

One Year Through the Bible

Week 35: August 25th through 31st

Daily Scripture Reading:

Sunday:	2 nd Chr. 17-19
Monday:	Psa. 82; 2 nd Chr. 20; Psa. 83
Tuesday:	Psa. 47; 48; 115
Wednesday:	2 nd Chr. 21-24
Thursday:	2 nd Chr. 25-27
Friday:	2 nd Chr. 28,29; Psa. 80
Saturday:	2 nd Chr. 30-32

Bible Chapter Titles

2nd Chronicles

- 17-20 Good King Jehoshaphat (note unholy alliance with Ahab)
- 21 Jehoram's Reign [J]
- 22 Only One Heir Left in the Royal Line of Christ, Joash
- 23-24 Reign of Joash [J]
- 25 Reign of Amaziah [J]
- 26 Reign of Uzziah [J]
- 27 Reign of Jothan [J]
- 28 Reign of Ahaz [J]
- 29-32 Reign of Hezekiah [J]
- 33 Reign of Manasseh (55) [J]
- 34-35 Reign of Josiah [J]
- 36 The Babylonian Captivity

Psalms

- 82 God is the Judge
- 83 Afflicted to Learn!
- 47 The LORD Reigning
- 48 Jerusalem
- 115 God Compared With Idols
- 80 Christ, the Strong Man

2 Chronicles 17

1. Chapter 17 begins a 4 chapter passage on the reign of good King Jehoshaphat (2nd Chr. 17-20; 1st Kgs. 22:2-10,29-33,41-50; 2nd Kgs. 3:7-20).
2. Jehoshaphat was a good king, following David's example (2nd Chr. 17:1-6).
3. Jehoshaphat commissioned Bible teachers from his administration to teach the Word of God in the cities of Judah (2nd Chr. 17:7-9).
4. Jehoshaphat sought first the Kingdom of God and His righteousness, and all temporal-life blessings were added to him (2nd Chr. 17:10-19; Matt. 6:33).

2 Chronicles 18

1. The negative observations of Jehoshaphat's reign were his repeated alliances with the northern Kingdom of Israel (2nd Chr. 18:1ff.).
 - a. Both Jehoshaphat and Ahab fathered sons named Jehoram, who will become kings of Judah & Israel.
 - b. Jehoshaphat's son Jehoram married Ahab & Jezebel's daughter Athaliah.
2. Jehoshaphat joined with Ahab in Israel's campaign to liberate Ramoth-gilead (2nd Chr. 18:2-34; 1st Kgs. 22:2-36).
3. Ahab enjoyed listening to the false prophets (2nd Chr. 18:5,9-11) who were communicating demonic lies (2nd Chr. 18:18-22).
4. Ahab hated listening to the LORD's true prophet who was communicating Divine truth (2nd Chr. 18:7,17,23-27).

2 Chronicles 19

1. When Jehoshaphat returned from Ahab's campaign against Ramoth-gilead, he is rebuked by Jehu the son of Hanani (2nd Chr. 19:1-3).
2. Jehoshaphat responds to the LORD's rebuke by returning to a ministry of Bible teaching (2nd Chr. 19:4), and establishing a Godly judicial circuit (2nd Chr. 19:5-11).
 - a. Municipal judges in the cities of Judah (2nd Chr. 19:5-7).
 - b. A higher court of Levitical judges in Jerusalem (2nd Chr. 19:8-11).

Psalms 82

1. Psalm 82 is a psalm of Asaph (Ps. 50,73-83) which centers on Godly judicial functions.
2. Human judges are representatives of the LORD's judicial sovereignty (Ps. 82:1,2; Rom. 13:1-4).
3. Proper judicial function in the human realm (Ps. 82:3,4) is important because of judicial observation in the angelic realm (Dan. 4:13,17,23; Eph. 3:10; 1st Pet. 1:12).
4. "You are gods" is the declaration of judicial authority by God the Father to the sons of God (angels) that fell into darkness and failed in their judicial responsibilities (Ps. 82:5-8; Jn. 10:34).

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2 Chronicles 20

1. The LORD tested Jehoshaphat's faith, and the faith of Judah by allowing Judah to be invaded by Moabites, Ammonites, and Meunites (2nd Chr. 20:1 cf. 17:10 & 20:29,30).
2. Jehoshaphat responded to the test by humbling himself in prayer (2nd Chr. 20:2-13).
3. The answer to Jehoshaphat's prayer comes through the Levitical prophet Jahaziel (2nd Chr. 20:14-19).
4. Jehoshaphat claimed the promise and proceeded by faith (2nd Chr. 20:20-23) while the LORD brought about the answer to prayer that He had promised.
5. Judah plundered their enemies and gave the LORD the glory for His berachah blessings (2nd Chr. 20:24-30).
6. Jehoshaphat's life is summarized (2nd Chr. 20:31-34; 1st Kgs. 22:41-46).
7. Jehoshaphat's life and reign ended with another attempt to cooperate with the idolatrous Kingdom of Israel (2nd Chr. 20:35-37; 1st Kgs. 22:47-50).

Psalm 83

1. Psalm 83 is a psalm of Asaph (Ps. 50,73-83) which centers on the danger of approaching enemies.
2. The prophet Asaph is able to identify the obvious agents of aggression (sons of Lot) and the behind-the-scenes conspirators who support them (Ps. 83:1-8).
3. The prophet Asaph recalls the LORD's faithfulness in the past (Jdg. 4,5,7,8) and knows that the LORD will deliver Judah in the present conflict (Ps. 83:9-18).

Psalm 47

1. Psalm 47 is a psalm of the sons of Korah (Ps. 42,44-49,84,85,87,88).
2. Psalm 47 is a call to worship for all the Gentiles to praise the God of Abraham Who provides every victory for His chosen nation.

Psalm 48

1. Psalm 48 is a psalm of the sons of Korah (Ps. 42,44-49,84,85,87,88).

2. Psalm 48 is a description of the glory of Zion, and how the Gentile Kings respond in fear to the appearance of such Divine majesty.

Psalm 115

1. Psalm 115 is a celebration of how awesome the LORD is, and how He works for His own glory (Ps. 115:1).
2. Psalm 115 is a celebration of how awesome the LORD is, and how empty Gentile idolatry is (Ps. 115:2-8; 135:15-18).
 - a. The Apostle Paul's use of passages such as this placed him in much danger (Acts 19:26).
 - b. This idolatrous worship is entirely demonic (Rev. 9:20; 1st Cor. 10:19,20).
3. Psalm 115 is a call to worship for those who fear the LORD under the Godly leadership of the House of Israel (Davidic throne) and the House of Aaron (Solomonic temple) (Ps. 115:9-15).
4. Psalm 115 is a call to worship for all believers who live to bless the LORD until He chooses to call us home (Ps. 115:16-18).

2 Chronicles 21

1. Chapter 21 begins a 3 chapter passage on the evil of Athalia.
 - a. Through her husband Jehoram (ch.21).
 - b. Through her son Ahaziah (ch.22).
 - c. In her own reign (ch.23).
2. Jehoram was an evil king, who followed after the example of his father-in-law Ahab (2nd Chr. 21:1-7).
 - a. The murder of his brothers was more than a pagan approach to securing his own position—it was a direct attack on the Seed of the Woman.
 - b. The LORD's faithfulness to David is unconditional, and is not thwarted by Jehoram's evil (2nd Chr. 21:7).
3. Divine discipline upon Judah included rebellions by Edom and Libnah (2nd Chr. 21:8-10), and an invasion by the Philistines and their Arab allies (2nd Chr. 21:16,17).

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4. Divine discipline was accompanied by a personal rebuke by the prophet Elijah (2nd Chr. 21:12-15).
5. The rebuke was ignored, and Elijah's prophecy was fulfilled (2nd Chr. 21:11,17-20).

2 Chronicles 22

1. Jehoahaz/Ahaziah was the only son of Jehoram to escape capture by the Philistines (2nd Chr. 21:17; 22:1).
2. Ahaziah reigned under his mother's influence, and a body of counselors from the house of Ahab (2nd Chr. 22:1-4).
3. Ahaziah joined with King Jehoram of Israel in a war against Aram at Ramoth-gilead (2nd Chr. 22:5,6; 2nd Kgs. 8:28,29).
4. Ahaziah is removed from power by the LORD as a part of His Divine judgment upon the House of Ahab & Jezebel (2nd Chr. 22:7; 2nd Kgs. 9:6,7).
5. Jehu's murder of Ahaziah and the princes of Judah provided Queen Athaliah the opportunity to murder all of Ahaziah's children and claim the throne of Judah for herself (2nd Chr. 22:8-10; 2nd Kgs. 11:1).
6. God was faithful to preserve the line of David, and arranged for the infant Joash to be preserved (2nd Chr. 22:11,12; 2nd Kgs. 11:2,3).

2 Chronicles 23

1. Jehoiada the high priest raised the boy Joash in the nurture and admonition of the Lord, and supervised his coronation as the rightful King of Judah (2nd Chr. 23:1-11).
2. Jehoiada the high priest supervised the execution of Queen Athaliah (2nd Chr. 23:12-15).
3. Jehoiada the high priest supervised the national revival of Judah (2nd Chr. 23:16-21).

2 Chronicles 24

1. The 40 year reign of good King Joash is described (2nd Chr. 24:1ff.). He was a good king during the days of Jehoiada the priest, but turned to idols after his death (2nd Chr. 24:2,17,18; 2nd Kgs. 12:1-3).
2. Joash restored the Temple which Athaliah and her sons had defiled (2nd Chr. 24:4-7). He

funded this restoration through the temple tax requirements of the Law (Ex. 30:12-16), and through the principle of volitional grace giving (2nd Chr. 24:8-14).

3. Jehoiada death & burial is described (2nd Chr. 24:15,16).
 - a. He died at 130 years of age—an age surpassing even Moses, and quite remarkable for his dispensation.
 - b. Joash reigned (approx.) from 836-798BC. Jehoiada lived through at least the 23rd year of Joash's reign (2nd Kgs. 12:6), making 813BC the earliest year for his death.
 - c. Jehoiada's birth must have been around 943BC, during the reign of Solomon (968-928BC).
 - d. He was buried among the kings as he was the regent for Joash in his youth.
4. Following the death of Jehoiada, the officials of Judah influenced Joash to return to idolatry (2nd Chr. 24:17,18).
5. The end of Joash is similar to the end of Asa—warnings from the LORD rejected by the prideful king (2nd Chr. 24:19-27 cf. 2nd Chr. 16:7-14).
 - a. Several prophets were sent (2nd Chr. 24:19), likely including Joel.
 - b. Zechariah the (grand)son of Jehoiada stood with the most public rebuke, so Joash had him killed (2nd Chr. 24:20-22).
 - c. The military defeat and humiliation at the hands of Aram is described in 2nd Kings (12:17,18), but the spiritual reason for this action is revealed here (2nd Chr. 24:23-27).

2 Chronicles 25

1. Chapter 25 describes the 29 year reign of mostly good King Amaziah (2nd Chr. 25:1-28; 2nd Kgs. 14:1-20).
2. Amaziah executed his father's assassins, but out of reverence for the Law of Moses (Deut. 24:16), left the children of those assassins alive (2nd Chr. 25:1-4).
3. Amaziah sparked a tremendous military buildup (2nd Chr. 25:5-10).

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- a. He mustered his own forces, and hired a mercenary force from the northern Kingdom of Israel (vv.5,6).
 - b. An unnamed prophet rebuked Amaziah for his alliance with the northern kingdom (vv.7,8).
 - c. Amaziah responded to the rebuke—even though it cost him financially (vv.9,10).
4. Amaziah's victory in Edom was particularly brutal (2nd Chr. 25:11-13).
 5. Amaziah chose to worship the very Edomite idols that he had captured from Edom (2nd Chr. 25:14-16). The LORD dispatched a prophet to rebuke Amaziah, but Amaziah rejected the rebuke.
 6. Amaziah's pride after the Edom campaign caused him to challenge the northern Kingdom of Israel (2nd Chr. 25:17-21; 2nd Kgs. 14:8-11).
 - a. Joash of Israel crushes Amaziah in a humiliating defeat. Joash plunders Jerusalem, and leaves Amaziah to the mercies of the elders of Judah (2nd Chr. 25:22-24; 2nd Kgs. 14:12-14).
 - b. The elders of Judah assassinated Amaziah like they had done to his father (2nd Chr. 25:25-28; 2nd Kgs. 14:17-20).
 7. Azariah/Uzziah becomes the next King of Judah (2nd Chr. 26:1; 2nd Kgs. 14:21).
 - a. The chronology of the Amaziah & Azariah reigns is a puzzle for students of the OT.
 - b. Anchor Bible Dictionary has Amaziah's 29 year reign from 798-769BC, and Azariah's 52 year reign from 785-733BC.
 - c. These time frames reflect the text of 2nd Kings which relate Amaziah & Azariah to the reign of Joash in the northern Kingdom of Israel, and indicate an overlapping co-regency in the south.

2 Chronicles 26

1. Chapter 26 describes the 52 year reign of King Uzziah (called Azariah in 2nd Kings) (2nd Chr. 26:1-23; 2nd Kgs. 15:1-7).
 - a. He was made king by popular opinion of the people of Judah (2nd Chr. 26:1).
 - b. He functions in some respect as king before his father dies (2nd Chr. 26:2).
 - c. The summary of his reign describes the entire time frame of 52 years, including his vice-regency under Amaziah, and Jotham's vice-regency under him (2nd Chr. 26:3-5).

2. Like his father Amaziah, Uzziah built a large military force, and achieved great military victories (2nd Chr. 26:6-15).
3. Like his father Amaziah, Uzziah's victories plunged him into pride (2nd Chr. 26:16-20).
 - a. He entered into the Holy Place to burn incense on the altar of incense.
 - b. The High Priest Azariah led a force of priests to oppose the king, and rebuke his pride.
 - c. Like his father Amaziah, Uzziah failed to respond to the LORD's rebuke, and was disciplined with leprosy for the rest of his physical life.
4. The last years of Uzziah's life were spent in isolation, as his son co-reigned in his place (2nd Chr. 26:21-23).

2 Chronicles 27

1. Chapter 27 describes the 16 year reign of Jotham (2nd Chr. 27:1-9; 2nd Kgs. 15:32-38).
2. The chronology of Jotham is another puzzle for OT students, and perhaps the most difficult compared to the Uzziah and Hezekiah chronological puzzles.
3. Jotham was a good king, who followed the LORD even though the people of Judah acted corruptly.

2 Chronicles 28

1. Chapter 28 describes the 16 year reign of the evil king Ahaz (2nd Chr. 28:1-27; 2nd Kgs. 16:1-20).
2. Ahaz followed the example of Israel in worshipping the Baals, and followed the example of the Canaanites in worshipping Molech (2nd Chr. 28:2-4; Deut. 12:29-31).
3. The national Divine discipline upon Judah came in the form of military defeat and captivity to Aram & Israel (2nd Chr. 28:5-8).
4. Oded the prophet was used by the LORD to secure the release of the Judean people from Israel (2nd Chr. 28:9-15).
5. King Ahaz turned to Assyria for help against Aram, Edom, & Philistia (2nd Chr. 28:16-19).
 - a. In 2nd Chronicles' spiritual evaluation, Tilgath-pilneser's actions were no *true* help to Ahaz (2nd Chr. 28:20,21).

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- b. In 2nd Kings' historical explanation, Tiglath-pileser's actions brought Ahaz to Damascus where he learned the idolatry of the Arameans (2nd Chr. 28:22-27; 2nd Kgs. 16:10-18).

2 Chronicles 29

1. Chapter 29 begins a 4 chapter passage on the 29 year reign of good King Hezekiah (2nd Chr. 29:32; 2nd Kgs. 18:20; Isa. 36-39).
2. Hezekiah was the greatest of the Kings of Judah (2nd Kgs. 18:5).
3. Hezekiah's first order of business was to reopen the LORD's temple for business (2nd Chr. 29:3-36).
 - a. He refers to the Levites as his "sons" (v.11).
 - b. He supervises the Levitical cleansing of the temple (vv.12-19).
 - c. He supervises the restoration of temple worship (vv.20-36).

Psalm 80

1. Psalm 80 is a psalm of Asaph (Ps. 50,73-83) which centers on Godly repentance.
2. The Tribes mentioned (Joseph, Benjamin, Ephraim & Manasseh) are all sons of Israel's loved wife Rachel.
3. Asaph calls upon God 3 times to restore Israel, and cause His face to shine upon them (Ps. 80:3,7,19).
4. A believer's tears under Divine discipline are the food & drink that the LORD feeds us to bring about our repentance (Ps. 80:5-7; 2nd Cor. 7:9,10).
5. National revivals are led by men of God's right hand (Ps. 80:17). Ultimately the final revival of Israel will be led by the Man at God's right hand, the LORD Jesus Christ.

2 Chronicles 30

1. Chapter 30 describes the first great Passover instituted by King Hezekiah (2nd Chr. 30:1-27). This event was not recorded by the author of 2nd Kings.
2. The Passover invitation goes out to Judah & Benjamin, plus Ephraim & Manasseh

(2nd Chr. 30:1), and ultimately to all the Kingdoms of Israel & Judah (2nd Chr. 30:6-12).

3. The Passover was held in the second month, according to the alternate date permitted under Mosaic Law (2nd Chr. 30:2,3; Num. 9:10-12).
4. Hezekiah's Passover required a bit of flexibility—which Hezekiah prayed to the LORD about, and received gracious permission for (2nd Chr. 30:13-22).
5. The entire Passover was such a blessing, everyone decided to do another 7 days (2nd Chr. 30:23-27). Again, this is not commanded under Mosaic Law, but was blessed by the LORD under Hezekiah's leadership.

2 Chronicles 31

1. Chapter 31 describes Hezekiah's leadership in conducting a national spiritual revival (2nd Chr. 31:1-21; 2nd Kgs. 18:4).
2. The people responded to Hezekiah's leadership, and provided their required firstfruits, tithes, and heaps of freewill offerings (2nd Chr. 31:3-8).
3. Faithful giving to the LORD results in faithful provision from the LORD (2nd Chr. 31:9,10).
4. The key to all of Hezekiah's service was his heart: good, right & true before the LORD (2nd Chr. 31:20,21).

2 Chronicles 32

1. Chapter 32 describes the ministry of King Hezekiah to his people during the Assyrian invasions of Judah.
2. Hezekiah had confidence in the LORD and taught his people to have the same confidence (2nd Chr. 32:1-8). His momentary lapse into fear is recorded in Kings (2nd Kgs. 18:13-16), but not Chronicles.
3. Sennacherib's second invasion into Judah featured the taunting words of Rabshakeh (2nd Chr. 32:9-19; 2nd Kgs. 18:17-37; Isa. 36:1-22).
4. Hezekiah & Isaiah laid their burdens on the LORD and rejoiced when the LORD provided the victory (2nd Chr. 32:20-22; 2nd Kgs. 19:1-37; Isa. 37:1-38).

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5. The chapter closes with the spiritual accounts of the end of Hezekiah's life (2nd Chr. 32:23-33).
 - a. His international fame & temporal-life prosperity (2nd Chr. 32:23,27-30).
 - b. His sickness & recovery is described as well as his lack of thankfulness when the LORD answers the prayer (2nd Chr. 23:24-26; 2nd Kgs. 20:1-11; Isa. 38:1-22).
 - c. His foolishness with the Babylonian envoys (2nd Chr. 32:31; 2nd Kgs. 20:12-19; Isa. 39:1-8).
6. Hezekiah dies, and 12 year old Manasseh becomes King (2nd Chr. 32:32,33).

Note:

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Sources:

The Bible reading schedule is from a long-forgotten, and uncertain source.

Chapter Titles are from The Categorical Notebook, Vol. 3 / Ralph G. Braun—Brookings, OR: Berean Fundamental Church, 1974.

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