

Book of 2Kings

Synopsis



Introduction

Book No	12
Name	2Kings
Written By	Jeremiah
Testament	Old
Category	History
Date Written	Approx. 560 - 538 BC
Place Written	Israel
Audience	To the people of Israel
Purpose	To demonstrate the fate that awaits all who refuse to make God their true leader
History Covered	930 - 586 BC
Chapters	25
Verses	719
Key Verse	<p>Yet the LORD testified against Israel, and against Judah, by all the prophets, and by all the seers, saying, Turn ye from your evil ways, and keep my commandments and my statutes, according to all the law which I commanded your fathers, and which I sent to you by my servants the prophets.</p> <p>Notwithstanding they would not hear, but hardened their necks, like to the neck of their fathers, that did not believe in the LORD their God. (17:13, 14)</p>
Key People	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Elijah ❖ Elisha

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ The woman from Shunem ❖ Naaman ❖ Jezebel ❖ Jehu ❖ Joash ❖ Hezekiah ❖ Sennacherib ❖ Isaiah ❖ Manasseh ❖ Josiah ❖ Jehoiakim ❖ Zedekiah ❖ Nebuchadnezzar
Key Places	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Jericho ❖ Edom ❖ Shunem ❖ Gilgal ❖ Dothan ❖ Samaria ❖ Damascus ❖ Ramoth gilead ❖ Jerusalem

Purpose of the Book

This was a difficult period in the history of God's people, a time of great change and upheaval. There was struggle from within and pressure from without. The result was a dark moment in the history of God's people: the collapse and eventual captivity of both nations.

Second Kings picks up the tragic history of the "divided kingdom" with Ahaziah on the throne of Israel, while Jehoshaphat is ruling in Judah. As with 1 Kings, the narrative is difficult to follow. The author switches back and forth between the northern kingdom of Israel and the southern kingdom of Judah, tracing their histories simultaneously.

There were nineteen regents in Israel, all of them bad. In Judah, there were twenty rulers, only eight of them good. Second Kings records the last ten kings in Israel, and the last sixteen rulers in Judah. Some of these twenty-six regents are only mentioned in a few verses, while whole chapters are devoted to others. Major attention is directed to those who either serve as a model of uprightness, or to those who illustrate why these nations eventually collapsed.

In the book of 2 Kings, we read of evil rulers, rampant idolatry, and a complacent populace—certainly pulling downward. Despite the pressure to conform, to turn from the Lord and to serve only self, a minority of chosen people moved in the opposite direction, toward God. The Bethel prophets and others, as well as two righteous kings, spoke God's word and stood for him. As you read 2 Kings, watch these courageous individuals. Catch the strength and force of Elijah and Elisha and the commitment of Hezekiah and Josiah, and determine to be one who swims against the current!

Second Kings continues the history of Israel, halfway between the death of David and the death of the nation. Israel had been divided (1 Kings 12), and the two kingdoms had begun to slide into idolatry and corruption toward collapse and captivity. Second Kings relates the sordid stories of the 12 kings of the northern kingdom (called Israel) and the 16 kings of the southern kingdom (called Judah).

For 130 years Israel endures the succession of evil rulers until they were conquered by Shalmaneser of Assyria and led into captivity in 722 B.C. (17:6). Of all the kings in both the north and south, only two—Hezekiah and Josiah—were called good. Because of their obedience to God and the spiritual revivals during their reigns, Judah stood for an additional 136 years until falling to Nebuchadnezzar and the Babylonians in 586 B.C.

Throughout this dark period, the Bible mentions 30 prophets who proclaimed God's message to the people and their leaders. Most notable of these fearless people of God are Elijah and Elisha. As Elijah neared the end of his earthly ministry, Elisha asked that he might become Elijah's rightful successor (2:9). Soon after, Elijah was taken to heaven in a whirlwind (2:11), and Elisha became God's spokesman to the northern kingdom. Elisha's life was filled with signs, proclamations, warnings, and miracles. Four of the most memorable are the flowing oil (4:1-7), the healing of the Shunammite woman's son (4:8-37), the healing of Naaman's leprosy (5:1-27), and the floating ax head (6:1-7).

Even in the midst of terrible situations, God will have his faithful minority, his remnant (19:31). He desires courageous men and women to proclaim his truth.

Overview

- ❖ 12th book of the BIBLE, Old Testament and 7th of the 12 historical books
- ❖ The 17 prophetic books at the end of the Old Testament give great insights into the time period of 2 Kings
- ❖ The events covered in 2 Kings span a period of almost 300 years.
- ❖ The majority of 2 Kings was written before the Babylonian captivity. 17:34-35
- ❖ The last two chapters were written after the Babylonian captivity had ended.
- ❖ Time frames in 2 Kings
 - Chapters 1-17 cover the 131 years (King Ahaziah) of Israel to the Assyrian Captivity of Israel.
 - Chapters 18-25 cover the 155 years from the beginning of Hezekiah's reign to the release of Jehoiachin in Babylon.
- ❖ Kingdom facts
 - The United Kingdom of Israel lasted for 120 years
 - The Northern Kingdom existed for 210 years before being taken captive by the Assyrians
 - The Southern Kingdom of Judah existed some 135 years longer than Israel, before entering Babylonian Captivity.
 - The total kingdom period lasted some 467 years
- ❖ The Northern Kingdom
 - 19 kings reigned during its 210 year history.
 - 9 different dynasties (family lines) reigned.
 - All but one dynasty was created by murdering the previous king.
 - The character of each was bad.
- ❖ Prophets in the Northern Kingdom of Israel
 - Elijah
 - Amos
 - Elisha
 - Hosea
- ❖ The Southern Kingdom
 - 20 kings reigned during its 345 year history.

- 8 of the 20 kings had good character.
 - Asa
 - Uzziah
 - Jehoshaphat
 - Jotham
 - Joash
 - Hezekiah
 - Amaziah
 - Josiah
- ❖ Prophets in the Southern Kingdom of Judah
- Obadiah
 - Nahum
 - Isaiah
 - Zephaniah
 - Isaiah
 - Jeremiah
 - Micah
 - Habakkuk
- ❖ The Southern Kingdom kings were of one continuous dynasty (David) in spite of the efforts of Athaliah, Jezebel's daughter, to kill all the descendants of David. Only Joash survived

Hebrew Names of GOD used in 2Kings

- ❖ JEHOVAH-SABAOTH

Revelation of JESUS CHRIST

The failure of the prophets, priests, and kings of God's people points to the necessity of the advent of Christ. Christ Himself would be the ideal combination of these three offices. As a Prophet, Christ's word far surpasses that of the great prophet Elijah (Matt. 17:1–5). Many of the miracles of Jesus were reminiscent of the wonders God did through Elijah and Elisha in 2 Kings. In addition, Christ is a Priest superior to any of those recorded in Kings (Heb. 7:22–27). Especially, 2 Kings vividly illustrates the need for Christ as our reigning King. When asked if He was King of the Jews, Jesus affirmed that He was (Matt. 27:11). However, Christ is a King greater than their greatest king

(Matt. 12:42). The reign of each of the twenty-six rulers came to an end, but Christ will reign on the throne of David forever (1 Chr. 17:14; Is. 9:6), for He is “KING OF KINGS AND LORD OF LORDS” (Rev. 19:16).

Work of THE HOLY SPIRIT

The words of the prophets in 2:16 indicate that the Holy Spirit (the “Spirit of the LORD”) sometimes transported Elijah from one location to another (see 1 Kin. 18:12). This is not unlike Acts 8:39, 40, where Philip is described as having a similar experience.

There is an indirect reference to the Holy Spirit in the phrase “spirit of Elijah” found in 2:9, 15 (see the text and note on 1 Kin. 2:9–16). Here Elisha is seeking to receive the same empowerment Elijah had in order to carry on Elijah’s prophetic ministry. The energizing spirit or power that enabled Elijah to prophesy was the Spirit of God (see 1 Sam. 10:6, 10 and 19:20, 23).

Second Kings 2:9–16 then provides an interesting Old Testament parallel to Acts 1:4–9 and 2:1–4. Elijah went into heaven, Elisha sought the promise of empowerment to carry on his master’s ministry, and he received it. In a similar way, Jesus ascended, the disciples awaited the promise, and the Holy Spirit descended to empower them to carry on the work that their Lord began.

A final allusion to the Holy Spirit in 2 Kings is in 3:15. Here the “hand of the LORD” came upon Elisha, enabling him to prophesy to King Jehoshaphat. The formula “hand of the LORD” referred to the divine inspiration for prophets (see Ezek. 1:3), which as noted above, is the Spirit of God. That prophecy is a manifestation of the Holy Spirit is confirmed in 1 Corinthians 12:7–11.

Mega Themes of 2Kings

ELISHA

The purpose of Elisha’s ministry was to restore respect for God and his message, and he stood firmly against the evil kings of Israel. By faith, with courage and prayer, he revealed not only God’s judgment on sin but also his mercy, love, and tenderness toward faithful people.

Elisha’s mighty miracles showed that God controls not only great armies but also events in everyday life. When we listen to and obey God, he shows us his power to

transform any situation. God's care is for all who are willing to follow him. He can perform miracles in our lives.

IDOLATRY

Every evil king in both Israel and Judah encouraged idolatry. These false gods represented war, cruelty, power, and sex. Although they had God's law, priests, and prophets to guide them, these kings sought priests and prophets whom they could manipulate to their own advantage.

An idol is any idea, ability, possession, or person that we regard more highly than God. We condemn Israel and Judah for foolishly worshiping idols, but we also worship other gods—power, money, physical attractiveness. Those who believe in God must resist the lure of these attractive idols.

EVIL KINGS/GOOD KINGS

Only 20 percent of Israel and Judah's kings followed God. The evil kings were short sighted. They thought they could control their nations' destinies by importing other religions, forming alliances with pagan nations, and enriching themselves. The good kings had to spend most of their time undoing the evil done by their predecessors.

Although the evil kings led the people into sin, the priests, princes, heads of families, and military leaders all had to cooperate with the evil plans and practices in order for them to be carried out. We cannot discharge our responsibility to obey God by blaming our leaders. We are responsible to know God's Word and obey it.

GOD'S PATIENCE

God told his people that if they obeyed him, they would live successfully; if they disobeyed, they would be judged and destroyed. God had been patient with the people for hundreds of years. He sent many prophets to guide them. And he gave ample warning of coming destruction. But even God's patience has limits.

God is patient with us. He gives us many chances to hear his message, to turn from sin, and to believe him. His patience does not mean he is indifferent to how we live, nor does it mean we can ignore his warnings. His patience should make us want to come to him now.

JUDGMENT

After King Solomon's reign, Israel lasted 209 years before the Assyrians destroyed it;

Judah lasted 345 years before the Babylonians took Jerusalem. After repeated warnings to his people, God used these evil nations as instruments for his justice.

The consequences of rejecting God's commands and purpose for our lives are severe. He will not ignore unbelief or rebellion. we must believe in him and accept Christ's sacrificial death on our behalf, or we will be judged also.

Life Lessons in 2Kings

Truth	Lesson
<p>Growing in Godliness</p> <p>In the midst of ungodliness, the kings who walked in wisdom and righteousness shone like beacons of light and hope. Moving beyond mere personal convictions, their godliness effected radical social change.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Hold fast to the Lord and to His ways. Hezekiah trusted in the Lord more than all the kings of Judah, and the Lord was with him and prospered him. ❖ Righteous living is a call upon every age group. Young people, seek after righteousness and do not allow yourself to be tempted away from your godly focus. ❖ Seek God to know how your life is to affect and influence the place where you live. God may want to use you mightily as an agent of change.
<p>Cultivating Dynamic Devotion</p> <p>Josiah's life illustrates a life of dynamic devotion. From a young age, he was tenderhearted, humble, a lover of God's Word, and determined to follow Him fully.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Remember that the Lord hears the prayer of the tender hearted and the humble (Ps. 51:17). ❖ Know the Bible, so that you may be able to live by it. Commit yourself to living out the Word of Truth. ❖ Be zealous for GOD with your whole heart. ❖ Dedicate your life to HIM and to HIS purposes

<p>Pursuing Holiness</p> <p>The lives of the kings are sobering examples of the devastation that accompanies sin. The blessing that accompanies holiness stands in stark contrast, sounding a clear call to God’s people to walk in His way without compromise.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Respond to the word of the Lord and the prompting of the Spirit to turn from sin. Conviction of sin is God’s grace, pointedly extended to you so that you might turn from sin and be restored. ❖ Recognize as seduction anyone or anything that leads you into sin and away from the Lord. ❖ Do not covet the world’s reward for your ministry. Be wary lest it become an occasion for sin and judgement for you ❖ Know that true repentance involves rooting out anything that distracts from your worship of GOD. ❖ Eliminate any vestige of idolatry from your own life ❖ Understand that GOD judges HIS people severely when they persist in the world’s ways and standards rather than HIS. Reject any areas where world mindedness has taken root in you ❖ Do not practice abortion. ❖ Reject and flee from occult
<p>The Walk of Faith</p> <p>The walk of faith is sometimes a walk of perseverance. When the answer does not come the first time, faith does not quit. Faith continues to ask—continues to pray, just as people here continued to “dip” or to “strike” until the answer came.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Be steadfast when praying for miracles. Elisha prayed three times before the boy was raised from the dead. His example gives us hope to keep asking in faith (Luke 11:8–10). ❖ Follow through on what the Lord directs you to do. If Naaman had dipped five times, would he have been healed? In faith, complete the task.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Wholeheartedly do what the Lord asks of you. ❖ Do not allow a lack of faith to cause you to fall short of God’s complete victory! ❖ Believe that GOD is able to supply your needs even when you have no idea how ❖ Know that GOD promises to keep HIS people alive in famine. This applies spiritually too. GOD’s spiritual resources for you are limitless even during times of spiritual drought ❖ Choose to believe that you will always have enough resources to do the will of GOD
<p>Lessons for Leaders</p> <p>Elijah and Elisha provide a model for mentoring. Mentoring is a two-way street. In these two men, we learn both how to mentor others and how to be mentored. Both aspects are vital to every leader’s life.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Remain steadfast and loyal to the one who is mentoring you. Like Ruth to Naomi (Ruth 1:16), Elisha remained by Elijah’s side and God blessed him for his faithfulness and ability to be taught. ❖ Seek the spiritual inheritance that the Lord intends you to receive from those of maturity. ❖ Mentors, recognize that the source of the anointing that will be passed to the person you are mentoring comes from the Lord. ❖ In humility be willing to serve the one who is mentoring you. Elisha was remembered as Elijah’s servant, and kings immediately recognized the anointing that rested on him. ❖ Leaders believe that GOD has a greater anointing for your ministry. Do not settle

	<p>for mediocre effectiveness in your ministry</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Leaders trust the HOLY SPIRIT working in those who serve with you ❖ Leaders reject praise and honor GOD for works HE accomplishes through your ministry. ❖ Teach those you serve to do the same
<p>Keys to wise living</p> <p>The GOD who is our wisdom and gives freely of HIS wisdom to those who trust in HIM is careful to teach us HIS ways. He who is wise will never turn from the clear counsel of wisdom in GOD's WORD</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ know the source of any teaching you receive or pass on to others. Always judge teachings according to GOD's WORD ❖ follow the LORD and HE will grant your spiritual success
<p>Keys to relating authority</p> <p>Relating properly to GOD's delegated authority is a key to spiritual prosperity</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ be loyal to whom the LORD assigns you. Understand that the LORD will reward such loyalty ❖ avoid mocking or criticizing those GOD anoints for leadership and ministry. Understand that GOD watches over them to protect them

Praise Points in 2Kings

- ❖ The loyalty of faithful friends (2:6)
- ❖ Freedom from the wickedness to which idolatry often leads (3:27)
- ❖ His provision for the helpless (4:6)
- ❖ Freedom from fear (19:6-7)
- ❖ Faithful leaders who seek to please god (22:2)
- ❖ His word, which is readily available to us and which convicts us (22:8-13).

Worship Insights in 2Kings

For every action, there is an equal and opposite reaction. This law aptly describes God's relationship with Israel and Judah during the divided kingdom. When God established his covenant with the Israelites, he promised that he would reward them for obedience and punish them for disobedience. So when they behaved in a certain way, good or bad, the appropriate consequences eventually followed.

In 2 Kings we see this principle at work. Because God's people failed to worship him with their whole heart, they lost their prosperity and their independence. The apostle Paul's warning to the Galatians could also be considered the motto of 2 Kings: "Remember that you can't ignore God and get away with it. You will always reap what you sow!" (Galatians 6:7).

Second Kings records the history of Israel and Judah from the death of Ahab of Israel (about 850 B.C.) up to the destruction of Jerusalem by the Babylonians (587 B.C.). As with 1 Kings, this book describes the activity of great prophets who remained loyal to the Lord in a culture of unbelief. According to 2 Kings, Judah fared somewhat better than Israel regarding their spiritual health, and some of its rulers are commended for their efforts to restore the worship of the Lord. But these reforms came too infrequently or too late to stave off the inevitable judgment (24:1-4). The writer of 2 Kings sees the fall of Israel and Judah as God's judgment for the people's failure to keep their covenant with the Lord and for refusing to heed the warnings of his prophets (17:7-23).

So much is left unsaid about this woman, yet we admire the passion of her struggle with Elisha over her son's death. Her struggle is one of faith. Those who have a faith that has been untested by disappointment or grief will have trouble understanding this woman's struggle. When she grabbed Elisha's feet, refusing to let him go, she was saying, "This is it. Everything hinges on this moment. I trusted you for a son. Now, will your God abandon me or not?" As the woman lay on the ground grasping the feet of Elisha and praying for help, she was in a spirit and posture of genuine worship. God heard her cries and restored her son to her. As we encounter moments of testing in our faith, let us imitate this woman and fall before God in worship, making our requests known to him.

- ❖ We should always look to God for our strength and not turn to other people or things when we are afraid (1:16).

- ❖ God can intervene in our world in surprising and powerful ways; we should respond in grateful worship (4:32-37).
- ❖ God's abilities are not limited to our meager expectations (7:19-20).
- ❖ God demands that we follow him with our whole heart and not allow compromise in our devotion to him (10:30-31).
- ❖ Giving money to the Lord's work is an important part of worship (12:4-16).
- ❖ There will always be rivals that vie for our worship (17:29).
- ❖ We should call on the Lord, who can deliver us from oppression (19:14-19).

An Outline of 2Kings

E. The Reigns of Jehoshaphat of Judah and Ahaziah of Israel and the Conclusion of Elijah's Ministry: [1Ki_22:41](#)—[2Ki_2:14](#)

- 1. Jehoshaphat's Reign Summarized: [1Ki_22:41-50](#)**
- 2. Ahaziah's Reign Summarized: [1Ki_22:51-53](#)**
- 3. Ahaziah's Reign Judged by Elijah: [2Ki_1:1-18](#)**
- 4. Elijah's Ministry Ended: [2Ki_2:1-14](#)**

F. The Beginning of Elisha's Ministry and the Reign of Jehoram of Israel: [2Ki_2:15-3:27](#)

- 1. Elisha Begins His Miraculous Ministry: [2Ki_2:15-25](#)**
- 2. Jehoram Makes an Alliance and Seeks Elisha's Prophecy: [2Ki_3:1-20](#)**
- 3. Jehoram Quells the Moabite Rebellion: [2Ki_3:21-27](#)**

G. The Account of Elisha's Miracles: [2Ki_4:1-6:7](#)

- 1. Elisha and the Widow's Oil: [2Ki_4:1-7](#)**
- 2. Elisha and the Shunammite's Son: [2Ki_4:8-37](#)**
- 3. Elisha and the Miraculous Food: [2Ki_4:38-44](#)**
- 4. Elisha and the Leper Naaman: [2Ki_5:1-27](#)**
- 5. Elisha and the Floating Ax Head: [2Ki_6:1-7](#)**

H. The Account of Elisha's Role in the Syrian Wars: [2Ki_6:8-8:15](#)

- 1. The Blinded Syrians are Captured: [2Ki_6:8-23](#)**
- 2. The City of Samaria Is Besieged: [2Ki_6:24-33](#)**
- 3. The City of Samaria Is Delivered: [2Ki_7:1-20](#)**
- 4. The Shunammite's Land Is Restored: [2Ki_8:1-6](#)**

5. The King of Syria Is Replaced: [2Ki_8:7-15](#)**I. The Reigns of Jehoram and Ahaziah of Judah and Jehu of Israel: [2Ki. 8:16-10:36](#)**

1. Jehoram Reigns in Judah: [2Ki_8:16-24](#)
2. Ahaziah Reigns in Judah: [2Ki_8:25-29](#)
3. Elisha Anoints Jehu of Israel: [2Ki_9:1-13](#)
4. Jehu Slays Jehoram of Israel and Claims the Throne: [2Ki_9:14-26](#)
5. Jehu Slays Ahaziah of Judah and Jezebel: [2Ki_9:27-37](#)
6. Jehu Slays the Families of Ahab and Ahaziah: [2Ki_10:1-17](#)
7. Jehu Slays the Worshipers of Baal and Dies: [2Ki_10:18-36](#)

J. The Reigns of Athaliah the Queen and Jehoash of Judah: [2Ki. 11:1-12:21](#)

1. Athaliah Assumes the Throne, but Jehoash Is Spared and Crowned: [2Ki_11:1-12](#)
2. Athaliah Is Killed and Jehoash Is Enthroned: [2Ki_11:13-21](#)
3. Jehoash Restores the Temple: [2Ki_12:1-16](#)
4. Jehoash Pays Tribute to Syria and Dies: [2Ki_12:17-21](#)

K. The Reigns of Jehoahaz, Jehoash, and Jeroboam II of Israel; Amaziah and Azariah of Judah; the Last Days of Elisha: [2Ki. 13:1-15:7](#)

1. Jehoahaz Reigns in Israel: [2Ki_13:1-9](#)
2. Jehoash Reigns in Israel: [2Ki_13:10-13](#)
3. Elisha Prophesies and Dies: [2Ki_13:14-21](#)
4. Israel Recaptures Cities from Syria: [2Ki_13:22-25](#)
5. Amaziah Reigns in Judah: [2Ki_14:1-22](#)
6. Jeroboam II Reigns in Israel: [2Ki_14:23-29](#)
7. Azariah Reigns in Judah: [2Ki_15:1-7](#)

L. The Last Six Kings of Israel, Jotham and Ahaz of Judah, and the Captivity of Israel: [2Ki. 15:8-17:41](#)

1. Zechariah, Shallum, and Menahem Reign in Israel: [2Ki_15:8-22](#)
2. Pekahiah and Pekah Reign in Israel: [2Ki_15:23-31](#)
3. Jotham and Ahaz Reign in Judah: [2Ki. 15:32-16:20](#)
4. Hoshea Reigns in Israel: [2Ki_17:1-4](#)
5. Assyria Carries Israel into Captivity: [2Ki_17:5-23](#)

6. Assyria Resettles Samaria: [2Ki_17:24-41](#)**II. The Kingdom of Judah from the Fall of Samaria to the Fall of Jerusalem 722-587****B.C.: [2Ki. 18:1-25:30](#)****A. The Reign of Hezekiah in Judah: [2Ki. 18:1-20:21](#)**

- 1. Hezekiah's Initial Reforms: [2Ki_18:1-16](#)**
- 2. Sennacherib's Boast Against the Lord: [2Ki_18:17-37](#)**
- 3. Isaiah's Prophecy of Deliverance: [2Ki_19:1-7](#)**
- 4. Hezekiah's Prayer for Help: [2Ki_19:8-19](#)**
- 5. Isaiah's Word Concerning Sennacherib: [2Ki_19:20-37](#)**
- 6. Hezekiah's Illness and God's Cure: [2Ki_20:1-11](#)**
- 7. Babylon's Envoys and Hezekiah's Death: [2Ki_20:12-21](#)**

B. The Reigns of Manasseh and Amon: [2Ki_21:1-26](#)

- 1. Manasseh Reigns in Judah: [2Ki_21:1-9](#)**
- 2. The Prophets Judge Manasseh and He Dies: [2Ki_21:10-18](#)**
- 3. Amon Reigns in Judah: [2Ki_21:19-26](#)**

C. The Reign and Reforms of Josiah: [2Ki. 22:1-23:30](#)

- 1. The Discovery of the Book of the Law: [2Ki_22:1-13](#)**
- 2. The Prophecy of Huldah: [2Ki_22:14-20](#)**
- 3. The Reforms of Josiah: [2Ki_23:1-30](#)**

D. The Last Days of Judah and the Fall of Jerusalem: [2Ki. 23:31-25:30](#)

- 1. Jehoahaz's Reign and Captivity: [2Ki_23:31-34](#)**
- 2. Jehoiakim's Reign: [2Ki. 23:35-24:7](#)**
- 3. Jehoiachin's Reign and the First Deportation: [2Ki_24:8-16](#)**
- 4. Zedekiah's Reign as a Vassal: [2Ki_24:17-20](#)**
- 5. The Siege and Fall of Jerusalem: [2Ki_25:1-21](#)**
- 6. The Appointment of Gedaliah and the Release of Jehoiachin: [2Ki_25:22-30](#)**