



COURSE: BIBLE HISTORY

SUBJECT: JOSHUA THROUGH NEHEMIAH – HISTORY OF THE HEBREW NATION

LESSON NO. 40 - THE DIVIDED KINGDOM

- A. Revelation of The Redeeming Purpose *Gen. 1:1-11:9.*
1. The Hebrew Family *Gen. 11:10-50:26.*
 2. The Israelite Nation *Exodus-Nehemiah.*
 - a. Bondage *Exod. 1:1-7:7.*
 - b. Wonders -The Ten Plagues *Exod. 7:8-12:36.*
 - c. Exodus Wandering *Exod. 12:37-Num. 21:20.*
 - d. Conquest of The East Bank *Num. 21:21-36:13.*
 - e. Conquest of Canaan *Josh. 1-12.*
 - f. Division of the Land of Canaan *Josh. 13-22.*
 - g. The Judges *Judges 1:1-1 Samuel 8.*
 - h. The United Kingdom *Sam. 9:1-1 Kings 11:43.*
 - i. The Divided Kingdom *1 Kings 12:1-Neh. 13:31.*
 - (1) Division of Solomon's Empire at his Death.
 - (a) SYRIA - North of Mt. Herman to Euphrates. Damascus, Capital city – Hazael, dominant ruler. Fell about 750 B.C. to Assyria.
 - (b) MOAB - East of Dead Sea, between Arnon and Zered rivers. Controlled by strong kings of Israel, otherwise it was independent.
 - (c) EDOM - South of Dead Sea. It was to Judah what Moab was to Israel.
 - (d) ISRAEL - Ten Northern Tribes. First Capital Shechem, then Tirzah, finally Samaria. Carried into captivity by Assyria 721 B.C.
 - (e) JUDAH - Benjamin and Judah. Destroyed in 586 B.C. by Nebuchadnezzar.
 - (2) History of Divided Kingdom
 - (a) Period of Division 931-842 B.C.
 - Accession of Rehoboam and breaking-up of Solomon's Empire
 - The erection of Jeroboam's two golden calves.
 - Invasion of Judah by Shishak and loss of all the treasures of David and Solomon.
 - Wars of Jeroboam with Judah *2 Chron. 13.*
 - Invasion of Judah by Ethiopians under Zerah and victory of Asa at Mareshah *2 Chron. 14.*
 - Introduction to Baal worship in Israel by Ahab and appearance of Elijah *(1 Kings 16-19).*
 - Wars with Syria: Victory at Aphek and defeat of Ramoth-Gilead *1 Kings 20-22.*
 - Invasion of Judah, in the reign of Jehoshaphat, by the allied forces of Ammon, Moab, and Edom – their slaughter at Berachah *2 Chron. 20.*
 - The allied war of Israel and Judah with Moab *2 Kings 23.*

- The revolt of Edom from Judah in the reign of Jehoram (Obadiah probably written at this time) 2 Chron. 21.
- (b) Syrian Period 842-779 B.C.
- Accession of Hazael, Jehu and Athaliah.
 - Destruction of Baal worship in Israel 2 Kings 10.
 - Conquest of Hazael east of Jordan.
 - Slaughter of Athaliah and accession of Joash in Judah 2 Kings 11.
 - Repairs to the Temple by Jehoida 2 Kings 12.
 - Prophecies of Jonah and Joel.
 - Subjugation of Israel by Hazael.
 - Hazael's campaign against Judah and capture of Gath.
- (c) Restoration of Israel 779-742 B.C.
- Jeroboam II brought Israel back to its place of supremacy.
 - Judah was made tributary, Syria all but conquered.
 - Uzziah accession brought Judah back to glory.
 - Amos, Hosea, Micah and Isaiah prophesied.
- (d) Fall of Israel 742-721 B.C.
- Assyria begins its march across history.
 - In reign of Menahem, Israel becomes tributary.
 - In reign of Pekah, Naphtali and other northern tribes taken captive by Tiglath-pileser.
 - In reign of Hoshea, Samaria is taken (721 B.C.) by Sargon and ten tribes taken captive into Assyria.
- (e) Fall of Judah 721-586 B.C.
- NOTE: Judah lasted 135 years after the destruction of Samaria, though most of the time as a subject nation of Assyria.
- The reforms of King Hezekiah and the deliverance Jerusalem from the Assyrians under Sennacherib 2 Chron. 30-32.
 - The captivity of King Manasseh among the Assyrians and his return 2 Chron. 33.
 - The attempt at restoration by King Josiah and his death at Megiddo 2 Chron. 34-35.
 - The rise of the power of Babylon and Nebuchadnezzar.
 - First Invasion of Judah in 606 B.C.
 - The rebellion of Zedekiah, the last king of Judah, against Nebuchadnezzar; the long siege of Jerusalem; the destruction of the kingdom; the burning of the Temple; and the final carrying away of Judah into captivity to Babylon 586 B.C.
- (3) Elements Contributing to the Division in 931 B.C.
- (a) An impetuous young ruler in the South - Rehoboam.
 - (b) A clever opponent and rabble-rouser - Jeroboam.
 - (c) Solomon's excessive taxation.
 - (d) Jealousy between tribes of the North and South.
 - (e) Difference in geographic situation – Israel on great highways, Judah on backroads.
 - (f) Tribes were never really reunited, even under David, only loosely federated.
- (4) The Result of Jeroboam's Sin in Erecting Two Golden Calves.
- (a) The Levites in the North driven into the South 2 Chron. 11:14; 13:9.
 - (b) The pious moved South and strengthened Judah 2 Chron. 11:16.

- A movement that continued later 15:9, 30:11.
- (c) Jeroboam and his system were rejected. Abijah had warned him
1 Kings 11:38; 12:1ff; 14:10.
 - (d) Led Israel into sin and destruction – found 24 times in
1 and 2 Kings.