Chronicles 25:14). This means that right after God gave him a mighty victory, he turned away from God.
- When God asked Amaziah (through a prophet) why he sought after false gods who couldn't save the people who worshiped them, Amaziah told that prophet that if he didn't stop talking then he would kill him (2 Chronicles 25:15-16). Just like his father Joash, Amaziah was violently opposed to the word of God.
- When someone rebukes an evil person for their wickedness and that evildoer rejects the rebuke, it's not wrong to leave. The rebuke was delivered and the evildoer will suffer the consequences of what they've done (2 Chronicles 25:16).
- The reason Amaziah decided to attack the kingdom of Israel was because it was God's will for him to be delivered into the hand of his enemies (2 Chronicles 25:20). God can cause a ruler to not listen to reason so

that he does something that leads to his destruction.

- God decides the fate of rulers (v2 Chronicles 25:20).
- The reason God wanted to deliver Amaziah into the hand of his enemies was because he had sought after the false gods of Edom (2 Chronicles 25:20).
- There are times when God uses a ruler's pride to destroy him (2 Chronicles 25:20).
- After Joash took Amaziah captive, he took all the silver and gold from the temple (2 Chronicles 25:24).
- God gave Amaziah 15 years to repent, but there's no evidence that he did (2 Chronicles 25:25).
- Amaziah was murdered by a conspiracy that arose against him (2 Chronicles 25:27).
- Uzziah began reigning over Judah when he was 16 years old (2 Chronicles 26:1).
- The story of Uzziah is told in a strange way: his death is recorded before anything else. The chapter first says that he died, and then it talks about his reign (2 Chronicles 26:2).
- As long as Uzziah sought God, He made him prosper (2 Chronicles 26:5).
- When Uzziah became strong, he also became proud (2 Chronicles 26:16). His pride destroyed him because in his pride he transgressed against God.
- When Uzziah became proud he went into the temple to burn incense (2 Chronicles 26:16). Under the Mosaic Law only the priests were allowed to do this. In fact, God once killed two priests for offering strange fire (incense) to Him

(Leviticus 10:1-2). This was an extremely serious transgression.

- When Uzziah went into the temple to burn incense to God, 80 men stood against him. They rebuked him for his sin and commanded him to leave the temple immediately (2 Chronicles 26:18).
- When Uzziah was told it was wrong for him to enter into the temple and burn incense to God, he didn't repent and he didn't leave. Instead he became angry (2 Chronicles 26:19). God then struck him with leprosy, and he remained a leper until the day he died (2 Chronicles 26:20-21).
- Before God punished Uzziah for entering into the temple to burn incense, He sent priests to rebuke him, to tell him he had sinned, and to tell him to leave. This means God gave Uzziah a chance to repent (2 Chronicles 26:19). There are times when God gives people a chance to repent before He punishes them for their sin.
- After God struck Uzziah with leprosy, he was cut off from the temple entirely and dwelt in a separate house (2 Chronicles 26:21). Uzziah couldn't live in the palace anymore because he was unclean under the Mosaic Law.
- The reason Jotham began reigning over Judah while Uzziah was still alive was because Uzziah became a leper (2 Chronicles 26:21). Uzziah had to be isolated because he was unclean under the Mosaic Law.
- The reason Uzziah wasn't buried in the sepulcher of the kings of Judah was because he was a leper (2 Chronicles 26:23). When Uzziah tried to seize glory that didn't belong to him (by burning incense in the temple), God took glory away from him. Not only did that impact the

rest of his life, but it even impacted his burial.

- The reason Jotham became mighty was because he prepared his ways before God (2 Chronicles 27:6). God is able to make people mighty.
- Ahaz (the king of Judah) burned some of his children alive as human sacrifices to idols (2 Chronicles 28:3).
- The pagans who lived in Canaan before Israel practiced child sacrifice (2 Chronicles 28:3).
- When Pekah (the king of Israel) attacked Ahaz (the king of Judah), Pekah killed 120,000 people in one day (2 Chronicles 28:6). The reason God gave Pekah the victory over Ahaz was because the people of Judah had forgotten Him.
- When Ahaz was in trouble he didn't repent and he didn't seek God. Instead he sought help from the kings of Assyria (2 Chronicles 28:16).
- There are times when God brings a nation low because of the sins of its ruler (2 Chronicles 28:19).
- When Ahaz asked the kings of Assyria for help, Tilgathpilneser came to him. However, the king of Assyria didn't help him. Instead he distressed him (2 Chronicles 28:20).
- Ahaz took treasure out of the temple to hire the king of Assyria to help him (2 Chronicles 28:21). Instead of going to God for help he he robbed God.
- When Ahaz sacrificed to the false gods of Damascus, it led to his ruin and the ruin of all of Israel (2 Chronicles 28:23). Ahaz didn't trust in the God of Israel. Instead he trusted in the false gods of Damascus (who couldn't save

him).

- Ahaz cut into pieces the vessels of the temple (2 Chronicles 28:24). In other words, he destroyed them.
- Ahaz shut the doors of the temple (2 Chronicles 28:24).
- Ahaz made altars in every corner of Jerusalem (2 Chronicles 28:24).
- Idolatry provokes God to anger (2 Chronicles 28:25).
- In the first year and first month of Hezekiah's reign, he repaired and opened the doors of the temple (2 Chronicles 29:3).
- Hezekiah told the Levites to sanctify themselves and the temple (2 Chronicles 29:5). He also told them to remove that which was filthy from the holy place of the temple.
- Hezekiah wanted to make a covenant with God in order to turn His fierce wrath away from the people of Judah (2 Chronicles 29:10).
- It took the priests 8 days to carry that which was unclean out of the inner part of the temple to the porch of the temple (2 Chronicles 29:17). It then took the Levites another 8 days to carry that which was unclean from the porch of the temple to the brook Kidron.
- Hezekiah wanted a sin offering to be made on behalf of all of Israel, to make reconciliation and atonement for them (2 Chronicles 29:24).
- David was the one who commanded the Levites to use musical instruments in the temple (2 Chronicles 29:25).
- When the priests began offering the burnt offering upon the altar, the song of the Lord was played on trumpets (2

Chronicles 29:27).

- When sacrifices were offered in the temple, they were accompanied by singing and music (2 Chronicles 29:27).
- When Hezekiah commanded the Levites to sing praise to God, he told them to use the words of David (2 Chronicles 29:30).
- Hezekiah didn't want the people of Judah to offer sacrifices or thanksgiving offerings to God until they had first consecrated themselves (2 Chronicles 29:31).
- At the beginning of Hezekiah's reign, the Levites were more upright in heart to sanctify themselves than the priests (2 Chronicles 29:34).
- God was the one who prepared people to set the service of the temple in order (2 Chronicles 29:36).
- Since the Passover couldn't be kept in the first month of the year (because the temple wasn't ready), Hezekiah didn't cancel it until the following year. Instead he scheduled it to be celebrated in the second month of the year (2 Chronicles 30:3).
- Hezekiah and his princes wanted all the people of Israel to come to Jerusalem to celebrate the Passover (2 Chronicles 30:5).
- When Hezekiah issued a proclamation that people should come and celebrate the Passover, it had been a long time since it had been celebrated according to what was written in the Mosaic Law (2 Chronicles 30:5).
- Hezekiah sent letters throughout all of Israel to invite people to Jerusalem to celebrate the Passover (2 Chronicles 30:6).

- In the letters that Hezekiah sent to invite people to come to Jerusalem to celebrate the Passover, he told the Israelites that if they returned to God then He would return to them. Hezekiah told them that God had given their nation over to desolation because they had trespassed against Him. However, if they served God then the fierceness of His wrath would turn away from them (2 Chronicles 30:6-8).
- When the Israelites received Hezekiah's invitation to come to Jerusalem to celebrate the Passover, they mocked it and treated it with scorn (2 Chronicles 30:10). In other words, when Hezekiah told the Israelites to repent and turn back to God, they mocked him and refused.
- During Hezekiah's reign, God gave the people of Judah a heart to obey the king's command to come to Jerusalem to celebrate the Passover (2 Chronicles 30:12). God can give people a heart to obey their ruler.
- There's a recurring theme of people destroying idols by casting them into the brook Kidron (2 Chronicles 30:14).
- During Hezekiah's reign, the people of Judah had more of a heart to serve God than the priests and Levites (2 Chronicles 30:15).
- When people came to Jerusalem to celebrate the Passover during the reign of Hezekiah, there were many who came who weren't sanctified (2 Chronicles 30:17). This was a problem because the Mosaic Law required those who celebrated the people to be sanctified. Hezekiah prayed that God would pardon those who were unclean but who still ate of the Passover (2 Chronicles 30:18). God listened to him and healed the people who

had been cursed for eating it while unclean (2 Chronicles 30:20).

- When the Israelites who went to Jerusalem during the reign of Hezekiah kept the feast of unleavened bread, the priests praised God by singing with loud instruments unto Him each day (2 Chronicles 30:21). The feast of unleavened bread was celebrated with music and singing.
- When Hezekiah celebrated the Passover in the second month of the first year of his reign, it was the first time it had been celebrated like that in Jerusalem since the reign of Solomon (2 Chronicles 30:26).
- When the priests blessed the people who came to celebrate the Passover in Jerusalem during the reign of Hezekiah, their prayer came up to heaven (2 Chronicles 30:27).
- Heaven is God's dwelling place (2 Chronicles 30:27).
- Heaven is holy (2 Chronicles 30:27).
- During Hezekiah's reign, one of the areas of service in the temple was giving thanks (2 Chronicles 31:2).
- During Hezekiah's reign, one of the areas of service in the temple was praising God (2 Chronicles 31:2).
- The burnt offerings that were offered during the reign of Hezekiah each morning and evening, and each sabbath and new moon, came out of the king's portion (2 Chronicles 31:3). In other words, Hezekiah personally provided those animals out of his own wealth.
- When the people of Jerusalem received Hezekiah's commandment to give to the priests and Levites what the Mosaic Law required, they brought it in abundance (2

Chronicles 31:5).

- It's good to bless God when people bring offerings and gifts to Him (2 Chronicles 31:8).
- During Hezekiah's reign, the people brought more food to the temple than the priests and Levites needed. There were entire heaps left over (2 Chronicles 31:10-11). At Hezekiah's command, chambers were prepared in the temple to store the excess offerings that the people had brought.
- During the reign of Hezekiah, a daily portion was given to the priests and Levites in return for their temple service (2 Chronicles 31:16).
- In every work that Hezekiah began in the service of the temple, he did it with all his heart (2 Chronicles 31:21).
- When Hezekiah sought God with all his heart, he prospered (2 Chronicles 31:21). There are times when God blesses those who seek Him.
- When Hezekiah saw that Sennacherib intended to wage war against Jerusalem, he didn't cry out to God or seek His help. Instead he destroyed the water supply around Jerusalem (2 Chronicles 32:3).
- When Sennacherib sent a message to Jerusalem, he told the people that since the gods of other nations weren't able to deliver those lands out of his hand, the God of Israel wasn't going to be able to save them either (2 Chronicles 32:14).
- Sennacherib told the people of Jerusalem that he was stronger than the God of Israel (2 Chronicles 32:14).
- Sennacherib repeatedly told the people of Jerusalem that

the God of Israel couldn't save them from him (2 Chronicles 32:17). Sennacherib tried to stop people from trusting in God.

- One of the techniques the wicked use to try to overcome the righteous is filling them with fear (2 Chronicles 32:18).
- It seems Hezekiah didn't cry out to God until after Sennacherib sent messengers to Jerusalem to tell the people that the God of Israel couldn't save them (2 Chronicles 32:20).
- After Hezekiah and Isaiah cried out to God about Sennacherib, God sent an angel against Sennacherib. That angel killed all of his mighty men of valor in his camp (2 Chronicles 32:21). Angels can kill people.
- Even though the false god that Sennacherib worshiped had been unable to save his army, he still continued to worship that false god anyway (2 Chronicles 32:21).
- When Sennacherib went into a pagan temple to worship his false god after returning from the slaughter of his army, his own children killed him there with the sword (2 Chronicles 32:21).
- After God saved the kingdom of Judah from Sennacherib, many people brought gifts to Jerusalem to give to God (2 Chronicles 32:23).
- God is able to magnify rulers in the sight of other nations (2 Chronicles 32:23).
- It's good to bring gifts to God when He does great things (2 Chronicles 32:23).
- When God healed Hezekiah, Hezekiah didn't repay God for the great thing He had done for him. Instead he

became proud (2 Chronicles 32:25).

- When a ruler is proud, it can bring God's wrath upon that ruler and upon that ruler's nation (2 Chronicles 32:25).
- Hezekiah made for himself treasuries to store silver, gold, precious stones, and spices (2 Chronicles 32:27).
- Hezekiah had storehouses to store corn, wine, and oil (2 Chronicles 32:28).
- Hezekiah had an abundance of flocks and herds (2 Chronicles 32:29).
- The reason Hezekiah had great wealth was because God gave it to him (2 Chronicles 32:29). It's not a sin to have great wealth.
- The ambassadors that were sent to Hezekiah from Babylon came to inquire of the amazing thing that was done in the land (2 Chronicles 32:31). This seems to be referring to the defeat of Sennacherib.
- The reason God left Hezekiah when ambassadors from Babylon came to him was to test him, and to know all that was in his heart (2 Chronicles 32:31). There are times when God puts people to the test to reveal what's in their heart.
- God cares about what's in our heart (2 Chronicles 32:31).
- Manasseh began reigning over Judah when he was 12 years old (2 Chronicles 33:1). He reigned for 55 years.
- Manasseh built pagan altars in the temple (2 Chronicles 33:4). This means he turned the holy temple of God into a place of idolatry.
- Manasseh burned some of his children alive as human

sacrifices (2 Chronicles 33:6).

- Manasseh dealt with a familiar spirit (a demon) (2 Chronicles 33:6).
- Manasseh put an idol in the temple (2 Chronicles 33:7).
- In order for the Israelites to remain in the promised land, they had to take heed to do everything that God commanded them (2 Chronicles 33:8). That means they had to obey the whole Mosaic Law (which they didn't do).
- Under the reign of Manasseh, the people who lived in Judah and Jerusalem were more wicked than the pagans who once lived in the land (2 Chronicles 33:9).
- When God spoke to Manasseh because of the evil he was doing, he refused to listen (2 Chronicles 33:10). There's a recurring theme of God speaking to nations before His judgment comes upon them.
- Since Manasseh and the people of Judah wouldn't repent, God brought upon them the captains of the host of the king of Assyria (2 Chronicles 33:11). They bound Manasseh with fetters and carried him to Babylon.
- When Manasseh was afflicted in Babylon, he sought God and greatly humbled himself before Him (2 Chronicles 33:12). It seems Manasseh didn't repent of his sins until after he was carried away to Babylon.
- When Manasseh prayed to God, He heard his supplication. The Lord brought him back to Jerusalem and put him back on the throne of the kingdom of Judah (2 Chronicles 33:13).
- After Manasseh was brought back to Jerusalem, he removed the idols from the temple and from Jerusalem

and cast them out of the city (2 Chronicles 33:15).

- After Manasseh was brought back to Jerusalem, he repaired the altar of God and sacrificed peace and thanksgiving offerings upon it (2 Chronicles 33:16). He also commanded the people of Judah to serve God.
- Amon (the king of Judah) was murdered by his servants (2 Chronicles 33:24).
- Josiah began reigning over Judah when he was 8 years old (2 Chronicles 34:1).
- Josiah did what was right in the sight of God. He didn't stray from the ways of God to the right or to the left (2 Chronicles 34:2).
- When Josiah destroyed idols, he turned them into dust and cast the dust among the graves of those who had sacrificed to those idols. He also burned the bones of the pagan priests upon their pagan altars (2 Chronicles 34:4-5).
- In the 12<sup>th</sup> year of Josiah's reign, he cleansed Judah and Jerusalem of idols. He also removed idols from the cities of Manasseh, Ephraim, Simeon, and Naphtali (2 Chronicles 34:5-6).
- By the 18<sup>th</sup> year of the reign of Josiah, he had finished purging the land of Israel from idolatry (2 Chronicles 34:8). It seems it took him six years to accomplish that task.
- In the 18<sup>th</sup> year of the reign of Josiah, he sent people to repair the temple (2 Chronicles 34:8). The former kings of Judah had caused much damage to the temple and the buildings of the temple complex (2 Chronicles 34:11).

- While repairing the temple during the reign of Josiah, Hilkiah found a copy of the Mosaic Law (2 Chronicles 34:15). It seems it had been lost.
- When Shaphan read to Josiah heard the words of the Mosaic Law, Josiah became greatly upset (2 Chronicles 34:19). Josiah said that God had poured out great wrath upon them because their forefathers hadn't kept everything that was written in the Law (2 Chronicles 34:21).
- When Josiah sent people to inquire of God they went to Huldah, who was a prophetess (2 Chronicles 34:22). In ancient Israel there were female prophets.
- Even though Josiah turned to God and cleansed the land of idols, that wasn't going to save the land of Judah. God was still going to bring all the curses of the Mosaic Law upon it (2 Chronicles 34:24). There's a time when it's too late for a nation to repent and God will surely destroy that nation because of what it's done.
- God told Josiah (through Huldah) that the reason He was going to destroy the land of Judah was because the people had forsaken Him (2 Chronicles 34:25).
- God told Josiah (through Huldah) that because his heart was tender, and because he humbled himself before Him, God had heard him (2 Chronicles 34:27). God hears those who humble themselves before Him.
- God told Josiah (through Huldah) that his eyes wouldn't see all the evil that He was going to bring upon Jerusalem (2 Chronicles 34:28). God kept that promise.
- Josiah read to the people all the words of the Mosaic Law (2 Chronicles 34:30). He read the Law to all the men of

Judah, all the inhabitants of Jerusalem, and to all the priests and Levites.

- After Josiah read all the words of the Mosaic Law to all the people at the temple, he made a covenant with them to walk after God and keep His commandments (2 Chronicles 34:31).
- During the days of Josiah, the people of his kingdom didn't depart from following God (2 Chronicles 34:33). That still didn't save the nation. Although it delayed God's wrath until after Josiah died, destruction still came anyway.
- Josiah kept the Passover on the 14<sup>th</sup> day of the first month (2 Chronicles 35:1).
- At the beginning of Josiah's reign, the Ark of the Covenant wasn't located in the temple (2 Chronicles 35:3). It's not clear where it had been moved to.
- The priests and Levites didn't go to Josiah and ask that the Passover be kept. Instead Josiah went to them and commanded them to sanctify themselves so they could keep it (2 Chronicles 35:6). The reason they kept the Passover was because Josiah commanded them to.
- Josiah paid for the celebration of the Passover. He provided out of his own possessions the animals that were sacrificed (2 Chronicles 35:7). Josiah gave a total of 30,000 lambs and 3,000 bullocks to those who came to celebrate the Passover, to serve as offerings.
- David commanded that singers were to sing when the Passover was celebrated (2 Chronicles 35:15).
- Josiah did a better job of keeping the Passover than any of the previous kings of Israel (including David, Solomon,

and Hezekiah) (2 Chronicles 35:18). Throughout Israel's history the Passover was rarely kept, and when it was kept it wasn't done as the Mosaic Law commanded.

- When Necho came up to fight against Charchemish, Josiah went out to fight him. Josiah did that even though Josiah wasn't involved with the conflict in any way, and Necho had no desire to fight him (2 Chronicles 35:20).
- When Josiah went to fight against Necho, Necho told him that God was the one who commanded him to go to war against Charchemish. Necho warned Josiah that God was with him and Josiah shouldn't meddle with God's will lest he be destroyed. However, Josiah refused to listen and went anyway (2 Chronicles 35:21-22).
- When Josiah went to fight against Necho, he fought him in the valley of Megiddo (2 Chronicles 35:22).
- When Josiah refused to listen to God and went to war against Necho anyway in spite of being told not to go, God didn't protect him. Instead Josiah was sorely wounded in battle and died (2 Chronicles 35:23-24).
- When Josiah died, Jeremiah lamented his death (2 Chronicles 35:25).
- When Josiah died, an ordinance was made that Josiah was to be spoken of in the lamentations of the singing men and women (2 Chronicles 35:25).
- The death of Josiah was lamented for many years after it happened (2 Chronicles 35:25).
- After Jehoahaz reigned over Judah for 3 months, the king of Egypt removed him from power (2 Chronicles 36:3).
- Nebuchadnezzar bound Jehoiakim in fetters and took him

to Babylon (2 Chronicles 36:6).

- When Nebuchadnezzar carried away the vessels of the temple to Babylon, he put them in his temple in Babylon (2 Chronicles 36:7).
- Jehoiachin was 8 years old when he began to reign over Judah (2 Chronicles 36:9). He reigned over Judah for 3 months and 10 days.
- Jehoiachin did that which was evil in the sight of God (2 Chronicles 36:9). Even though Jehoiachin was only 8 years old, God still considered him to be evil.
- God doesn't excuse the wickedness of children (2 Chronicles 36:9). The Lord holds children accountable for their actions.
- Zedekiah didn't humble himself when Jeremiah spoke to him from the mouth of God (2 Chronicles 36:12). Zedekiah refused to repent.
- Zedekiah broke the oath that he swore by God that he would serve Nebuchadnezzar (2 Chronicles 36:13).
- Zedekiah hardened his heart from turning to God (2 Chronicles 36:13). He refused to repent.
- During the reign of Zedekiah, all the chief priests and all the people transgressed against God very much (2 Chronicles 36:14). They polluted the temple and committed all the abominations of the heathen.
- The reason God sent His messengers to command people to repent was because He had compassion on both them and on His temple (2 Chronicles 36:15). Sending the prophets was an act of great compassion. God could have just destroyed them without warning, but He didn't.

- When God sent His messengers to the people of Judah to command them to repent, the people mocked them. They despised God's words and abused God's prophets. In fact, the people of Judah did so much evil that the wrath of God rose up to such a degree that there was no remedy (2 Chronicles 36:16).
- God was the one who brought Nebuchadnezzar against the people of Judah (2 Chronicles 36:17).
- Nebuchadnezzar slew the people of Judah. He had no compassion on man or woman, young or old. After God sent His messengers to His people and they refused to repent, He gave Judah and Jerusalem into his hand (2 Chronicles 36:17).
- Nebuchadnezzar brought the treasures of the temple and the palace of Jerusalem to Babylon (2 Chronicles 36:18).
- The Chaldees burned the temple (2 Chronicles 36:19).
- The Chaldees broke down the wall around Jerusalem (2 Chronicles 36:19).
- The Chaldees burned all the palaces of Jerusalem with fire (2 Chronicles 36:19).
- Those who escaped from the sword were carried away to Babylon by Nebuchadnezzar (2 Chronicles 36:20).
- The people of Judah were carried away to Babylon for 70 years (2 Chronicles 36:21). During that time the land was desolate.
- The reason the people of Judah were carried away to Babylon was to fulfill what God said by the mouth of Jeremiah (2 Chronicles 36:21).

- As long as the land of Judah laid desolate, it observed the sabbath of rest for the land (2 Chronicles 36:21). Under the Mosaic Law the Israelites were commanded to let the land rest every 7 years (Leviticus 25:4). However, they never did – so God gave the land rest by removing the people from it for 70 years. The years when the people of Judah were in Babylon were years of rest for the land.
- God is able to stir up the spirit of rulers so that they carry out His will (2 Chronicles 36:22).
- Cyrus recognized the reason he reigned was because God gave him the kingdoms that he reigned over (2 Chronicles 36:23).
- Cyrus said God commanded him to build the Lord a temple in Jerusalem (2 Chronicles 36:23).
- In the proclamation that Cyrus made, he commanded those in his kingdom who were God's people to go to Jerusalem to build the temple (2 Chronicles 36:23). Cyrus also asked God to be with those who went to Jerusalem to build His temple.