

OLD TESTAMENT SURVEY

STUDY PAK 7A

MEMORIZE: Jeremiah 29:11-13

1. Of the 12 tribes of Israel, only a) _____ and b) _____ remained loyal to the Davidic dynasty, which continued to rule in Jerusalem after the death of Solomon.
2. The Southern Kingdom, known as _____, existed from 931-586 B.C.
3. The following list of kings gives approximate dates for each of the kings:
 - a) _____ 850 B.C.
 - b) _____ 750 B. C.
 - c) _____ 700 B. C.
 - d) _____ 630 B. C.
4. The account of the a) _____ Kingdom found in I and II Kings deals primarily with the relationship of b) _____ and c) _____.
5. God gives us supplementary information about Judah in _____, which primarily covers the history of the Davidic dynasty.
6. In 931 B. C., _____ faced rebellion and the split of the kingdom his father, Solomon, had inherited from his father, David.
7. Throughout the Middle East, leaders, such as a) _____ in the 10 northern tribes, b) _____ in Damascus, and c) _____ in Edom, were championing the cause of their own people against Solomon's son and successor.
8. God promised Solomon that his a) _____ and b) _____ were a cause for His divine judgment.
9. The heavy burden of a) _____ was effectively used by b) _____ and the northern tribes, to lead a rebellion against Rehoboam.
10. During his reign, _____, the ruler of Egypt, also invaded Judah, raiding Jerusalem and taking some of the temple treasures.

Reasons for the Division

- ⌘ **Because of his apostasy and idolatry, God had promised Solomon that his kingdom would be divided**
- ⌘ **The ten tribes, under Jeroboam, pleaded for lower taxes, but instead, Rehoboam raised the tax rates**

11. Rehoboam's 17-year reign, and the 3-year reign of his son, Abijam, were characterized by a) _____ and b) _____, even though formal worship in the temple was maintained.
12. Abijam's son, a) _____, reigned for 41 years, preparing the way for a b) _____ under his son, Jehoshaphat.
13. Asa encouraged Judah to keep the law of God, removing a) _____ (at the urging of the prophet Azariah), burning the image of b) _____, the Canaanite goddess of fertility, and removing c) _____ as the queen mother.
14. Because the revival of religious a) _____ in Jerusalem was drawing people from the b) _____ tribes, Baasha (Jeroboam's son) began to fortify c) _____, which is 5 miles from Jerusalem.
15. Asa, fearing this military threat, sent a a) _____ to Benhadad, king of Syria, who then b) _____ Israel from the north, resulting in Baasha withdrawing his troops from Ramah.
16. The prophet, a) _____, severely rebuked Asa for trusting a b) _____ for his help instead of c) _____.
17. Instead of a) _____ to the rebuke, Asa b) _____ Hanani.

Jehoshaphat

- ⌘ **Sent the princes, priests, and Levites throughout the land teaching God's law**
- ⌘ **Demonstrated faith in God by depending upon Him when threatened by invasion**
- ⌘ **Sealed his alliance with wicked Ahab by a marriage of his son with Athaliah, Ahab's daughter**

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18. Because of his father's a) _____, at 35 when he became king, b) _____ set up a well-organized program to send princes, priests, and Levites throughout the land to teach the people God's law.

19. His 25-year reign was a period of a) _____ and b) _____ for Judah.

20. Both the a) _____ and b) _____ brought tribute to Jehoshaphat, enabling him to build

c) _____ and d) _____ throughout the land.

21. Jehoshaphat demonstrated his a) _____ by proclaiming a b) _____ throughout all the cities of Judah when Judah was threatened by an invasion from the Moabites and Edomites.

22. God gave Judah assurance that they would see a great a) _____ without even b) _____.

23. When Judah's army marched toward the invaders, they became _____ and fought against each other instead of Judah.
24. Judah returned _____ after three days of collecting the spoil of their enemies.
25. Jehoshaphat's weak point was his a) _____ with b) _____, the wicked king of Israel.
26. This alliance was sealed (as was traditional) with the _____ of his son Jehoram with Athaliah, the daughter of Ahab and Jezebel.

Jehoshaphat's Warnings

⌘ **Was warned by Micaiah that Israel and Judah's battle against Syria would have a poor outcome**

⌘ **Jehu, the prophet, asked him, "Shouldst thou love the ungodly, and love them that hate the Lord?"**

⌘ **Elisha rebuked Jehoshaphat and the kings of Israel and Edom when they were fighting the Moabites**

27. While this alliance a) _____ the northern border of the nation of Judah, Jehoshaphat was b) _____ by the prophets for his alliance.

28. Just before Jehoshaphat went into the final battle with a) _____ in which King Ahab lost his life, he asked for a b) _____ of the Lord to tell them what to do.

29. The prophet _____ warned that the king of Israel would be killed in the battle against Syria.

30. After Ahab's death, Jehoshaphat continued his a) _____ alliance with b) _____, Ahab's son.
31. Later, when Jehoshaphat joined the kings of a) _____ and b) _____ in fighting against the c) _____, they were threatened with disaster because they had no water.
32. The prophet a) _____ was called upon, and rebuked the kings, saying that were it not for b) _____, he would not even look to God for an answer.
33. After Jehoshaphat's son, a) _____, became king, he not only b) _____ his 6 brothers, but also carried on the sins of Ahab and Jezebel in Judah.
34. The prophet a) _____ prophesied that Jehoram would die of an b) _____.

Jehoshaphat's Succession

⌘ **Wicked Jehoram, executed his brothers, followed Ahab's sins, and died of an incurable disease**

⌘ **His son, Ahaziah, reigned less than a year and was killed by Jehu**

⌘ **Ahaziah's mother, Athaliah seized the throne for 6 years**

⌘ **Joash, who was saved by a priest, and the Davidic dynasty restored**

35. Following his reign, Jehoram's son, a) _____, reigned less than a year, and was killed by b) _____, who exterminated the family of c) _____ and d) _____.

36. Ahaziah's mother, a) _____, seized the throne, beginning a reign of b) _____ (which lasted 6 years) by c) _____ the royal family.

37. Providentially, a son, a) _____, was saved and the b) _____ dynasty was restored after her execution.

38. That six years, which resulted from Jehoshaphat's _____, was the only time in Judah's history in which it was not ruled by a descendent of David.

King Joash

⌘ **Crowned king by Jehoiada, the priest who saved his life, when he was 7 years old**

⌘ **So apostate that Zechariah, Jehoiada's son, was stoned in the temple courtyard**

⌘ **Wounded when the Syrians overran Jerusalem, then killed by his servants**

39. During the early years of his 39-year reign, which began when he was 7 years old, a) _____ was guided by b) _____, the priest responsible for saving his life and having him enthroned as king.

40. When Jehoiada died, the a) _____ under Joash became so severe, that b) _____,

Jehoiada's son, was stoned in the courtyard of the temple.

41. God sent judgment to a) _____ and the nation of Judah through the oppression of the King of the Syrians, b) _____, who Elisha anointed king.

42. When the Syrian armies conquered a) _____, Joash sent them the b) _____ treasures to avoid an invasion.

43. The Syrians spoiled a) _____, killed some of the b) _____, and wounded c) _____, who was then killed by his palace servants.

44. So a) _____ came upon the king who not only permitted b) _____ to overrun his nation, but also allowed the shedding of c) _____ blood.

45. Joash's son, a) _____, who reigned for 29 years, actually did not rule very long, for his son, b) _____, became his co-regent after 5 years.

46. After the death of a) _____, the Syrian oppression ceased, and Judah was able to recover enough military strength to recover control of b) _____.

47. Amaziah, proud of his military strength, challenged _____ to battle.

48. a) _____ was plundered, part of the
b) _____ of the city was destroyed, and Amaziah was among the
c) _____ carried away captive.

Uzziah, King for 51 Years

- ⌘ Policies restored the kingdom
- ⌘ Rebuilt Jerusalem's walls
- ⌘ Rebuilt the army and the economy
- ⌘ As long as he sought the Lord, God made him to prosper
- ⌘ His success went to his head
- ⌘ Became a leper because he burned incense in the temple

49. Uzziah's a) _____ restored the kingdom with the rebuilding of Jerusalem's b) _____, and the termination of Judah's c) _____ to Israel.

50. Uzziah, also known as Azariah, reestablished the _____ between the two kingdoms.

51. He established a) _____ for the large herds in the desert areas, and built b) _____ to protect the vine dressers.

52. The a) _____ and b) _____ mining industries were revived in the Sinai Peninsula.

53. Judah's a) _____ revival and Uzziah's 51 year reign were directly related to his b) _____ upon God.

54. At the height of Uzziah's a) _____, his success went to his b) _____, for he went into the temple to burn c) _____ on the altar of incense.

55. As a result, Uzziah became a a) _____, and was ostracized from the b) _____ and the c) _____ for the rest of his reign.

56. Uzziah's son, _____, was made co-ruler in 750 B.C., until his father's death in 740 B.C.

57. When Jeroboam II died in 753, the kingdom of _____ emerged as the most powerful nation in Canaan.

58. At the death of Uzziah, the threat of the _____ clouded the future of Judah.

59. The year of Uzziah's death was also the year in which a) _____ was called of God to prophesy in Jerusalem.

60. Jotham, Uzziah's son, continued the a) _____ policy, but in 735 B.C., a b) _____ faction of the nation of Judah, elevated Jotham's son, c) _____ to the throne.
61. a) _____ was a reformer who led God's children back to him, postponing the b) _____ against Jerusalem which had been announced by the prophets.
62. At the same time Hezekiah's father, Ahaz, was put on the throne by the pro-Assyrian faction, Pekah, king of a) _____ and Rezin, king of b) _____, formed an c) _____ alliance.
63. To keep from being attacked from the south, these two nations waged war against a) _____, taking thousands of people b) _____, but later releasing them.
64. a) _____ was sent by God to assure Ahaz that the two kings from the north would both loose their b) _____, and that he should trust in c) _____.
65. Instead, Ahaz a) _____ Isaiah, and appealed to Tiglathpileser, king of Assyria, to make an b) _____.
66. Ahaz pledged his a) _____, and participated with the Assyrian king in his b) _____ religious rites in Damascus.
67. Ahaz took the measurements of the a) _____ in Damascus, and had an identical one made for the b) _____ in Jerusalem.
68. He took the lead in a) _____ practices, even offering his b) _____ according to the heathen customs, and taking the temple c) _____, using them to meet the demands of the Assyrian king.
69. While the nation remained a) _____, God's b) _____ was upon Judah for its failure to follow after Him.
70. Realizing Samaria had been carried captive because of its a) _____, Hezekiah began an effective b) _____, bringing Judah back to the God of Israel.
71. He had the Levites repair and clean the a) _____, remove b) _____, c) _____ vessels, and had d) _____ instituted again along with the singing of the Levites.

Hezekiah

⌘ Reformed Judah, postponing God's judgments

- ☑ Had the Levites repair the temple
- ☑ Removed the idols
- ☑ Sanctified the temple vessels
- ☑ Started the sacrifices again
- ☑ Invited the Northern Tribes to celebrate the Passover

72. He reached out to the people who were left in the Northern tribes, inviting them to participate in the observance of the _____ in Jerusalem.

73. a) _____, Hezekiah was aligned with Sargon II (King of b) _____), since his father had already

committed the nation of Judah as a vassal of Assyria.

Hezekiah

- ⌘ **Rebuild Judah's armies**
- ⌘ **Built Hezekiah's Tunnel**
- ⌘ **Believed God for Judah's defense when besieged by the Assyrians**
- ⌘ **Dying, but given 15 more years**
- ⌘ **Showed his entire wealth to the Babylonian embassy**
- ⌘ **Warned by Isaiah it would all be taken to Babylon**

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74. Because of this, Judah did not have an attack by Assyria on her as did Ashdod, during 711 B.C. Hezekiah concentrated on building his a) _____ program and building his b) _____.

75. During this time, he also constructed the tunnel was today known as a) "_____", which connected the Spring of b) _____ with the Pool of c) _____, which was also constructed at this time.

76. Hezekiah not only a) _____, but also b) _____ upon God for Judah's defense when the city was besieged.

77. While Sennacherib boasted he had conquered 46 walled cities, a) _____ encouraged Hezekiah to trust God for b) _____.

78. Although Sennecherib besieged a) _____, a revolt broke out in b) _____, and he had to rush back.

79. Hezekiah's successful resistance gave him a) _____ by all the surrounding nations, resulting in Hezekiah receiving many b) _____.

80. Among those sending Hezekiah gifts, was the king of a) _____. Hezekiah, who had also recovered from a severe b) _____, showed his c) _____ to the Babylonian embassy.

81. Isaiah warned Hezekiah that a) _____ they had seen would someday be carried off to Babylon, but that he would have b) _____ during his reign.

82. In route to Jerusalem the second time, the Assyrian armies were a) _____, and Sennecherib returned to b) _____, where he was killed by his town sons in 681 B.C.

83. When Hezekiah died in 686 B.C., he was buried in a) _____, for he had lead his people in the greatest b) _____ in Judah's history as well as given religious leadership to many of the members of the ten tribes who had been left behind after the dispersion.

84. Hezekiah's son, a) _____, was made co-regent with him in 696 and reigned until 642 when his son b) _____ succeeded him.

Mannaseh

- ⌘ **Brought idolatry to Judah**
 - ☒ **Built altars to Baal**
 - ☒ **Promoted worship of Molech, offering children in the fire at the Valley of Hinnom**
 - ☒ **Practiced astrology, divination, and the occult**
- ⌘ **Tradition says he was responsible for the death of Isaiah**

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85. Mannaseh brought to Judah the darkest time of _____ in its history.

86. He promoted the worship of the Ammonite god, a) _____, with the sacrifice of b) _____ in the Hinnom Valley, c) _____, d) _____ and the e) _____.

87. Tradition states that Mannaseh was responsible for the death of a) _____,

the prophet, by cutting him in half with a b) _____.

88. Although we do not know when it happened, Scripture tells us that because Mannaseh and the people of Judah would not a) _____ to Him, Mannaseh was carried away b) _____ to Babylon, where he c) _____ himself and sought the d) _____.

89. When Mannaseh returned to Jerusalem, he took away the a) _____ and the b) _____ out of the house of the Lord, casting them out of the city, and repaired the c) _____, offering d) _____ and e) _____ offerings, as well as commanding Judah to f) _____ the Lord.

Mannaseh

- ⌘ **Was carried away captive to Babylon**
- ⌘ **Humbled himself and sought the Lord his God**
- ⌘ **Returned to Jerusalem, took away the idols**
- ⌘ **Rebuilt the altar of the Lord**

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90. Mannaseh's son, Amon, followed in the _____ of his father, and was not influenced to serve the Lord.

91. Within two years of becoming king, he was slain by _____ in the palace.

92. a) _____ brought about the last great b) _____ in Judah before its c) _____.

93. At 16 years old, Josiah began to seek after the _____.

94. At the age of 20, he began to break down the a) _____, the b) _____, and the c) _____ that were in Judah.

95. In 621 B.C., while the temple was being repaired, the a) _____ was recovered, and Josiah commanded that the b) _____ be kept again.

96. Huldah warned Josiah of God's impending _____, and instructed him in keeping the Law.

97. a) _____ also ministered during this time, beginning to prophesy in b) _____ B.C.

98. The first a) _____ chapters of the book of Jeremiah take place during the reign of b) _____.

99. At the end of his reign, when Josiah marched his armies to a) _____ to confront the king of b) _____, Necho, Josiah was fatally wounded and his army routed.

Josiah

- ⌘ **Began to rule when 8 years old**
- ⌘ **Brought the last revival to Judah**
- ⌘ **At 16, began to seek the Lord**
- ⌘ **At 20, broke down the high places, altars, and idols**
- ⌘ **Recovered the Law of the Lord**
- ⌘ **Fatally wounded fighting the Egyptians at Meggido**

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100. During the last 25 years of Judah, changes took place quickly, ending in the _____ of Jerusalem.

101. Although a) _____ dominated the Middle East for more than a century, now the b) _____ kingdom emerged as the most dominant power.

102. a) _____, the son of Josiah, was placed on the throne, but ruled for only b) _____ until the king of Egypt replaced him with c) _____, another son of Josiah.

103. Jehoahaz was taken as a captive to a) _____, where he died, fulfilling the prophecy of b) _____.

104. Jehoiakim was ruler under the authority of a) _____ until 605 B.C., when Necho was defeated by the b) _____.

105. During that summer, as the Babylonian army moved south, many of the a) _____ of Jerusalem, as well as prisoners, including b) _____, were taken to Babylon.

106. By 598 B.C., Jehoiakim rebelled sufficiently against Babylon, that _____ brought his armies to Jerusalem.

107. _____, Jehoiakim's son, reigned for 3 months before surrendering to Nebuchadnezzar.

108. This time the Babylonians took the a) _____ treasure, and the b) _____, while the c) _____, queen mother, palace officials, and many of the community leaders were carried away captive to Babylon.

109. Among those taken captive to Babylon was the prophet _____.

Judah's Demise

⌘ **After Assyria dominated for a century, Babylon was now in power**

⌘ **Judah was under authority of Egypt until 605 when Babylon defeated it**

☑ **Jerusalem treasures and people taken captive (including Daniel)**

⌘ **Zedekiah, a puppet king, rebelled in 586**

⌘ **Time of Jeremiah's prophesying** ¹⁴

110. Jehoiachin's son, a) _____, who reigned from 597-586 B.C., was made a b) _____ king and left to rule the nation of Judah.

111. While ruling, Zedekiah was under constant pressure to join the a) _____ and rebel against b) _____.

112. In his eleventh year, Zedekiah yielded to their pressure, only to face a siege against

a) _____ by the Babylonian armies, which lasted for b) _____ years.

113. Zedekiah escaped, but was captured at _____ and taken to Riblah.

114. After seeing his sons a) _____, Zedekiah had his eyes put out and was carried captive to b) _____.

115. Throughout this time, _____ served as a faithful prophet of Jehovah.

116. King Jehoiakim burned his a) _____, and when he prophesied the b) _____ of Jerusalem, the people would have killed him, except for the defense of Ahikam, a prominent political figure.

117. Jeremiah constantly reminded Zedekiah to be subject to the king of _____, but was ignored.

118. Jeremiah frequently faced a) _____ as he warned the people of God's coming b) _____ and withstood the false prophets.

119. Even after being a) _____, thrown into a b) _____, and abandoned by his friends, Jeremiah lived to see the destruction of Jerusalem.

120. The book of a) _____ probably expresses Jeremiah's thoughts as he saw the b) _____ disintegrate and the c) _____ of Solomon destroyed after almost 4 centuries.

The Southern Kingdom (Judah)

Rulers

Approximate Dates

Rehoboam	931-913
Abijam	913-911
Asa	911-870
121. _____	873-848
Jehoram	853-841
Ahaziah	841
Athaliah	841-835
122. _____	835-796
Amaziah	796-767
Uzziah	790-740
Jotham	750-731
Ahaz	735-715
123. _____	715-686
Manasseh	695-642
Amon	642-640
124. _____	640-609
Jehoahaz	609
Jehoiakim	609-597
Jehoiachin	597
Zedekiah	597-586
<i>Babylonian Captivity</i>	