

## 2 Chronicles: An Overview

As we study 2 Chronicles, we begin to feel that we have seen much of the information before. The reason for this is that Chronicles is a supplement to the book of \_\_\_\_\_. This history of Judah is on the whole a \_\_\_\_\_ period. It is filled with instability and apostasy, along with periods of religious reformation. It covers the reign of \_\_\_\_\_ as well as many other kings of Judah and Israel.

In the beginning of the book, Solomon requests \_\_\_\_\_ from the LORD. He also gains great power militarily and economically! In chapter 2, Solomon prepares to build the \_\_\_\_\_, calling on \_\_\_\_\_, the king of Tyre for help. In chapter 3, the temple is built, and furnishings are provided for it in chapter 4. It is a special day in chapter 5, when the \_\_\_\_\_ of the \_\_\_\_\_ is brought into the Temple. In chapters 6 & 7, Solomon makes a speech and the Temple is \_\_\_\_\_ to the Lord!

A key verse is found in chapter 7! Verse 14 is a verse they needed to hear from God in their day and, likewise, we need it in our day! It speaks of humbling ourselves, praying, and seeking the Lord. Along with that comes repentance. If we follow this promise, God will forgive our sin and heal our land. It is true today just like it was then! We need to heed this verse!

In chapters 8 & 9, we see Solomon's fame and prosperity as well as his accomplishments. The Queen of \_\_\_\_\_ visited him and she was impressed with his wealth and his wisdom! She was also impressed with Solomon's God. Sadly enough, despite all his wisdom, he also made some very foolish choices. Solomon made many alliances with other nations by marrying many wives. He allowed his foreign wives to bring their foreign gods to Judah. This would ultimately lead to their downfall. We also have a similar problem in the US today. Our God is a jealous God, and He will not share us with other gods. Solomon's death is recorded in chapter 9.

Chapter 10 gives the next king, \_\_\_\_\_. But he was not like his father. He was unwise and would not even listen to the elders that had advised Solomon. Because of this there is a revolt and a division in the kingdom. This great divide is outlined during the reign of Rehoboam in chapters 11-12. Rehoboam established his reign but forsook the Law of the Lord. Egypt attacks Judah during his reign. Rehoboam and Jeroboam were at war throughout his reign.

After Rehoboam, Abijah was king over Judah. He continued the civil war with Israel. Chapter 13 tells this story. Abijah stood for the Lord, and he was surrounded by the armies of Israel, but God helped him overcome them with a great slaughter of 500,000 men.

In chapter 14, Asa reigns in \_\_\_\_\_. He did what was good and right in the eyes of the Lord. He removed altars of foreign gods and high places. Asa wanted to rid Judah of foreign gods. God gave them rest on every side and they prospered. The prophet \_\_\_\_\_ and King Asa made reforms in chapter 15. It was a great time of God's people returning to the Lord. In chapter 16, Asa makes a treaty with \_\_\_\_\_ and it weakens Judah.

\_\_\_\_\_ begins to reign in chapter 17. He does what is right in the eyes of the Lord and God blesses him. He allies himself with Israel and their King, \_\_\_\_\_, in chapter 18. As they seek whether to fight Ramoth Gilead together they decide to inquire of the Lord. 400 prophets told them to do it, but these prophets evidently did not truly inquire of God. Ahab mentions the prophet \_\_\_\_\_, and that he does truly inquire of the Lord, but Ahab hated Micaiah because he never prophesied good things for Ahab.

Micaiah was brought anyway, and he did prophesy the truth, which Ahab did not like. It was opposite of what the other 400 men said. A Lying spirit had given Ahab false information so that he would be defeated in battle! It happens the way Micaiah says, and Ahab dies in battle. By far, most of the Kings of Judah made poor choice and did not follow the Lord, while all the remaining kings of Israel failed to follow God's laws. There were five periods of reformation during the king's time. Asa brought reformation and so did Jehoshaphat. In chapter 23, \_\_\_\_\_ the priest and King \_\_\_\_\_ - brought reform. King \_\_\_\_\_ brought it in chapters 29-31. Lastly, King \_\_\_\_\_ brought about reformation during his reign. Most of them had failures too, such as allowing foreign worship to continue or improper alliances, etc.

As we conclude, we are reminded over and over of the importance of faithfulness to our God. He wants all our worship, not just partial worship. God wants us to be totally devoted and committed servants of His in every aspect of our lives! We all struggle with this. I am reminded that This is why Jesus came. Sin has made us imperfect, but the perfect son of God made a way for us to be made Holy. The only reason we will ever come before the throne of God is if we come forgiven, through the precious blood of Jesus. Praise God we can by faith!