

THROUGH THE BIBLE IN A YEAR

5/14 – 2Kgs 9-11, John 5:1-24
5/15 – 2Kgs 12-14, John 5:25-47
5/16 – 2Kgs 15-17, John 6:1-21
5/17 – 2Kgs 18-19, John 6:22-44

5/18 – 2Kgs 20-22, John 6:45-71
5/19 – 2Kgs 23-25, John 7:1-31
5/20 – 1Chr 1-2, John 7:32-53
5/21 – 1Chr 3-5, John 8:1-20

** Summaries/outlines from The Holy Bible, Contemporary English Version, ©1995 by the American Bible Society.

2 KINGS

Second Kings is the second half of a single book that was divided into two parts, because they were too long to fit on one scroll. The book 2 Kings continues the history of the two separate kingdoms of Judah and Israel.

The book of 2 Kings has two main parts. The first part is the history of the two kingdoms until 722 BC, when the northern kingdom was conquered by the Assyrians. Samaria, the capital city of Israel, was destroyed, and the people of that kingdom were taken as prisoners to Assyria. Only Judah, the southern kingdom was left.

The second part of the book is the history of Judah until 586 BC, when it was conquered by King Nebuchadnezzar of Babylonia. Jerusalem, the capital city, was completely destroyed, and many of the people of Judah and Jerusalem were led away as prisoners to Babylonia. King Nebuchadnezzar then made Gedaliah ruler of those left in Judah. The book concludes with some hope for Judah's future: King Jehoiachin is released from prison in Babylon and is invited to eat with the Babylonian king every day.

According to the book of 2 Kings, Israel and Judah were destroyed because the people refused to be faithful to the Lord. He had sent prophets over and over to warn the people and their kings to stop worshiping other gods and to turn back to him. Finally, the people were punished. The two kingdoms were destroyed, and the people were forced to live in foreign nations, far from their own land. The fall of Jerusalem is one of the most important events in Israel's history. The book itself explains why this disaster took place: "The people of Judah and Jerusalem had made the Lord so angry that he finally turned his back on them. That's why these horrible things were happening." (24:20)

OUTLINE

- I. Elijah the Prophet Condemns King Ahaziah of Israel (1:1-18)
- II. Elisha the Prophet (2:1-8:15)
- III. Kings of Judah and Israel (8:16-16:20)
- IV. King Hoshea of Israel and the Defeat of the Northern Kingdom (17:1-41)
- V. King Hezekiah of Judah and the Assyrian Invasion (18:1-20:21)
- VI. Two Evil Kings of Judah: Manasseh and Amon (21:1-26)
- VII. The Rule of King Josiah and The Book of God's Law (22:1-23:30)
- VIII. The Last Kings of Judah (23:31-24:20)
- IX. Jerusalem is Destroyed and the People are Taken to Babylonia (25:1-21)
- X. Gedaliah is Made Ruler and King Jehoiachin is Released from Prison (25:22-30)

BIBLE BLURB (from @biblesummary)

2Kgs9: Elisha sent a prophet to anoint Jehu. Jehu killed Joram and Ahaziah. Eunuchs threw Jezebel out of the window and dogs ate her body.

2Kgs10: Jehu sent a letter and had Ahab's sons killed. He killed Ahaziah's brothers and all the worshippers of Baal. Hazael defeated Israel.

2Kgs11: Athaliah destroyed the royal family but Jehosheba hid Joash. Jehoiada had the army proclaim Joash as king and put Athaliah to death.

2Kgs12: Joash ruled in Jerusalem and did what was right. The priests collected money to repair the temple. Joash was killed by his servants.

2Kgs13: Jehoahaz ruled Israel and they were oppressed by Hazael. Jehoash ruled and Elisha told him to strike the ground. Then Elisha died.

2Kgs14: Amaziah ruled Judah and did right. He challenged Jehoash but Judah were defeated. Jeroboam ruled Israel and restored the borders.

2Kgs15: Azariah and Jotham ruled Judah and did what was right. Zechariah, Shallum, Menahem, Pekahiah and Pekah ruled Israel and did evil.

2Kgs16: Ahaz ruled Judah and did evil. Aram and Israel attacked Judah so Ahaz sent a tribute to the king of Assyria. Ahaz set up an altar.

2Kgs17: Hoshea ruled Israel. The king of Assyria invaded and settled the land. This happened because the Israelites rejected the covenant.

2Kgs18: Hezekiah ruled Judah and did right. The Assyrians surrounded Jerusalem. Rabshakeh said, "Don't listen to Hezekiah. Come out to me."

2Kgs19: Hezekiah prayed, "O LORD, save us." Isaiah said, "The LORD says: I will defend the city." That night the Assyrians were struck dead.

2Kgs20: Hezekiah was sick but the LORD extended his life. Envoys came from Babylon. Isaiah told Hezekiah, "Everything will be taken away."

2Kgs21: Manasseh ruled in Jerusalem and did evil. The LORD said, "I will bring disaster on Jerusalem and Judah." Amon ruled and did evil.

2Kgs22: Josiah ruled and did right. He had the law read out and tore his robes. Huldah said, "The LORD says: You will be buried in peace."

2Kgs23: Josiah destroyed the altars and high places and held Passover. He was killed in battle. Jehoahaz and Jehoikim ruled and did evil.

2Kgs24: The LORD sent raiders against Judah. Jehoiachin ruled and Nebuchadnezzar took all Jerusalem captive. Zedekiah ruled and did evil.

2Kgs25: Nebuchadnezzar besieged Jerusalem. Nebuzaradan burned the temple and took the people into exile. Evil-merodach released Jehoiachin.

1 CHRONICLES

First and Second Chronicles retell the history of Israel from a slightly different viewpoint than that of Samuel and Kings, although many of the same stories are repeated.

King David is the most important person in 1 Chronicles. He is the one who made Jerusalem the center for the worship of the Lord God, and who made sure the Lord was worshiped in the proper way. David is also honored as the founder of the temple, even though it was his son Solomon who actually built it.

Much of 1 Chronicles is made up of lists that trace the descendants of Adam to the time of King Saul. After reporting how Saul died, the rest of the book focuses on King David, and these chapters can be divided into four parts. The first part tells how David became king and made Jerusalem his capital city. This part also includes information about David's warriors and military officers. The second part describes how David moved the sacred chest to its new home in Jerusalem. The third part includes events during his rule, and the final part describes his preparations for building the Lord's temple and his instructions to his son Solomon about the proper worship of the Lord.

In 1 Chronicles, David is used as an example of someone who faithfully worships and obeys the Lord. At the end of David's rule, he praises the Lord in front of everyone in Israel.

OUTLINE

- I. Descendants of Adam until the Time of King Saul (1:1-9:44)
- II. The Death of Saul and His Sons (10:1-14)
- III. David Becomes King of Israel and Captures Jerusalem (11:1-9)
- IV. David's Warriors (11:10-12:40)
- V. The Sacred Chest is Moved to Jerusalem (13:1-16:43)
- VI. Solomon Will Build the Lord's Temple (17:1-27)
- VII. David's Military Victories (18:1-20:8)
- VIII. David's Preparations for Building the Temple (21:1-28:21)
- IX. The People Bring Gifts for Building the Temple (29:1-20)
- X. Solomon is Crowned King (29:21-25)
- XI. The Death of David (29:26-30)

BIBLE BLURB (from @biblesummary)

1Chr1: Adam, Seth, Noah, Shem, Eber, Abraham; Abraham's sons were Isaac and Ishmael; Isaac's sons were Esau and Israel. Kings ruled in Edom.

1Chr2: Judah's line led to Obed, Jesse and David. Caleb was son of Hezron; Jerahmeel was firstborn of Hezron. Caleb's line were the Kenites.

1Chr3: David had six sons at Hebron, four by Bathshua and nine others. Solomon's line led to Jeconiah, and then to the sons of Elioenai.

1Chr4: Reaiah's sons were the Zorathites; God blessed Jabez; Shelah's sons worked for the king. Simeon's line went to Gedor to seek pasture.

1Chr5: Reuben lost his birthright; his sons lived in Gilead. The sons of Gad and the sons of Manasseh lived in Bashan until the captivity.

JOHN

OUTLINE

- I. A Hymn in Praise of the Word (1:1-18)
- II. The Message of John the Baptist (1:19-34)
- III. Jesus Chooses His First Disciple (1:35-51)
- IV. Jesus' Seven Special Miracles (2:1-12:50)
- V. Jesus' Last Week: His Trial and Death (13:1-19:42)
- VI. Jesus is Alive (20:1-10)
- VII. Jesus Appears to His Disciples (20:11-21:25)

BIBLE BLURB (from @biblesummary)

Jn5: Jesus healed a man at Bethesda. He said, "The Son only does what he sees the Father doing. My works and the Scriptures bear witness."

Jn6: Jesus fed 5,000 men and walked across the sea. He said, "I am the bread of life. My flesh is true food." Many disciples turned back.

Jn7: Jesus went to the feast. The people said, "Is this the Christ?" The chief priests tried to arrest him. He called out, "Come and drink."

Jn8: Jesus did not condemn a woman caught in adultery. The Pharisees questioned him. He said, "If God were your Father you would love me."

Getting to Know God Through His Book - 4 Questions - Ask...

Insight—what does the passage say? Paraphrase the main point(s) and the commands to follow, promises to claim, examples to follow (or avoid), etc.

Question—what don't I understand? Need to know more about? How does this passage make me feel?

Praise—what does this passage teach me about God? Turn what the passage says into praise for the Lord's goodness, power, holiness, wisdom, etc.

Apply—what is God saying to me from this passage? Confess how you have not followed it. Pray, asking God to help you obey. Get quiet and ask God to speak to you.

Journal—write out your prayers, thoughts, responses to God and His Word

HOW TO PRAY

Scripture is God speaking to us. Prayer is us speaking to and listening to God. Jesus gave us the model in the Lord's Prayer (Mt 6). Keep your relationship fresh with the Lord by both reading and praying - two way communication. Remember to look up like Jesus did when He prayed.

1. Our Father who art in heaven, hallowed by thy name – focus on God, adore, praise, thank Him – long to see His glory and honor.
2. Thy Kingdom come, Thy will be done – ask for what you know will please Him, pray back the Scripture – that is His will.
3. Give us this day our daily bread – ask for your needs and others to be met.
4. Forgive us our trespasses as we forgive those who trespass against us – ask for forgiveness, from God, and from others you may have hurt. Ask God to help you forgive and restore others too. Ask Him to get rid of bitterness and have love & compassion for those who have hurt you.
5. And lead us not into temptation – ask God to take over your day, protect you and others from evil.
6. For thine is the kingdom, power & glory – end by re-focusing on God, His kingdom, power, and glory!
7. Listen – ask God to speak to you by His Spirit – always test what you hear by His Word.
8. Pray the Blind Bartimaeus Prayer (Mark 10) – Tell God what you feel, what you want, and ask God what you should do to get what you want (if what you want is right).