

“Through the Bible: II Kings 12-15”

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I. Jehoash Orders Repairs to the House of the Lord: A King is Assassinated (II Kings 12)

- A. The Bible records young Jehoash reigned _____ years in Jerusalem. He did that “which was right in the sight of the LORD all his days wherein Jehoiada the priest instructed him.” However, what was not yet taken away (II Kings 12:1-3)?

- B. II Kings 12:4-16 records Jehoash’s attempt to “_____ the _____ of the house” (II Kings 12:5). Jehoash arranged for money to be set aside for the endeavor, but by the _____ year, the work had yet to be completed (II Kings 12:6). Jehoiada secured a _____ through which he bore a hole into which was put all the money coming in to the house of the Lord (II Kings 12:9). In time, they “_____ therewith the house of the LORD” (II Kings 12:14).
- C. With what did Jehoash pacify Hazael, king of Syria (II Kings 12:17-18)?

- D. A conspiracy was assembled against Joash by his _____, who slew the king (II Kings 12:20). _____ reigned in his stead (II Kings 12:21).

II. Jehoahaz; Jehoash; Jeroboam II (ISRAEL) – Amaziah; Uzziah (JUDAH) (II Kings 13-14)

- A. II Kings 13:1-7 tells of the reign of _____, the son of Jehu. He, like so many others, “followed the _____ of Jeroboam.” As a result of the Lord’s anger, Hazael and his son Ben-hadad warred against Israel “_____ their days.” Although the Lord “gave Israel a _____,” the Syrians had completely devoured Jehoahaz’s supply, making them “like the _____.”
- B. Jehoahaz died, and _____ reigned in his stead (II Kings 13:9).
- C. Jehoash followed in his father’s way by not departing from the ways of _____. He died, and _____ reigned in his place (II Kings 13:11-13).
- D. Elisha had fallen _____ and was near death (II Kings 13:14). Joash came to visit with him. In symbolic ways, with a “_____ and _____” (II Kings 13:15), Elisha indicated the king would “smite the _____ in Aphek” (II Kings 13:17). Also read II Kings 13:22-25.
- E. Elisha died and was buried. Later, as Moabites were hastily burying a man, what happened according to II Kings 13:21? _____

- F. Of Amaziah, king of Judah it is said, “he did that which was _____ in the sight of the LORD, yet not like _____ his father: he did according to all things as _____ his father did” (II Kings 14:3).
- G. What act did Amaziah undertake in II Kings 14:5-6? _____

- H. Amaziah, puffed up from his previous victories, desired to attempt a battle with Jehoash, saying, “let us look one another in the _____” (II Kings 14:8). Jehoash spoke a parable, but Amaziah would not _____ (II Kings 14:11).
- I. Read II Kings 14:12-14 and explain in what way Amaziah’s pride caught up with him.
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J. Even though Amaziah lived another _____ years (II Kings 14:17), evil caught up with him. How (II Kings 14:18-20)? _____

K. _____ (or Uzziah) reigned in the place of his father, Amaziah. He began to reign at the age of _____ (II Kings 14:21-22).

L. Jeroboam, king of Israel, “departed _____ from all the sins of Jeroboam the son of Nebat, who made Israel to sin” (II Kings 14:24). Howbeit, God “saw the _____ of Israel, that it was very _____” (II Kings 14:26). God saved them by the hand of _____ (II Kings 14:27).

M. Jeroboam died and _____ reigned in his stead (II Kings 14:29).

III. Uzziah; Jotham; Ahaz (JUDAH) – Zachariah; Shallum; Menahem; Pekakiah; Pekah; Hoshea (ISRAEL) (II Kings 15)

A. II Kings 15:3 describes Azariah’s (Uzziah’s) reign by saying “he did that which was _____ in the sight of the LORD, according to all that his father Amaziah had done.” The Lord smote him with _____, and in time he died. _____ reigned in his stead (II Kings 15:5-7).

B. Zachariah, king of Judah and son of Jeroboam, reigned in an evil way. _____ conspired against him and slew him, and reigned in his stead (II Kings 15:10).

C. Shallum only reigned _____ month before _____ slew him and reigned in his stead (II Kings 15:15). What horrific acts did this new king undertake according to II Kings 15:16? _____

D. As Menahem reigned in an evil fashion, Pul, king of _____ attacked Israel (II Kings 15:19). How did Menahem deal with this situation, and who reigned in his stead after dying (II Kings 15:20-22)? _____

E. Continuing the turbulent trend, _____ conspired against Pekakiah, slew him, and reigned in his stead (II Kings 15:23-26).

F. During the reign of Pekah, Tiglath-pileser, king of _____ “carried them _____” (II Kings 15:29). Who rose up against Pekah in conspiracy and killed him and reigned in his stead (II Kings 15:30-31)? _____

G. In Judah, _____ began to reign in the place of Uzziah (II Kings 15:32).

H. When Jotham died, _____ reigned in his stead (II Kings 15:38).