













## II Kings

## Raising Godly Generations

3. Desire of Elisha granted —2:9–14
- (1) Elisha's request — A double portion —2:9
- 1. Elijah gave him opportunity to make a request.
  - 2. He requested a double portion of Elijah's Spirit.
    - This was the inheritance of a firstborn (Deut. 21:17).
      - Elijah had been mighty in Israel. Elisha was to be his successor — his heir.
      - It should be noted that Elisha performed twice as many miracles as Elijah did.
    - The King James translators did not see fit to capitalize "spirit" for some reason or other. We believe it to have been the Holy Spirit of God.
- (2) Elijah's promise —2:10
- 1. Elijah could not grant this request. It was beyond his power, but God granted it in His pleasure.
  - 2. Elijah set the condition.
    - Compare 2:10 with 2:12. He saw!
- (3) The fulfillment of Elisha's request —2:11–12
- 1. How Elijah was taken up —2:11
    - (1. The chariot of fire and the horses of fire separated them. —2:11a
    - (2. Elijah went up in a whirlwind —2:11b
- This is the second man who was taken to heaven without dying —See Gen. 5:24; Heb. 11:5; then Acts 1:9, where Christ was taken up; and I Thess. 4:17, concerning the rapture of the Church.
- 2. Elisha saw Elijah go up. —2:12
    - (1. Notice his exclamation —2:12a
      - ELIJAH WAS the true defense of Israel. He was "the chariot of Israel and the horsemen thereof."
      - See also the lament of Joash over Elisha in II Kings 13:14, "O my father, my father, the chariot of Israel and the horsemen thereof." The same statement. ELISHA became what Elijah was.
    - (2. He rent his clothes in two pieces. —2:12b

## 2. Elisha's Ministry —2:13 — 13:25

- (1) During the reign of Jehoram of Israel —2:13 — 8:29

(3:1–3; 8:28–29)

### "Salting the Oats"

II Kings 2:12–23 - How did God demonstrate His blessing on Elisha?



















## II Kings

- Three people were judged with leprosy:
  - Numbers 12:10 — Moses' sister Miriam
  - Gehazi
  - II Kings 15:5 — Uzziah the king

• *II Kings 6:*

• *The axe head and the Syrians*

8. Elisha and the floating axe head —6:1-7
- (1) The need [Wish] —6:1-2
- The sons of the prophets needed more room. —6:1
  - They set forth to cut beams to build that room. —6:2
- (2) The work [Work] —6:3-4
- They asked Elisha to go with them. —6:3
  - They went to Jordan to cut wood. —6:4
- (3) The lost axe head [Woe] —6:5
- It was borrowed — therefore more responsibility.
- (4) The recovery of the axe head [Wonder] —6:6-7
- Recovered with a stick.

• Notice the things Elisha used:

1. The mantle —2:14
2. Salt —2:21
3. Vessels —4:3
4. Meal —4:41
5. Jordan river —5:10
6. A stick —6:6

• The suggested picture:

- The prophets = messengers of judgment
  - Axe = the cutting edge of that judgment
  - Stick = the tree (the cross)
- That axe head lay dead in Jordan  
Raised, useful again —Phil. 3:10

• Another suggested picture:

- Many men fall by the wayside, lost and useless (as the axe head was), the cross (pictured by the stick) raises them up to new life and usefulness.

—Suggested by Mrs. Brush

9. Elisha and the Syrians —6:8-23
- (1) Revealing Syria's movements —6:8-12
- 1. Syrian raids into Israel and Elisha —6:8-9
    - The Syrian plans —6:8

## Raising Godly Generations

### "Salting the Oats"

II Kings 6:1-33 - How far reaching was the impact of Elisha's ministry in Israel?











## II Kings

## Raising Godly Generations

- Notice Matthew 1:8 where Ahaziah is omitted from the genealogy. In fact, three kings and one queen are omitted in Matthew's genealogy.

(3) He joins with Joram against Hazael —8:28–29

- 1. Another alliance —8:28a
  - Follow the two lines for 4 generations:
    - (1. Omri (1. Asa
    - (2. Ahab & Jezebel (2. Jehoshaphat
    - (3. Ahaziah/Athaliah (3. Jehoram & Athalia
    - (4. Joram (4. Ahaziah
  - Ahaziah of Judah, son of *Athaliah*.
    - The son-in-law of the house of Ahab by Jewish reckoning. Though his father was son-in-law as we reckon it today.
  - Joram son of Ahaziah nephew of *Athaliah*.
  - They went to fight in Ramoth-gilead.
- 2. Joram (of Israel) was wounded. —8:28b
  - He was wounded at Ramah
- 3. Joram went to Jezreel to get well. —8:29a
- 4. Ahaziah (of Judah) went to visit him there. —8:29b
  - As we have seen, he and Joram were cousins.
  - *This will set the scene for judgment soon to come.*

(2) During the reign of Jehu of Israel—II Ki. 9 – 10

(9:4–10; 10:11, 17)

• *II Kings 9:*

• **Jehu!**

1. Jehu anointed —9:1–10

(1) Elisha sent a young prophet to anoint Jehu —9:1–3

- Elijah had been commanded to anoint Jehu (I Kings 19:16–17).
  - Elijah anointed Jehu through Elisha.
  - Elisha delegated the task to a young prophet.
- 1. He was to go to Ramoth-gilead. —9:1
- 2. Jehu was of Jehoshaphat, son of Nimshi. —9:2a
- 3. The prophet was to anoint him secretly. —9:2b–3a
- 4. He was then commanded to flee. —9:3b

(2) The young prophet anoints Jehu —9:4–6

- 1. Jehu's position —9:4–5
  - He had been a respected captain in the army of Ahab and his sons.
    - Perhaps was a body guard of Ahab, when Ahab took possession of Naboth's vineyard, as we may infer from 9:25–26.

### "Salting the Oats"

II Kings 9:1–37 - What events in this chapter were not under God's direct supervision?

How can we best work with God's purpose for our lives?











## II Kings

## Raising Godly Generations

2. Jehoiada's plot to unseat Athaliah —11:4–16
- The raising of the child-king to the throne of David —
- (1) The careful organization of the plot —11:4–8
- 1. Jehoiada was the High Priest.
  - 2. Time: The seventh year —11:4a
  - 3. Notice his care before revealing Joash. —11:4b
    - *We must carefully note that this was carried out by the Levites at the instigation of the High Priest.*
    - Jehoiada brought:
      - The rulers over hundreds
      - The captains
      - The guard
    - He made a covenant with them.
      - Perhaps to enlist them to aid in the removal of Athaliah.
    - He took an oath of them in the Temple
      - Thus, he probably extracted a promise from them.
  - 4. He set a guard of Levites to protect Joash —11:5–8
    - One third to watch the King's house (where Athaliah was)
    - One third to be at the gate of Sur — called "the gate of the foundation" in II Chron. 23:5.
    - One third at the gate behind the guard to protect the house of the LORD.
    - They were to closely guard the young king (Joash). — 11:7–8
- (2) The Levite guards followed instructions.—11:9–11
- 1. The captains brought their men to Jehoiada. —11:9
  - 2. Jehoiada gave them king David's spears and shields. — 11:10
    - These had been in the Temple.
  - 3. They guarded the young king. —11:11
    - This took place in the Temple.
- (3) Joash is crowned —11:12
- 1. The coronation consisted of two acts:
    - He was crowned as their king.
    - He was "given the testimony."
      - This was the Law —Cf.. Exod. 25:16; 31:18.
      - The Law was to have a prominent place in the lives of Israel's kings —Deut. 17:18–20.
  - 2. They rejoiced.
    - "God save the king," [See I Sam. 10:24; II Sam. 16:16; II Kings 11:12 where this appears.]
- (4) The execution of wicked Athaliah —11:13–16
- 1. Athaliah comes to the Temple —11:13
    - She heard the noise of the rejoicing.

### "Salting the Oats"





# Raising Godly Generations

# II Kings

## “Salting the Oats”

II Kings 13:1–13 - How do Jehu’s son and grandson demonstrate his incomplete obedience?

- (2) His death and burial —12:20–21
- 1. The conspiracy of his servants. —12:20–21a
    - They slew him in the house of Millo. See I Kings 9:24.
    - See why they conspired in II Chron. 24:25.
  - 2. His burial in the city of David (Jerusalem).
  - 3. Succeeded by Amaziah, his son.

## (4) During the reigns of Jehoahaz and Joash of Israel —II Ki. 13

(13:1–3, 10–11, 20)

### • II Kings 13:

1. The reign of Jehoahaz in Israel —13:1–9
- (1) His reign —13:1–2
- 1. Duration of his reign —13:1
    - Began to reign in the 23rd year of Joash of Judah
    - Reigned 17 years
    - He was a son of Jehu — See my notes under 10:30.
  - 2. Jehoahaz was evil —13:2
    - Followed in the sins of Jeroboam, son of Nebat.
- (2) The LORD’s judgment on him —13:3–7
- 1. He delivered them into the hand of Syria. —13:3
    - Hazael (again) — and
    - Ben-hadad
  - 2. He besought the LORD —13:4a
    - He turned to the LORD in part after Hazael (again) conquered him.
  - 3. The LORD hearkened to him. —13:4b–5
    - The LORD gave Israel a savior.
    - Their life went back to normal.
  - 4. They continued in their sins —13:6
    - The sins of Jeroboam
    - There was a grove in Samaria at this time.
  - 5. They are left defenseless —13:7
    - Syria (Hazael) left them with but 50 horsemen, 10 chariots and 10,000 footmen.
    - Syria destroyed the rest.
- (3) The death of Jehoahaz —13:8–9
- 1. The record of his reign in the chronicles of the kings of Israel —13:8
  - 2. He died and was buried in Samaria. —13:9a
  - 3. Joash, his son, reigned in his stead. —13:9b

## II Kings

## Raising Godly Generations

2. The reign of Jehoash (Joash) in Israel —13:10–25
- (1) His reign —13:10–13
- 1. Began to reign in the 37th year of Joash of Judah.
  - 2. He was son of Jehoahaz [grandson of Jehu, and second in the four generations (10:30).]
  - 3. He reigned 16 years
  - 4. He was evil —13:11
    - He too followed the sins of Jeroboam, son of Nebat.
  - 5. His record — in those same chronicles —13:12
    - His acts
    - His might in fighting with Amaziah of Judah
  - 6. The death of Joash —13:13
    - He died and was buried in Samaria.
    - His son Jeroboam reigned in his place.
      - This one is called Jeroboam II.
- (2) A look back — Joash and Elisha —13:14–19
- 1. Elisha’s illness and his confession —13:14
    - “O my father, my father, the chariot of Israel, and the horsemen thereof” —13:14.
      - This was his confession concerning the importance of Elisha to Israel.
      - See II Kings 2:12 where Elisha said this of Elijah.

“... as earthly kings are dependent for their defense and glory on warlike preparations, there a single prophet had done more for the preservation and prosperity of Israel than all her chariots and horsemen.” —Jamison, Fausset and Brown.

- 2. Elisha’s first sign for Joash —13:15–17
  - He was to take bow and arrows. —13:15
  - He put his hands on the bow and Elisha put his hands upon the King’s hands. —13:16
  - He then shot an arrow out the east window. —13:17a
  - It was a symbol of their defeat of Syria. —13:17b
- 3. Elisha’s second sign for Joash —13:18–19
  - He was to take the arrows and smite upon the ground. —13:18
    - He smote 3 times and stopped.
  - Elisha was “wroth” because he had not smitten more. —13:19
    - Had he smitten more he would have consumed Syria, but now he would not.
    - This shows his lack of faith and zeal.
    - We shall see the result in 13:22–25.

### “Salting the Oats”

II Kings 13:14–19 - What significant character quality is lacking in Joash’s life?

How can we grow in diligence?

## Raising Godly Generations

## II Kings

### “Salting the Oats”

II Kings 13:20–25 - What is significant about Elisha’s death?

II Kings 14:1–29 - How does God remind us He is watching each king?

How can we demonstrate our attentiveness to God?

(3) Death of Elisha, and the miracle —13:20–21

-1. Moabites —13:20

- Elisha died.
- Bands of Moabites invaded the land.
  - This was at the coming in of the year, evidently some time after Elisha’s death.

-2. The miracle —13:21

- They were burying a man, when they spied a band of men (evidently Moabites).
- They cast the man into Elisha’s grave and he revived.
  - The man stood upon his feet.

(4) Warfare between Joash and Syria (Hazeal)—13:22–25

-1. During the days of Jehoahaz —13:22–23

(1. Hazeal had oppressed Israel all the days of Jehoahaz. —13:22

- Joash was son of Jehoahaz. Now we shall see what Joash does to Syria.

(2. The LORD was gracious unto Israel. —13:23

- This too was during the reign of Jehoahaz.
- The LORD’s graciousness was because of His covenant with Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob.
- He did not cast them from His presence “as yet.”

-2. Between Joash and Ben-hadad —13:24–25

(1. Hazeal died and his son Ben-hadad reigned —13:24

(2. Jehoash (Joash) defeated Syria 3 times —13:25

- This was as Elisha had said (13:18–19).
- He took back the cities which Hazeal had taken during the reign of his father.

### 3. From Elisha’s Death to Israel’s Captivity

—II Ki. 14 — 17

• II Kings 14:

(1) Amaziah of Judah and Joash of Israel

—14:1–22

(14:3, 11–12, 17)

• Reign of Amaziah in Judah

—14:1–22

-1. Amaziah = “Jehovah has strength” —14:1

- He was son of Joash, king of Judah (12:21)

-2. Reigned 29 years. —14:2

- He was 25 when he began to reign.
- His mother’s name, Jehoaddan of Jerusalem
- See II Chron. 25:1–28









## II Kings

- He was a builder:
    - He built the higher gate of the house of the LORD.
    - See II Chron. 27:3–4 for more building.
  - 3. The record of his acts —15:36.
  - 4. The LORD began to send invaders against them. —15:37
    - These were Rezin, king of Syria and Pekah, son of Remaliah (see Isa. 7:1 and references mentioned above).
  - 5. The death of Jotham —15:38
    - He was buried in the city of David.
    - Ahaz, his son reigned in his stead.
- *II Kings 16:*

### (6) Ahaz of Judah

—II Ki. 16

(16:2–4, 10–13)

• **Note:** Israel had her Ahab, and Judah had her Ahaz. Israel's Ahab was moved to wickedness by his wife Jezebel. Ahaz of Judah did it all himself. No woman's name is mentioned alongside his name, not even that of his mother. —Isaiah had some problems with this man. The sign of Isa. 7:14 was given to him.

- Ahaz of Judah
  - 1. His reign —16:1–2
    - Began his reign in the 16th year of Pekah, of Israel.
    - He was the evil son of Jotham, a good king.
    - He was 20 years old when he began to reign.
    - He reigned 16 years.
    - He had the wrong start (16:1–4), the wrong ally (16:7–9), and the wrong worship (16:9–16).
  - 2. He was very evil (The wrong start)—16:3–4
    - He practiced the most debased idolatry. 16:3–4, 10–17. See II Chron. 28:1–27.
    - He “made his son to pass through the fire” (human sacrifice to Moloch). See II Chron. 28:3).
      - These were descendants of David and possible progenitors of Christ. He did not regard this.
    - He offered in every idolatrous place. See Isa. 57:5, 7 and Jer. 17:2. Also consider this in light of Deut. 12:2.
      - We shall see the depth to which he sank in his idolatry in 16:10–17.
  - 3. Judah was invaded —16:5–6
    - Rezin — Syria
    - Pekah, son of Remaliah — Israel
    - See again Isa. 7:1–9, followed by the sign.

## Raising Godly Generations

### “Salting the Oats”

II Kings 16:1–20 - How does Ahaz's idolatrous leadership compare with society today?



## ***II Kings***

## ***Raising Godly Generations***

• *II Kings 17:*

### (7) Hoshea of Israel, and the Assyrian Captivity —I Kings 17

(17:1-2, 5-6, 22-23, 24-25, 32-35)

1. Hoshea of Israel. —17:1-6
  - The Reign of Hoshea and the defeat of Israel by Assyria, leading to the Assyrian exile.
  - 1. Hoshea's reign —17:1
    - Began in the 12th year of Ahaz
    - He was the son of Elah.
    - He had conspired against Pekah (15:30).
    - Hoshea reigned 9 years.
  - 2. He was also evil. —17:2
    - He did not do as the kings which were before him.
  - 3. Israel put to tribute by Assyria —17:3
    - Shalmaneser king of Assyria came against him and he paid tribute.
  - 4. The Assyrian captivity of Israel. —17:4-6
    - Later the king of Assyria found a conspiracy in him, and as a consequence Hoshea was imprisoned. —17:4
      - He had turned to Egypt for help.
      - Also he had not paid the tribute.
    - Assyria laid a siege for 3 years. —17:5
    - In the 9th year of Hoshea the Assyrians took Samaria. —17:6
  - 5. The Captivity of Israel (also called Samaria —it was the Northern Kingdom) —17:6
    - This took place in 722 B.C.

- Israel (the 10 northern tribes) has not been restored to the land since that time, though many of them returned with the Jews from Babylonian exile. Much false and confusing teaching has sprung up around "The Lost Tribes of Israel." God knows where they are, and He will restore them to the land in His time. It does us no good to identify any nation or people with these tribes today. God is in our day calling out a people for His Name from all nations (Acts 15:14), and in Christ all are one body, whether they be Jews or Gentiles, bond or free, male or female (I Cor. 12:13). The same truth is stated in Gal. 3:26-29 and Col. 3:9-11.

2. The Catalog of Israel's sins —17:7-23
  - Idolatry —17:7-8
  - Secret sins —17:9
  - Open idolatry —17:10-12
  - Stubbornness —17:13-15
    - He also testified against Judah. —17:13

### **"Salting the Oats"**

II Kings 17:1-41 - Why did God judge Israel?

How does Israel's sin compare with society today?



## II Kings

## Raising Godly Generations

- 3. Yet, they continued in their idolatry. —17:29–33
- Each nation made gods of their own. —17:29–31
    - They put their idols in their own high places. —17:29
    - Their gods —17:30–31
      - Those of Babylon made Succoth-benoth
      - Those of Cuth made Nergal
      - Those of Hamath made Ashima
      - The Avites made Nibhaz and Tartak
      - The Sepharvites burnt their children in the fire to Adrammelech and Anammelech
  - They feared the LORD and ... —17:32–33
    - Made of the lowest of them priests —17:32
    - Served their own gods —17:33
      - This was “after the manner of the nations whom they carried away from thence.”
- 4. They have not changed, they fear not the LORD. —17:34
- 5. The LORD’s retrospect —17:35–40
  - They had a covenant. —17:35
  - They had commandments. —17:35b, 37
  - He had brought them out of Egypt. —17:36
  - They had His promise of deliverance. —17:39
- 6. The concluding statement —17:41
  - They feared the LORD and served their graven images.
  - This passed on to their children and grandchildren.

### 4. Judah’s History from Israel’s Captivity to Judah’s Captivity —II Ki. 18 — 25

(1) Good king Hezekiah —II Ki. 18 — 20  
(18:1–7; 19:14–19; 20:1–3, 13, 16–19)

#### • II Kings 18:

• **Note:** Hezekiah was the good son of a very bad king (Ahaz). It is significant that the name of Hezekiah’s mother, Abi, the daughter of Zechariah is mentioned. This also gives credit to the grandfather. Ahaz was surely no good influence on him, so his mother must have been.

—Cf. 16:3 —Hezekiah’s brothers were sacrificed to Moloch! —II Chron. 28:3, says Ahaz “burned his *children* in the fire.”

1. The reign of Hezekiah —II Kings 18 – 20
- (1) Hezekiah’s reign —18:1–2
- It began in the third year of Hoshea (Israel) —18:1
    - He was son of the wicked king Ahaz.

### “Salting the Oats”

II Kings 18:1–8 - How does God describe Hezekiah’s relationship to Himself?











## II Kings

- 2. The Assyrians returned to Nineveh. —19:36
- 3. Sennacherib was killed by his 2 sons. —19:37
  - He was in the house of Nisroch, his god.
  - His son Esarhaddon reigned in his stead.

- Hezekiah faced 3 enemies during his lifetime:
  - (1. Assyria —II Ki. 18:13 — 19:37
  - (2. Death —20:1–11
  - (3. Pride —20:12–21

• *II Kings 20:*

- 2. Death — Hezekiah’s second enemy —20:1–11

- Hezekiah was 25 when he began to reign. He reigned 29 years. He died at age 54 (18:2).
- This sickness was in his 14th yr. It was around the time that the Assyrian siege took place.
- He lived 15 yrs. after his sickness.
  - Manasseh was 12 when he became king.
  - His sons were not yet born at the time of his sickness.

- (1) Isaiah warns Hezekiah of impending death —20:1

- 1. It was “In those days.” That is, about the time of the siege of Assyria.
- 2. Hezekiah was “sick unto death.”
- 3. Isaiah came with the message of the LORD.
  - He was to set his house in order.

- (2) Hezekiah prays —20:2–3

- 1. He turned his face to the wall and prayed. —20:2
- 2. What did his idea seem to be? —20:3a
  - Was it not that, because of his upright walk, God owed him life
- 3. He wept “sore.” —20:3b

- (3) God’s answer —20:4–6

- 1. The LORD sent Isaiah back with a message. —20:4-5
  - Hezekiah is called “the captain of my people.”
  - “Thus saith the LORD God of David thy father ...”
    - I have heard —
    - I have seen —
    - I will heal —
  - The LORD promised to heal him in 3 days.
- 2. He would add 15 years to his life. —20:6
  - He would deliver Hezekiah and the city out of the hand of he king of Assyria.

## Raising Godly Generations

### “Salting the Oats”

II Kings 20:1–21 - After Hezekiah’s Assyrian test, what further opportunities to demonstrate his commitment awaited him?



## II Kings

## Raising Godly Generations

- (4) Isaiah’s prophecy to Hezekiah —20:16–18
- 1. The day will come when all that is in your house will be carried into Babylon. —20:16
    - The LORD said this.
  - 2. Hezekiah’s sons would be eunuchs in the palace of the king of Babylon. —20:17
    - Daniel and his friends were among those.
- (5) Hezekiah’s sad concern —20:19
- Not a confession of sin
  - A concern for his own day, in fact, for his own skin
  - No concern for his posterity
- (6) The death of Hezekiah —20:20–21
- 1. Hezekiah’s many acts —20:20
    - His acts, his might
    - He made a pool and a conduit (II Chron. 32:30).
  - 2. Manasseh, his son, reigned in his stead. —20:21
    - From evil king Ahaz came Hezekiah.
    - From good king Hezekiah came wicked Manasseh.

• *II kings 21:*

### (2) Wicked kings Manasseh and Amon —II Ki. 21 (21:1–2, 19–20)

1. Reign of Manasseh —21:1–18
- II Chron. 33:1–20.
  - *A godly father does not always rear a godly son.*

**Note:** At this time, Judah was a very small kingdom —about 50 mi. east and west, maybe 90 mi. north and south. *Yet it was the most important kingdom on the face of the earth. OUT OF IT WAS TO COME THE REDEEMER.*

- (1) His reign introduced —21:1
- 1. Assumed the throne at age 12.
    - **Reminder:** The LORD promised Hezekiah that He would add 15 years to his life. Manasseh was born during those years, 3 years after the illness.
  - 2. He reigned 55 years in Jerusalem. That was the longest reign of any king in Judah or in Israel.
  - 3. Manasseh’s mother, Hephzibah = “my delight is in her,” a Millennial name for Jerusalem (Isa. 62:4).
    - What a shame to be Manasseh’s mother.
- (2) His story is in three parts — the first part:—21:2–16
- *The last two of these are seen in II Chronicles. [See*

### “Salting the Oats”

II Kings 21:1–26 - What sin or sins moved God to judgement even of His own people?







## II Kings

## Raising Godly Generations

- Huldah = “mole,” “weasel”
- Her husband, Shallum, was keeper of the wardrobe. He may have been Jeremiah’s uncle (Jer. 32:7).

### -3. The LORD’s sad answer —22:15–20

- The answer through Huldah the prophetess:

#### (1. Judgment — Because of forsaking —22:15–17

- “I will bring evil upon this place ...” —22:16
- “Because they have forsaken me ...” —22:17

#### (2. Mercy — Because of humbling —22:18–20

- “Because thine heart was tender, and thou hast humbled thyself ... I also have heard thee ...” —22:19
- “... thou shalt be gathered into thy grave in peace ... thine eyes shall not see all the evil which I will bring upon this place ...” —22:20

### • II Kings 23:

### 2. Josiah read the Law to many in Judah —23:1–3

#### (1) He gathered many to hear the Law. —23:1–2a

- 1. He gathered the Elders of Judah and Jerusalem. —23:1
- 2. They all went up the House of the Lord —22:2a
  - all the men of Judah
  - all the inhabitants of Jerusalem
  - the priests
  - the prophets
  - the people small and great ...

#### (2) He read to them from the Covenant (Law)—23:2b

#### (3) They then made a covenant with the LORD —23:3

- 1. Josiah made a covenant.
- 2. All the people joined in the covenant.

### 3. Josiah cleansed the Temple and the nation —23:4–24

- Conditions existing in Judah at that time are seen here.
  - He did 14 things.

#### (1) In Jerusalem and Judah —23:4–14

- He cleansed the following:
  - 1. A defiled Temple —23:4
    - Removing the instruments of idolatry.
  - 2. An idolatrous priesthood —23:5
    - He removed the priests of idolatry — to Baal, to the sun, to the moon, to the planets and to the host of heaven.
  - 3. An idol (Ashtoreth) in the Temple —23:6
    - A grove (used in the worship of Ashtoreth) was in the Temple of the LORD.

### “Salting the Oats”

II Kings 23:1–27 - Note the extent of Josiah’s revival effort and God’s evaluation of it.











## II Kings

## Raising Godly Generations

### (3) His deportation to Babylon —24:10–16

- 1. The second siege by Babylon —24:10–11
  - First Nebuchadnezzar's servants laid siege. —24:10
  - Then he came to continue it. —24:11
- 2. He surrendered to Nebuchadnezzar —24:12
  - He surrendered with his mother, his servants, his princes and his officers.
  - This was the 8th year of Nebuchadnezzar —597 B.C.
- 3. He was carried to Babylon —24:8–12
  - He carried away much spoil:
    - The treasures of the House of the LORD
    - The treasures of the king's house
    - He cut in pieces the vessels of gold made by Solomon.
    - He had earlier carried the holy vessels (II Chron. 36:7 and Dan. 1:2), now he takes more. See Dan. 5:2–3.
  - This is called the SECOND DEPORTATION.
  - Ezekiel was carried captive at this time.
    - Ezekiel prophesied in the land of Babylon.
    - Daniel was in the City of Babylon.
    - Jeremiah was still in Jerusalem. He continued to prophesy still.

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Ezekiel's words with relation to Jehoiachin:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>◇ He reckoned the days of his own captivity to the time when this man was carried captive. —Ezek. 1:1–2; 8:1; 20:1; 24:1.</li><li>◇ Though he was far away from Jerusalem, the LORD revealed to Ezekiel the events taking place in that city. Some of these will be seen below.</li></ul></li><li>• See later in 25:27–30, where Jehoiachin is lifted up by the king of Babylon.</li></ul> |
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### (5) Wicked king Zedekiah, the destruction of the Temple, and the final deportation to Babylon —24:17 — 25:30

1. Reign of Zedekiah —24:17 — 25:10
  - (1) The beginning and duration of his reign—24:17–18
    - 1. Made king by Nebuchadnezzar —24:17a
      - Nebuchadnezzar changed his name and made him a puppet king.
    - 2. His name was Mattaniah, "gift of Jehovah."
      - Zedekiah, "justice of Jehovah"
      - How appropriate that name was, because the LORD is

### "Salting the Oats"





