

OLD TESTAMENT SURVEY

STUDY PAK 6B

1. The time frame for the study of the Northern Kingdom is c.a. a) _____.

2. After Solomon died, when all of Israel gathered together to crown a) _____ king at Shechem, the people approached him asking him to lighten their b) _____.

Dividing the Kingdom

- ⌘ **Israel requested that Rehoboam lower taxes when they gathered to crown him king at Shechem**
- ☑ **Solomon's advisors told him he should lower the taxes**
- ☑ **His friends advised him to raise taxes**
- ⌘ **The cause came from the Lord to divide the kingdom**

3. When he approached the a) _____ men, who had been Solomon's advisors, they advised him that if he b) _____ the tax burden of the people, they would be his c) _____ forever.

4. The a) _____ advisors, who had been his peers and friends, answered like the spoiled brats they were, telling him to b) _____ the taxes.

5. You can tell a lot about anyone by who their _____ are.

6. The tax issue was of a) _____, so that the b) _____ would come to pass.

7. When the people returned the third day, Rehoboam answered the people a) _____ and forsook the b) _____ men's counsel.

8. As a result, a) _____ led a rebellion against the b) _____ dynasty ruling in Jerusalem and established the c) _____ Kingdom.

9. When Rehoboam sent his a) _____, the people b) _____ him.

10. From this time on, the House of David only ruled over the tribes of a) _____ and b) _____, using c) _____ as their capital.

11. While the name of a) _____ was given to Jacob and applied to the twelve tribes, it was now used by the b) _____ Kingdom, while the c) _____ Kingdom was called d) _____ (probably the derivative from where we get the name "Jews").

12. There are five dynasties that are found in the history of Israel; the dynasty of a) _____, 931-909 B.C. (1 Kings 12-15), the dynasty of b) _____, 909-885 B.C. (1 Kings 15-16), the dynasty of c) _____, 885-841 B.C. (1 Kings 16-22, 2 Kings 1-9), the dynasty of d) _____, 841-752 B.C. (2 Kings 10-15), and the dynasty of the e) _____ of Israel 752-722 B.C. (2 Kings 15-17).

13. Jeroboam had shown himself to be a competent a) _____ when he was a b) _____ of Solomon's, having been put in charge of the children of Joseph while building a portion of the wall of Jerusalem.

14. Ahijah made the same promises to a) _____ as had been made to b) _____.

15. When the people of Israel rebelled against Rehoboam, Jeroboam returned to a) _____, where he was recognized as the first king of the Northern Kingdom, ruling for b) _____.

16. Because of God's intervention, there was not immediate a) _____ between the two kingdoms, but over the years, there were periodic b) _____ that took place.

17. The Lord took Solomon's fall into a) _____ so seriously that he gave Jeroboam an unbelievable opportunity, to go from being a minor official to the b) _____ of the ruling dynasty of God's people.

18. Jeroboam failed to trust God's a) _____ that he was to b) _____ over 10 tribes of Israel, and began to fear the c) _____ of the Israelites to Rehoboam.

19. Taking matters into his own hands, he established his own system of a) _____ worship, offering his people an alternative of worshipping two b) _____, one at c) _____, and the other at d) _____.

20. This was more convenient for Israel, especially since Jeroboam set up a _____ and high places throughout the land for people to worship.

21. Jeroboam ended up a) _____ the very evil he had been promoted to b) _____.

22. As you read about the other kings of Israel, Scripture frequently says they "...followed after the sins of a) _____, the son of Nebat, who made Israel to b) _____."

23. Instead of receiving lasting a) _____, Jeroboam received lasting b) _____ by becoming the c) _____ of idolatry against which all the kings who followed him were compared.

24. An unknown and unnamed prophet from Judah prophesied of the day in which a king from Judah, named a) _____, would offer up the bones of the priests and destroy the b) _____ he had built.

25. When Jeroboam aggressively stretched out his hand toward the prophet, and his arm _____ so he could not draw it back.

Jeroboam

⌘ Was a competent administrator under Solomon

⌘ Was promised a the possibility of a continuing dynasty as David

⌘ Failed to trust God's promises so set up his own idolatrous worship

⌘ Became the infamous model for idolatry in Israel's monarchs

⌘ Dynasty ended at two kings

26. The prophet left, refusing a) _____ or b) _____ from Jeroboam, saying the Lord told him to return to Judah by another way without c) _____ or d) _____.
27. The old prophet of Israel found the man sitting under at a) _____ along the road and invited him to join him for a b) _____.
28. The old prophet then a) _____ and said b) _____ told him the man was to come to his house to eat.
29. After eating, the old prophet told him he would a) _____ because he had b) _____ God.
30. When God gives you a task to do, do it without _____.

A Job to Do

- ⌘ **Don't delay**
 ☑ **If the prophet had not stopped to rest, by obeyed, he would have lived**
- ⌘ **Follow God's clear directions**
 ☑ **Do not follow other advice that goes against God's direction**
- ⌘ **Continue in the same direction**
 ☑ **Don't change directions unless God clearly indicates you should**

31. If the prophet had not stopped to a) _____ under the tree, but returned to Judah, he would have b) _____.
32. When God gives you clear a) _____ for what he wants you to do, be careful you do not follow someone else's advice that goes b) _____ what God has told you to do.

33. Continue going in the _____ God has clearly given you.
34. a) _____ to God is b) _____ for a servant of God.
35. When Jeroboam's a) _____ was ill, his wife sent to Ahijah to inquire of the Lord whether or not their son, Abijah, would b) _____.
36. Ahijah informed Jeroboam that not only would his a) _____ die, but that his b) _____ would end as well.
37. After Jeroboam's death, his son a) _____ ruled for two years and was assassinated by b) _____.
38. Baasha was a) _____ in what he did, going to the extent of killing b) _____ that was alive of Jeroboam's family, as was prophesied by Abijah, the prophet.
39. Baasha reigned in the city of a) _____ for twenty four years, doing b) _____ in the sight of the Lord.
40. The prophet Jehu, the son of Hanani, prophesied against Baashan that God would "take away the a) _____ of Baasha, and the posterity of his house; and will make thy house like the house of b) _____ the son of Nebat."

41. Baasha was concerned because many of the Israelites were deserting to Judah, so began to fortify the city of _____, as a means to stop it.
42. a) _____ was only five miles from Ramah, so King Asa of Judah, concerned about Judah's security, bribed King b) _____ of Damascus, giving him all the gold and silver in the c) _____ and in the d) _____ house to attack Israel.
43. When Baasha died, his son a) _____, reigned in his place for less than b) _____ years.
44. While he was a) _____ in the house of his steward, his servant b) _____, captain of half his chariots, killed him and reigned in his place.
45. Since Zimri reigned over Israel for _____ days, his reign was so short, that he is not even given a dynasty.
46. a) _____ dynasty was the most well-known dynasty in the history of Israel because of his wicked son b) _____ and his daughter-in-law, c) _____.

Dynasty of Omri

- ⌘ **Recovered many cities lost to the Syrians**
- ⌘ **Built Samaria as the capital city**
- ⌘ **Treaty with Phoenician king, son Ahab marrying Jezebel**
- ⌘ **Was the most wicked king in Israel up to that point in her history**

47. During this dynasty, Israel a) _____ much of the land they had lost to Syria when Benhadad invaded Israel, and also gained b) _____ recognition.

48. When the Israelite troops heard that Elah was dead, they crowned _____, their captain of the armies, as king.

49. As Omri besieged and overcame their capital city of a) _____, Zimri barricaded himself in the king's palace and b) _____ it over himself.

50. After his death, Omri purchased the hill of a) _____, which later became the b) _____ of Israel.
51. Samaria was located on the road leading to Phoenicia, Galilee, and Esdraelon, and was impregnable by Israel's enemies for over a) _____ until conquered by the Assyrians in b) _____.
52. Omni was able to subject the a) _____ to a tax and made an alliance with b) _____ through the marriage of his son, c) _____, to d) _____, the daughter of Ethbaal, king of Sidon.
53. This gave Israel a great advantage in a) _____ on the Mediterranean, but had terrible results for the b) _____ direction of the nation in the next generation.

54. Omri's international fame was so great that the a) _____ records after his time refer to Israel as the land of b) _____.

55. After Omri's death in Samaria, his son Ahab reigned, greatly expanding the a) _____ and b) _____ interests of Israel during his 22 year reign.

56. a) _____, Ahab found his answer in giving his daughter b) _____ in marriage to Joram, the son of c) _____, king of Judah, adding another friendship to help offset the threat from Syria.

Ahab and Jezebel

- ⌘ **Were Baal worshippers**
- ⌘ **Gave daughter, Athaliah, as wife to Joram, prince in Judah**
- ⌘ **Most wicked king who ruled Israel**
- ⌘ **Saw Elijah kill 450 prophets of Baal on Mt. Carmel**
- ⌘ **Dynasty ended with his son, prophesied by Elijah**

57. Ahab and his wife, Jezebel, were _____ worshippers.

58. While his father Omri was a) _____ than any king that preceded him, Ahab was far b) _____.

59. He worshipped a) _____, the god of b) _____, and built a c) _____ to Baal in his capital city of Samaria.

60. As a result, Ahab has the reputation of being the most _____ king who ever ruled Israel

61. As behind every good man is a a) _____, behind Ahab was b) _____!

62. During Ahab's reign, one of the most well known prophets of Israel, a) _____, stepped forward as God's spokesman against the b) _____, prophesying before Ahab that it would not c) _____ again until he said it would.

63. For _____ there was no rain in Israel.

64. At the end of that time, Elijah challenged the prophets of Baal on _____ to prove who is God.

65. The a) _____ of Baal prepared their sacrifice on the mountain, and praying to their God to send a b) _____ to consume their sacrifice, and even c) _____ themselves with knives as they prayed.

66. After midday was passed, Elijah called the people near and rebuilt the altar of the Lord _____.

67. He dug a a) _____ around the altar, put the b) _____ and c) _____ on the altar, and called for the men to pour d) _____ on the sacrifice and the wood.

68. They did this three times, until the water ran around the altar in the _____.

69. About the time of the a) _____, Elijah prayed a simple prayer—and God answered in a marvelous way, with b) _____ coming down from heaven to consume c) _____.

70. Following this, Elijah a) _____ the prophets of Baal, and told Ahab that the b) _____ was coming.

Elijah, Prophet of God

- ⌘ **Face Ahab's priest's of Baal on Mt, Carmel**
- ⌘ **Was told to anoint Hazael king of Damascus**
- ⌘ **Was told to anoint Jehu king of Israel**
- ⌘ **Was told to call Elisha as his associate and successor**

71. Fearing a) _____, the queen, Elijah fled to the b) _____, where God gave him a commission to do three things.

72. He was to anoint _____ as king of Syria.

73. He was to anoint _____ as king of Israel.

74. He was to call _____ to be his associate and successor.

75. In the New Testament, we are called upon to a) “_____,” which is closely related to something we call b) “_____” leaders today.

76. This involves a voluntary a) _____ in someone else's b) _____, c) _____, and d) _____.

77. God uses people, and people have a great need to be a) _____ and b) _____ to do the work of the ministry.

78. Ahab pouted because Naboth would not sell his _____, for it was his family inheritance.

79. a) _____ arranged to have false witnesses bring charges against Naboth and him b) _____ so Ahab could have the vineyard.

80. Elijah told Ahab that all his a) _____ would be cut off, his house would be like that of b) _____ the son of Nebat and the house of c) _____, and the d) _____ would eat Jezebel by the wall of Jezreel.

81. Ahab's a) _____ that died in the city would be eaten by the b) _____, and those in the fields would be eaten by the c) _____.

82. Ahab a) _____ himself, put on b) _____, and c) _____.

83. As a result, God said that this would not be brought upon Ahab during a) _____, but the days of his b) _____.

84. During Ahab's reign, there were repeated wars with the nation of a) _____, although at times Israel and Syria became b) _____ against a common enemy.

85. During the last war during Ahab's reign as king, he persuaded _____, king of Judah, to join him in a battle against Syria.

86. In response, Ahab called out his a) _____, who assured him that he would be b) _____ in the battle.

87. a) _____ prophesied that not only would Israel b) _____, but he saw Israel as sheep without a c) _____.

88. Ahab went into battle disguised as a common a) _____ riding in a chariot, and a man of the Syrians drew his bow, shot, and the arrow entered into Ahab at the joints of his b) _____.

89. They washed Ahab's chariot at the pool of a) _____, and the b) _____ licked up his blood, fulfilling the words of Elijah, "Thus saith the LORD, In the place where dogs licked the blood of Naboth shall dogs lick thy blood, even thine."

90. a) _____, Ahab's son, reigned for b) _____, then fell through the lattice on his roof and was ill.

91. When he sent to enquire of a) _____, the god of Ekron, whether he would b) _____, his messengers were met by c) _____, who told them that Ahijah would not recover, but d) _____ upon his bed.

92. After his death, his brother, a) _____ became king of Israel and reigned for b) _____ years.

93. He was another king who was evil in the sight of the Lord, but not like his father and mother, for he did put away the image of _____.

94. In the twelfth year of his reign, he went to battle against a) _____, king of Syria, with his nephew, b) _____ (son of c) _____, daughter of Ahab and Jezebel), the king of Judah.

95. a) _____ was wounded in the war and went back to b) _____ to recover, but was killed there by c) _____, the captain of his army.

96. a) _____ and b) _____ are two of the most colorful and famous prophets in the Old Testament who are not identified as writing the Scriptures.

Ahab's Last Battle

⌘ False prophets prophesied a great victory over Syria

⌘ Micaiah saw Israel as sheep with no shepherd

⌘ Went into battle disguised

⌘ Was killed by a stray arrow

⌘ Blood washed out of his chariot in Naboth's vineyard

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97. Elijah's ascension to heaven in the a) _____ apparently happened at the beginning of Joram's ministry, for it is b) _____ who becomes the leading prophet in Israel.

Elijah and Elisha

- ⌘ **Colorful and famous prophets, involved in many confrontations**
- ⌘ **Elijah was taken to heaven by chariots and horses of fire**
- ⌘ **Elisha healed Naaman, and was known in Damascus**
- ⌘ **Elisha anointed Jehu king over Israel**

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98. Elisha healed a) _____, the captain of the Syrian armies, from his b) _____ and was recognized as the c) " _____ " in Damascus.

99. Elisha also made the visit to Damascus to inform a) _____ that he was to be the next king of b) _____.

100. Because a) _____ obeyed God's command to completely

b) _____ Ahab's family, Jehu's lineage occupied the throne of Israel
 c) _____ than any other family, for almost a century.

101. During this time, Israel came back from being a a) _____ nation to one of b) _____ and c) _____, reaching its peak at the time of d) _____.

102. It was a) _____ who went to the Israelite army in b) _____, and anointed c) _____, captain of the army, as the new king.

103. Jehu immediately rode to a) _____, where he killed b) _____ and his nephew, c) _____, king of Judah.

104. He then rode to the a) _____, where three eunuchs threw b) _____ out of the window, and he rode over her with his c) _____.

105. While she was left on the street, where the a) _____ ate her, Joram's body was cast into the vineyard of b) _____, where the c) _____ ate him.

Dynasty of Jehu

- ⌘ **Obeyed God's command to complete exterminate Ahab's family**
- ☑ **Killed Joram, Ahab's son, and Ahaziah, Athaliah's son**
- ☑ **Killed Jezebel**
- ☑ **Killed Ahab's 70 sons, 42 princes of Judah, Ahab's household, and the worshippers of Baal with their priests**

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106. Jehu went on to kill Ahab's other a) _____, b) _____ of Ahaziah's household, all of Ahab's c) _____, and the worshippers of d) _____ with their e) _____.

107. Yet Jehu also walked in the sins of a) _____, the son of Nebat, who made Israel to b) _____, and worshipped the c) _____ at Dan and Bethel.

108. Because he had fulfilled God's command in destroying the house of Ahab, God promised Jehu that his sons would sit on the throne for _____.

109. When Jehu died, his son _____ became king of Israel.

110. While Jehoahaz sought the a) _____, and the Lord heard him, he did not remove the b) _____ from Samaria or the c) _____ from Dan and Bethel

Dynasty of Jehu

☸ **God made Jehu the same promise as David and Jeroboam**

☒ **Jehu removed Baal worship, but followed in the sins of Jeroboam, the son of Nebat, who made Israel to sin**

☸ **Was promised his sons would sit upon the throne to the fourth generation**

111. The phrase, a) “_____,” is constantly used with the kings of Israel, in contrast to Judah, whose kings are frequently compared to b) _____.

112. After Jehoahaz’s death, his son _____ reigned for forty years.

113. Jehoash’s victories over the a) _____ army were preceded by a visit to b) _____ death bed, where he predicted that Israel would have

c) _____ military victories over the Syrians.

114. Jeroboam II reigned for a) _____ years, following in the sins of b) _____, the son of Nebat, who made Israel to c) _____.

115. The first a) _____ years of his reign, he was b) _____ with his father.

116. His reign brought Israel to a period of a) _____ and b) _____ that was only exceeded by the reign of c) _____.

117. Both the prophets a) _____ and b) _____ prophesied during his days, challenging the moral decline and religious indifference in Israel.

118. a) _____, the son of Jeroboam II reigned for just six months, when b) _____ conspired against him and killed him before the people of Israel.

119. After reigning for just a) _____, Shallum was murdered by b) _____, who then ruled over Israel for c) _____.

120. During his reign, he paid tribute to the _____ to avoid being invaded.

121. His son, a) _____, reigned for two years after him, continuing in paying tribute to the b) _____.

122. One of Pekahiah’s captians, a) _____, conspired against him, and b) _____ him, becoming the king of Israel for the next c) _____, doing that which was d) _____ in the sight of the Lord.

123. During his reign, Tiglath-pileser, king of Assyria took the people of the land of _____ captive to Assyria.

124. During this time, the Syrians and Israelites faced the common foe in the _____.

Israel's Captivity

- ⚙️ **The King of Assyria deported 28,000 Israelites**
 - 📦 Brought in colonists from Babylon and other countries he captured
- ⚙️ **The "Samaritans," considered half breeds by the Israelites were Jews mixed with gentiles**
- ⚙️ **God's warning of captivity was fulfilled**

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125. a) _____ led a conspiracy against Pekah, and becoming Israel's
b) _____ king, doing that which was
c) _____ in the sight of the Lord,
reigning for d) _____ .

126. Initially he was a a) _____ for the b) _____, but he was caught sending messengers to Egypt to hire their help.

127. In the final year of his reign, after a

- a) _____ siege, the Assyrians conquered Samaria, and carried
- b) _____ Israelites, mostly members of the upper class, away captive in
- c) _____ to be dispersed in the areas of Persia.

128. After Israel was carried away captive, the king of Assyria settled colonists from

- a) _____ and other countries he had captured, into b) _____ and its surrounding cities.

129. This was also the origination of the _____, who we find mentioned (and despised by the Jews) in the New Testament.

130. As you review the order of the kings of Israel and how they came into power, it is very evident that access to power inevitably seems to give rise to a) _____ and b) _____.

Know the Dynasty of Each King

Israel's Kings

King By

Prophets

Dynasty of Jeroboam

931-909 B.C. (1 Kings 12-15)

Jeroboam	931-910	Chosen by the people
Nadab	910-909	Inherited

Dynasty of Baasha

909-885 B.C. (1 Kings 15-16)

Baasha	909-886	Assassination
Elah	886-885	Inherited
Zimri	885	Assassination

Dynasty of Omri

885-841 B.C. (1 Kings 16-22, 2 Kings 1-9)

Omri	885-874	Declared by the army
Ahab	874-853	Inherited
Ahaziah	853-852	Inherited
Jehoram	852-841	Inherited

Dynasty of Jehu

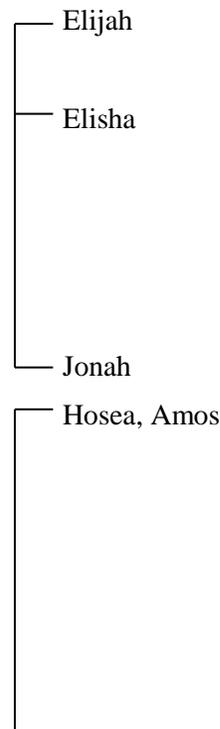
841-752 B.C. (2 Kings 10-15)

Jehu	841-814	Assassination
Jehoahaz	814-798	Inherited
Jehoash	798-782	Inherited
Jeroboam II	793-753	Inherited

Last Kings of Israel

752-722 B.C. (2 Kings 15-17)

Zechariah	753-752	Inherited
Shallum	752	Assassination
Menahem	752-742	Assassination
Pekahiah	742-740	Inherited
Pekah	752-732	Assassination
Hoshea	732-722	Assassination



Be able to identify these cities in relation to the Northern Kingdom

