

## Having A Basic Understanding of Some Old Testament Truths

*Part 336 – A Brief Recap Of Some Events From I Samuel – II Kings*

1. What did Hannah promise God with her request to have a child?

She said: "... I will give him unto the LORD all the days of his life, and there shall no razor come upon his head" (**I Samuel 1:11**).

- She kept her word in giving the child over to Eli (**I Samuel 1:21-28**).
- Regarding no razor coming on his head... **Numbers 6:1-6** and **Judges 13:1-5**
- Because of her deeds, she had five more children (**I Samuel 2:18-21**).

2. Why did God reject Eli the priest and his house?

Because his sons were evil (**I Samuel 2:12-17** and **I Samuel 2:22-26**) and he himself kicked at the Lord's offering and honored his sons above the Lord (**I Samuel 2:27-34**).

- "Sons of Belial". Belial is translated here from the Hebrew word "בְּלִיעַל". That term means: "worthless, good for nothing, unprofitable, base fellow, wicked" (Strong's # 1100). Since we are contextually talking about Eli's sons, we know their father is not literally named Belial, therefore we know this term here and in other places is to be taken as to mean those who are disciples of evil. This concept is clearly a way God looks at sinners (**I John 3:8-10**).
  - This term is translated as "Belial" throughout the Old Testament (**Deuteronomy 13:13, Judges 19:22, Judges 20:13, I Samuel 1:16, I Samuel 10:27, I Samuel 25:17, I Samuel 25:25, I Samuel 30:22, II Samuel 16:7, II Samuel 20:1, II Samuel 23:6, I Kings 21:10, I Kings 21:13, and II Chronicles 13:7**).
  - The Hebrew term (Strong's #1100) is also translated as "wicked" (**Deuteronomy 15:9, Job 24:18, Psalms 101:3, Nahum 1:1, and Nahum 1:15**). "Ungodly" (**II Samuel 22:5, Psalms 18:4, and Proverbs 16:27; 19:28**). "Evil" (**Psalms 41:8**). "Naughty" (**Proverbs 6:12**).
  - The New Testament as a Greek term "Βελίας" translated as "Belial" and that word has an Hebrew origin (**II Corinthians 6:14-18**). It essentially has the same meaning as the Hebrew term.
- Eli's sons were not following the instructions concerning sacrifices to God (**Leviticus 3:3-5**) but served their own bellies (**Isaiah 46:10-12**).
- In reference to **I Samuel 2:35-36** see **I Kings 2:27**
- Eli's sons died as God said and Eli's death can from falling off his seat (**I Samuel 4:10-18**).

3. Who made Samuel a prophet?

The Lord (**I Samuel 3:1-21**).

- Samuel was the Lord's man (**I Chronicles 29:29, II Chronicles 35:18, and Acts 13:20**).

- Samuel was not the only prophet to have the Lord call unto him (**Exodus 3:1-4:31, I Kings 19:1-18, Isaiah 6:1-13, Jeremiah 1:4-19, Amos 7:12-16, Jonah 1:1-2, Jonah 3:1-2, Acts 9:1-18**, etc.).
- Samuel was also a judge (**I Samuel 7:6** and **I Samuel 7:15**).

4. What did the Philistines know and learn about the ark of God?

They knew that the presence of God meant destruction from THEIR KNOWLEDGE of what happened in Egypt (**I Samuel 4:1-9**). They chose to fight against Israel, won, and took the ark (**I Samuel 4:10-22**). After bringing into their lands, they LEARNED that God would smite them for such. When they brought the ark to Ashdod their idol “Dagon” was destroyed, the people were smitten with emerods [tumors] (**I Samuel 5:6-7**). They then took the ark to Gath and the men there were given emerods in their private parts (**I Samuel 5:8-9**). Ekron was next and faced the same thing which led them to cry out to send the ark away (**I Samuel 5:10-12**). They returned the ark of God after building a cart and putting offerings [ignorantly] therein (**I Samuel 6:1-18**). Once given to the men of Bethshemesh they looked in the cart and were smitten with a slaughter for looking in there (**I Samuel 6:19-21**).

5. What did Israel need to do to be delivered out of the hands of the Philistines?

*“(1) And the men of Kirjathjearim came, and fetched up the ark of the LORD, and brought it into the house of Abinadab in the hill, and sanctified Eleazar his son to keep the ark of the LORD. (2) And it came to pass, while the ark abode in Kirjathjearim, that the time was long; for it was twenty years: and all the house of Israel lamented after the LORD. (3) And Samuel spake unto all the house of Israel, saying, If ye do return unto the LORD with all your hearts, then put away the strange gods and Ashtaroth from among you, and prepare your hearts unto the LORD, and serve him only: and he will deliver you out of the hand of the Philistines”* (**I Samuel 7:1-3**).

- They did as commanded and the Lord subdued the Philistines (**I Samuel 7:4-17**).
- **Exodus 23:22** and **I Samuel 12:20-25**

6. Since Samuel’s sons walked contrary to the right ways, what did the elders of Israel ask for?

They wanted a king to be like the other nations (as prophesied – **Deuteronomy 17:14-20**). God permitted it, though He saw such as a rejection of Himself (**I Samuel 10:19**) as their king, but had Samuel warn them that this would be to their hurt in the long run (**I Samuel 8:1-22**).

- Judges were SUPPOSED to judge justly (**Deuteronomy 16:18-19**).
- Times of perverted judgment were called “evil times” (**Amos 5:4-13**).
- Many times, the kings of Israel caused them to err and brought what God warned. We shall see this as we proceed through the O.T. (**Isaiah 3:12, Isaiah 9:16**, etc.).

7. Who was chosen to be the first king in Israel?

Saul (**I Samuel 9:1-11:15**).

- Saul was a “choice young man... goodly”, but the Lord did not judge men on such a standard (**I Samuel 16:7**).
- A seer (9:9) is a prophet and a term we read about throughout the “Old Testament” (**II Samuel 24:11, II Kings 17:13**, etc.).
- There were “high places” because the temple was not yet built (**I Kings 3:2**).
- Samuel knew Saul was coming ahead of time (**Amos 3:7**).
- Samuel told Saul to stand still so that he could shew him the word of God (cf. **Deuteronomy 5:5**).
- Anointing with oil (**I Samuel 16:13** and **II Kings 9:1-6**).
- Samuel stood faultless before Israel and reminded them of part of their history and exhorted them to obey God as he reminded them of the consequences of obedience and disobedience (**I Samuel 12:1-25**). This was the judge “passing the torch” to the king.

8. What foolish actions did Saul take that resulted in him being rejected by God as the king?

He offered an unauthorized offering to the Lord (**I Samuel 13:1-14**) and he did not destroy all of the Amalekites as God instructed (**I Samuel 15:1-31**).

- Priests were to offer sacrifices (**Leviticus 7:34-35**). Unless God instructed otherwise (**II Samuel 24:18-19**).
- In the midst of this all, Israel erred in eating blood (**I Samuel 14:31-33**; cf. **Genesis 9:4, Leviticus 3:17; 7:27; 17:10; 19:26**) because Saul had caused them to be weak by forbidding eating anything (**I Samuel 14:24-30**).

9. Who was anointed to replace Saul as king?

David, the son of Jesse (**I Samuel 16:1-13**).

- A man after God’s own heart (**Acts 13:22**).

10. What did Saul do when an evil spirit troubled him?

He sought someone who was cunning on the harp which led to David being brought unto him (**I Samuel 16:14-23**).

11. When Israel feared Goliath, who stepped up to defeat him?

David knew the battle was the Lord’s, so he took him on and defeated him after hearing the challenge Goliath made in defying the army of the living God (**I Samuel 17:1-54**).

12. Was Saul supportive of David?

No, he conspired against him, tried to kill him, set traps, caused his own son (Jonathan) to protect David, chased David into the wilderness, etc. (**I Samuel**

**18:1-30:31**). In all of this, David would not do wrong to Saul or seek to kill Saul to defend himself (**I Samuel 24:1-22**).

13. Who, contrary to Saul's law, went to the witch of Endor to enquire of the then dead Samuel?

Saul (**I Samuel 28:1-15**). For this, Saul's death and his son's deaths were on the morrow when God delivered Israel to the Philistines again (**I Samuel 28:16-20**).

- **Exodus 22:18, Leviticus 19:31, Leviticus 20:6, Leviticus 20:27, Deuteronomy 18:9-14, I Samuel 28:3-25, Isaiah 8:19-20, Malachi 3:5, Acts 19:18-19, and Galatians 5:19-21**

14. What did David do when he received the news that Saul and Jonathan died?

David mourned, lamented, was made king by the people of Judah, battled with Israel, battled with the house of Saul, but ultimately was made king over all of Israel. After that, they conquered Jerusalem and defeated the Philistines too (**II Samuel 1:1-5:25**).

- David was lied to about what happened to Saul and held the liar responsible (**II Samuel 1:1-16**; cf. **Matthew 12:37**).
- We read of the book of Jasher (**II Samuel 1:18**; cf. **Joshua 10:13**), which is one of many we do not have access to today. For a study on this, see this article: <http://www.wordsoftruth.net/wotvol16/wotbulletin04172016.html>
- David had Judah taught to use the bow (**II Samuel 1:18**; cf. **I Chronicles 12:1-2**).
- David was hurt over the death of Jonathan (**II Samuel 1:26**) because of their close relationship (**I Samuel 18:1** and **I Samuel 20:17**; cf. **Proverbs 18:24**).
- David sought God's counsel in what to do (**II Samuel 2:1**) as was his way at this time (**I Samuel 23:2, I Samuel 23:4, I Samuel 23:9-12, I Samuel 30:7-8**, etc.).
- Violence between Israel and Judah continue until Ishbosheth's murder, which David avenged (**II Samuel 4:1-12**).
- David took the strong hold of Zion: the same is the city of David (**II Samuel 5:7**; cf. **I Kings 8:1, I Chronicles 23:25, Psalms 2:6, Psalms 87:2, Psalms 132:13, Psalms 135:21**, and **Hebrews 12:22-23; 28**).
- Yet, though right in many ways, consider how foolish he was to take more wives and concubines (**Deuteronomy 17:14-17**) even though the Law of Moses allowed it.

15. After the Philistines were defeated, what error caused the death of Uzzah?

Israel was bringing back the ark of God and Uzzah touched it, to prevent it from falling, without authority to do so (**II Samuel 6:1-11**).

- He wasn't a Levite and the error all started with their improper transport of the ark to begin with. For the explanation of this, consider this text: **I Chronicles 13:1-15:29**

16. Why, though Nathan erringly gave permission, did God say David could not build Him [God] a house [temple]?

God told David He never asked for it, and then went on to reveal that He had plans for David's son [Solomon] to build Him a house (**II Samuel 7:1-21**).

17. Who was Mephibosheth and what did David do for him?

Mephibosheth was the son of Jonathan and he was lame in his feet. David sought him out and cared for him (**II Samuel 9:1-13**).

- David kept his word (cf. **I Samuel 20:14-17**).

18. What did David do when he lusted after Bathsheba?

David, knowing she was married to Uriah, sent messengers and took her (**II Samuel 11:1-4**). She became pregnant with his child (**II Samuel 11:5**). David had Joab arrange for her husband to come home to be with his wife to conceal his fathering of the child (**II Samuel 11:58**). Uriah was too honorable to sleep with his wife while he should have been at war (**II Samuel 11:9-13**). David then arranged to have him at the front lines of battle so that he would die (**II Samuel 11:14-24**). He then took Bathsheba to be his wife (**II Samuel 11:25-27**).

- **Leviticus 20:10, Proverbs 6:20-35, Matthew 5:27-30, and James 1:13-16**
- Here being purified from her uncleanness (**Leviticus 15:19-33**).
- For discussion, consider why God acted one way when He was displeased in the past (**Genesis 38:6-10**) and differently here (**II Samuel 11:27**) in light of the following: **Psalms 18:50** and **Luke 1:31-33**.

19. What happened after David sins regarding Bathsheba and Uriah?

Nathan the prophet exposed David's hypocrisy (cf. **Romans 2:1-23**) with the story about a ewe lamb (**II Samuel 12:1-9**). David was then told the sword would NEVER depart from his house and, even though David confessed his faults, the child was going to die (**II Samuel 12:10-23**).

- Consider how David's transgression gave the enemies of the Lord the ability to speak evil of the Lord and how the Lord feels about that (**Ezekiel 36:20-23**). The principal of a child bringing shame on his or her father (**Proverbs 19:26; 28:7**).

20. Who was Solomon's mother?

Bathsheba was Solomon's mother (**II Samuel 12:24**).

21. What did Amnon do to his sister Tamar?

He was attracted to her "was so vexed, that he fell sick for his sister Tamar" (**II Samuel 13:1-4**). Through Jonadab's advice, he pretended to be sick, got her to aid him, and then raped her (**II Samuel 13:5-19**).

22. What did Absalom do to his brother Amnon?

He conspired against him and had him killed him for raping Tamar (**II Samuel 13:20-29**).

23. Though David mourned Amnon, was he forgiving toward Absalom?

David mourned Amnon (**II Samuel 13:30-36**). However, he also longed to go to Absalom (**II Samuel 13:37-39**). Joab saw David's conflict and had a woman feign herself as a mourning widow to bring David to a point wherein he would allow Absalom's return from his flight (**II Samuel 14:1-22**). To answer the question, YES, David was forgiving and allowed Absalom to return (**II Samuel 14:23-33**).

24. Who won the hearts of Israel and conspired against David causing him to flee his throne?

Absalom, with the help of David's counsellor Ahithophel (**II Samuel 15:1-23**). David asked God to turn the counsel of Ahithophel into foolishness (**II Samuel 15:31**). \*\*\*REMEMBER THAT!

25. What command did David give concerning the ark of God?

*"(25) And the king said unto Zadok, Carry back the ark of God into the city: if I shall find favour in the eyes of the LORD, he will bring me again, and shew me both it, and his habitation: (26) *But if he thus say, I have no delight in thee; behold, here am I, let him do to me as seemeth good unto him.* (27) *The king said also unto Zadok the priest, Art not thou a seer? return into the city in peace, and your two sons with you, Ahimaaz thy son, and Jonathan the son of Abiathar.* (28) *See, I will tarry in the plain of the wilderness, until there come word from you to certify me.* (29) *Zadok therefore and Abiathar carried the ark of God again to Jerusalem: and they tarried there"* (**II Samuel 15:24-29**).*

26. What did Ziba report to David concerning Mephibosheth?

He told David that Mephibosheth went to restore his father's kingdom to him (**II Samuel 16:1-4**). THIS WAS A LIE (**II Samuel 19:24-30**).

27. Why did Ahithophel hang himself?

Ahithophel's counsel was considered as if he was an oracle of God (**II Samuel 16:20-23**). However, Absalom chose Hushai's counsel over his (**II Samuel 17:5-16**). So, when Ahithophel saw that his counsel was not followed he hung himself (**II Samuel 17:23**).

28. David previously chose not to kill Shimei (**II Samuel 16:9-19**), as you read forward in **II Samuel** did that prove to be a good decision?

Yes, in the immediate, for Shimei repented of his errors (**II Samuel 19:9-23**). However, we shall later read that Solomon had problems with him (**I Kings 2:36-44**).

29. After David regains the throne, why was there a three-year famine in the land?  
*"...It is for Saul, and for his bloody house, because he slew the Gibeonites..." (II Samuel 21:1-2).*
30. What happened when David numbered Israel?  
 While the context is not clear here in what caused David to err (**II Samuel 24:1**), we later read that Satan moved David (**I Chronicles 21:1**). This would be similar to what we read about Job (**Job 1-2**). David transgressed, numbered Israel against Joab's attempt to persuade him otherwise (**II Samuel 24:2-9**). Gad the prophet showed David his transgression, though David already felt it in his heart (**II Samuel 24:10-14**). God sent a pestilence that killed 70,000 (**II Samuel 24:15**). An angel came to Jerusalem for destruction, but David confessed his error (**II Samuel 24:16-17**). David went and purchased land and built an altar to God (**II Samuel 24:18-25**).
31. Was the passing of the throne from David to Solomon smooth?  
 No. Adonijah exalted himself to be king. Nathan had to send Bathsheba to David to remind him of Solomon's rightful place on the throne. Nathan and Bathsheba had to arrange for Solomon's appointment (**I Kings 1:1-53**).
32. Why did Solomon have Abiathar the priest banished?  
*"(26) And unto Abiathar the priest said the king, Get thee to Anathoth, unto thine own fields; for thou art worthy of death: but I will not at this time put thee to death, because thou barest the ark of the Lord GOD before David my father, and because thou hast been afflicted in all wherein my father was afflicted. (27) So Solomon thrust out Abiathar from being priest unto the LORD; that he might fulfil the word of the LORD, which he spake concerning the house of Eli in Shiloh" (I Kings 2:26-27; cf. I Samuel 2:30-36).*
33. Though Solomon loved the Lord, what was his "only" problem?  
 He, as did the children of Israel, sacrificed in the high places (**I Kings 3:1-4**).
- Sacrifices were to be done in the tabernacle (**Leviticus 17:3-6**).
  - This was winked at (**Acts 17:30**) throughout the O.T. (**II Chronicles 33:17**).
34. When Solomon could have asked for anything from God, what did he request?  
 To have wisdom (**I Kings 3:5-15**). He then showed that wisdom when two harlots brought a problem before him (**I Kings 3:16-28**).
- Solomon's wisdom was renown (**I Kings 4:29-34**, **I Kings 10:23-24**, and **Luke 11:31**).
  - This gives us an opportunity to consider some things about wisdom in connection to Solomon and application to ourselves (**Proverbs 2:6**, **Proverbs 3:13**, **Proverbs 4:7**, **Proverbs 8:11**, **Proverbs 14:33**, **Proverbs 23:4**, **Ecclesiastes 7:12**, **Ephesians 5:15-17**, and **I Corinthians 3:18-19**).

35. Did Solomon pursue building the temple as God told David he would?  
Yes, Solomon did see to it that the temple was built in Jerusalem as God desired and the ark of the covenant was brought to it. They sacrificed to God and Solomon spoke to the people (**I Kings 5:1-9:1**).
36. Beyond helping with the construction of the temple, what else did Hiram help with in Solomon's kingdom?  
Solomon's navy (**I Kings 9:26-28**).
37. Why did the queen of Sheba visit Solomon?  
She heard of the fame of Solomon and wanted to test him with hard questions, gave him gifts, and received from Solomon "all her desire" (**I Kings 10:1-13**).
38. As Solomon became great in all things, what caused God to raise up adversaries against him all of his days?  
Adversaries were risen against Solomon all of his days (**I Kings 11:25**), including Jerobaom (**I Kings 11:27-40**), because he loved many strange women that caused him to err (**I Kings 11:1-10**; cf. **Deuteronomy 7:1-4** and **Nehemiah 13:23-27**). Solomon KNEW BETTER (**Proverbs 6:24** and **Ecclesiastes 7:25-28**).
39. Did God plan to remove the kingdom from Solomon?  
God would NOT remove the kingdom from Solomon because of His promise to David (**I Kings 11:11-12** and **I Kings 11:34-35**; cf. **II Samuel 7:15-16**). However, He planned to remove all but one tribe (Judah) from Solomon's son (**I Kings 11:13** and **I Kings 11:32**; cf. **Psalms 69:35** and **Hebrews 7:14**). The tribe of Benjamin would partially remain too, because they shared Jerusalem with Judah (**II Chronicles 11:1**, **Nehemiah 11:4**, and **Jeremiah 6:1**).
40. What events led to the division of the children of Israel?  
As previously noted, Solomon's sins was the starting point (**I Kings 11:1-43**). The events thereafter were Rehobaom's choice to follow the advisement of the young men to increase the burden on Israel (**I Kings 12:1-15**) which caused a rebellion and ultimately the choice of ten tribes to appoint Jeroboam as their king (**I Kings 12:16-24**).
41. What did Jeroboam do to prevent Israel from returning to the house of David?  
He built two altars in Dan and Bethel so that the children of Israel could offer sacrifices without going back to Jerusalem. He made an house of high places. He also made priests of the lowest people which were not of the children of Levi. For, he feared that if they went back to Jerusalem they'd return to Rehobaom the king of Judah (**I Kings 12:25-33**).
- This is a HUGE event in the history of Israel. This event was followed by king after king in Israel (**I Kings 12:25-33**, **I Kings 16:1-2**, **I Kings 22:51-52**, **II Kings 3:1-3**, **II Kings 10:29-32**, **II Kings 13:1-6**, **II Kings 13:10-11**, **II Kings 14:23-24**,



**II Kings 15:8-9, II Kings 15:17-18, II Kings 15:23-24, and II Kings 15:27-28)** and ultimately led to the destruction of these ten tribes (**I Kings 14:15-16 and II Kings 17:20-23**).

- This all led to the destruction of the house of Jeroboam as well (**I Kings 13:33-34 and I Kings 14:1-14**).
- Priests of the lowest people which were not of the children of Levi (**II Chronicles 11:13-17**). The Levities were supposed to be the priests (**Deuteronomy 18:1-8**).
- Baasha killed the house of Jeroboam and took the throne, but did not depart from the ways of Jeroboam (**I Kings 15:25-34**).

42. Who was prophesied of regarding the tearing down of Jeroboam's altar?  
Josiah (**I Kings 13:1-3**; cf. **II Kings 22:1-23:30**).

43. Why did God have the prophet who came to Jeroboam killed?  
Because he disobeyed God's instructions through the belief of a lie from the "old prophet" (**I Kings 13:4-32**).

- Believing a lie is no excuse for sin (**Proverbs 19:27, Jeremiah 29:8-9, Ephesians 4:14, Ephesians 5:6, and Colossians 2:4-23**).
- You're not excused for being led away by someone else (**Isaiah 9:16, Ezekiel 13:9-16, Matthew 15:1-14, and II John 1:6-11**).
- Even if an angel spoke to the old prophet, the man of God should not have strayed from what the Lord commanded him (**Galatians 1:6-9**).

44. What was the difference between Abijam and Asa?  
Abijam, son of Reheoboam, transgressed (**I Kings 15:1-8**) while his son Asa did what was right in the sight of God (**I Kings 15:9-24**).

- *"But the high places were not removed: nevertheless Asa's heart was perfect with the Lord all his days... But the high places were not taken away out of Israel: nevertheless the heart of Asa was perfect all his days"* (**I Kings 15:14 and II Chronicles 15:17**).

45. How did the death of Elah come about?  
Through the conspiracy of his captain of half his chariots, Zimri (**I Kings 16:8-10**), who then took the throne in Israel (**I Kings 16:11-14**). His reign lasted SEVEN DAYS. He killed himself after the people appointed Omri king (**I Kings 16:15-18**). After Zimri's death, Omri took the reign partially but also half the people followed Tibni. Omri's people prevailed. Tibni died. Omri then reigned (**I Kings 16:20-22**).

46. After the mess in Israel with Elah, Zimri, Omri, and Tibni, who took the throne in Israel?

Ahab, who did MORE to provoke God than any king before him (**I Kings 16:29-33**).

- About Ahab: *“But there was none like unto Ahab, which did sell himself to work wickedness in the sight of the LORD, whom Jezebel his wife stirred up” (I Kings 21:25).*

47. Did Elijah bring good news to Ahab?

No, he told him of the drought he would bring about through his prayer (**I Kings 17:1-7**). Elijah was capable of performing miracles such as feeding himself, the widow, and her son with very little for a long time to healing her dead boy (**I Kings 17:8-24**). Elijah will also bring about the ceasing of the drought through prayer (**I Kings 18:36-46**). See: **James 5:13-18**

48. What did Elijah do to show the difference between himself and the false prophets of Baal?

Ahab brought the charge of Elijah starting trouble and Elijah told Ahab to gather together all Israel at mount Carmel with the 450 prophets of Baal that sat at his wife’s table. He then exposed their false deity by a challenge to consume a sacrifice on an altar by calling for fire from Heaven. Elijah mocked their false gods that didn’t answer, while showing the power of God through His calling fire from Heaven that most certainly did work. He then killed all those false prophets (**I Kings 18:17-40**).

- Consider some things about all of this: **Deuteronomy 18:20-22**, **Isaiah 44:15-20**, **Jeremiah 2:19**, and **James 5:13-18**

49. What happened when Jezebel decided it was time for Elijah to die?

He fled to a cave where God reassured him that he was not the only faithful one left, but there were still 7,000 who had not bowed to Baal (**I Kings 19:1-18**; cf. **Romans 11:1-5**).

- Though there be many who think they’re faithful, there will always only be a few (**Matthew 7:13-23**, **Matthew 22:1-24**, **Luke 13:23-24**, and **Luke 18:8**).
- Always a remnant of the faithful (**Isaiah 1:1-9** [cf. **Romans 9:27-33**], **Isaiah 10:20-22**, **Jeremiah 23:1-3**, and **Revelation 3:4**).
- For discussion, what happened to the courageous Elijah (**Proverbs 28:1**) of the previous chapter? How could that relate to you (**I Corinthians 10:12**)?

50. Who did Elijah “cast his mantle upon”?

Elisha, who will follow him and minister unto him (**I Kings 19:19-21**) and then ultimately fill his shoes as a prophet (**I Kings 19:16** and **II Kings 2:15**).

51. How did Ahab stand victoriously against the Syrians?

God delivered them into his hands with the expectation that Ahab would destroy them (**I Kings 20:1-30**). However, Ahab won the battles and agreed with Benhadad to keep him alive contrary to the will of God (**I Kings 20:31-34**). The prophet of the Lord taught a lesson to Ahab and others in showing that God expected Ahab to do as told (**I Kings 20:35-41**). Since Ahab chose to let his

enemy live God decided he would lose his life in exchange for Benhadad's (**I Kings 20:42-43**). They should have learned from Saul's past mistakes (**I Samuel chapters 15-16**).

52. What happened to Naboth?

He refused to sell his land to Ahab, so Jezebel (Ahab's wife) forged her husband's name, set up Naboth to be falsely charged of blasphemy, stoned to death, and then took his land for her husband (**I Kings 21:1-16**).

- Ahab escaped sure punishment for this when Elijah prophesied of it because he humbled himself before God. However, God's judgment was going to fall on his son's days (**I Kings 21:17-29**).
- Jezebel would not be unpunished either. She would be eaten by the dogs by the wall of Jezreel (**I Kings 21:23**).

53. Why did Micaiah the prophet get cast into prison?

For not agreeing with the false prophets in telling Jehoshaphat and Ahab to go and take Ramothgilead (**I Kings 22:1-28**).

- Ahab was killed and Micaiah confirmed to be right (**I Kings 22:29-40**).

54. What kind of reign did Jehoshaphat, king of Judah, have?

He walked in the right ways, the ways of Asa his father, removed the sodomites from the land, made peace with the kings of Israel, but did not remove ALL the high places (**I Kings 22:41-50**).

- He did remove high places in Judah, so we are left to conclude that he just did not remove them all (**II Chronicles 17:1-6**).

55. How did God respond to Ahaziah, the king of Israel, inquiring of the false god Baalzebub regarding whether or not he would recover from his disease?

The angel of the Lord sent Elijah whom was doubted of his report. So, he had fire come down from heaven to consume the captain and his fifty, then again, and the third captain fell on his knees sent begged for mercy and was not consumed by fire (cf. **Isaiah 66:1-2**). Elijah then revealed this (as earlier stated too; vs.6): *"And he said unto him, Thus saith the LORD, Forasmuch as thou hast sent messengers to enquire of Baalzebub the god of Ekron, is it not because there is no God in Israel to enquire of his word? therefore thou shalt not come down off that bed on which thou art gone up, but shalt surely die. So he died according to the word of the LORD which Elijah had spoken. And Jehoram reigned in his stead in the second year of Jehoram the son of Jehoshaphat king of Judah; because he had no son"* (**II Kings 1:16-17**).

- We will later see the name Ahaziah again, but it will be a completely different person. It will be a king in Judah (**II Kings 8:25-26**).

56. How did Elisha gain a double portion of the spirit of Elijah?

Upon knowing that Elijah was going to be taken up by God (**II Kings 2:1-8**), Elisha asked Elijah to let a double portion of his spirit be upon him (**II Kings 2:9**). Elijah said it would be granted IF Elisha witnessed his going into heaven (**II Kings 2:10**). He witnessed it (**II Kings 2:11-12**).

- Elijah is not in Heaven (**John 3:13**, **Hebrews 11:39**, and **I John 5:7**), but rather in the realm of Hades (**Luke 16:19-31**).
- Going into heaven should be understood as taken up into the sky (**Genesis 1:8**; **Genesis 1:14-15**, **Deuteronomy 4:19**, etc.). The same word [Strong's # 8064] is translated "air" (**Proverbs 30:19**).
- Elisha certainly did receive miraculous abilities which were evident immediately. He took up the mantle of Elijah, parted the Jordan river as Elijah had just previously done (**II Kings 2:9-8**; **13-14**) and cured the waters at Jericho afterward cursing children that mocked whom two she bears killed (**II Kings 2:16-25**).
- We see more from Elisha when did miracles with oil to pay a widows debts (**II Kings 4:1-7**), gave a barren woman the child then raised him from the dead (**II Kings 4:8-37**), the purifying of the pottage (**II Kings 4:38-41**), feeding of bread (**II Kings 4:42-44**), etc.

57. When the kings of Israel, Judah, and Edom went together to battle the Moabites who among them was the only reason Elisha looked upon and aided them?

Jehoshaphat (**II Kings 3:1-14**; cf. **II Chronicles 17:3**).

- Then, the Lord had them make ditches and without rain filled them with water for their men, cattle, etc. (**II Kings 3:14-20**).
- God also delivered the Moabites into their hands (**II Kings 3:21-27**) as Elisha prophesied (**II Kings 3:18**).

58. How did Naaman get healed of his leprosy?

Naaman, captain of the host of the king of Syria, had a captive of Israel as a maid for his wife. She reported that there was a prophet in Samaria that could heal him. Naaman went, ultimately met Elisha, was told to dip seven times in the Jordan river, and once we accepted that and did it he was healed (**II Kings 5:1-14**).

- There are many lessons to learn from this context. Please consider the following:
  - <http://www.wordsoftruth.net/lessonslearnedfromlepprophet12082002.htm>
  - [http://www.wordsoftruth.net/thepowerisnotinthewater\\_bay2016.htm](http://www.wordsoftruth.net/thepowerisnotinthewater_bay2016.htm)

59. What happened with an axe head that was dropped into the Jordan river?

The iron did swim [float; Strong's #6687]: *"And the sons of the prophets said unto Elisha, Behold now, the place where we dwell with thee is too strait for us. Let us go, we pray thee, unto Jordan, and take thence every man a beam, and let us make us a place there, where we may dwell. And he answered, Go ye. And one*

said, Be content, I pray thee, and go with thy servants. And he answered, I will go. So he went with them. And when they came to Jordan, they cut down wood. But as one was felling a beam, the axe head fell into the water: and he cried, and said, Alas, master! for it was borrowed. And the man of God said, Where fell it? And he shewed him the place. And he cut down a stick, and cast it in thither; **and the iron did swim**. Therefore said he, Take it up to thee. And he put out his hand, and took it” (II Kings 6:1-7).

60. Were the Syrians really capable of surrounding Elisha with chariots so great in number that Elisha would surrender to them?

No, (II Kings 6:8-23), and it is kind of “funny” to consider this. Consider, especially, verses 16-17. In fact, Elisha had them blinded and then led them to Samaria and sent them back to report so that the “bands came no more into the land of Israel.”

61. How bad of a famine did Israel face when Samaria was besieged by Benhadad?

It was so bad that children were being eaten and the king of Israel wanted to behead Elisha over it (II Kings 6:24-33). There was price gouging (II Kings 6:25; 7:1-2). Lepers found the abandoned tents of the Syrians, whom God chased away, and they were looted by some of Israel who used those things for their own profit (II Kings 7:3-20). The famine was to last 7 years (II Kings 8:1-2)!

62. Was Jehu a peaceful king?

He was appointed as a king by God (II Kings 9:1-13). No, he lured the ailing Joram king of Israel and Ahaziah king of Judah into a trap meeting and killed Joram (II Kings 9:14-23). Then had Ahaziah the king of Judah killed when he fled (II Kings 9:27-29). Then he went after Jezebel and killed her (II Kings 9:30-37) fulfilling Elijah’s prophesy (I Kings 21:23). Then his violence continued in having the 70 sons of Ahab behead (II Kings 10:1-10). He slew all that remained of Ahab’s family (II Kings 10:11-17). He then deceived the people by drawing them in to worship Baal just so he could have them killed (II Kings 10:18-28).

63. While Jehu was very zealous regarding some things, wherein did he fail?

“(28) Thus Jehu destroyed Baal out of Israel. (29) Howbeit from the sins of Jeroboam the son of Nebat, who made Israel to sin, Jehu departed not from after them, to wit, the golden calves that were in Bethel, and that were in Dan. (30) And the LORD said unto Jehu, Because thou hast done well in executing that which is right in mine eyes, and hast done unto the house of Ahab according to all that was in mine heart, thy children of the fourth generation shall sit on the throne of Israel. (31) But Jehu took no heed to walk in the law of the LORD God of Israel with all his heart: for he departed not from the sins of Jeroboam, which made Israel to sin. (32) **In those days the LORD began to cut Israel short:** and Hazael smote them in all the coasts of Israel; (33) From Jordan eastward, all the land of Gilead, the Gadites, and the Reubenites, and the Manassites, from Aroer,

*which is by the river Arnon, even Gilead and Bashan. (34) Now the rest of the acts of Jehu, and all that he did, and all his might, are they not written in the book of the chronicles of the kings of Israel? (35) And Jehu slept with his fathers: and they buried him in Samaria. And Jehoahaz his son reigned in his stead. (36) And the time that Jehu reigned over Israel in Samaria was twenty and eight years” (II Kings 10:28-36).*

64. How did Joash [Jehoash], at seven years old, gain the throne of Judah and then how did his death come about?

When Athaliah the mother of Ahaziah saw that her son was dead, she arose and destroyed all the seed royal. However, the daughter of king Joram hid Joash so that he was not slain. In the seventh year Jehoiada sent and fetched the rulers over hundreds, with the captains and the guard, and brought them to him into the house of the LORD, and made a covenant with them, and took an oath of them in the house of the LORD, and shewed them the king's son. Athaliah realized there was something going on in the temple, came, cried out treason; but they took her and killed her. Thus, Joash became the king (**II Kings 11:1-21**).

His death came about as he tried to buy off Hazael of Syria from invading him, he then fled. And his servants arose making a conspiracy and slew Joash in the house of Millo (**II Kings 12:17-21**).

Joash's remained faithful while Jehoiada was priest (**II Kings 12:2**), but then failed. All of this and the reason his servants conspired against him is recorded in **II Chronicles 22:15-27**

65. Why did God deliver Israel, in the days of Jehoahaz the son of Jehu, into the hands of the Syrians?

*“(2) And he did that which was evil in the sight of the LORD, and followed the sins of Jeroboam the son of Nebat, which made Israel to sin; he departed not therefrom. (3) And the anger of the LORD was kindled against Israel, and he delivered them into the hand of Hazael king of Syria, and into the hand of Benhadad the son of Hazael, all their days” (II Kings 13:2-3).*

- Jehoahaz besought the LORD, the Lord delivered them with a savior, but they didn't stop their sinning (**II Kings 13:4-6**).

66. What happened when a dead man was cast into the sepulcher of Elisha?

He revived, and stood up on his feet (**II Kings 13:20-21**).

67. As you read from chapter fourteen through sixteen about the kings of Israel and Judah, what patterns do you see?

I. Israel's kings, for the most part, continued in the sins of Jeroboam (**II Kings 14:23-24, II Kings 15:8-9, II Kings 15:17-18, II Kings 15:23-24, and II Kings 15:27-28**). Hoshea was not “as bad”, but erred nonetheless (**II Kings 17:1-2**).

II. On the other hand, while not completely faithful, you see more effort of righteousness from the kings of Judah (**II Kings 14:1-4**, **II Kings 15:1-7**, and **II Kings 15:32-38**). Ahaz, king of Judah though, followed after the kings of Israel and even offered his son as a sacrifice to idols (**II Kings 16:1-20**).

68. What did the Lord eventually do with the ten tribes known as Israel?

He removed Israel out of His sight by allowing them to be carried away into Assyrian captivity (**II Kings 17:1-23**).

69. How did God humble those who came and inhabited Samaria?

He sent lions among them which slew some of them causing them to make idols and ignorantly worship God even bringing in a priest (**II Kings 17:24-33**). They feared God, but did not obey Him (**II Kings 17:34-41**). This is a good time to reflect and understand that FEAR and FAITHFUL OBEDIENCE are not the same things (**James 2:19**).

70. Did God allow Assyria to take Hezekiah and Jerusalem?

No, (**II Kings 18:1-19:36**). He saved them and this is why: *“For I will defend this city, to save it, for mine own sake, and for my servant David's sake”* (**II Kings 19:34**).

- Hezekiah started off like no other king (**II Kings 18:1-5**). He had God's aid because he trusted in the Lord (**II Kings 18:6-7**). Which is why it is so puzzling that he looked to Egypt for help and doubted God enough to fear Assyria (**18:14**) and offer them a ransom (**II Kings 18:9-19:4**).
- God made a promise to Abraham (**Genesis 22:18**). We must always remember that Jesus came through Judah (**Hebrews 7:14**). God didn't forget His covenant with the forefathers of Israel (**II Kings 13:23**).
- For more on Hezekiah and the work Isaiah did in connection to him, study Isaiah chapters 30-39 as well as II Chronicles chapters 29-32.

71. Was the word of Isaiah the prophet, after proving God spoke through him concerning the Assyrians, enough for Hezekiah from that point forward?

No, when Hezekiah was sick and told by Isaiah that he would live another 15 years he needed a sign to believe it (**II Kings 20:1-11**).

72. What prophesy concerning Babylon did Isaiah give?

That in the days of the sons of Hezekiah Babylon would come take everything. Hezekiah was just happy it wasn't happening in his days (**II Kings 20:12-21**).

73. Were Manasseh and Amon righteous kings for Judah?

No, Manasseh caused them to err (**II Kings 21:1-16**; cf. **Deuteronomy 18:10-14**) and Amon did evil as his father did (**II Kings 21:19-26**).

- As we get into II Chronicles we will see details that are not mentioned in this context. Manasseh did repent of his errors (**II Chronicles 33:9-18**).

74. What king was unlike any king before or after him that turned to the Lord with all his heart, and with all his soul, and with all his might, according to all the law of Moses? Josiah (**II Kings 23:25**). When you read about Josiah you see a king that sought the law of the Lord, obeyed it, ruled according to it, purge out sin, and stood greater among all the kings Israel ever had (**II Kings 22:1-23:30**).

- Remember what we learned in question 24; cf.: **I Kings 13:1-3**

75. After Jehoahaz was taken by Pharaohnechoh, what happened to Judah? Eliakim [a.k.a. Jehoiakim] began to reign as he was put in place by Pharaohnechoh (**II Kings 23:23-25**). He did evil (**II Kings 23:26-27**). In his days Nebuchadnezzar, king of Babylon, came upon Judah and took them captive as God foretold through Isaiah (**II Kings 24:1-25:30**).

- These are all events we have studied in Jeremiah of recent (**Jeremiah 24:1-10**, **Jeremiah 25:1-28**, **Jeremiah 27:20-22**, **Jeremiah 29:1-4**, **Jeremiah 39:1-18**, etc.).