

TTB2022-212 – Week 25 – June 19 to 25

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Day 170 – June 19 - Generational Wickedness Among Kings 1st Kgs. 22:41-50; 2nd Chr. 20:31-37; 21:1-7; 2nd Kgs. 1; 3; 8:16-24**1st Kings Chapter Twenty-Two**

(Outline continues from yesterday)

5. The reign of Jehoshaphat is then detailed (1st Kgs. 22:41-50).
 - a. Jehoshaphat was a good king, like his father Asa (v.43a).
 - b. He fell short of maximum fruit by failing to have the high places removed (v.43b).
 - c. He also fell short of maximum fruit by forming an alliance with wicked king Ahab (v.44).
 - d. He expelled the remainder of the sodomites that Asa had started to expel (v.46; cf. 15:12).
 - e. He also attempted a shipping venture to exploit the lack of leadership within Edom (vv.48,49).

2nd Chronicles Chapter Twenty

(Outline continues from yesterday)

6. Jehoshaphat’s life is summarized (2nd Chr. 20:31-34; 1st Kgs. 22:41-46).
7. Jehoshaphat’s life and reign ended with another attempt to cooperate with the idolatrous Kingdom of Israel (2nd Chr. 20:35-37; 1st Kgs. 22:47-50).

2nd Chronicles Chapter Twenty-One

1. Chapter 21 begins a three-chapter passage on the evil of Athalia.
 - a. Through her husband Jehoram (ch.21).
 - b. Through her son Ahaziah (ch.22).
 - c. In her own reign (ch.23).
2. Jehoram was an evil king, who followed after the example of his father-in-law Ahab (2nd Chr. 21:1-7).
 - a. The murder of his brothers was more than a pagan approach to securing his own position—it was a direct attack on the Seed of the Woman.
 - b. The Lord's faithfulness to David is unconditional, and is not thwarted by Jehoram's evil (2nd Chr. 21:7).

2nd Kings Chapter One

1. Ahaziah's reign included the rebellion of Moab (2nd Kgs. 2:1), and a terminal illness (2nd Kgs. 2:2a).
2. Ahaziah decides to inquire of Baal-zebub for guidance, but the LORD sends Elijah to intercept those messengers (2nd Kgs. 2:2b-4).
3. Ahaziah becomes angry at Elijah's interference, and dispatches three companies of fifty soldiers to secure his arrest (2nd Kgs. 1:5-16).
 - a. The first two companies are consumed by fire from heaven (vv.9-12), but the third Captain is a God-fearing believer (vv.13,14).
 - b. The God-fearing Captain serves his Baal-zebub-fearing King, and yet humbles himself before the minister of the Lord.

2nd Kings Chapter Three

1. The reign of Jehoram, King of Israel, is introduced (2nd Kgs. 3:1-3).
 2. Jehoram decides to invade Moab, and do what his sick brother Ahaziah could not do (2nd Kgs. 3:4-6).
 - a. Jehoram invited Jehoshaphat to join in the war (2nd Kgs. 3:7,8).
 - b. They passed through Edom, and invited the King of Edom to join the war effort (2nd Kgs. 3:9a).
 3. The expedition runs into trouble, and Jehoshaphat suggests inquiring of the Lord (2nd Kgs. 3:9b-12).
 4. Elisha ministers to the three Kings because of the respect he has for the godly Davidic King Jehoshaphat (2nd Kgs. 3:13-20).
 5. The war was a qualified success, as Elisha's message indicated (2nd Kgs. 3:21-25).
 6. Mesha's Satanic defiance, and the demonic wrath of the Moabites caused the Israel/Judah/Edom alliance to quit the field of battle (2nd Kgs. 3:26,27).
 7. Mesha wrote his version of this battle on a monument known to us today as the Moabite Stone.
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2nd Kings Chapter Eight

3. Jehoram's (Joram's) reign is described (2nd Kgs. 8:16-24).
 - a. Jehoram & Joram are variant spellings of the same name.
 - b. Jehoram (Joram) of Israel was a son of Ahab & Jezebel.
 - c. Jehoram (Joram) of Judah was a son of Jehoshaphat, and married to Athalia, the daughter of Ahab & Jezebel.
 - d. Jehoram (Joram) was a coregent with his father Jehoshaphat for five years, and sole king for eight years (2nd Kgs. 8:17 cf. 1:17; 3:1).
 - e. Jehoram was a wicked king, following Ahab rather than David (2nd Kgs. 8:18,19).
 - f. During Jehoram's reign, Edom successfully revolted (2nd Kgs. 18:20-22).
 - g. Jehoram died "with no one's regret" (2nd Chr. 21:20).

Day 171 – June 20 - Elisha Becomes Elijah's Successor 2nd Kgs. 2; 4**2nd Kings Chapter Two**

1. Elijah became the second person in history to be promoted to glory apart from physical death (2nd Kgs. 2:1-11; Gen. 5:24; Heb. 11:5).
 - a. Elisha knew that his spiritual father was being promoted (2nd Kgs. 2:3b), and was determined to witness the event (2nd Kgs. 2:2,4,6).
 - b. Elisha requested and received a double portion blessing of the spiritual empowerment Elijah utilized in his ministry (2nd Kgs. 2:9,10).
2. Elisha picked up the literal mantle and the spiritual mantle of Elijah (2nd Kgs. 2:12-25).
 - a. The parting of the Jordan (vv.12-14).
 - b. Leadership over the prophetic school (vv.15-18).
 - c. Ministries of provision and destruction (vv.19-25).

2nd Kings Chapter Four

1. Elisha continued to minister after the manner of Elijah, and as a picture of the coming Christ (2nd Kgs. 4:1-7).
2. Elisha was blessed by a God-fearing Shunammite woman, and her grace blessings (2nd Kgs. 4:8-17).
 - a. Elisha asked the woman what she desired, and her reply was one of contentment (2nd Kgs. 4:13).
 - b. Elisha's blessing for the woman was to prophecy the miraculous birth of a son (2nd Kgs. 4:14-17).
3. Elisha continued to minister after the manner of Elijah, and as a picture of the coming Christ (2nd Kgs. 4:18-44).
 - a. By restoring the woman's son to life (vv.18-37).
 - b. By transforming food (vv.38-41).
 - c. By multiplying food (vv.42-44).

Day 172 – June 21 - Elisha's Miracles 2nd Kgs. 5-8**2nd Kings Chapter Five**

1. Naaman is a gentile military commander, who is blessed by the Lord in temporal-life blessings (2nd Kgs. 5:1).
 - a. Naaman = “pleasantness” (cf. Naomi), but his physical health was not pleasant.
 - b. A Jewish slave-girl laments that Naaman can't go to the Samaritan prophet (Elisha) (2nd Kgs. 5:2,3).
 - c. The King of Aram (Ben-Hadad II, 860-841BC) provided for Naaman to travel to Israel, and to offer a gift to the prophet of Samaria (2nd Kgs. 5:4,5).
 - d. The King of Israel (Jehoram (Joram), 852-841BC) didn't have the same faith that the gentile military man had (2nd Kgs. 5:6,7).
2. Elisha provides instructions for Naaman's healing, and teaches an important message of salvation by grace through faith (2nd Kgs. 5:8-14).
 - a. Instructions were provided through a messenger (v.10).
 - b. The method for cleansing was too easy for the gentile way of thinking (vv.11,12).
 - c. Simple faith in the revealed message was all that was required (v.14).
3. Naaman tried to reward Elisha with temporal-life wealth, but Elisha would not take it (2nd Kgs. 5:15,16).
4. Naaman made an extraordinary request as a man who must fulfill his temporal-life obligations in the service of a pagan king (2nd Kgs. 5:17-19).
5. Gehazi becomes greedy for the wealth that Elisha passed up, and fabricates a lie in order to obtain that wealth for himself (2nd Kgs. 5:20-27).

2nd Kings Chapter Six

1. The sons of the prophets were outgrowing their facilities, and Elisha assisted them in their building program (2nd Kgs. 6:1-7).
 2. Jehoram was blessed to have a prophet in his kingdom to provide Divinely accurate intelligence in his war with Aram (2nd Kgs. 6:8-14).
 3. Ben-hadad II, King of Aram, determined to destroy Jehoram's Divine intelligence agent by surrounding him at Dothan (2nd Kgs. 6:15-23).
 - a. The Lord used this temporal-life circumstance to teach a spiritual-life principle regarding the angelic conflict (vv.15-17).
 - b. Elisha took the army captive, and delivered them to Jehoram for yet another spiritual-life lesson (vv.18-23).
 4. With the marauding bands no longer available to him, Ben-hadad mustered the national army of Aram, and laid siege to Samaria (2nd Kgs. 6:24-33).
 - a. The siege produced famine.
 - b. Famine produced great evil.
 - c. The great evil was blamed on Elisha.
 - d. Jehoram determined to murder Elisha.
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2nd Kings Chapter Seven

1. Elisha delivers a prophetic message concerning the next day's battle with Aram (2nd Kgs. 7:1,2).
2. The Lord delivered Israel and provided for their feeding, according to the word which He sent to Elisha (2nd Kgs. 7:3-20).
 - a. Human wisdom cannot comprehend the extent of Divine provision (vv.2,17,19).
 - b. Helpless lepers are the messengers of Divine grace (vv.3,4).
 - c. God took from the pagan Arameans to provide for the apostate Jews in Samaria (vv.7,8,15,16).
 - d. Carnal believers tend to be as cynical as unbelievers in their failure to recognize Divine grace provision (v.12).

2nd Kings Chapter Eight

1. Elisha prophesied a seven year famine, and warned the Shunamite woman to flee where she could (2nd Kgs. 8:1-6).
2. Elisha went to Damascus, and undertook a prophetic ministry there to anoint Hazael as the next King of Aram (2nd Kgs. 8:7-15; cf. 1st Kgs. 19:15,16).
(vv. 16-24 Provided in yesterday's lesson)
4. The reign of Ahaziah is described (2nd Kgs. 8:25-29).
 - a. Ahaziah had a short, one-year reign over Judah (v.26). He is also known as Jehoahaz (2nd Chr. 21:17).
 - b. Ahaziah was another wicked king of both Davidic and Omric descent, who followed after the evil of Ahab & Jezebel (v.27).
 - c. Ahaziah allied himself with his uncle, King Joram of Israel, in a war against Aram at Ramoth-gilead (2nd Kgs. 8:28). The war does not go well, and the two kings retreat to Jezreel for medical treatment (v.29).

Day 173 – June 22 - Jehu's Partial Reforms in Israel 2nd Kgs. 9:1-10:31; 2nd Chr. 21:8-22:9**2nd Kings Chapter Nine**

1. Elisha dispatched one of his students to anoint Jehu as the next King of Israel (2nd Kgs. 9:1-10).
2. Jehu's fellow military commanders accept his anointing, and proclaim him king (2nd Kgs. 9:11-13).
3. Jehu outraces any possible word of his treason, and assassinates Jehoram (2nd Kgs. 9:14-26), Ahaziah, King of Judah (2nd Kgs. 9:27-28), and Queen Jezebel, fulfilling everything Elijah spoke concerning her (2nd Kgs. 9:30-37; cf. 1st Kgs. 21:21-24).

2nd Kings Chapter Ten

1. Jehu solidifies his reign on the throne of Israel by ordering the execution of the entire house of Ahab (2nd Kgs. 10:1-11).
 - a. Jehu also ordered the execution of the relatives of Ahaziah, king of Judah (2nd Kgs. 10:12-14).

- b. He also executed every shred of loyalty to Ahab (2nd Kgs. 10:15-17).
 - c. He also thoroughly destroyed the Baal worshippers of Israel (2nd Kgs. 10:18-27).
2. Jehu's zeal was not for the Lord, for he was working to restore the initial idolatry of Jeroboam, the son of Nebat (2nd Kgs. 10:28-31).
(Chapter Ten continues tomorrow)

2nd Chronicles Chapter Twenty-One

(Outline continues from TTB Day 170)

- 3. Divine discipline upon Judah included rebellions by Edom and Libnah (2nd Chr. 21:8-10), and an invasion by the Philistines and their Arab allies (2nd Chr. 21:16,17).
- 4. Divine discipline was accompanied by a personal rebuke by the prophet Elijah (2nd Chr. 21:12-15).
- 5. The rebuke was ignored, and Elijah's prophecy was fulfilled (2nd Chr. 21:11,17-20).

2nd Chronicles Chapter Twenty-Two

- 1. Jehoahaz/Ahaziah was the only son of Jehoram to escape capture by the Philistines (2nd Chr. 21:17; 22:1).
- 2. Ahaziah reigned under his mother's influence, and a body of counselors from the house of Ahab (2nd Chr. 22:1-4).
- 3. Ahaziah joined with King Jehoram of Israel in a war against Aram at Ramoth-gilead (2nd Chr. 22:5,6; 2nd Kgs. 8:28,29).
- 4. Ahaziah is removed from power by the Lord as a part of His Divine judgment upon the House of Ahab & Jezebel (2nd Chr. 22:7; 2nd Kgs. 9:6,7).
(Chapter Twenty-Two continues)

Day 174 – June 23 - The Failure of Religious Reforms 2nd Kgs. 10:32-12:21; 2nd Chr. 22:10-24:22

2nd Kings Chapter Ten

- 3. During Jehu's reign over Israel, the entire eastern region was lost to Hazael (2nd Kgs. 10:32,33).
- 4. The chapter closes with the death of Jehu, and the ascension of his son, Jehoahaz (2nd Kgs. 10:34-36).

2nd Kings Chapter Eleven

- 1. Athalia, the queen-mother of Judah, observed Ahaziah's death as her chance to take the throne for herself (2nd Kgs. 11:1-3).
 - a. She initiates the third purge of Davidic heirs in her day (2nd Chr. 21:4; 2nd Kgs. 10:12-14; 11:1,2).
 - b. Ahaziah's sister, Jehosheba (Jehoshabeath), rescued the youngest son, Joash, and hid him within the temple for six years (2nd Kgs. 11:3; 2nd Chr. 22:11,12).
- 2. In the seventh year of Athaliah's reign, Jehoiada the high priest revealed young Joash, and proclaimed him the true King (2nd Kgs. 11:4-12).
- 3. Athaliah was executed for her treason (2nd Kgs. 11:13-16).

4. Jehoiada supervised a national revival, and the removal of all Athaliah's Baal influence (2nd Kgs. 11:17,18).
5. King Joash began his reign at the age of 7 (2nd Kgs. 11:19-21).

2nd Kings Chapter Twelve

1. The reign of Joash (Jehoash) is detailed (2nd Kgs. 12:1-21).
2. Joash had a good reign, during the life of Jehoiada (2nd Kgs. 12:2), with only one sin of omission (v.3).
3. Joash designated a freewill offering for the renovation of Solomon's temple (2nd Kgs. 12:4,5).
 - a. The building fund was not appropriately designated, however, and so Jehoiada separated the temple operating budget from the building fund (2nd Kgs. 12:6-8,13-16).
 - b. They set up a grace-box, and the funds were given by the king's scribe and the High-priest to the general contractors for the proper payment of all subcontractors (2nd Kgs. 12:9-12).
4. While Chronicles records additional evil activity on Joash's part, after the death of Jehoiada, Kings only records the tribute Joash paid to Hazael (2nd Kgs. 12:17,18).
5. Joash was assassinated by his servants, and replaced by his son, Amaziah (2nd Kgs. 12:19-21).

2nd Chronicles Chapter Twenty-Two

(Outline continues from yesterday)

6. God was faithful to preserve the line of David, and arranged for the infant Joash to be preserved (2nd Chr. 22:11,12; 2nd Kgs. 11:2,3).

2nd Chronicles Chapter Twenty-Three

1. Jehoiada the high priest raised the boy Joash in the nurture and admonition of the Lord, and supervised his coronation as the rightful King of Judah (2nd Chr. 23:1-11).
2. Jehoiada the high priest supervised the execution of Queen Athaliah (2nd Chr. 23:12-15).
3. Jehoiada the high priest supervised the national revival of Judah (2nd Chr. 23:16-21).

2nd Chronicles Chapter Twenty-Four

1. The 40 year reign of good King Joash is described (2nd Chr. 24:1ff.). He was a good king during the days of Jehoiada the priest, but turned to idols after his death (2nd Chr. 24:2,17,18; 2nd Kgs. 12:1-3).
2. Joash restored the Temple which Athaliah and her sons had defiled (2nd Chr. 24:4-7). He funded this restoration through the temple tax requirements of the Law (Ex. 30:12-16), and through the principle of volitional grace giving (2nd Chr. 24:8-14).
3. Jehoiada death & burial is described (2nd Chr. 24:15,16).
 - a. He died at 130 years of age—an age surpassing even Moses, and quite remarkable for his dispensation.
 - b. Joash reigned (approx.) from 836-798BC. Jehoiada lived through at least the 23rd year of Joash's reign (2nd Kgs. 12:6), making 813BC the earliest year for his death.
 - c. Jehoiada's birth must have been around 943BC, during the reign of Solomon (970-930BC).

- d. He was buried among the kings as he was the regent for Joash in his youth.
4. Following the death of Jehoiada, the officials of Judah influenced Joash to return to idolatry (2nd Chr. 24:17,18).
5. The end of Joash is similar to the end of Asa—warnings from the Lord rejected by the prideful king (2nd Chr. 24:19-27 cf. 2nd Chr. 16:7-14).
 - a. Several prophets were sent (2nd Chr. 24:19), likely including Joel.
 - b. Zechariah the (grand)son of Jehoiada stood with the most public rebuke, so Joash had him killed (2nd Chr. 24:20-22).
 - c. The military defeat and humiliation at the hands of Aram is described in 2nd Kings (12:17,18), but the spiritual reason for this action is revealed here (2nd Chr. 24:23-27).

Day 175 – June 24 - A Pattern of Sinful Rebellion 2nd Kgs. 13:1-11,14-25; 2nd Chr. 24:23-27; Joel 1-3

2nd Kings Chapter Thirteen

1. The reign of Jehoahaz, son of Jehu, King of Israel is detailed (2nd Kgs. 13:1-9).
 - a. Jehoahaz was an evil king, following his father in the imitation of Jeroboam, the son of Nebat (v.2).
 - b. He endured Divine discipline, and it humbled him (vv.3,4).
 - c. The Lord blessed Jehoahaz with a deliverer, and a partial restoration of sovereignty (vv.5-7).
2. The reign of Jehoash (Joash), King of Israel, is then described (2nd Kgs. 13:8-13).
3. The death of Elisha (2nd Kgs. 13:14-21).
 - a. His final work-assignment was to minister to the King of Israel (vv.14-19).
 - b. His final miracle occurred after his physical death (vv.20,21).
4. Jehoash obtained the three victories that Elisha had predicted (2nd Kgs. 13:22-25).

2nd Chronicles Chapter Twenty-Four

(vv.23-27 outline included in yesterday's notes)

Joel Chapter One

1. The Book of Joel is a prophetic revelation “the word of the Lord that came” intended for the elders and inhabitants of the land (Joel 1:1).
2. Remarkable events in temporal-life must be observed, and preserved in the memories of passing generations—because the spiritual-life lessons of these temporal-life events are vital for believers to learn (Joel 1:2,3).
3. The Lord utilized four plagues of locusts in rapid succession to illustrate the destructive nature of His Divine discipline (Joel 1:4).
4. Joel calls various groups to mourn for the devastation of the land (Joel 1:5-13).
 - a. Drunkards (vv.5-10).
 - b. Farmers & vinedressers (vv.11,12).
 - c. Priests (v.13).

5. Joel calls all the land to action—the fasting and prayer of a repentant people before the Lord (Joel 1:14-20).
 - a. Fasting and prayer is urgent because the Day of the Lord is near (v.15a).
 - b. Present tribulation is a warning for the coming destruction (v.15b).
 - c. The coming destruction will not be at the hands of natural phenomena, or human agency, but will be the direct work of the Almighty (cf. Isa. 13:6).

Joel Chapter Two

1. The coming and near Day of the Lord is Joel's reason for sounding the alarm (Joel 2:1).
2. The invading army is described in terrible, invincible terms (Joel 2:2-11).
3. The need for humble repentance is immediate and imperative (Joel 2:12-17).
4. The Lord will respond to Israel's repentance, by coming forward in Divine deliverance (Joel 2:18-27).
 - a. This deliverance marks the final time that Israel will ever face reproach among the nations (vv.19,27).
 - b. This deliverance marks the beginning of abundant grace provision for Israel's temporal-life supply (vv.19,22-24,26).
 - c. This unique day is the one-time in human history event (Joel 2:2) which the Lord Jesus Christ declared to be yet future in relationship to 33AD (Matt. 24:21).
5. The Pneumatological promise of Joel 2:28,29 is established clearly as occurring after the events of vv.18-27.
 - a. The pouring out of the Holy Spirit comes about after, or as the Lord sends the grain, new wine, & oil of Millennial blessings (v.19,23,24).
 - b. The pouring out of the Holy Spirit will be a world-wide event for every living human being (v.28a,29).
 - c. Jewish men and women, young and old will be gifted with the prophetic gift (v.28b).
 - d. The Day of Pentecost, which marked the beginning of the Church Age, was not the fulfillment of Joel 2 (Acts 2:14-21).
 - 1) Peter's message abbreviates the quotation from Joel to exclude Joel 2:32b.
 - 2) The Pentecost 33AD bestowal of the Holy Spirit was marked by the gift of tongues, and not prophecy, which will be the ultimate fulfillment of Joel 2.
 - 3) The impartation of the Holy Spirit was limited to believers in Jesus of Nazareth as the Christ, and not upon every living human being.
6. The Eschatological promise of Joel 2:30-32 is established clearly as a warning sign for Israel to apply as the great and awesome Day of the Lord arrives.

Joel Chapter Three

1. Following the Day of the Lord, the gentile nations will be judged by the Lord, and Israel will be recompensed for all their suffering (Joel 3:1-8).
2. Until the Day of the Lord comes, and until the gentile nations are judged, Israel is required to keep themselves on a war-footing (Joel 3:9-17).

3. The peace of the Lord (Isa. 2:4; Mic. 4:3) can only be realized through the victory of the Lord in war (Joel 2:18-21).

Day 176 – June 25 - God's Compassion Jonah 1-4; 2nd Kgs. 13:12-13; 14:1-27; 15:1-5; 2nd Chr. 25:1-26:21

Jonah Chapter One

1. The Lord commissioned Jonah to deliver a prophetic message to the Assyrian people of Nineveh (Jon. 1:1,2).
2. Jonah fled from the presence of the Lord (Jon. 1:3).
 - a. This was a fruitless effort according to the Word of God (Ps. 139:7-12).
 - b. He attempted it anyway, as he was angry at the thought of an Assyrian revival (Jon. 4:2).
3. Tarshish is not identified today with 100% certainty, but the most likely candidate is a Phoenician mining & smelting colony in the western Mediterranean (such as Spain).
4. Jonah refused to go to the great city (v.2), fled on the great sea, where a great wind (v.4a) caused a great storm (vv.4b,12), produced great fear (v.16), motivated his being thrown overboard to be swallowed by a great fish (v.17).
5. Jonah becomes a type of Christ, in the stomach of the fish for three days and three nights (Jon. 1:17; Matt. 12:40).

Jonah Chapter Two

1. Jonah's prayer to the Lord was the prayer of a dying man, from the belly of the whale, and from the brink of the pit (Jon. 2:1-9).
2. The Lord delivered Jonah's body from the fish, and Jonah's soul from the pit (Jon. 2:10).

Jonah Chapter Three

1. Jonah is instructed for the second time to go to Nineveh (Jon. 3:2), and this time he obeys (Jon. 3:3).
2. The journey through Nineveh took three days (Jon. 3:3), but the Assyrians responded to Jonah's message on the first day (Jon. 3:4).
3. The Assyrian repentance included their population, their king, their nobles, and even their animals (Jon. 3:5-9).
4. The Lord rewarded their repentance with a grace delay in their Divine discipline (Jon. 3:10; Nahum).

Jonah Chapter Four

1. Jonah became angry at the Lord's compassion (Jon. 4:1-4).
 - a. He requested his own physical death (v.3).
 - b. He refused to answer the Lord's question (v.4).
2. The Lord faithfully illustrated His grace for Jonah to learn from (Jon. 4:5-11).

2nd Kings Chapter Thirteen

(vv.12,13 included in yesterday's outline)

2nd Kings Chapter Fourteen

1. In the course of chapter thirteen & fourteen, the TTB2022 Ron Rhodes reading has three side-trips.
 - a. In between 2nd Kgs. 13; 14 we will be reading the Books of Joel & Jonah.
 - c. In between 2nd Kgs. 14:27,28 we will be reading the Book of Amos.
2. The reign of Amaziah is described (2nd Kgs. 14:1-20).
 - a. He was basically a good king, along the lines of his father Joash, but not as devout as his father David (v.3).
 - b. First, he executed the conspirators who assassinated his father (v.5).
 - c. He also enjoyed a military victory over Edom (v.7), but a suffered humiliating defeat against Israel (vv.8-14).
3. Jehoash's defeat of Amaziah occurred shortly before Jehoash died, and was succeeded by his son Jeroboam II (2nd Kgs. 14:15,16 ≈ 13:12,13).
4. The final 15 years of Amaziah's life appear to have been shamefully humiliating, and he was assassinated by a conspiracy of his own servants (2nd Kgs. 14:17-20).
(Chapter Fourteen outline continues on Day 178)

2nd Kings Chapter Fifteen

1. The reign of Azariah (Uzziah) is described (2nd Kgs. 15:1-7).
 - a. Azariah & Uzziah are different names for the same king (2nd Kgs. 15:1,32).
 - b. Azariah is commonly a name given to the priestly descendants of Zadok (1st Chr. 6:8-15).
 - c. The Wycliffe Bible Encyclopedia lists a total of 23 different OT characters named Azariah, including Daniel's young friend who is renamed Abed-nego (Dan. 1:6,7).
 - d. Although Azariah/Uzziah was a good king, he became prideful, and ended his days as a leper (2nd Kgs. 15:5; 2nd Chr. 26:16-23).
- (Chapter Fifteen outline continues on Day 178)

2nd Chronicles Chapter Twenty-Five

1. Chapter 25 describes the 29 year reign of mostly good King Amaziah (2nd Chr. 25:1-28; 2nd Kgs. 14:1-20).
2. Amaziah executed his father's assassins, but out of reverence for the Law of Moses (Deut. 24:16), left the children of those assassins alive (2nd Chr. 25:1-4).
3. Amaziah sparked a tremendous military buildup (2nd Chr. 25:5-10).
 - a. He mustered his own forces, and hired a mercenary force from the northern Kingdom of Israel (vv.5,6).
 - b. An unnamed prophet rebuked Amaziah for his alliance with the northern kingdom (vv.7,8).
 - c. Amaziah responded to the rebuke—even though it cost him financially (vv.9,10).
4. Amaziah's victory in Edom was particularly brutal (2nd Chr. 25:11-13).
5. Amaziah chose to worship the very Edomite idols that he had captured from Edom (2nd Chr. 25:14-16). The Lord dispatched a prophet to rebuke Amaziah, but Amaziah rejected the rebuke.

6. Amaziah's pride after the Edom campaign caused him to challenge the northern Kingdom of Israel (2nd Chr. 25:17-21; 2nd Kgs. 14:8-11).
 - a. Joash of Israel crushes Amaziah in a humiliating defeat. Joash plunders Jerusalem, and leaves Amaziah to the mercies of the elders of Judah (2nd Chr. 25:22-24; 2nd Kgs. 14:12-14).
 - b. The elders of Judah assassinated Amaziah like they had done to his father (2nd Chr. 25:25-28; 2nd Kgs. 14:17-20).
7. Azariah/Uzziah becomes the next King of Judah (2nd Chr. 26:1; 2nd Kgs. 14:21).
 - a. The chronology of the Amaziah & Azariah reigns is a puzzle for students of the OT.
 - b. Anchor Bible Dictionary has Amaziah's 29 year reign from 798-769BC, and Azariah's 52 year reign from 785-733BC.
 - c. These time frames reflect the text of 2nd Kings which relate Amaziah & Azariah to the reign of Joash in the northern Kingdom of Israel, and indicate an overlapping co-regency in the south.

2nd Chronicles Chapter Twenty-Six

1. Chapter 26 describes the 52 year reign of King Uzziah (called Azariah in 2nd Kings) (2nd Chr. 26:1-23; 2nd Kgs. 15:1-7).
 - a. He was made king by popular opinion of the people of Judah (2nd Chr. 26:1).
 - b. He functions in some respect as king before his father dies (2nd Chr. 26:2).
 - c. The summary of his reign describes the entire time frame of 52 years, including his vice-regency under Amaziah, and Jotham's vice-regency under him (2nd Chr. 26:3-5).
2. Like his father Amaziah, Uzziah built a large military force, and achieved great military victories (2nd Chr. 26:6-15).
3. Like his father Amaziah, Uzziah's victories plunged him into pride (2nd Chr. 26:16-20).
 - a. He entered into the Holy Place to burn incense on the altar of incense.
 - b. The High Priest Azariah led a force of priests to oppose the king, and rebuke his pride.
 - c. Like his father Amaziah, Uzziah failed to respond to the Lord's rebuke, and was disciplined with leprosy for the rest of his physical life.

Answers to TTB2022-211 Exercises

1. The Word of God
2. David and Solomon
3. Asa; Jehoshaphat; Joash; Amaziah; Azariah (Uzziah); Jotham; Hezekiah; Josiah
4. Naamah
5. Egypt
6. Asa
7. Twenty-four years
8. Zarephath ☺
9. Nadab
10. An Issacharian king is a king from the tribe of Issachar. There were two: Baasha and Elah.

TTB2022-212 Exercises

1. Jehoshaphat was a good king, like his father _____.

Answer:

2. What prophet made Ahaziah angry?

Answer:

3. What two individuals were promoted to glory apart from physical death?

Answer:

4. Who became greedy for the wealth that Elisha passed up?

Answer:

5. Who assassinated Jehoram?

Answer:

6. How did Joash die?

Answer:

7. The pouring out of the Holy Spirit that is predicted in Joel 2:28,29 will be for Jews only. [True/False]

Answer:

8. What was the capital of Assyria in the days of Jonah?

Answer:

9. Where was the city of Nineveh, in terms of today's world map?

Answer:

10. Azariah is a different name for King _____.

Answer:
