

“Through the Bible: II Kings 23-25”

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I. Josiah Reads From God’s Word; Reinstitution Of Moses’ Law; Josiah Dies (II Kings 23)

- A. King Josiah gathered together the elders of Judah and Jerusalem, the inhabitants of Jerusalem, the priest, the prophets and all the people “_____ and _____” (II Kings 23:2). Once assembled, what did the king himself do according to II Kings 23:2? _____

- B. Further, the king “made a _____ before the Lord” to do what? How did the assembled masses react to this (II Kings 23:3)? _____

- C. II Kings 23:4-20 declares a path of destruction of anything and anyone associated with any type of idolatry. Consider the following thoughts.
1. This demolition included the undoing of evil acts implemented by which two previous kings (II Kings 23:12)? _____
 2. It also included the ruin of what, which had been used for about 340 years (II Kings 23:15)? _____
 3. What prophecy was fulfilled in II Kings 23:16? _____

 4. Whose bones were left undisturbed according to II Kings 23:17-18?

- D. Unbelievably, the Passover had not been kept during the “days of _____,” nor in the days of “the kings of _____, nor of the kings of _____.” It was not until the _____ year of Josiah’s reign that it was finally observed again (II Kings 23:22-23).
- E. “And like unto him was there no king _____ him, that turned to the LORD with all his _____, and with all his _____, and with all his _____, according to all the law of Moses; neither _____ him arose there any like him” (II Kings 23:25).
- F. Josiah felt the need to confront Pharaoh-nechoh, who was on his way to fight with Assyria. Josiah was mortally wounded as a result and was carried back to _____, and buried in his own _____. Who was anointed king next (II Kings 23:29-30)? _____
- G. Jehoahaz was _____ years old when he began his short reign of _____ months (II Kings 23:31). His reign was evil, and he was eventually taken captive by Pharaoh-nechoh. This same king of Egypt made _____ (or Eliakim) king in stead of Jehoahaz, who would be taken to Egypt and _____ (II Kings 23:34).
- H. Jehoiakim was _____ years old when he started his evil-filled reign of _____ years in Jerusalem (II Kings 23:36-37).

II. Jehoiakim Reigns; Jehoiachin Reigns; Captivity for Judah Begins (II Kings 24)

- A. According to II Kings 24:1-4, who came up against Judah and took Jehoiakim as a servant for three years? _____
- B. Jehoiakim died and his son, _____ reigned in his stead (II Kings 24:6).
- C. Jehoiachin was _____ years old when he commenced his evil-laden reign of _____ months (II Kings 24:8-9).
- D. At this time, Nebuchadnezzar of Babylon began to carry away Judah captive.
 - 1. _____, king of Judah was taken captive (II Kings 24:12).
 - 2. The “_____ of the house of the Lord” were taken (II Kings 24:13).
 - 3. “And he carried away all Jerusalem, and all the princes, and all the mighty men of _____, even _____ thousand captives, and all the _____ and _____: _____ remained, save the _____ sort of the people of the land” (II Kings 24:14).
 - 4. Who did the king of Babylon install as new king (II Kings 24:17)?

- E. Zedekiah began his _____ year evil reign at the age of _____ (II Kings 24:18-19).

III. A Famine Occurs; A Wall Destroyed; Captivity at Full Force (II Kings 25)

- A. In the eleventh year of Zedekiah’s reign, on the _____ day of the _____ month, a “_____ prevailed” (II Kings 25:3). This hastened the end of the kingdom of Judah.
- B. As the king and others fled the city, what cruel events unfolded in II Kings 25:7?

- C. Nebuzar-adan came to Jerusalem “And he _____ the house of the LORD, and the _____ house, and all the _____ of Jerusalem, and every great man’s _____ burnt he with fire” (II Kings 25:9).
- D. What other sorrowful event transpired in II Kings 25:10?

- E. Because they were of little value to Babylon, what was done with the those who were poor (II Kings 25:12)? _____
- F. Literally, anything else of value was melted down, taken apart and transported to Babylon. The Bible says “the _____ of all these vessels was without _____” (II Kings 25:16).
- G. Several prominent men of Judah were found and taken to the king of Babylon who “_____ them, and slew them at Riblah in the land of Hamath. So Judah was _____ away out of their land” (II Kings 25:21).
- H. _____ was made ruler of the remnant left in Judah (II Kings 25:22). Even though he promised that it would be “_____ with you” (II Kings 25:24), he was assassinated a short time later (II Kings 25:25).
- I. As the book of II Kings ends, what information do we learn about Jehoiachin (II Kings 25:27-30)? _____