

2 CHRONICLES (Student Edition)

Part One: _____ (1:1--9:31)

I. The Succession of Solomon as King	1
II. The Completion of the Temple	2:1--7:22
III. The Glory of the Reign of Solomon	8:1--9:28
IV. The Death of Solomon	9:29-31

Part Two: _____ (10:1--36:23)

I. The Reign of Rehoboam	10:1--12:16
II. The Reign of Abijah	13
III. The Reign of Asa	14:1--16:14
IV. The Reign of Jehoshaphat	17:1--20:37
V. The Reign of Jehoram	21
VI. The Reign of Ahaziah	22:1-9
VII. The Reign of Athaliah	22:10--23:15
VIII. The Reign of Joash	23:16--24:27
IX. The Reign of Amaziah	25
X. The Reign of Uzziah	26
XI. The Reign of Jotham	27
XII. The Reign of Ahaz	28
XIII. The Reign of Hezekiah	29:1--32:33
XIV. The Reign of Manasseh	33:1-20
XV. The Reign of Amon	33:21-25
XVI. The Reign of Josiah	34:1--35:27
XVII. The Reign of Jehoahaz	36:1-3
XVIII. The Reign of Jehoiakim	36:4-8
XIX. The Reign of Jehoiachin	36:9-10
XX. The Reign of Zedekiah	36:11-14
XXI. The Proclamation by Cyrus to Return to Jerusalem	36:22-23

AUTHOR-

As a brief review from our discussion of 1 Chronicles, 1 & 2 Chronicles were originally _____. Some believe Ezra & Nehemiah were also one book, not just with each other, but also along with the Book of Chronicles. The author is unknown, but most scholars believe that there was _____ for all four books and the most likely writer was _____. Since the authorship of Ezra is not definitive, the title "The Chronicler" is commonly used of the author. See study on 1 Chronicles for a more thorough discussion.

WHEN THE BOOK WAS WRITTEN-

Although the exact time of the writing cannot be established, because of internal evidence in the Book of Chronicles as a whole, we know it was written near the end of the _____ B.C. and probably somewhere between _____ B.C. See a more thorough discussion in our study of 1 Chronicles.

ABOUT THE BOOK-

The book of 2 Chronicles covers the period of time beginning in the reign of _____ (around 971 B.C.) to the end of the Exile (around 538 B.C.)

The book itself was written in the background of time after the exile during the time of the reign of the Persian Empire. 2 Chronicles was written from a priestly perspective as

_____. Its purpose was to provide encouragement and exhortation to those who were coming out of exile and back to Jerusalem. This is in contrast to the Book of Kings that was written from a prophetic viewpoint to those in exile.

The emphasis in 2 Chronicles on the people's _____ in the temple, David, Solomon, and the priesthood was meant to refresh them to the realization that their God was a _____ God, who, though in righteous anger had to judge them because of their willful, stubborn disobedience, was also good to His promise that He would forgive and bless them once again, and bring them back to the Promised Land. Nowhere is this more evident than in _____, recording things not detailed in the Book of Kings (compare 2 Chronicles 7:11-22 with 1 Kings 9:1-9).

Specifically as to its content, the book of 2 Chronicles begins by accenting the construction of the temple and the wealth and wisdom of Solomon. But the narrative _____ and makes _____ of Solomon's _____ as is recorded in 1 Kings 11. The rest of the book concentrates almost exclusively on the kingdom of Judah, with scant reference to the northern kingdom of Israel. Interestingly, almost all references to the kings of the south are mostly positive. This probably indicates that the author was interested in tracing the line of David and showing Judah as the "faithful" nation to the Covenant. This fact certainly would have been an encouragement to exiles returning to Jerusalem to rebuild the Temple. They probably felt as if they were continuing the forms and traditions that set them apart as the true worshippers of God and gave them a sense of identity as His Covenant People.

As mentioned in our study of 1 Chronicles, this book accentuates the sovereign deliverance of God and tells the story of a God who is true to His Word and the promises He makes to His people. It exhorts us to learn from the mistakes of God's people from the past and _____!

See the study on 1 Chronicles for a more in-depth discussion.

A BASIC ASSESSMENT OF 2 CHRONICLES (BASIC THEMES)-

If you noticed, the book has an interesting set of beginnings and endings. It begins with the construction of the Temple and ends

_____. It begins with the appearance of _____ (7:1,2) and, ultimately because of the destruction of the temple, you can say it ends _____. The reason this is important to notice is because of the lessons we can learn in this wonderful book of the causes that both bring and remove God's glory. And remember: God's purpose in Christ is to

_____ in and through _____ (Ephesians 3:21). [*We should define what we mean by the term "glory". In this particular case (there are various usages of the term Biblically), we simply mean _____ . While God's glory is not necessarily a substance (although one term used Biblically is "_____ " and literally means "weightiness"), God does reveal His perfection to man at times in a visible or tangibly felt way. Such a display of the presence of God can be seen as fire or dazzling light or as an act of power. Some examples from the Old Testament are the pillar of cloud and fire (Ex 13:21), the Lord's deliverance of the Israelites at the Red Sea (Ex 14), and especially His glory in the tabernacle (Lev 9:23-24) and temple (1 Kings 8:11). His presence is also felt as a weightiness, one I describe as either an "_____ " presence or a heaviness not unlike _____ .]*

Here are some of the lessons we learn:
Solomon's early leadership invites God's glory:

- _____
_____ - 1:7-12
- He strives to build for the name of the Lord, indicating a motivation to glorify the Lord and not please people- 2:1
- _____
_____ - 8:11
- He obediently worship God God's way, not his own- 8:12-16
- He was not ashamed to pray in front of others, humbly, and acknowledge both God's awesomeness AND willingness to answer prayer- 6:12-21
- _____
_____ - 6:22-42

If we would learn from the above, we too would see and abide in God's glory! Unfortunately, many times we do as Judah did with the result of the loss of that glory. The record of their gradual slide away from God (as shown in the accounts of various kings) teaches lessons on how to lose that glory presence:

- Ahaziah followed evil council from those who had the world's wisdom when he could have sought the Lord- 22:1-4

➤ _____

_____ - 24: 15-22

➤ _____

_____ - 26:16-23

- Manasseh replaced spiritual leadership with carnal manipulation, leading to corrupt, demonic confusion- 33:1-9

- Many of the kings simply

 _____ -
 36:16

In summation, one great lesson of this great book is that God will not let His glory abide on anything or anyone who

_____ of His rule- see Isaiah 42:8.

A POSSIBLE KEY WORD-

We have already understood from our previous study the idea of the "priestly view". This could be a great key phrase for this book. However, I chose as my key word: _____. The reason I did this is that the whole book's focus is this _____ in a historical, divine editorial of the Davidic dynasty.

KEY VERSE(S) AND CHAPTER(S)-

I thought I would have only one, but I could not eliminate either of the two verses I chose as my key verses. They are:

_____. These speak to the essence of the promise of God: if you are committed to God,

_____, if you disobey, you will be _____.

But if, when punished, you turn back to God with prayer, humility and repentance, He _____.

While I could have chosen one of the chapters that my key verses came from as key chapter, I chose something else that is related to my second key verse. My key chapter (and I truly believe there are a number of them that could be chosen) is: _____.

The reason for this is because in _____ we see the

_____, as he leads _____

_____ because his heart was completely

God's. In fact you read something incredible in the chapter 35 regarding the revival-

_____ had the

people do in Israel since the days of the prophet Samuel; and none of the kings of Israel had ever celebrated such a Passover as did Josiah!

JESUS REVEALED IN THE BOOK-

- ✓ Jesus is clearly seen in the temple- in fact He said the temple needed to be destroyed (because of sin) and rebuilt- and He was referring to Himself!
- ✓ _____
- _____
- _____
- ✓ We see Jesus in the burnt offering for sin as He is our sacrifice
- ✓ _____
- _____
- _____
- ✓ _____
- _____
- ✓ _____
- _____
- _____
- ✓ The book of the law is pointing to Jesus who is the fulfillment of the law- in fact, it is truly the law of Christ, as is mentioned in the New Testament

THE HOLY SPIRIT REVEALED IN THE BOOK-

- ✓ The cloud of glory in the temple was the Holy Spirit
- ✓ _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- ✓ _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- ✓ _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- ✓ God speaking to Solomon was through the Spirit

SOME TRUTHS & APPLICATIONS

2 Chron. 12:14; 15:12-15

2 Chron. 13:18

Choose not to worry, but rather rely on God's wisdom, strength and ability when you are confronted with spiritual and physical opposition and trial. Your prayer closet is the surest and quickest way to victory.

2 Chron. 16

2 Chron. 24:15-19; 26:3-5

Never underestimate the importance of Godly old people in your life. Seek them out, ask them their advice, recruit their prayers and let them teach you.

2 Chron. 25:7-10

2 Chron. 26:16-21

Guard against spiritual pride! Be willing to confront those that are acting outside of their giftedness and spiritual area of responsibility. Understand that there are great consequences for those who get puffed up spiritually because they have been used in the past. Heed Jesus' words on Luke 17:10!

2 Chron. 33:10-20

2 Chron. 36: 11-16

There is point when God says, "Enough". But it only comes after many warnings. There is no judgment that is decreed that is unjust or without prior foreknowledge and disobedience on the part of the one who is being judged. When the final moment comes, there is no one and nothing that can save from God's wrath. Fear Him, the One who has authority to throw body and soul into Hell- fear Him alone!