

CH 1: Elijah Confronts the King and His Commanders

1. When Ahaziah was injured, he sent messengers to () to know if he would get well.

But, on their way, Elijah came and delivered God's message. What was the message?

Baal Zebub, the god of Ekron

Do you think there is no God in Israel? You will certainly die in your bed.

2. What happened to the first and the second groups of the soldiers?

Fire from God came down from the sky and consumed them.

3. What was wrong with the attitude of the first and the second captains?

They didn't respect the prophet of God. They put the king above the prophet.

4. How did the third was saved?

He humbly asked for rescue from the trouble. He knew he could not arrest him unless God allowed it. But he was sent to bring Elijah to the king. He asked Elijah to come with them.

5. What was the reason that Ahaziah died in his illness?

He sought an oracle from Baal Zebub.

Ba'al Zebûb is translated literally as "lord of the flies". It was long ago suggested that there was a relationship between the Philistine god, and cults of flies—referring to a view of them as pests, feasting on excrement—appearing in the Hellenic world, such as Zeus Apomyios or Myiagros. This is confirmed by the Ugaritic text which depicts Baal expelling flies, which are the cause of a person's sickness.

CH 2: Elijah Makes a Swift Departure

1. On the day of Elijah's departure, Elijah tried to deter Elisha () times to stop following him.

But, Elisha insisted to stay together with him saying, ().

Also, his fellow prophets deterred him, but Elisha said to them, ().

Three, "as surely as the Lord lives, I will not leave you", "Yes, I know. Be quiet."

2. Why did Elisha keep following Elijah? What was the condition that Elisha's request would be answered?

A double portion of Elijah's prophetic spirit and power.

If God grants Elisha to see how God takes Elijah up, his request will be given.

3. Find two verses that claim Elijah's power and spirit was on Elisha.

V14, v15

4. What were the other prophet's response and request when Elisha returned from sending away Elijah? (v15-18)

They admit Elisha authority and bowed down before him. However, they thought Elijah would have fallen dead. They asked to send 50 men to search for Elijah's body.

Though they were prophets, they lacked of eagerness of the spiritual power. And they didn't trust God's power. For this, they were not qualified as a successor of Elijah.

5. What happened in Jericho and on the road to Bethel? (v19-25)

Curing the well of Jericho. (the curse of Jericho ended here?)

Judgment of God for those who mocked Elisha. We shouldn't argue if Elisha's reponse was proper. The text says, it was God's judgment because it was not possible without God's intervention. We need to hear what the text says and claims.

6. What does the author want to say using these expressions: "bowed down to the ground before him" (v15), "your servant" (v16), "our master" (v19), and "God's judgment" (v24)?
God's power and authority was on Elisha.

CH 3: Moab fights with Israel

1. After () died, King Mesha of () rebelled against Israel. He used to send the tribute of () to Israel. The king of Israel, (), called () and () and united to attack Moab.

Ahab, Moab, 100,000 male lambs and the wool of 100,000 rams. Jehoram, Judah, Edom

2. what was their problem? (v9-12)

Wandered in the wilderness and ran out of water

3. When Elisha was asked about God's direction, what was his first response?

Go to your father's prophets or your mother's prophets.

At this, Jehoram said the Lord had initiated this attack. In fact, he started and decided the attack route.

4. What were two things that the Lord promised through Elisha?

Water in the valley,

Victory over Moab.

5. How did the Moabites mistakenly approach the Israelite camp?

They thought blood of water.

6. How did the Moabite king saved his capital?

Mesha offered his first son as a burnt sacrifice. There was an outburst of divine anger against Israel.

The Bible didn't say if their attack was appropriate or not. Few things to be considered. The Lord gave their land to Moab. Israel had been oppressing Moab with a heavy tribute in Ahab's days. Israel's attack was not initiated from the Lord. Such an attack was the same trait of pagan kings who fought for their greedy desire and served pagan gods.

CH 4: Elisha helps a widow and her sons. Other miracles.

1. What was Elisha's command to the widow of the deceased prophet? (three + one things)

Borrow empty containers from neighbors

Close door

Pour the olive oil into all the containers

Seel the oil and pay the debt.

2. There was a couple in (). They prepared () for Elisha so that he could stay whenever he traveled that area. But, this couple didn't have a son. How did they come to have a son?

Shunem

A private upper room.

Through Elisha's prophecy

3. When her son was dead, she went to meet Elisha. Why do you think she said, "Everything is fine?"

She didn't want to talk with anyone other than the man of God. She knew talking with humans would not help at all for her dead son.

4. After Elisha heard her cry, he knew that the son was dead. He sent () ahead of him to put his () on the boy's face. However, this didn't work. As Elisha arrived at the place, () told him, ().

Gehazi, staff, Gehazi, "ths child did not wake up"

5. What did Elisha do to the dead boy?

He covered the boy's body with his body. Twice.

6. When their stew was poisoned, Elisha put () to make it edible. Elisha fed () with () loaves of bread, according to ().

Some flour, a hundred, twenty, the Lord's message.

CH 5: Elisha heals a Syrian General

1. Naaman, the army commander of (), got a skin disease. Who informed him of the prophet of God for curing the disease?

Syria, a captivated Hebrew girl.

2. When the Syrian king sent Naaman with his letter, what was the Israel King's response? What was Elisha's response?

"Am I God? Can I kill or restore life? He was frustrated for a mission that he could not do. In fact, he was supposed to bring it to God.

"Send him to me so he may know there is a prophet in Israel."

3. Why was Naaman angry when he had been told of Elisha's instruction?

Elisha didn't come out to welcome him. He wanted more welcoming attitude and more serious remedy. He sought human glory and rely on human effort.

4. When Naaman was healed, what was his confession? And what was his request?

For sure I know that there is no God in all the earth except I Israel.

Please let me bring a load of dirt. I will only offer sacrifice to the Lord.

5. What did Elisha say to Gehazi when he had taken silver and clothes from Naaman through a lie? What happened to him?

I was there in spirit.

This is not the proper time to accept silver or clothes.

Naaman's skin disease will afflict you and your descendants.

CH 6: Floating of Ax Head, Defeating an Army

1. When Elisha and his followers were cutting () near Jordan river, to build a house for them. An Ax head fell in the water. As Elisha was asked for a help, he () and the ax head floated.

Woods, threw a branch

2. What made the king of Syria upset?

Everytime he invaded Israel in secret, his plan was known to Israelite king. He thought a spy of Israel was in his palace.

3. When the Syrian army surrounded the town Elisha lived, his servant was afraid of them. What did the prophet say?

“Don’t be afraid., for our side outnumbered them.”

4. When the Syrian army was led to Samaria, the capital of Israel, the Israelite king wanted to kill them. Why did Elisha forbid killing them?

They were not captured in a battle. In other words, the Israelite king had no right to harm them because they were handed over by God’s power.

5. When Ben Hadad besieged Samaria, how bad is the food shortage in the city? (v26-30)

They killed their children to eat.

6. What did the king plan to do at this situation? (v31-33)

He tried to kill Elisha. He thought the Syrian king had sought the life of Elisha. He was foolish.

CH 7: The Lord Saved Samaria

1. What could be the causes that we might not experience God’s salvation when it comes? (6:33, 7:2)

Doing against God’s words (trying to kill Elisha), not waiting for God’s salvation.

Not believing God’s power. In fact, this is the same response of Moses as the Lord planned to feed them with quail.

2. As the Lord’s salvation came to them, () were the first who enjoyed the salvation. () caused the Syrian soldiers to hear a delusion and flee. They found all enemies fled and hid what they had taken. Then, they said, “If we wait until dawn, ().” They informed the gatekeeper of Samaria.

Four lepers, the Lord, we will be punished.

3. Compare the king's response (v12) with the sayings of the four lepers (v4) and the advisor (v13). What kind of attitude would let you pay attention to the gospel?

A humble heart putting down everything you have. When you are hopeless, realizing that you don't have any other option than dying, you would seek God's way.

4. What the Bible say for the reasons of the officer's death, according to v17 – 20?

The officer despised God's power.

Here is a personal question. "Do I despise God's power that works through the gospel of grace for His lost children and broken church?"

CH 8:

1. As the Lord had brought 3 and ½ years of drought in the days of Elijah, in the days of Elisha, He brought () years of drought. Elisha told the Shunammite woman to go down to Egypt. After the drought, as she returned to her hometown, how could she get her field and house back?

Seven, The king was impressed by what God had don't through Elisha and gave an order to return her field and house to her.

2. Find verses that the foreign king Ben Hadad showed respect to Elisha.

V8, v9: a lot of gift. The king humble himself before Elisha calling himself, "your son" according to the messenger's words.

3. What does it mean saying, "You will surely recover, but surely die."?

You will be healed from the disease, but be assassinated.

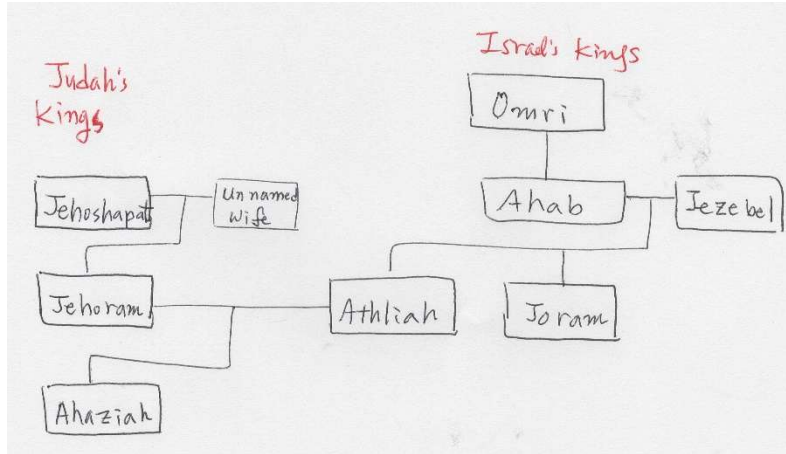
4. As Elisha announced Hazael would become king according to ()'s plan, why did Elisha cry?

The Lord, Hazael would bring disaster to the Lord's people.

5. () became king over Judah, after Johoshapat. He followed in the footsteps of the kings of () for he married (). But the Lord was unwilling to destroy Judah for the sake of ().

Jehoram, Israel, Atahiah, David.

6. Fill the blank in the family tree.



CH 9: Jehu Becomes King

1. what was the order given to the young prophet? (v1-3)

Go to Ramoth Gilead, take Jehu inside, and anoint him as king. Then, run away.

2. What was the order given to Jehu?

Destroy the family of your master Ahab. I will get revenge against Jezebel for the shed blood of my servants and prophets. Ahab's entire family will die. His house will be like the house of Jeroboam. Gods will devour Jezebel's body.

3. King Joram had been in () fighting against an invasion by King Hazael of Syria. But he had returned to () to recover from the wounds in the battle. As Jehu was approaching Jezreel, King Joram sent messenger to him and asked, (). Jehu said to the messenger, (). King Joram sent another messenger. Jehu did the same. As both messengers didn't return, Joram himself drove his chariot and met Jehu in (). As Joram asked, "is everything alright?" Jehu answered, (). Jehu killed him and threw his body to (). It was to fulfill what the Lord had said, ().

Raboth Gilead, Jezreel, Is verything all right, None of your business! Follow me. The plot of land that had once belonged to Naboth, Is everything all right, How can it be as your mother promoted idolatry? the field that once belonged to Naboth, "I will give you what you deserve."

4. Why did Jezebel call Jehu Zimri? (hint: 1 Kings 16:9-11)

As Zimri rebelled his master, Jehu also killed King Joram.

5. How did Jezebel die? What happened to her corpse?

Eunuchs threw her down. Dogs ate it up and left skull, feet, and palms of the hands. This was fulfillment of the Lord's message.

CH 10: Jehu Wipes out Ahab's Family

1. How were the seventy sons of Ahab killed?

Jehu wrote a letter to officers in Samaria and made them to decide to stand with Jehu. They killed Ahab's sons.

2. At (), seventy sons of Ahab were killed and their heads were sent to Jehu in (). On his way to Samaria, Jehu killed () men who were relatives of King Ahaziah of Judah and came to visit Ahab's family. Jehu met () on the road and took him along in his chariot to Samaria.

Samaria, Jezreel, forty two, Jehonadab son of Rekab

3. Find verses telling this massacre was God's will. (two places)

V10, v17

4. What was Jehu's trick to kill all Baal's prophets?

He pretended to serve Baal more than Ahab and seduced all Baal prophets and servants. He prepared the robe for Baal prophets and made them be killed without missing anyone.

5. What was the author's evaluation of Jehu's reign? (good and bad)

Jehu have carried out God's will to destroy Ahab's family. You have four generations on the throne.

Jehu didn't wholeheartedly obey the law of God. He didn't repudiate the golden calf worship.

6. Check the three tribal lands that Hazael attacked and conquered when the Lord started reducing the size of Israel.

CH 11: Athaliah is Eliminated

1. As () tried to destroy the entire Davidic royal line, Joash was hidden and kept safe by Jehosheba, his (). He was nursed for () years in the Lord's temple. In the () year, () the priest instituted a royal bodyguard for the king's son. The priest gave them the spears and shields of () that were stored in the Lord's temple. They anointed the king's son and proclaimed him king.



Athaliah, aunt, six, seven, Jehoiada, King David

2. Jehoiada refreshed the identity of Israel as God's chosen nation. Summarize v17 – 20. (v17, v18, 19, v20)

V17: He reinitiate the covenant between the Lord and the king and people so that they become the Lord's people. (royal to the Lord)

V18: They demolished Baal temple, altars, and idols.

V19: they led the king from the Lord's temple to the palace and enthroned him.

V20: the City had rest now.

From chapters 10-11, we see the Lord who are cleansing his people. However, the way in dealing with Judah is different from the way in dealing with Israel. The Lord started declining the Northern Israel, but for Southern Judah, He reinitiate the covenant with the Lord and the kingship that was endorsed by the Lord.

CH 12: Joash's Reign over Judah

1. Johoash (Joash) did what () all his days when () the priest taught him. But () were not eliminated.

The Lord approved, Jehoiada, the high places.

He was a good follower, but not a leader. – a commentator.

2. () ordered the priest to repair the temple using the money people were offering to the temple. But this plan didn't work for the time until () year of his reign.

Finally, () took a chest, put it next to the altar, and collect silver from the people. He hired workers to repair the temple. This worked well. They didn't audit the treasurers for they were ().

Joash, 23rd, Jehoiada, honest.

Jehoiada managed well.

3. What did Joash do when Hazael invaded?

He collected all sacred items and gold from the treasuries of the Lord's temple and the royal palace and gave it to Hazael to withdraw from Jerusalem.

He didn't really trust in the Lord.

4. How did he die?

His servants killed him.

CH 13: Jehoahaz & Jehoash, Elisha's final prophecy

1. King Jehoahaz of Israel did () in the sight of (). He continued in the sinful ways of () who had encouraged () to sin. The Lord was furious with Israel and handed them over to () of Syria. But, as Jehoahaz asked for (), the Lord saved them. However, they did not repudiate the sinful ways of the family of ().

Evil, the Lord, Jeroboam, Israel, King Hazael, the Lord's mercy, Jeroboam

2. () became king over Israel after his father Jehoahaz died. He did () in the sight of (). He continued the sin of ().

Jehoash, evil, the Lord, Jeroboam.

3. Why did Elisha get angry at v19?

Jehoash hit the ground only three times. He didn't trust in God's power.

4. Why did the Lord give Jehoash victory over Syria? (v22-25)

The Lord felt pity for them. He remembered the promise given to their ancestors.

CH 14: Amaziah (Judah) Jehoash, Jeroboam II (Israel). Civil war, Sin, Mercy.

1. Why did Amaziah not kill the sons of the assassins who had killed his father Joash?

He obeyed the Lord command as in the law of Moses, “Father must not be put to death for that their sons do, and sons must not be put to death for what their fathers do. A man must be put to death only for his own sin”

(Deut. 24:16). Kings of other ancient Near Eastern countries commonly practiced such executions. Amaziah instead trusted God to control the potential rebels.

2. What happened after Judah had defeated the Edomites?

Amaziah provoked Jehoash king of Israel. Though he was warned by Jehoash, he insisted. Judah was defeated by Israel. Jehoash attacked Jerusalem and broke down 600 feet of the wall. He took away treasures from the Lord’s temple and the royal palace.

Jerusalem was looted by their brothers.

3. How did Amaziah die?

He fled to Lachish, but the conspirators sent assassins after him and killed him there.

4. Despite that Jeroboam was evil before the Lord, why did the Lord strengthen him and his nation?

God’s mercy for his people in suffering. God used Jeroboam to deliver Israel. (v26-27)

For Judah, God sustained the Davidic lineage to keep His promise to David. The author says, Amaziah king of Judah lived for fifteen years after the death of Jehoash king of Israel, who had defeated Judah and looted Jerusalem.

CH 15: Azariah (J), Zechariah, Menahem, Pekahiah (I), Jotahm (J)

1. Why did Jotham rule in place of his father, King Azariah? (for more detail, look at 2 Chronicles 26:16)

The Lord afflicted Azariah with a skin disease. He lived in a separate space.

2. Tell the king’s name accordingly. Also, fill in the blanks.

Zechariah: the fourth generation from Jehu.

Shallum: He assassinated Zechariah, thus fulfilled the Lord’s message to Jehu.

Menahem: He ripped open the pregnant women.

Menahem: Pul king of Assyria invaded the land. This king gave **1,000** talents of silver to him to gain support for the throne.

Pekah: This man conspired against **Pekahiah** son of Manahem and killed him.

Pekah: During his reign, **Tiglath-Pileser** of Assyria came and captured Israelite towns and deported people to Assyria

Hosea: He assassinated Pekah

Jotham: During his reign, the Lord prompted King **Rezin** of Syria and King **Pekah** of Israel to attack Judah.

3. Find the author's assessments that repeat for the kings of Israel, four places, and for the kings of Judah, two places. And summarize the assessments.

Kings of Israel (**v9, v18, v24, v28**): He did evil in the sight of the Lord; he did not repudiate the sinful ways of Jeroboam who encouraged Israel to sin.

Kings of Judah (**v3-4, v34-35**): He did what the Lord approved. But the high places were not eliminated.

CH 16: Ahaz (Judah)

1. How does the author describe about Ahaz's deeds?

He did not do what pleased the Lord, in contrast to David. -> He himself will be cut off from the blessings in the Davidic covenant.

He followed in the footsteps of the kings of Israel. -> He will follow their fortunes as well.

He did all kinds of evil

2. When Rezin and Pekah invaded Judah, how did Ahaz make them retreat?

He bribed King Tiglath-Pileser of Assyria with money found in the Lord's temple and the royal palace saying, "I am your servant." And he asked rescue from Syria.

-> He was supposed to serve only God and rely on God's salvation.

3. As Ahab had imported Baal worship from Phoenicia, so Ahaz imported a foreign altar from (). He sent the drawing of the new altar to () the priest to make it. Ahaz put the new altar in place of (). He offered sacrifice mainly on this new altar and used the bronze altar for (). He also changed many things of the temple to please ().

Damascus, Uria, the bronze altar, personal divination, the king of Assyria.

CH 17: Hosea, the fall of Northern Israel

1. What made King Shalmaneser of Assyria destroy Israel?

Hoshea conspired a revolt against Assyria in alliance with Egypt.

2. v7-23 explains why the Lord destroyed Northern Israel. It is because they () against the Lord who brought them out of () the land of []. They worshipped () and followed the practices of () whom the Lord () before them. They presumptuously worshipped God at high places, though the only place of sacrifice is the temple in []. The Lord solemnly warned them by sending (), but they did not pay attention in their (). They did even more evil acts and worshipped various idols. In this way, they disregarded (). The Lord became angry, tore Israel away from (), and put them under King (). He drove Israel all the more sinful ways. Finally the Lord rejected Israel just as He ().

Sinned, Egypt, slavery, idols, the nations, had driven out, Jerusalem, his prophets, stubbornness, the Lord's commands, Davidic dynasty, Jeroboam, had warned.

3. The King of Assyria deported the Israelites to Assyria and populated Israel with foreigners. And later, he sent one of the priests who had been deported back to Samaria. Why?

The Lord sent lions to attack the new commers. It was told that they needed to learn about the requirements of the God of the land.

4. The Jewish priests taught the immigrated foreigners how to worship the Lord. They were worshipping () and at the same time serving () in accordance with the practices of the nations from which ().

The Lord, their own gods, they had been deported.

It is the same problem when we keep doing what we had been doing before we came to Christ.

5. According to v34-41, we can say that the nature of the covenant with God is exclusive love and committment to each other. Why did the Lord destroy Israel?

They worshiped idols and pagan gods. This is breach of the covenant.

CH 18: King Hezekiah

1. Summarize the Bible's assessment about Hezekiah's reign. (four. V3, v4, v5-6, v7-8)

He did what the Lord approved, just as Daivd had done.

He removed high places and reformed their religious life

He trusted in the Lord and obeyed His commands

The Lord was with him, and he succeeded in all his endeavors.

2. As King Sennacherib of Assyria invaded Judah, what did Hezekiah do? (v14-16. V7 helps to understand v14)

He admitted his fault at rebellion against Assyria and gave out silver and gold from the temple and palace.

3. Summarize Sennacherib's message. (three. V19-22, v23-24, v25)

What is your source of confidence? Egypt won't be any help. The Lord must be upset for Hezekiah demolished the high places.

You (Judah) have no power at all

In fact, the Lord sent us to destroy this land. -> this word must have boosted their doubt about God's salvation.

4. The chief advisor of Assyria talked to the people of Jerusalem, "Don't listen to Hezekiah." Summarize his reasons why they should not listen to Hezekiah. (V29-30, v31-32, v32-35)

Don't listen to Hezekiah when he says, "the Lord will certainly rescue us."

If you surrender to me, I will give you a better land.

None of their gods have saved their nations from Assyria. So how can the Lord rescue Jerusalem? -> the Lord heard this blasphemy.

CH 19: Victory through the Lord

1. According to Hezekiah's words to Isaiah, what would be the reason that God needed to deliver Judah?

The king of Assyria taunted the Lord that He could not save Jerusalem from his power.

2. What was God's method to deliver Judah, without any battle?

"I will take control of his mind. He will return to his own land."

3. The chief officer of Assyria questioned Hezekiah, "Do you really think you will be rescued? None of all nations that Assyrian king destroyed were rescued by their gods." What was Hezekiah's answer for this, as shown in his prayer? (v14-19)

They are not really gods. That is why the Assyrians could destroy them. The Lord is only God.

4. God's message came to Hezekiah through (). When King () of Assyria conquered nations, he thought he had done it by his power (v ~). But, it was () who did all from the beginning. Therefore, the Lord will put His hook in () and lead him back to Assyria as he had done to the captives. Though King () taunted that

the Lord could not save Judah from his power, () of his army were killed by the Lord's angel one night. After he returned (), he was killed in the temple of (), who could not save him from the assassins.

Isaiah, Sennacherib, v23-24, the Lord, his nose, Sennacherib, 185,000, home, his god.

5. What were the confirmation sign for God's message of deliverance?

They will eat from the land. And the third year, they will plant and harvest.

6. What is the Lord's reason for the deliverance?

For the sake of His reputation and His promise to David His servant.

CH 20: Hezekiah's Healing and Mistake

1. When the Lord had told Hezekiah about his impending death, he prayed to the Lord. What credit did he rely on in his prayer?

Remember how I served you. He relied on his own righteousness.

2. What did the Lord promise to his prayer? (two) What were the reasons for each?

I will extend your life by 15 years -> I saw your tears.

I will protect you and this city from Assyria -> for the sake of My reputation and My promise to My servant David

3. What was the Lord's confirmation sign when Hezekiah asked for it?

Move the shadow ten steps backward on the stairs of Ahaz.

4. King Baladan of Babylon sent () to Hezekiah, for he had heard that Hezekiah was ill. Because Babylon was () from Judah, he didn't think it wouldn't be any threat to the nation. He showed the envoy () in his treasuries and () in his kingdom. The Lord's message came to him through () and said, "Someday, () will be carried away to Babylon. And some of your sons will become () in the palace of the ()." Hezekiah said, "The Lord's message is (). At least there will be () during my lifetime."

Merodach Baladan, far, everything, everything, Isaiah, everything, eunuchs, king of Babylon, appropriate, peace

CH 21: Manasseh and Amon

1. King Manasseh did more evil in the sight of the Lord than other kings. What is the most evil deed?

Built altars in the temple and put an idol of Asherah in the temple.

2. Why is it most evil? (v4, v7-8)

The temple in Jerusalem was the symbol of the Lord's covenant with David and Israel. Putting idols and other altars in the temple disgraced God.

3. What was God's judgment for this evil? (two, v12-15)

The Lord will destroy Jerusalem as if He cleanses dishes.

The people will be looted and plundered.

4. Who killed Amon?

His servants.

CH 22: Josiah repents

1. In the () year of King Josiah's reign, he sent () and ordered () to repair the temple using the silver that had been brought to the temple. He asked not to audit the formen's expanse for they were (). During the repair, Hikiah found () in the Lord's temple. After Josiah heard reading it, he () and ordered to seek the Lord's oracle for their [] was imminent because of their []. They came to () the prophetess to know God's words for them.

2. What was God's reply to their inquiry? (two, v16-20) CH 23: Religious Reform of Josiah

CH 23: Religious Reform of Josiah

1. Summarize Josiah's reformation in three. (v1-3, v4-20, v21-23, v24)

- V1-3
- V4-20, 24
- V21-23

2. List the names of gods or their items that Josiah destroyed, together with the places that they had been.

- V21-23

2. Fill in the list the items that Josiah destroyed, together with the places that they had been.

- () for idol worship (Baal, Asherah, all the stars of the sky) from the temple.
- () who had been appointed to sacrifice at the high places from Judah and Jerusalem
- Asherah poles from ()
- () of the male cultic prostitutes in ()
- () from Geba to Beer Sheba
- High place of () from the gate of Joshua
- Topheth in the Valley of Ben Hinnom, to ()
- Statues of horse and chariots to () from the temple entrance
- Altars on the roof of Ahaz's upper room
- Allars Manasseh had built in ()
- High places and their shirines, near east of Jerusalem, () had built for Astarte, Chemosh, and Milcom.
- The Altar, Asherah pol, and related items in ().
- High places in ()
- The ritual pits used to conjure up spirits, and other detestable things from () and ().

Items.

pagan priests

the temple

The quarters, the Lord's temple

High places

the goat idols

Molech

the sun god

the temple

Solomon

Bethel.

Samaria

Judah, Jerusalem.

3. What did Josiah do to the prophet's tomb who had prophesized the destruction of the Bethel altar?

4. After the religious reformation and repentance, what was the Lord's word?

5. As () of Egypt marched toward the Euphrates River to help () against Babylon, Josiah marched out to fight him, but Necho killed him at (). They made Jehoahaz king over Judah after Josiah. But, Necho on his way to return took Jehoahaz to Egypt, and made () king in Josiah's place. Jehoahaz died in Egypt.

Necho, the Assyrian king, Megiddo, Jehoakim (Eliakim)

CH 24: Judah's Last Three Kings

1. Why King Nebuchadnezzar attacked Judah? (one reason from human side and another reason from God's side)

Rebellion. Babylon side -> Egyptian side

Their fathers' sin, especially, Manasseh.

2. How did Jeoiachin save his life?

He surrendered.

3. What is the criteria when Nebuchadnezzar deported people to Babylon? In other words, who were taken and who were left?

Good people -> to Babylon

Poor people -> stay in Judah

CH 25: Fall of Jerusalem

1. What did Nebuchadnezzar do to Zedekiah?

2. Summarize what Babylonian army did to Jerusalem.

- V9-10:

- V11-12:

- V13-17:

- V18-21:

3. King Nebuchadnezzar appointed () as governor over the people left in Judah. He encouraged the people, "Do not be afraid of the Babylonians. If you () to the king of

Babylon, things will go () with you.” However, they didn’t listen to it. () killed () the governor, and all the people moved down to ().

Return to Egypt is reverse of Exodus.

4. What happened in the 37th year of the exile of Jehoiachin?