

The Book of 2 Kings

Author:	Jeremiah
Date/Location:	560-538 B.C. – Babylon
Genre:	Historical Narrative
Length:	25 chapters
Key Passages:	17:18-23; 23:27

Contents:

History of mostly idolatrous kings from both nations, and Elisha taking over for Elijah, but ultimately both nations end up in captivity; northern Israel to Assyria and southern Judah to Babylon.

Theme and Purpose:

Second Kings continues the history of Elijah and his successor, Elisha, but it also continues what might be termed, the “Tale of the Two Kingdoms.” As such, it continues to trace the history of the Northern Kingdom of Israel and the Southern Kingdom of Judah until they are finally conquered and taken into captivity. Israel fell to Assyria in 722 B.C. and Judah fell to the Babylonians in 586 B.C. In both kingdoms the prophets continued to warn the people that God would punish them unless they repented.

Key Concepts:

Divided Kingdom; Idolatry

Outline:

2 Kings divides into two sections:

I. *The Divided Kingdom* (1-17)

II. *The Surviving Kingdom of Judah* (18-25)

Christ as Seen in 2 Kings:

God's purpose in establishing Israel had been to bring blessing to the world through the people's covenant faithfulness. He instituted the Davidic dynasty to lead the people in their faithfulness. The history of Israel, as told by 1–2 Kings, is full of tragedies: the rupture of the kingdom so that the north was in rebellion against David's house; the failures of so many kings, north and south, to live faithfully and to lead wisely; and the deportations of the north and then of the south. And yet God will not fail in his purpose: Kings ends with kindness shown to David's heir (2 Kings 25:27–30), which leaves the hope that the Davidic line will continue, leading to the ultimate heir, the Messiah, and the hope that a chastened Israel may itself be restored and may fulfill its calling for the world.

Kings of Israel (930-722)	Kings of Judah (930-586 BC)
Jeroboam (1 Kings 12:25-33)	Rehoboam (1 Kings 14:21-31)
Nadab (1 Kings 15:25-31)	Abijam (1 Kings 15:1-8)
Baasha (1 Kings 15:33-16:7)	Asa (1 Kings 15:9-24)
Elah (1 Kings 16:8-14)	Jehoshaphat (1 Kings 22:41-50)
Zimri (1 Kings 16:15-20)	Jehoram (2 Kings 8:16-23)
Omri (1 Kings 16:21-27)	Ahaziah (2 Kings 8:25-29; 9:29)
Ahab (1 Kings 16:29-33)	Athaliah (2 Kings 11) queen
Ahaziah (1 Kings 22:51-53; 2 Kings 1)	Joash (2 Kings 12)
Joram (Jehoram) (2 Kings 1:17; 3:1-3)	Amaziah (2 Kings 14:1-22)
Jehu (2 Kings 9:30-10:36)	Azariah (Uzziah) (2 Kings 15:1-7)
Jehoahaz (2 Kings 13:1-9)	Jotham (2 Kings 15:32-38)
Jehoash (2 Kings 13:10-25)	Ahaz (2 Kings 16)
Jeroboam II (2 Kings 14:23-29)	Hezekiah (2 Kings 18-20)
Zechariah (2 Kings 15:8-12)	Manasseh (2 Kings 21:1-18)
Shallum (2 Kings 15:13-16)	Amon (2 Kings 21:19-26)
Menahem (2 Kings 15:17-22)	Josiah (2 Kings 22:1-23:30)
Pekahiah (2 Kings 15:23-26)	Jehoahaz (Shallum) (2 Kings 23:31-35)
Pekah (2 Kings 15:27-31)	Jehoiakim (2 Kings 23:36-24:7)
Hoshea (2 Kings 17)	Jehoiachin (2 Kings 24:8-17; 25:27-30)
	Zedekiah (2 Kings 24:18-25:26)



