

PETE BUMGARNER MINISTRIES

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I KINGS

STUDY GUIDE



I KINGS

SCRIPTURE READING

I Kings

I. INTRODUCTION

- A. Although the author of I Kings is unknown, some believe that the book was written by the prophet Jeremiah.
- B. I Kings begins with the end of David's life, and it dedicates several chapters to the reign of Solomon.
- C. Not only does I Kings give information about various kings, but it also gives insight into the role and ministry of the prophet.
- D. It is believed that First and Second Kings were originally one book.

II. CHAPTER ONE

- A. When David was old, he had difficulty getting warm. Those who attended to him put extra covering on him in an attempt to get him warm, but they were unsuccessful. (I Kings 1:1)
- B. David's servants recommended that a young virgin be brought to him to attend to him personally and to lie against him to keep him warm. (I Kings 1:2; Ecclesiastes 4:11)
- C. David's servants searched throughout the territory of Israel and found Abishag, a lovely young Shunammite woman. They brought her to the king. (I Kings 1:3)
- D. Abishag was very beautiful. She cared for David and served him, but he did not have sexual intercourse with her. (I Kings 1:4)
- E. Toward the end of David's life, Adonijah, the son of David and Haggith, exalted himself and declared that he would be king of Israel. (I Kings 1:5)

1. He gathered to himself chariots, horsemen, and fifty men to run before him. (I Kings 1:5)
 2. David did not rebuke or correct Adonijah for his actions. (I Kings 1:6)
 3. Adonijah, the younger half-brother of Absalom, was very good-looking. (I Kings 1:6; II Samuel 3:1-5)
 4. After Adonijah conferred with his first cousin Joab and Abiathar the priest, they followed and helped him. (I Kings 1:7)
 5. Zadok the priest, Benaiah the son of Jehoiada, Nathan the prophet, Shimei, Rei, and the mighty men who belonged to David did not enter the conspiracy with Adonijah. (I Kings 1:8)
 6. Adonijah went to the stone of Zoheleth near En Rogel, where he sacrificed sheep, oxen, and fattened calves. (I Kings 1:9)
 7. He invited all his brothers, the other sons of King David, except Solomon. (I Kings 1:9-10)
 8. He also invited all the men of Judah who served David, but he did not invite Nathan the prophet, or Benaiah, or David's mighty men. (I Kings 1:10)
- F. The prophet Nathan asked Bathsheba, Solomon's mother, if she knew that Adonijah had declared himself king without David's knowledge. (I Kings 1:11)
- G. Nathan requested that Bathsheba follow his advice so that she could save her life as well as Solomon's. (I Kings 1:12)
1. Nathan advised Bathsheba to go to David immediately and ask if he did not swear to her that her son Solomon would become the next king. (I Kings 1:13)
 2. She was also to ask why Adonijah had become king. (I Kings 1:13)
 3. Nathan told Bathsheba that he would come to King David while she was still talking with him and confirm her words. (I Kings 1:14)

- H. Bathsheba did as the prophet Nathan had advised her and went to David.
1. David was an old man, and Abishag the Shunammite was attending him. (I Kings 1:15)
 2. Bathsheba bowed, demonstrating her respect for King David. (I Kings 1:16)
 3. David asked Bathsheba what she wanted. (I Kings 1:16)
 4. Bathsheba reminded David of his oath concerning her son Solomon. David had sworn to Bathsheba that Solomon would succeed him as king and sit upon his throne. (I Kings 1:17)
 5. Bathsheba informed David that Adonijah had been declared king without David's knowledge. (I Kings 1:18)
 6. She told David about Adonijah's sacrifice and the invitation to his sacrifice, which included all the king's sons (except Solomon), Abiathar the priest, and Joab the commander of David's army. (I Kings 1:19)
 7. Bathsheba declared unto David that the eyes of all Israel were upon him, waiting for him to announce his successor. (I Kings 1:20)
 8. She made David aware that she and Solomon would be killed if Adonijah were established as king. (I Kings 1:21)
- I. While Bathsheba was speaking with David, the prophet Nathan came to see him. (I Kings 1:22)
- J. David was notified of Nathan's visit. When Nathan went in to see David, he also bowed before the king. (I Kings 1:23)
- K. Nathan confirmed the words of Bathsheba, just as he told her he would. (I Kings 1:24-27)
1. Nathan asked David if he had appointed Adonijah as king. (I Kings 1:24)

2. He told David about Adonijah's sacrifice and the invitation to his sacrifice. Adonijah had invited all the king's sons (except Solomon), the commander of David's army, and Abiathar the priest. (I Kings 1:25)
 3. Nathan informed David that Adonijah's guests were eating and drinking with him and saying, "Live King Adonijah." (I Kings 1:25)
 4. Nathan let David know that neither he, Zadok the priest, Benaiah the son of Jehoiada, nor Solomon had been invited to Adonijah's sacrifice. (I Kings 1:26)
 5. Nathan asked David if he had declared Adonijah to be king without informing him. (I Kings 1:27)
- L. David called for Bathsheba; she came and stood before him. (I Kings 1:28)
 - M. David swore to Bathsheba that he would that very day fulfill the oath that he had previously sworn to her concerning Solomon. (I Kings 1:29-30)
 - N. In response to David's statement, Bathsheba bowed to the ground and said, "My lord King David, live forever." (I Kings 1:31)
 - O. David called for Zadok the priest, Nathan the prophet, and Benaiah the son of Jehoiada. They came to him. (I Kings 1:32)
 - P. He commanded them to take soldiers, to place Solomon upon the king's mule, and to take him down to Gihon. (I Kings 1:33)
 - Q. At Gihon, Nathan the prophet and Zadok the priest were to anoint Solomon to be king over Israel. They were to blow the trumpet and proclaim, "Live, King Solomon!" (I Kings 1:34)
 - R. After Solomon was anointed, he was to come and sit on the throne of David. (I Kings 1:35)
 - S. David appointed Solomon as his successor; thus, Solomon became king over all Israel and Judah. (I Kings 1:35)

- T. Benaiah the son of Jehoiada agreed with David, saying, “So be it! The Lord say so too, my lord the king. As the Lord has been with my lord the king, may He also be with Solomon and make his throne greater than the throne of my lord King David.” (I Kings 1:36-37)
- U. Following David’s orders, Zadok the priest, Nathan the prophet, Benaiah the son of Jehoiada, the Cherethites, and the Pelethites placed Solomon on King David’s mule and took him to Gihon. (I Kings 1:38)
- V. Zadok the priest took a horn of oil from the tabernacle and anointed Solomon to be king over Israel. (I Kings 1:39)
- W. After Solomon was anointed king, the trumpet was blown, and the people proclaimed, “Live King Solomon!” (I Kings 1:39)
- X. Following Solomon’s anointing, people played flutes and rejoiced so loudly that their sound penetrated the earth. (I Kings 1:40)
- Y. As they finished eating, Adonijah and all his guests heard the sound of the people. Joab asked why the city was in such a noisy uproar. (I Kings 1:41)
- Z. While Joab was still speaking, Jonathan the son of Abiathar the priest came to Adonijah. Adonijah invited him in, thinking that he was going to give him some good news. (I Kings 1:42)
1. Jonathan told Adonijah that David had made Solomon king over Israel. (I Kings 1:43)
 2. He told him that David had sent Zadok the priest, Nathan the prophet, Benaiah the son of Jehoiada, the Cherethites, and the Pelethites with Solomon, who was riding on the king’s mule. (I Kings 1:44)
 3. Jonathan informed him that Zadok the priest and Nathan the prophet had anointed Solomon king at Gihon. The noise heard by Adonijah’s company was that of rejoicing because of Solomon’s anointing. (I Kings 1:45)

4. Jonathan told Adonijah that Solomon was sitting on the throne of David, and the servants of David were saying, “God make the name of Solomon better than your name, and his throne greater than your throne.” (I Kings 1:46-47)
 5. Jonathan declared that King David had also bowed upon his bed. (I Kings 1:47)
 6. Jonathan also quoted the words King David had spoken concerning Solomon’s anointing: “Blessed be the Lord God of Israel, Who has given one to sit on my throne today, while my eyes behold it!” (I Kings 1:48)
- AA. Adonijah’s guests were afraid, so they arose and left him. (I Kings 1:49)
- BB. Also afraid of Solomon, Adonijah arose, went to the altar, and held to the horns of the altar. (I Kings 1:50)
- CC. Someone told Solomon what Adonijah had done and of his plea for his life. (I Kings 1:51)
- DD. Solomon declared that if Adonijah would prove himself to be a worthy man, not one of his hairs would fall to the ground, but if wickedness were found in him, he would surely die. (I Kings 1:52)
- EE. Solomon sent for Adonijah; he came to him and fell at his feet. Solomon told him to go home. (I Kings 1:53)

III. CHAPTER TWO

- A. Near the end of David’s life, he gave the following charge to Solomon: (I Kings 2:1-9)
 1. “I go the way of all the earth; be strong, and be a man.” (I Kings 2:2)

2. “Watch over that which the Lord God has placed in your custody. Follow His pattern and keep His statutes, commandments, judgments, and testimonies, that are written in the Law of Moses so that you may act intelligently in all that you do and wherever you turn. By doing so, the Lord will be free to fulfill His word which He spoke concerning me, saying, ‘If your sons will give attention to their lifestyle and walk before Me in truth with their whole heart and soul, you will always have a man on the throne of Israel.’ ” (I Kings 2:3-4)
 3. “You know what Joab the son of Zeruiah did to me and what to the two commanders of the armies of Israel. He killed Abner the son of Ner and Amasa the son of Jether. He shed the blood of war in peacetime, and put the blood of war on the belt around his waist and the sandals on his feet. Act according to your wisdom, and do not let this old man go down to the grave in peace.” (I Kings 2:5-6)
 4. “Show kindness to the sons of Barzillai the Gileadite. Let them eat at your table because he came to me when I fled from Absalom your brother.” (I Kings 2:7)
 5. “You have with you Shimei the son of Gera, a Benjamite from Bahurim, who cursed me with a severe curse the day I went to Mahanaim; however, he met me at the Jordan River, and I swore to him by the Lord that I would not kill him with the sword. Now, do not hold him guiltless; you are a wise man and know what you should do to him. Kill this old man.” (I Kings 2:8-9)
- B. David died and was buried in the city of David. (I Kings 2:10)
- C. David reigned over Israel forty years. (I Kings 2:11)
1. He reigned seven years in Hebron.
 2. He reigned thirty-three years in Jerusalem.
- D. Solomon sat on the throne of his father David, and his kingdom became firmly established. (I Kings 2:12)

- E. Adonijah, the son of David and Haggith, went to Solomon's mother Bathsheba. (I Kings 2:13)
1. Bathsheba asked him if he came peaceably; he told her that he did. (I Kings 2:13)
 2. He told her that he would like to say something to her; she granted him permission. (I Kings 2:14)
 3. Adonijah told Bathsheba that the kingdom of Israel was his, but the Lord gave it to Solomon. (I Kings 2:15)
 4. He asked if he could make one request of her; she told him to make it. (I Kings 2:16)
 5. Adonijah asked Bathsheba to petition Solomon on his behalf for Abishag the Shunammite. He wanted her for his wife. (I Kings 2:17)
 6. Bathsheba agreed to honor Adonijah's request. (I Kings 2:18)
- F. When Bathsheba went to King Solomon for Adonijah, Solomon arose and went to meet her. He bowed to her, sat down on his throne, and commanded that a throne be brought in for his mother. (I Kings 2:19)
- G. Bathsheba was seated at Solomon's right hand. (I Kings 2:19)
- H. Bathsheba told Solomon that she desired a small petition and requested that he not refuse her. (I Kings 2:20)
- I. Solomon told his mother to ask the petition, assuring her that she would not be denied. (I Kings 2:20)
- J. Bathsheba asked Solomon to give Abishag the Shunammite to Adonijah that she might become his wife. (I Kings 2:21)
- K. Upon hearing his mother's request, Solomon said to Bathsheba, "Why are you asking for Abishag the Shunammite for Adonijah? Also ask for the kingdom; after all, he is my older brother. Ask for him and for Abiathar the priest, and for Joab the son of Zeruah." (I Kings 2:22)

- L. Solomon declared that Adonijah's request had cost him his life. (I Kings 2:23-24)
- M. Solomon sent Benaiah the son of Jehoiada to kill Adonijah; he obeyed Solomon's command. (I Kings 2:25)
- N. Solomon commanded Abiathar the priest to go to Anathoth, to his own fields, declaring that he deserved the death penalty; however, Solomon chose not to kill him because he carried the ark of the Lord God before King David, and he was also afflicted every time Solomon's father was afflicted." (I Kings 2:26)
 - 1. Solomon removed Abiathar from being priest to the Lord. (I Kings 2:27)
 - 2. Solomon's judgment against Abiathar fulfilled the word of the Lord which was spoken against the house of Eli at Shiloh. (I Kings 2:27; I Samuel 2:31-36)
- O. After hearing what Solomon had done to Adonijah and Abiathar, Joab ran to the tabernacle of the Lord and held to the horns of the altar. (I Kings 2:28)
 - 1. Although Joab had not followed Absalom, Adonijah's half-brother, he did conspire with Adonijah.
 - 2. Joab knew that his actions deserved the death penalty.
- P. When Solomon heard that Joab had fled to the tabernacle, he sent Benaiah the son of Jehoiada to kill him. (I Kings 2:29)
- Q. Benaiah went to the tabernacle and commanded Joab to come out, but Joab refused, saying, "I will die here." (I Kings 2:30)
- R. Benaiah reported back to Solomon and told him that Joab had refused to come out of the tabernacle, declaring that he would die there. (I Kings 2:30)
- S. Solomon told Benaiah to do as Joab had said—kill him there and bury him. (I Kings 2:31)

- T. According to Solomon, the execution of Joab would remove from the house of David the innocent blood that had been shed by Joab. (I Kings 2:31)
 - 1. Joab killed Abner the son of Ner in a non-combat setting. (II Samuel 3:27)
 - 2. Joab also killed his second cousin Amasa, whom David had made commander of the army of Judah after removing Joab from that position. (II Samuel 20:9-10)
 - 3. Solomon declared that the blood of Abner and Amasa would return upon the head of Joab and his descendants forever, but the house of David would experience peace from the Lord. (I Kings 2:33)
- U. Benaiah obeyed Solomon's command and killed Joab. He was buried in the wilderness with relatives who had died before him. (I Kings 2:34)
- V. Benaiah replaced Joab as commander of the Israeli army. (I Kings 2:35)
- W. Zadok the priest assumed the position left by Abiathar when Solomon removed him from serving in the tabernacle. (I Kings 2:35)
- X. Solomon sent for Shimei. He commanded him to build for himself a house in Jerusalem and to live there. He commanded him not to leave Jerusalem. He warned Shimei that if he left Jerusalem and crossed the Kidron brook, he would be executed, and he would be responsible for his own death." (I Kings 2:36-37)
- Y. Shimei responded by saying, "The word you have spoken is good. Your servant will obey your command." (I Kings 2:38)
- Z. Three years later, two of Shimei's servants ran away and went to Gath, where Achish the son of Maachah reigned as king. (I Kings 2:39)
- AA. When Shimei was told that his servants were in Gath, he saddled his donkey, went to Gath, recovered his servants, and returned to Jerusalem. (I Kings 2:40)

- BB. Someone told Solomon what Shimei had done, so he had Shimei brought before him for judgment. (I Kings 2:41-42)
1. Solomon reminded Shimei of their agreement, asking, "Did I not make you swear by the Lord, and warn you that if you left Jerusalem, you would be executed? And you told me that the command I had given was good." (I Kings 2:42)
 2. Solomon asked Shimei why he had not kept the oath and commandment given unto him. (I Kings 2:43)
 3. Solomon reminded Shimei of the wickedness he had committed against his father David and declared that the Lord would return his wickedness on his own head. (I Kings 2:44)
 4. He told Shimei that King Solomon would be blessed and that the throne of David would be established before the Lord forever. (I Kings 2:45)
 5. Solomon commanded Benaiah the son of Jehoiada to execute Shimei; he obeyed Solomon's command. (I Kings 2:46)
- CC. After Solomon executed judgment against these various individuals, his kingdom was established. (I Kings 2:46)

IV. CHAPTER THREE

- A. Solomon made a treaty with Pharaoh king of Egypt and married his daughter. He brought her to Jerusalem, where she lived until he built his house, the house of the Lord, and the wall around Jerusalem. (I Kings 3:1)
- B. At this time, the people were still sacrificing at the high places because there was no house bearing God's name where they could worship. (I Kings 3:2)
- C. Solomon loved the Lord and walked according to the statutes of his father David; however, he offered sacrifices and burned incense at the high places. (I Kings 3:3)
- D. Gibeon was a significant high place where Solomon offered a thousand burnt offerings. (I Kings 3:4)

- E. At Gibeon, the Lord appeared to Solomon in a dream and asked, “What shall I give you?” (I Kings 3:5)
- F. Solomon responded by saying: (I Kings 3:6-9)
1. “You have been very merciful to Your servant David my father, because he walked before You in truth, in righteousness, and with a virtuous heart. You have extended this great kindness to him by giving him a son to sit on his throne this day.” (I Kings 3:6)
 2. “Now, O Lord God, You have made Your servant king in place of my father David, but I am a little boy; I do not know how to go out or come in. Your servant is surrounded with a multitude of people whom You have chosen; they are too numerous to be numbered or recorded.” (I Kings 3:7-8)
 3. “Give to Your servant an intelligent heart to judge Your people so that I may discern between good and evil. Who is able to judge this multitude of people?” (I Kings 3:9)
- G. God was pleased with Solomon’s request. (I Kings 3:10)
1. He said to him: “Because you have asked for understanding to execute proper judgment, and have not asked for long life, wealth, or the life of your enemies, I have done according to your words. I have given you a wise and understanding heart, to which none before you or after you can be compared.” (I Kings 3:11-12)
 2. “I have also given you that for which you did not ask: I have given you riches and honor that will exceed all other kings. None can be compared to you.” (I Kings 3:13)
 3. “If you walk in My ways and give attention to My statutes and commandments as your father David did, then I will give you a long life.” (I Kings 3:14)
- H. When Solomon awoke, he realized he had dreamed. He came to Jerusalem, stood before the ark of the covenant, offered burnt offerings and peace offerings, and made a feast for all his servants. (I Kings 3:15)

- I. Two prostitutes came to King Solomon because of a dispute between them. (I Kings 3:16)
 1. The prostitutes lived in the same house. (I Kings 3:17)
 2. They gave birth within three days of each other. (I Kings 3:18)
 3. No one else was in the house, just the two women and their babies. (I Kings 3:18)
 4. One of the women lay on her baby during the night and accidentally killed it. When she realized what she had done, she got up and switched her baby for the living baby. (I Kings 3:19-20)
 5. When the other woman got up to nurse her baby, she saw that the baby was dead. After close examination, she realized that the dead baby was not hers; the dead baby belonged to the other prostitute. (I Kings 3:21)
 6. The two women argued before Solomon, each declaring that the living baby was hers. (I Kings 3:22)
 7. Solomon rehearsed the women's conversation before them, then called for a sword. (I Kings 3:23-24)
 8. When the sword was brought to Solomon, he commanded that the living baby be divided in half, and each woman be given half of the baby. (I Kings 3:25)
 9. The mother of the living baby pleaded with Solomon to spare the baby's life and give it to the other woman, but the woman whose baby had died in the night agreed that the living baby should be divided. (I Kings 3:26)
 10. Solomon recognized that the woman who was pleading for the life of the living baby was the mother, so he commanded that the living baby be given to her. (I Kings 3:27)
- J. All of Israel heard what Solomon had done and feared him because they recognized that the wisdom of God was in him to administer justice. (I Kings 3:28)

V. CHAPTER FOUR

- A. Solomon reigned as king over the entire nation of Israel. (I Kings 4:1)
- B. Verses two through six list Solomon's officials by name and position. (I Kings 4:2-6)
- C. Verses seven through nineteen identify the twelve governors who were responsible for the food provisions of Solomon and his household. (I Kings 4:7-19)
 - 1. Each of the twelve governors was responsible for supplying food one month per year. (I Kings 4:7)
 - 2. Each of these governors was responsible for a particular territory in Solomon's realm.
- D. The population of Israel and Judah had multiplied greatly, and the people enjoyed prosperity under the reign of Solomon. (I Kings 4:20)
- E. Solomon reigned over all the territory from the "River" (probably the Euphrates) to the land of the Philistines, to the border of Egypt. (I Kings 4:21)
- F. The kingdoms in this territory paid tribute to Solomon and served him throughout his reign. (I Kings 4:21)
- G. The provisions required by Solomon for one day were "thirty kors (187.5 bushels) of flour, sixty kors (375 bushels) of meal, ten fatted oxen, twenty oxen from the pastures, and one hundred sheep, besides deer, gazelles, roebucks, and fatted fowl." (I Kings 4:22-23)
- H. Solomon had dominion over all the region this side of the "River" from Tiphseh even to Gaza. (I Kings 4:24)
- I. Solomon ruled over all the kings on this side of the "River." He had peace on every side all around him. (I King 4:24)
- J. Both Israel and Judah, from Dan to Beersheba, lived in peace under the reign of Solomon. (I Kings 4:25)
- K. Solomon had forty thousand stalls of horses for his chariots and twelve thousand horsemen. (I Kings 4:26)

- L. The twelve governors, each in his month, supplied the necessary food for Solomon and those who ate of his provisions. There was always an abundance of provisions. (I Kings 4:27)
- M. The twelve governors, each in his month, also furnished and distributed barley and straw for the horses at their various locations. (I Kings 4:28)
- N. God gave unto Solomon wisdom, tremendous understanding, and a generous heart. (I Kings 4:29)
- O. The wisdom of Solomon exceeded that of all the men of the East and all the wisdom of Egypt. (I Kings 4:30)
- P. Solomon was wiser than all men, including Ethan the Ezrahite, and the sons of Mahol, Heman, Chalcol, and Darda. (I Kings 4:31)
- Q. Solomon spoke three thousand proverbs and composed one thousand, five songs. (I Kings 4:32)
- R. Solomon talked about trees, from the cedar tree of Lebanon to the hyssop that grows out of the wall. (I Kings 4:33)
- S. He also talked about animals, birds, creeping things, and fish. (I Kings 4:33)
- T. Men of all nations and kingdoms came to hear the wisdom of Solomon. (I Kings 4:34)

VI. CHAPTER FIVE

- A. Hiram king of Tyre loved David. When Solomon was anointed king in his father's place, Hiram sent some of his servants to visit him. (I Kings 5:1)
- B. Solomon sent a message to Hiram, reminding him of David's desire to build a house for God. (I Kings 5:2-3)
 - 1. God would not allow David to build a house for Him because he had shed much blood and fought great wars. (I Kings 5:3; I Chronicles 22:8)
 - 2. God subdued all of David's enemies. (I Kings 5:3)

3. Solomon inherited a peaceful kingdom. (I Kings 5:4)
 4. Solomon told Hiram of his intent to build a house for God. (I Kings 5:5)
 5. Although God would not allow David to build Him a house, He told David that his son who succeeded him would build a house for God. (I Kings 5:5)
 6. Solomon petitioned Hiram for cedars from Lebanon, asking that they be cut by the Sidonians. He offered his servants to assist them in this project. (I Kings 5:6)
- C. When Hiram received Solomon's message, he was delighted and said, "Bless the Lord this day, Who has given David a wise son to oversee this multitude of people!" (I Kings 5:7)
 - D. Hiram sent word to Solomon that he had received his message and would honor his request for the cedar and cypress trees. (I Kings 5:8)
 - E. Hiram committed his servants to bring the trees from Lebanon to the sea and to transport them to the place of Solomon's choosing. (I Kings 5:9)
 - F. In return for the trees, Hiram asked Solomon to provide food for his household. (I Kings 5:9)
 - G. Hiram provided Solomon with all the cedar and cypress trees he desired. (I Kings 5:10)
 - H. Solomon annually gave Hiram twenty thousand kors (125,000 bushels) of wheat and twenty kors (1,166 gallons) of pressed oil as food for his household. (I Kings 5:11)
- The amounts given are based on the assumption that a kor dry measure equals 6.25 bushels, and a kor liquid measure equals ten baths. A bath equals 5.83 gallons.**
- I. God gave unto Solomon the wisdom that He had promised. (I Kings 5:12)
 - J. There was peace between Solomon and Hiram; the two of them entered into a covenant. (I Kings 5:12)

- K. Solomon organized a labor force of thirty thousand men who were sent to Lebanon to assist the Sidonians. (I Kings 5:13)
1. The labor force was divided into three work groups; ten thousand men were assigned to each group.
 2. The men would work in Lebanon for one month, then return home for two months. (I Kings 5:14)
 3. Adoniram [Ad-o-ni'-rum] was in charge of the labor force. (I Kings 5:14)
- L. Solomon assigned seventy thousand to carry burdens and eighty thousand to quarry stones from the mountains. (I Kings 5:15)
- M. Solomon had an additional thirty-three hundred supervisors to oversee the one hundred fifty thousand laborers. (I Kings 5:16)
- N. The labor force was responsible for producing large, expensive, shaped stones to be used for the foundation of the temple. (I Kings 5:17)
- O. Solomon's and Hiram's laborers and the Gebalites quarried the stones and prepared the timber and stones for use in construction of the temple. (I Kings 5:18)

VII. CHAPTER SIX

- A. Four hundred eighty years after the Israelites came out of Egypt, Solomon began building the temple. (I Kings 6:1)
1. The temple construction began in the fourth year of Solomon's reign. (I Kings 6:1)
 2. The construction began in Ziv, which is the second month of the year. (I Kings 6:1)
- B. The dimensions of the temple were sixty cubits (90 feet) long, twenty cubits (30 feet) wide, and thirty cubits (45 feet) high. (I Kings 6:2)
- C. The vestibule in front of the sanctuary was twenty cubits (30 feet) wide and ten cubits (15 feet) deep. (I Kings 6:3)

- D. The openings for the windows of the temple were flared. (I Kings 6:4)
- E. Rooms were built all around the outer walls of the temple, including the sides and rear of the building. (I Kings 6:5)
 - 1. The rooms were three stories high. (I Kings 6:6)
 - 2. The rooms on the first level were five cubits (7 1/2 feet) wide. (I Kings 6:6)
 - 3. The rooms on the second level were six cubits (9 feet) wide. (I Kings 6:6)
 - 4. The rooms on the third level were seven cubits (10 1/2 feet) wide. (I Kings 6:6)
- F. The rooms were connected to the walls of the temple by beams resting on ledges built out from the wall. So the beams were not inserted into the walls themselves. (I Kings 6:6)
- G. The temple was built with stones finished at the quarry. There was no sound of a hammer, chisel, or any iron tool heard in the temple while it was being built. (I Kings 6:7)
- H. The doorway for the second story was on the right-hand side of the temple. The second and third stories were accessed by spiral stairs. (I Kings 6:8)
- I. After the structure was erected, the temple was covered with beams and boards of cedar. (I Kings 6:9)
- J. Rooms were built around the entire temple. Each room was five cubits (7 1/2 feet) high and was attached to the main structure with cedar boards. (I Kings 6:10)
- K. While the temple was being built, God spoke to Solomon. (I Kings 6:11)
 - 1. God told Solomon that if he would walk in His statutes, execute His judgments, and keep all His commandments that He would fulfill the word that He spoke to David. (I Kings 6:12)

2. He also declared that He would dwell among the children of Israel and that He would not forsake them. (I Kings 6:13)
3. The fulfillment of God's promises was contingent upon Solomon serving God with his whole heart.

L. Solomon finished building the temple. (I Kings 6:14)

1. The inside walls of the temple were made of cedar boards that extended from the floor to the ceiling. (I Kings 6:15)
2. The floor was covered with cypress planks. (I Kings 6:15)
3. A twenty cubit (30 feet) room was built at the rear of the temple. The walls were cedar boards that extended from the floor to the ceiling. This room was designated as the Most Holy Place. (I Kings 6:16)
4. Located in front of the Most Holy Place was the temple sanctuary. It was forty cubits (60 feet) long. (I Kings 6:17)
5. The inside of the temple was completely covered with ornamentally carved cedar; no stone could be seen. (I Kings 6:18)
6. The inner sanctuary was prepared to house the ark of the covenant. (I Kings 6:19)
7. The inner sanctuary was twenty cubits (30 feet) long, twenty cubits (30 feet) wide, and twenty cubits (30 feet) high. It was overlaid with pure gold. The cedar altar was also overlaid with pure gold. (I Kings 6:20)
8. The inside of the temple was overlaid with pure gold. The inner sanctuary was divided from the temple sanctuary by gold chains. (I Kings 6:21)
9. The entire temple was overlaid with pure gold, including the altar at the inner sanctuary. (I Kings 6:22)

10. Two cherubim ten cubits (15 feet) tall were made from olive wood and placed inside the inner sanctuary. (I Kings 6:23)
 - a. Each cherub had two wings that measured five cubits (7 1/2 feet). (I Kings 6:24)
 - b. From the tip of one wing to the tip of the other was ten cubits (15 feet). (I Kings 6:24)
 - c. The cherubim were identical. (I Kings 6:25-26)
11. The cherubim were placed inside the inner sanctuary. (I Kings 6:27)
 - a. One wing of one cherub touched the wall on one side of the room, and the wing of the other cherub touched the wall on the opposite side of the room. (I Kings 6:27)
 - b. The other wings of the cherubim touched each other in the middle of the room. (I Kings 6:27)
 - c. The cherubim were overlaid with gold. (I Kings 6:28)
12. The inner walls of the temple were carved with figures of cherubim, palm trees, and open flowers. (I Kings 6:29)
13. The floor of both the inner and outer sanctuaries was overlaid with gold. (I Kings 6:30)
14. The entrance of the inner sanctuary was comprised of two doors made of olive wood. The entire door assembly was four cubits (6 feet) wide. (I Kings 6:31)
15. Carved on the two doors of olive wood were figures of cherubim, palm trees, and open flowers. The cherubim and palm trees were overlaid with gold. (I Kings 6:32)
16. The doorposts for the outer sanctuary were made of olive wood. The door assembly was five cubits (7 1/2 feet) wide. (I Kings 6:33)

17. The two folding doors of the outer sanctuary were made of cypress wood. Each door was comprised of two panels. (I Kings 6:34)
18. On the doors were carved figures of cherubim, palm trees, and open flowers, which were overlaid with gold. (I Kings 6:35)
19. The inner court was built with three rows of hewn stone and a row of cedar beams. (I Kings 6:36)
20. In the fourth year of Solomon's reign, the foundation for the temple was laid in the month of Ziv (second month of the Hebrew calendar). (I Kings 6:37)
21. In the eleventh year of Solomon's reign, the temple was completely finished in the eighth month, according to the plans. It took seven years to build the temple. (I Kings 6:38)

VIII. CHAPTER SEVEN

- A. It took thirteen years to build Solomon's house. (I Kings 7:1)
- B. Solomon also built the House of the Forest of Lebanon. (I Kings 7:2)
 1. The house was one hundred cubits (150 feet) long, fifty cubits (75 feet) wide, and thirty cubits (45 feet) high. (I Kings 7:2)
 2. Its structure consisted of "four" rows of cedar pillars, fifteen to a row, with cedar beams on the pillars. (I Kings 7:2-3)
 3. Above the beams that rested on the forty-five pillars, the house was paneled with cedar. (I Kings 7:3)
 4. There were three rows of windows three tiers high. The windows were directly across from one another. (I Kings 7:4)
 5. The doors and frames were square in shape. (I Kings 7:5)

6. He built the Hall of Pillars fifty cubits (75 feet) long and thirty cubits (45 feet) wide. (I Kings 7:6)
 - a. There was a porch at its front, covered by a canopy that was supported by pillars. (I Kings 7:6)
 - b. He made a hall for the throne, the Hall of Judgment, where he judged the cases brought before him. The hall was paneled with cedar from the floor to the ceiling. (I Kings 7:7)
- C. Solomon built for himself a house with a courtyard. The vestibule of the house was paneled with cedar. (I Kings 7:8)
- D. Solomon also built a house for Pharaoh's daughter, whom he had married. The house was patterned after the hall that he had previously built. (I Kings 7:8)
- E. Expensive stones cut to size were used to build these structures. (I Kings 7:9)
 1. These stones were dressed, both inside and out. (I Kings 7:9)
 2. They extended from the foundation to the coping; they were laid all the way to the great court. (I Kings 7:9)
 3. The stones for the foundation were very expensive. They varied in size; some were ten cubits (15 feet) and some were eight (12 feet) cubits. (I Kings 7:10)
 4. Expensive dressed stones were laid on top of the foundation stones. (I Kings 7:11)
- F. The great court was enclosed with three rows of dressed stones and a row of cedar beams. (I Kings 7:12)
- G. The inner courtyard of the temple and the vestibule were also enclosed in the same manner as the great court. (I Kings 7:12)
- H. Solomon brought Hiram (Hiram) from Tyre to assist in the construction of these buildings. (I Kings 7:13)
 1. Hiram was the son of a widow; he was from the tribe of Naphtali. (I Kings 7:14)

2. His father was from Tyre. (I Kings 7:14)
3. Hiram had wisdom, understanding, and skill in working with bronze. (I Kings 7:14)
4. Hiram did all the bronze work for Solomon. (I Kings 7:14)
 - a. He made two columns of cast bronze; each pillar was eighteen cubits (27 feet) high and twelve cubits (18 feet) in circumference. (I Kings 7:15)
 - b. He made two bronze capitals that were placed on top of the columns. (I Kings 7:16)
 - (1) The height of each capital was five cubits (7 1/2 feet). (I Kings 7:16)
 - (2) Each capital was made with a lattice design. (I Kings 7:17)
 - (3) Seven chains, or wreaths, were formed in the design of each of the capitals. (I Kings 7:17)
 - (4) Two rows of pomegranates were above the lattice work encircling each capital. (I Kings 7:18)
 - c. The capitals on the columns in the hall were shaped like lilies, each four cubits (6 feet) high. (I Kings 7:19)
 - d. Located on the capitals of the two columns were two hundred pomegranates aligned in rows. (I Kings 7:20)
 - e. The columns were set up by the vestibule, one column on one side and the other column on the other side. (I Kings 7:21)
 - f. Solomon named the column on the right side "Jachin (God will establish);" he named the column on the left side "Boaz (strength)." (I Kings 7:21)
 - g. The tops of the columns were shaped like lilies. (I Kings 7:22)

- h. Hiram made an object from cast bronze to be used as a laver. It was perfectly round and was referred to as the bronze "Sea." (I Kings 7:23)
- (1) The diameter of the Sea was ten cubits (15 feet). (I Kings 7:23)
 - (2) The height of the Sea was five cubits (7 1/2 feet). (I Kings 7:23)
 - (3) The circumference of the Sea was thirty cubits (45 feet). (I Kings 7:23)
 - (4) Below its brim were ornamental buds that completely encircled it. There were ten buds to a cubit (1 1/2 feet). (I Kings 7:24)
 - (5) The ornamental buds were cast in two rows at the time the Sea was cast. (I Kings 7:24)
 - (6) The Sea was set on twelve bronze oxen: three were facing north; three were facing west; three were facing south; and three were facing east. (I Kings 7:25)
 - (7) The back parts of the oxen were underneath the Sea. (I Kings 7:25)
 - (8) The thickness of the Sea was a handbreadth (approximately 3 inches). (I Kings 7:26)
 - (9) The brim of the Sea was like the brim of a cup, with the shape of a lily blossom. (I Kings 7:26)
 - (10) The Sea held two thousand baths (11,660 gallons) of water. (I Kings 7:26)
- i. Hiram made ten bronze carts four cubits (6 feet) long, four cubits (6 feet) wide, and three cubits (4 1/2 feet) high. (I Kings 7:27)
- (1) The carts had a frame structure with panels inside the frames. (I Kings 7:28)

- (2) Designs of lions, oxen, and cherubim were made in the panels. (I Kings 7:29)
- (3) Located on top of the frames was a pedestal. Below the designs of the lions and oxen were wreaths of plaited work. (I Kings 7:29)
- (4) Each cart had four bronze wheels mounted on bronze axles. (I Kings 7:30)
- (5) The axles attached to the four corners of the carts. (I Kings 7:30)
- (6) Bronze supports for the lavers were also cast into the carts. (I Kings 7:30)
- (7) In the top of the carts was a round casting that held the laver; the inside diameter was one cubit (18 inches) and the outside diameter was one and a half cubits (27 inches). (I Kings 7:31)
- (8) The square panel by the round casting was engraved. (I Kings 7:31)
- (9) The axles and wheels were mounted under the panels. The diameter of each wheel was one and a half cubits (27 inches). (I Kings 7:32)
- (10) The wheels were made like chariot wheels. The axle pins, rims, spokes, and hubs were all made of cast bronze. (I Kings 7:33)
- (11) There were four supports located at the corners of each cart. These supports were part of the cart. (I Kings 7:34)
- (12) The top of the cart was round and extended one cubit (18 inches) high. Its flanges and panels were cast as one piece. (I Kings 7:35)
- (13) The plates and panels were engraved with cherubim, lions, and palm trees, with wreaths all around. (I Kings 7:36)

(14) The ten carts were all molded alike, each having the same dimensions. Each cart was made from the same mold. (I Kings 7:37)

(15) Hiram made ten lavers of bronze. (I Kings 7:38)

(a) The volume of each laver was forty baths (233 gallons).

(b) Each laver was four cubits (6 feet) deep.

(16) Each cart contained one laver. (I Kings 7:38)

j. Five carts were placed on the right side of temple and five were placed on the left side. (I Kings 7:39)

k. The Sea was placed at the southeast portion of the right side of the house. (I Kings 7:39)

l. Hiram made the lavers, shovels, and bowls. He completed all the work assigned to him by Solomon. (I Kings 7:40)

m. Verses forty-one through fifty recap all that Hiram made. (I Kings 7:41-50)

I. When the temple was completed, Solomon brought the items dedicated by David into the temple: the silver; the gold; and the furnishings. (I Kings 7:51)

IX. CHAPTER EIGHT

A. Solomon assembled all the elders of Israel for the purpose of bringing the ark of the covenant into the temple. (I Kings 8:1)

B. In the seventh month, Ethanim, all the men of Israel assembled with Solomon at the time of the feast. (I Kings 8:2)

C. All the elders of Israel came, and the priests took up the ark of the covenant. (I Kings 8:3)

- D. The ark of the covenant, the tabernacle of meeting, and all the holy furnishings that were in the tabernacle were placed in the Temple of Solomon. (I Kings 8:4)
- E. As the ark of the covenant was being relocated, Solomon and those with him celebrated by offering an innumerable amount of sheep and oxen. (I Kings 8:5)
- F. The ark of the covenant was placed in the inner sanctuary under the wings of the two cherubim. (I Kings 8:6-7)
- G. The poles used to carry the ark of the covenant could be seen from the Holy Place, but they could not be seen outside the Holy Place. They were still in place at the time I Kings was written. (I Kings 8:8)
- H. The only items remaining in the ark of the covenant were the two tables of stone bearing the ten commandments. (I Kings 8:9)
- I. When the priests came out of the Holy Place, a cloud filled the temple of the Lord. (I Kings 8:10)
- J. The priests could not minister because of the cloud. The glory of the Lord filled the temple. (I Kings 8:11)
- K. Solomon made this statement: “The Lord said He would dwell in darkness. I have built You a permanent place to reside forever.” (I Kings 8:12-13)
- L. While the crowd was still standing, Solomon turned around and blessed the whole assembly of Israel with this blessing: (I Kings 8:14)
 - 1. “Blessed be the Lord God of Israel, Who spoke with His mouth to my father David, and with His power has fulfilled it, saying, ‘Since the day that I brought My people Israel out of Egypt, I have chosen no city from any tribe of Israel in which to build a house wherein My name may dwell; but I chose David to be over My people Israel.’ ” (I Kings 8:15-16)

2. “It was in the heart of my father David to build a house for the name of the Lord God of Israel, but the Lord said to my father David, ‘It is good that it was in your heart to build a house for My name; however, you will not build the house, but your son who will come from your body will build a house for My name.’ ” (I Kings 8:17-19)
 3. “The Lord has fulfilled His word which He spoke; and I have risen to the place of my father David and sit on the throne of Israel, just as the Lord promised. I have built a house for the name of the Lord God of Israel, and I have made a place for the box that contains the covenant the Lord made with our forefathers when He brought them out of the land of Egypt.” (I Kings 8:20-21)
- M. In the presence of the whole assembly of Israel, Solomon stood before the altar of the Lord, raised his hands toward heaven, and prayed this prayer: (I Kings 8:22)
1. “Lord God of Israel, there is no God in heaven above or on the earth beneath like You. You keep covenant with and show kindness to Your servants who walk before You with all their hearts.” (I Kings 8:23)
 2. “You have kept Your promise to Your servant David my father. You spoke it with Your mouth and fulfilled it with Your power, as seen this day.” (I Kings 8:24)
 3. “Therefore, Lord God of Israel, keep what You promised Your servant David my father when You said: ‘You shall not fail to have a man sit before Me on the throne of Israel, if your sons take heed to their way and walk before Me as you have walked before Me.’” (I Kings 8:25)
 4. “Now I pray, O God of Israel, let Your word that You spoke to Your servant David my father be established.” (I Kings 8:26)
 5. “But will God really dwell on the earth? Behold, heaven and the heaven of heavens cannot contain You; therefore, neither can the house that I have built!” (I Kings 8:27)

6. “Give attention to the prayer of Your servant and his earnest request, O Lord my God, and listen to the cry and the prayer that Your servant is praying before You today.” (I Kings 8:28)
7. “May Your eyes look toward this house night and day, toward the place of which You said, ‘My name will be there,’ that You may give attention to the prayer that Your servant makes concerning this place.” (I Kings 8:29)
8. “Listen to the earnest request of Your servant and of Your people Israel when they pray toward this place. Hear in heaven Your dwelling place; when You hear, forgive.” (I Kings 8:30)
9. “If a man sins against an associate and is compelled to take an oath and swears before Your altar in this house, then hear in heaven and execute proper judgment to Your servants—condemning the wicked because of his guilt, and justifying the righteous because of his righteousness.” (I Kings 8:31-32)
10. “If Your people Israel are defeated before their enemy because they have sinned against You and turn back to You, esteem Your name, pray and petition You in this temple, then hear in heaven and forgive the sin of Your people Israel and bring them back to the land which You gave to their ancestors.” (I Kings 8:33-34)
11. “If the heavens hold back the rain because they have sinned against You, when they pray toward this place, esteem Your name, and turn from their sin because You afflict them, then hear in heaven, and forgive the sin of Your servants, Your people Israel, that You may teach them the good way in which they should walk, and send rain on the land that You have given to Your people as an inheritance.” (I Kings 8:35-36)

12. “If there is famine, pestilence, blight, mildew, locusts, or destroying insects, or if their enemy besieges a city in their land, or if they are afflicted with any plague or sickness, whatever prayer or petition is made by anyone, or by all Your people Israel, when each one knows the affliction of his heart and stretches out his hands toward this temple, then hear in heaven Your dwelling place, and forgive and give to everyone according to all his ways, whose heart You know (for You alone know the hearts of all the sons of men), that they may fear You all the days that they live in the land which You gave to our fathers.” (I Kings 8:37-40 NKJV)
13. “Moreover, concerning a foreigner, who is not of Your people Israel, but has come from a far country for Your name’s sake (for they will hear of Your great name and Your strong hand and Your outstretched arm), when he comes and prays toward this temple, hear in heaven Your dwelling place, and do according to all for which the foreigner calls to You, that all peoples of the earth may know Your name and fear You, as do Your people Israel, and that they may know that this temple which I have built is called by Your name.” (I Kings 8:41-43 NKJV)
14. “When Your people go out to battle against their enemy, wherever You send them, and when they pray to the Lord toward the city which You have chosen and the temple which I have built for Your name, then hear in heaven their prayer and their supplication, and maintain their cause.” (I Kings 8:44-45 NKJV)

15. “When they sin against You (for there is no one who does not sin), and You become angry with them and deliver them to the enemy, and they take them captive to the land of the enemy, far or near; yet when they come to themselves in the land where they were carried captive, and repent, and make supplication to You in the land of those who took them captive, saying, ‘We have sinned and done wrong, we have committed wickedness’; and when they return to You with all their heart and with all their soul in the land of their enemies who led them away captive, and pray to You toward their land which You gave to their fathers, the city which You have chosen and the temple which I have built for Your name: then hear in heaven Your dwelling place their prayer and their supplication, and maintain their cause, and forgive Your people who have sinned against You, and all their transgressions which they have transgressed against You; and grant them compassion before those who took them captive, that they may have compassion on them (for they are Your people and Your inheritance, whom You brought out of Egypt, out of the iron furnace), that Your eyes may be open to the supplication of Your servant and the supplication of Your people Israel, to listen to them whenever they call to You.” (I Kings 8:46-52 NKJV)
 16. “For You separated them from among all the peoples of the earth to be Your inheritance, as You spoke by Your servant Moses, when You brought our fathers out of Egypt, O Lord God.” (I Kings 8:53 NKJV)
- N. When Solomon finished praying, he arose from his kneeling position and blessed the people with this blessing: (I Kings 8:54-55)
1. “Blessed be the Lord, Who has given rest to His people Israel, according to all that He promised.” (I Kings 8:56 NKJV)
 2. “There has not failed one word of all His good promise, which He promised through His servant Moses.” (I Kings 8:56 NKJV)

3. “May the Lord our God be with us, as He was with our fathers. May He not leave us nor forsake us, that He may incline our hearts to Himself, to walk in all His ways, and to keep His commandments and His statutes and His judgments, which He commanded our fathers.” (I Kings 8:57-58 NKJV)
4. “And may these words of mine, with which I have made supplication before the Lord, be near the Lord our God day and night, that He may maintain the cause of His servant and the cause of His people Israel, as each day may require, that all the peoples of the earth may know that the Lord is God; there is no other.” (I Kings 8:59-60 NKJV)
5. “Let your heart therefore be loyal to the Lord our God, to walk in His statutes and keep His commandments, as at this day.” (I Kings 8:61 NKJV)
- O. Solomon and all Israel offered sacrifices before the Lord. (I Kings 8:62)
- P. Solomon offered twenty-two thousand bulls and one hundred twenty thousand sheep as a peace offering to the Lord. (I Kings 8:63)
- Q. The day Solomon offered the abundance of animals, he dedicated the middle court in front of the temple and offered burnt offerings, grain offerings, and the fat of peace offerings. (I Kings 8:64)
- R. The bronze altar was too small to receive all the sacrifices offered by Solomon. (I Kings 8:64)
- S. At the time of these offerings, Solomon held a fourteen-day feast that was celebrated by people from Hamath to the Brook of Egypt. (I Kings 8:65)
- T. The day after the fourteen-day feast, Solomon sent the people away. They blessed the king and returned to their homes joyful because of all that the Lord had done for them. (I Kings 8:66)

X. CHAPTER NINE

- A. After Solomon built the temple and his house, the Lord appeared to him a second time, in the same manner that He had appeared to him in Gibeon. (I Kings 9:1-2)
- B. The Lord spoke these words to Solomon: (I Kings 9:3)
1. “I have heard your prayer and your supplication that you have made before Me.” (I Kings 9:3 NKJV)
 2. “I have consecrated this house which you have built to put My name there forever, and My eyes and My heart will be there perpetually.” (I Kings 9:3 NKJV)
 3. “Now if you walk before Me as your father David walked, in integrity of heart and in uprightness, to do according to all that I have commanded you, and if you keep My statutes and My judgments, then I will establish the throne of your kingdom over Israel forever, as I promised David your father, saying, ‘You shall not fail to have a man on the throne of Israel.’” (I Kings 9:4-5 NKJV)
 4. “But if you or your sons at all turn from following Me, and do not keep My commandments and My statutes which I have set before you, but go and serve other gods and worship them, then I will cut off Israel from the land which I have given them; and this house which I have consecrated for My name I will cast out of My sight. Israel will be a proverb and a byword among all peoples. And as for this house, which is exalted, everyone who passes by it will be astonished and will hiss, and say, ‘Why has the Lord done thus to this land and to this house?’ Then they will answer, ‘Because they forsook the Lord their God, Who brought their fathers out of the land of Egypt, and have embraced other gods, and worshiped them and served them; therefore the Lord has brought all this calamity on them.’ ” (I Kings 9:6-9 NKJV)
- C. After Solomon had reigned twenty years and the temple and his personal house were finished, he gave Hiram, who had supplied Solomon with all the cedar, cypress, and gold needed for these buildings, twenty cities in the land of Galilee. (I Kings 9:10-11)

- D. Hiram came from Tyre to visit the cities given unto him by Solomon; he was very displeased. (I Kings 9:12)
- E. Hiram asked Solomon, “What kind of cities are these which you have given me, my brother?” (I Kings 9:13 NKJV)
 - 1. Hiram named these cities “the Land of Cabul.” (I Kings 9:13)
 - 2. Cabul means sterile.
- F. Hiram sent Solomon one hundred twenty talents of gold. (I Kings 9:14)
- G. Solomon organized a labor force to build the temple, his personal house, the Millo (a citadel), the wall of Jerusalem, Hazor (a city), Megiddo (a city), and Gezer (a city). (I Kings 9:15)
- H. Pharaoh king of Egypt had captured Gezer, burned it, and killed all the Caananites who dwelt there. He had given Gezer to Solomon as a dowry when his daughter became Solomon’s wife. (I Kings 9:16)
- I. Solomon built Gezer, Lower Beth Horon, Baalath, and Tadmor in the land of Judah. (I Kings 9:17-18)
- J. He built storage cities and cities for his chariots and cavalry. (I Kings 9:19)
- K. Solomon built whatever he desired in Jerusalem, in Lebanon, and in any place under his dominion. (I Kings 9:19)
- L. The Amorites, Hittites, Perizzites, Hivites, and Jebusites were placed in forced labor. These people were descendants of the early inhabitants that the Israelites failed to drive out of the land. (I Kings 9:20-21)
- M. Solomon did not place any of the children of Israel in forced labor. The Israelites served in the armed forces. Five hundred fifty Israelites were put in charge of the forced labor. (I Kings 9:22-23)

- N. When the house Solomon built for Pharaoh's daughter was completed, she moved from the city of David. (I Kings 9:24; II Chronicles 8:11)
- O. After Pharaoh's daughter had moved from the city of David, Solomon built Millo. (I Kings 9:24)
- P. Three times a year Solomon offered burnt offerings and peace offerings, with incense, on the altar that he had built for the Lord. (I Kings 9:25)
- Q. Solomon also built a fleet of ships at Ezion Geber, located near Elath (Elath) at the Red Sea in the land of Edom. (I Kings 9:26)
- R. Hiram sent experienced sailors to work with the servants of Solomon. They went to Ophir and acquired four hundred twenty talents of gold and brought it back to Solomon. (I Kings 9:27-28)

XI. CHAPTER TEN

- A. When the Queen of Sheba heard of the fame of Solomon, which brought honor to the name of the Lord, she came to test him with hard questions. (I Kings 10:1)
 - 1. She came to Jerusalem with a very great entourage, camels carrying spices, an abundance of gold, and precious stones. (I Kings 10:2)
 - 2. She came to Solomon and sought his counsel concerning all that was in her heart. (I Kings 10:2)
 - 3. Solomon answered all her questions; she did not ask him anything that was too difficult for him to explain. (I Kings 10:3)
 - 4. When the Queen of Sheba saw the wisdom of Solomon, the house that he had built, the food on his table, the seating of his servants, the service of his waiters and their apparel, his cupbearers, and the stairs he used to go to the house of the Lord, she was overwhelmed. (I Kings 10:4-5)

- B. The Queen of Sheba said to Solomon, “It was a true report which I heard in my own land about your words and your wisdom. However I did not believe the words until I came and saw with my own eyes; and indeed the half was not told me. Your wisdom and prosperity exceed the fame of which I heard. Happy are your men and happy are these your servants, who stand continually before you and hear your wisdom! Blessed be the Lord your God, Who delighted in you, setting you on the throne of Israel! Because the Lord has loved Israel forever, therefore He made you king, to do justice and righteousness.” (I Kings 10:6-9 NKJV)
- C. She gave Solomon one hundred twenty talents (11,520 avoirdupois lbs.[16 oz.]) of gold, an abundance of spices, and precious stones. The amount of spices given unto Solomon was never again equaled. (I Kings 10:10)
- D. Hiram’s ships that brought the gold from Ophir also brought great quantities of almug wood and precious stones. (I Kings 10:11)
1. From the almug wood, Solomon made bannisters for both the temple and his house, also harps, and lyres. (I Kings 10:12)
 2. The amount of almug wood brought back by Hiram’s ships has never been equaled. (I Kings 10:12)
- E. Solomon gave the Queen of Sheba whatever she requested, besides that which he gave her from his royal bounty. Afterwards, she and her servants returned home. (I Kings 10:13)
- F. The tribute paid to Solomon annually was six hundred sixty-six talents [approximately 87,912 lbs. avoirdupois weight] of gold. In addition, he received tribute from the traveling merchants, from the income of traders, from all the kings of Arabia, and from all the governors of the country. (I Kings 10:14-15)

Accorcing to *New Unger's Bible Dictionary*, a talent weighed 93 pounds 12 ounces avoirdupois [av'-are-dah-poiz'] weight, or 125 pounds troy weight..

- G. Solomon made (two) hundred large shields of hammered gold; each shield was made from six hundred shekels (approximately 23 pounds troy weight) of gold. (I Kings 10:16)
1. According to *The International Standard Bible Encyclopaedia*, one shekel equals 224 grains.
 2. 224 grains times 600 shekels equals 134,400 grains.
 3. 5,760 grains equal one pound troy weight (12 ounces to a pound).
 4. 134,400 grains divided by 5,760 grains equals 23.33 pounds troy weight, or pounds 17.5 avoirdupois weight (16 ounces to a pound).
- H. He made an additional three hundred shields; each shield was made from three minas (approximately 6 pounds) of gold. (I Kings 10:17)
1. According to *The International Standard Bible Encyclopaedia*, one mina (maneh) equals 50 shekels.
 2. 50 shekels times 224 grains equals 11,200 grains.
 3. 11,200 grains times 3 minas equals 33,600 grains.
 4. 33,600 grains divided by 5,760 grains equals 5.83 pounds Troy weight.
- I. These shields were placed in the House of the Forest of Lebanon. (I Kings 10:17)
- J. Solomon made a throne of ivory and overlaid it with pure gold. (I Kings 10:18)
1. The throne had six steps. (I Kings 10:19)
 2. The top of the throne was round at the back. (I Kings 10:19)
 3. There were armrests on each side of the seat. (I Kings 10:19)
 4. One lion stood beside each armrest. (I Kings 10:19)

5. "Twelve lions stood there, one on each side of the six steps." (I Kings 10:20)
- K. No other kingdom had a throne like Solomon's. (I Kings 10:20)
- L. All of Solomon's drinking vessels were gold. (I Kings 10:21)
- M. All of the vessels in the House of the Forest of Lebanon were pure gold. (I Kings 10:21)
- N. Not one of the vessels in the house was made of silver; in the days of Solomon, silver was not regarded as valuable. (I Kings 10:21)
- O. Solomon had at sea the ships of Tarshish, accompanied by the ships of Hiram. Once every three years, the ships of Tarshish returned, bringing gold, silver, ivory, apes, and peacocks. (I Kings 10:22)
- P. King Solomon surpassed all the kings of the earth in riches and wisdom. (I Kings 10:23)
- Q. People came from various parts of the earth to hear the wisdom that God had placed in Solomon's heart. (I Kings 10:24)
- R. Those who came to Solomon brought various gifts. (I Kings 10:25)
1. Some brought gifts of silver and gold articles; others brought garments, armor, spices, horses, and mules. (I Kings 10:25)
 2. Year after year, men brought items to Solomon. (I Kings 10:25)
- S. Solomon accumulated chariots and horsemen. (I Kings 10:26)
1. He had one thousand, four hundred chariots and twelve thousand horsemen.
 2. He placed these chariots and horsemen in his chariot cities and with him at Jerusalem. (I Kings 10:26)

- T. In Jerusalem, silver was so abundant that it was as common as stones, and cedar trees were so abundant that they were as common as the sycamore trees of the lowland. (I Kings 10:27)
- U. For a certain price, Solomon bought chariots and horses exported from Egypt. (I Kings 10:28; Deuteronomy 17:16)
 - 1. A chariot from Egypt cost six hundred shekels of silver. (I Kings 10:29)
 - 2. A horse from Egypt cost one hundred fifty shekels of silver. (I Kings 10:29)
 - 3. The chariots and horses were purchased from merchants. (I Kings 10:28)
- V. The Hittite and Syrian kings also purchased chariots and horses that had been exported from Egypt. (I Kings 10:29)

XII. CHAPTER ELEVEN

- A. Solomon was fond of many foreign women, among whom were Pharaoh's daughter, Moabite women, Ammonite women, Edomite women, Sidonian women, and Hittite women. (I Kings 11:1; Deuteronomy 17:17)
 - 1. These women came from nations with whom God had forbidden the Israelites to intermarry. (I Kings 11:2; Deuteronomy 7:1-4)
 - 2. God had previously warned that such marriages would turn one's heart from Him. (I Kings 11:2; Deuteronomy 7:1-4)
 - 3. Solomon affectionately clung to these women. (I Kings 11:2)
 - 4. He had seven hundred wives who were princesses and three hundred concubines. (I Kings 11:3)
 - 5. Solomon's wives turned his heart from God. (I Kings 11:3)
 - a. When Solomon became old, his wives influenced him to follow other gods. (I Kings 11:4)

- b. Unlike his father David, Solomon did not remain loyal to God. (I Kings 11:4)
 - c. Solomon worshipped Ashtoreth, the goddess of the Sidonians, and Milcom, the abomination of the Ammonites. (I Kings 11:5)
 - d. Solomon did evil in the sight of the Lord by not fully following Him as his father David had done. (I Kings 11:6)
 - e. Solomon built a high place for Chemosh, the abomination of Moab, on the hill east of Jerusalem. (I Kings 11:7)
 - f. He also built a high place for Molech, the abomination of the people of Ammon. (I Kings 11:7)
 - g. Solomon built a means of worship for all his foreign wives so they could burn incense and sacrifice to their gods. (I Kings 11:8)
- B. The Lord became angry with Solomon because he had not heeded the warnings given when God appeared to him on two different occasions. (I Kings 11:9-10; I Kings 3:5-14; I Kings 9:2-9)
 - C. God told Solomon that He would take the kingdom away from him and give it to one of his servants because Solomon had not kept His covenant and His statutes. (I Kings 11:11)
 - D. For David's sake, God did not take the kingdom away in Solomon's lifetime. (I Kings 11:12)
 - E. For the sake of David and for the sake of Jerusalem, God left one tribe for Solomon's descendants to rule. (I Kings 11:13)
 - F. God raised up Hadad the Edomite as an adversary against Solomon. Hadad was a descendant of a previous king of Edom. (I Kings 11:14)
 - G. Under David's rule, Joab and the Israeli army killed all the males in Edom within a six-month period. (I Kings 11:15-16)

1. Hadad and some of his father's servants escaped and went to Egypt. (I Kings 11:17)
 2. Hadad was a child when his people were killed, and he fled for his life. (I Kings 11:17)
 3. They left Midian, went to Paran, and took some men from Paran with them to Egypt. (I Kings 11:18)
 4. Pharaoh furnished Hadad with a house, food, and land. (I Kings 11:18)
 5. Pharaoh liked Hadad; therefore, he gave him Queen Tahpenes' sister to be his wife. (I Kings 11:19)
 6. Hadad's wife gave birth to Genubath, who was weaned in Pharaoh's house and treated as one of the sons of Pharaoh. (I Kings 11:20)
 7. When Hadad learned that David and Joab were dead, he requested permission from Pharaoh to return to his homeland. (I Kings 11:21)
 8. Pharaoh asked Hadad what he lacked in Egypt; he replied, "Nothing, but do let me go anyway." (I Kings 11:22 NKJV)
- H. The previous verses give insight into the reason Hadad was an adversary of Solomon.
- I. God raised up another adversary against Solomon, Rezon the son of Eliadah. (I Kings 11:23)
1. Rezon was a Syrian who had fled from Hadadezer, the king of Zobah. (I Kings 11:23)
 2. He gathered a group of men unto him and became their captain. He took his men to Damascus, and there he reigned. (I Kings 11:24)
 3. Rezon did these things when David went against Hadadezer and killed the army of Zobah. (I Kings 11:24)
 4. Rezon was an adversary of Israel during Solomon's entire reign. (I Kings 11:25)

5. In addition to the trouble Hadad caused Solomon, Rezon detested and rejected Israel; he reigned as king over Syria. (I Kings 11:25)
- J. One of Solomon's servants, Jeroboam the son of Nebat, also rebelled against him. (I Kings 11:26)
1. Jeroboam was an Ephraimite from Zereda. (I Kings 11:26)
 2. Jeroboam was the son of a widow named Zeruah. (I Kings 11:26)
 3. Jeroboam's rebellion came about in the following manner: (I Kings 11:27)
 - a. Solomon had built Millo and repaired damages to the City of David his father. (I Kings 11:27)
 - b. Jeroboam was a mighty man of valor. (I Kings 11:28)
 - c. Solomon recognized that Jeroboam was an industrious young man and made him an officer over all the labor force of the house of Joseph. (I Kings 11:28)
 - d. Once, when Jeroboam went out of Jerusalem, the prophet Ahijah the Shilonite met him. (I Kings 11:29)
 - (1) Ahijah was wearing a new garment. (I Kings 11:29)
 - (2) When they met, Ahijah and Jeroboam were alone in a field. (I Kings 11:29)
 - (3) Ahijah tore his new garment into twelve pieces, commanding Jeroboam to take ten of the pieces. (I Kings 11:30-31)

- (4) He then gave this prophecy of the Lord to Jeroboam: “Behold, I will tear the kingdom out of the hand of Solomon and will give ten tribes to you (but he shall have one tribe for the sake of My servant David, and for the sake of Jerusalem, the city which I have chosen out of all the tribes of Israel).” (I Kings 11:31-32 NKJV)
- (a) This is God’s reason for taking the tribes from Solomon’s descendants: “They have forsaken Me, and worshiped Ashtoreth the goddess of the Sidonians, Chemosh the god of the Moabites, and Milcom the god of the people of Ammon, and have not walked in My ways to do what is right in My eyes and keep My statutes and My judgments, as did his father David.” (I Kings 11:33 NKJV)
- (b) God told Jeroboam why He would not take the whole kingdom from Solomon’s descendants: “I will not take the whole kingdom out of his hand, because I have made him ruler all the days of his life for the sake of My servant David, whom I chose because he kept My commandments and My statutes. But I will take the kingdom out of his son’s hand and give it to you--ten tribes. And to his son I will give one tribe, that My servant David may always have a lamp before Me in Jerusalem, the city which I have chosen for Myself, to put My name there.” (I Kings 11:34-36 NKJV)

(c) God declared unto Jeroboam, “I will take you, and you shall reign over all your heart desires, and you shall be king over Israel. Then it shall be, if you heed all that I command you, walk in My ways, and do what is right in My sight, to keep My statutes and My commandments, as My servant David did, then I will be with you and build for you an enduring house, as I built for David, and will give Israel to you.” (I Kings 11:37-38 NKJV)

(d) God revealed His mercy through this statement: “I will afflict the descendants of David because of this, but not forever.” (I Kings 11:39 NKJV)

e. Because of God’s word to Jeroboam through the prophet Ahijah, Solomon sought to kill Jeroboam; consequently, he went to Shishak king of Egypt for asylum. He stayed there until Solomon died. (I Kings 11:40)

K. The rest of the acts of Solomon, his deeds and wisdom, are written in the Acts of Solomon. (I Kings 11:41)

L. Solomon reigned over Jerusalem forty years. (I Kings 11:42)

M. When Solomon died, he was buried in the City of David his father. (I Kings 11:43)

N. Solomon’s son Rehoboam succeeded him as king. (I Kings 11:43)

XIII. CHAPTER TWELVE

A. Rehoboam and all the people went to Shechem for his inauguration as king. (I Kings 12:1)

B. Jeroboam returned from Egypt, and the people of Israel called for him to go with them to speak with Rehoboam. (I Kings 12:2-3)

- C. Jeroboam and the people requested that Rehoboam relieve them of some of the burden placed upon them by his father Solomon. A positive response would ensure their loyalty. (I Kings 12:4)
- D. Rehoboam told them to give him three days to consider their proposal and then return for his decision. The people complied. (I Kings 12:5)
- E. Rehoboam consulted the elders of his father, asking their advice. (I Kings 12:6)
 - 1. They advised him to serve the people and to speak good to them. (I Kings 12:7)
 - 2. They told him that if he would serve the people, the people would always serve him. (I Kings 12:7)
- F. Rehoboam rejected the advice given unto him by his father's elders. (I Kings 12:8)
- G. He went to the young men who had grown up with him and asked for their advice. (I Kings 12:8-9)
 - 1. The young men counseled Rehoboam to tell the people that his father was nothing compared to him. (I Kings 12:10)
 - 2. He was told to increase, not diminish, the burden of the people. (I Kings 12:10-11)
- H. Jeroboam and the people of Israel returned to Rehoboam after three days. (I Kings 12:12)
- I. Rehoboam forsook the counsel of the older men and answered the people harshly. (I Kings 12:13)
 - 1. He informed them that he would not lighten their burden, but add to it. (I Kings 12:14)
 - 2. His intention was to treat them more severely than his father had done. (I Kings 12:14)

- J. Rehoboam refused to honor the request of Jeroboam and the people. God used this incident to fulfill His word that He had spoken to Jeroboam through Ahijah the prophet. (I Kings 12:15; I Kings 11:29-39)
- K. Upon hearing the response of Rehoboam, the people of Israel revolted, declaring that they had no share in David, nor did they have an inheritance in Jerusalem. They returned to their own homes. (I Kings 12:16)
- L. Rehoboam reigned over the children of Israel who dwelt in the cities of Judah. (I Kings 12:17)
- M. When Rehoboam sent Adoram to collect taxes from Israel, all Israel stoned him to death. (I Kings 12:18)
- N. When Rehoboam learned of Adoram's death, he got in his chariot and hurried to Jerusalem. (I Kings 12:18)
- O. From that day forward, Israel has rebelled against Judah. (I Kings 12:19)
- P. Ten of the tribes of Israel made Jeroboam their king. The tribes of Judah and Benjamin remained under the rule of Rehoboam. (I Kings 12:20)
- Q. When Rehoboam returned to Jerusalem, he assembled an army of one hundred eighty thousand chosen men from the tribes of Judah and Benjamin to fight against Israel, that he might regain control of the kingdom. (I Kings 12:21)
- R. God spoke to Shemaiah and sent him to King Rehoboam, Judah, and Benjamin with this message: "You shall not go up nor fight against your brethren the children of Israel. Let every man return to his house, for this thing is from Me." (I Kings 12:22-24 NKJV)
- S. Rehoboam and the army of Judah and Benjamin obeyed God, abandoning their mission. (I Kings 12:24)
- T. Jeroboam built Shechem in the mountains of Ephraim and lived there. (I Kings 12:25)

- U. Jeroboam was afraid for those under his rule to go to Jerusalem to worship. He feared that they would kill him and return to Rehoboam. (I Kings 12:26-27)
- V. Jeroboam sought counsel, then made two gold calves. He told the people of Israel that it was too much trouble for them to go to Jerusalem to worship and that the gold calves were the gods that brought them out of the land of Egypt. (I Kings 12:28)
- W. He set up one calf in Bethel and the other in Dan. (I Kings 12:29)
- X. These calves became an offence for the children of Israel. The people began worshipping before the calves. (I Kings 12:30)
- Y. Jeroboam made shrines in the high places and appointed men who were not descendants of Levi to be priests. (I Kings 12:31)
- Z. Jeroboam ordained a feast on the fifteenth day of the eighth month. It was a feast like the feast celebrated in Judah. (I Kings 12:32)
 - 1. He went to Bethel and sacrificed to the calves that he had made. (I Kings 12:32)
 - 2. At Bethel, he installed priests of the high places that he had built. (I Kings 12:32)
 - 3. On the fifteenth day of the eighth month, a time that he had devised in his own heart, he offered sacrifices at Bethel on the altar that he made. (I Kings 12:33)
 - 4. He ordained a feast for the children of Israel, offering sacrifices and incense on the altar he made. (I Kings 12:33)

XIV. CHAPTER THIRTEEN

- A. By direction of the Lord, a man of God went from Judah to Bethel to the altar where Jeroboam was standing to burn incense. (I Kings 13:1)

- B. The man of God prophesied against the altar. “O altar, altar! Thus says the Lord: ‘Behold, a child, Josiah by name, shall be born to the house of David; and on you he shall sacrifice the priests of the high places who burn incense on you, and men’s bones shall be burned on you.’ ” (I Kings 13:2 NKJV)
- C. The man of God gave a sign to validate his prophecy. “This is the sign which the Lord has spoken: Surely the altar shall split apart, and the ashes on it shall be poured out.” (I Kings 13:3 NKJV)
- D. When King Jeroboam heard the man prophesy against the altar, he stretched out his hand and commanded that the man be arrested. (I Kings 13:4)
- E. The hand that Jeroboam stretched out became paralyzed, and he could not withdraw it. (I Kings 13:4)
- F. The altar split, and the ashes were poured out, just as the man of God had prophesied. (I Kings 13:5)
- G. Jeroboam asked the man of God to pray that his hand would be restored. The man of God prayed, and Jeroboam’s hand was restored. (I Kings 13:6)
- H. Jeroboam asked the man of God to go home with him, refresh himself, and receive a reward. (I Kings 13:7)
- I. The man of God declined, saying, “If you were to give me half your house, I would not go in with you; nor would I eat bread nor drink water in this place. For so it was commanded me by the word of the Lord, saying, ‘You shall not eat bread, nor drink water, nor return by the same way you came.’ ” (I Kings 13:9 NKJV)
- J. The man of God left Bethel, taking a different route than he had come. (I Kings 13:10)
- K. The sons of an old prophet who lived in Bethel came and told him what the man of God had said and done. (I Kings 13:11)
- L. The old man asked his sons which way the man of God had gone, then requested that they saddle a donkey so he could pursue him. (I Kings 13:12-13)

- M. The old man found the man of God sitting under an oak tree. He asked him if he were the man of God from Judah, to which he replied, "I am." (I Kings 13:14)
- N. He asked the man of God to come home with him and eat, but the man of God refused, saying, "I cannot return with you nor go in with you; neither can I eat bread nor drink water with you in this place. For I have been told by the word of the Lord, 'You shall not eat bread nor drink water there, nor return by going the way you came.' " (I Kings 13:15-17 NKJV)
- O. The old man told the man of God that he **too** was a **prophet**, and that an angel had given him a word from the Lord saying he was to come home with him to eat and drink. The old man was lying to him. (I Kings 13:18)
- P. The man of God went home with the old man and ate and drank with him. (I Kings 13:19)
- Q. While they were at the table, the word of the Lord came to the old man and he prophesied to the man of God from Bethel, saying, "Thus says the Lord: 'Because you have disobeyed the word of the Lord, and have not kept the commandment which the Lord your God commanded you, but you came back, ate bread, and drank water in the place of which the Lord said to you, "Eat no bread and drink no water," your corpse shall not come to the tomb of your fathers.' " (I Kings 13:20-22 NKJV)
- R. After the man of God had eaten and drunk, the old man saddled the donkey for him, and he left. (I Kings 13:23)
- S. A lion attacked and killed the man of God. The man's body was left in the road. Both the lion and the donkey stood by it. (I Kings 13:24)
- T. Some men who passed by and saw the corpse and the animals came to the city where the old prophet lived and reported what they had seen. (I Kings 13:25)
- U. When the old prophet heard the news, he said, "It is the man of God who was disobedient to the word of the Lord. Therefore the Lord has delivered him to the lion, which has torn him and killed him, according to the word of the Lord which He spoke to him." (I Kings 13:26 NKJV)

- V. The old prophet asked his sons to saddle a donkey for him; they did as he requested. (I Kings 13:27)
- W. He found the corpse. The lion and the donkey were still by the body. The lion had not eaten the body, nor had he attacked the donkey. (I Kings 13:28)
- X. The old prophet took the corpse of the man of God, laid it on the donkey, and brought it back to the city, where they mourned for the man of God and buried him. (I Kings 13:29)
- Y. His body was placed in the tomb of the old prophet, who lamented for him, saying, "Alas, my brother!" (I Kings 13:30)
- Z. After burying the man of God, the old prophet gave these instructions to his sons: "When I am dead, then bury me in the tomb where the man of God is buried; lay my bones beside his bones. For the saying which he cried out by the word of the Lord against the altar in Bethel, and against all the shrines on the high places which are in the cities of Samaria, will surely come to pass." (I Kings 13:31-32 NKJV)
- AA. After these events, Jeroboam did not turn from his evil ways. He continued to make priests from people other than Levites. Jeroboam made priests of all those who desired to be a priest. (I Kings 13:33)
- BB. Jeroboam's sin was the demise of his house; its consummation was utter destruction. (I Kings 13:34)

XV. CHAPTER FOURTEEN

- A. Abijah the son of Jeroboam became sick. (I Kings 14:1)
- B. Jeroboam asked his wife to disguise herself so that she would not be recognized as the king's wife and to go to Shiloh.
 - 1. Ahijah the prophet resided in Shiloh. (I Kings 14:2)
 - 2. Ahijah had prophesied to Jeroboam that he would become king of ten tribes of Israel. (I Kings 14:2; I Kings 11:29-39)

3. Jeroboam told his wife to take ten loaves, some cakes, and a jar of honey to give to Ahijah the prophet. (I Kings 14:3)
 4. Jeroboam was confident that Ahijah would tell her what would happen to Abijah. (I Kings 14:3)
- C. Jeroboam's wife did as he requested, going to Ahijah's house in Shiloh. (I Kings 14:4)
1. Ahijah was old and could not see. (I Kings 14:4)
 2. The Lord told Ahijah that Jeroboam's wife had disguised herself and was coming to inquire about her sick son. (I Kings 14:5)
 3. When Ahijah heard her footsteps come through the doorway, he said, "Come in, wife of Jeroboam. Why do you pretend to be another person?" (I Kings 14:6 NKJV)
 4. Ahijah told Jeroboam's wife that he had bad news for her. (I Kings 14:6)
 5. Ahijah sent Jeroboam's wife back home with this message for her husband: (I Kings 14:7)
 - a. "Thus says the Lord God of Israel: 'Because I exalted you from among the people, and made you ruler over My people Israel, and tore the kingdom away from the house of David, and gave it to you; and yet you have not been as My servant David, who kept My commandments and who followed Me with all his heart, to do only what was right in My eyes; but you have done more evil than all who were before you, for you have gone and made for yourself other gods and molded images to provoke Me to anger, and have cast Me behind your back- therefore behold! I will bring disaster on the house of Jeroboam, and will cut off from Jeroboam every male in Israel, bond and free.'" (I Kings 14:7-10)
 - b. "I will take away the remnant of the house of Jeroboam, as one takes away refuse until it is all gone." (I Kings 14:10)

- c. “The dogs shall eat whoever belongs to Jeroboam and dies in the city, and the birds of the air shall eat whoever dies in the field; for the Lord has spoken!” (I Kings 14:11)
6. Ahijah told Jeroboam’s wife to get up and go home. (I Kings 14:12)
7. He told her that when her feet entered the city, the child would die. (I Kings 14:12)
8. He declared that all Israel would mourn for the boy and bury him. (I Kings 14:13)
9. Ahijah informed her that Abijah would be the only one of Jeroboam’s descendants who would be buried. Something good toward the Lord was found in the boy. (I Kings 14:13)
10. Ahijah announced that the Lord would raise up for Himself a king over Israel who would cut off the house of Jeroboam. (I Kings 14:14)
11. Ahijah declared that the Lord would strike Israel, as a reed shaken in the water. He would uproot Israel from the good land which He gave to their fathers, and He would scatter them beyond the River because they had provoked the Lord to anger with the images they made. (I Kings 14:15)
12. He also proclaimed that God would give Israel up because of the sins of Jeroboam. Not only did Jeroboam sin, but he also made Israel sin. (I Kings 14:16)
- D. Jeroboam’s wife got up and went to her home in Tirzah. When she came to the door of her house, the boy died. (I Kings 14:17)
- E. Abijah was buried, and all Israel mourned for him, just as Ahijah had predicted. (I Kings 14:18)
- F. The rest of the acts of Jeroboam, his wars and rule, are written in the chronicles of the kings of Israel. (I Kings 14:19)

- G. Jeroboam reigned over Israel twenty-two years. After his death, Nadab his son succeeded him. (I Kings 14:20)
- H. During the time that Jeroboam reigned over Israel, Rehoboam reigned over Judah. (I Kings 14:21)
- I. Rehoboam was forty-one years old when he began to reign. He reigned over Judah in Jerusalem seventeen years. (I Kings 14:21)
- J. Rehoboam was the son of Solomon and Naamah, an Ammonitess. (I Kings 14:21)
- K. Under the leadership of Rehoboam, Judah did evil in the sight of the Lord. They did more to provoke the Lord than all their ancestors had done. (I Kings 14:22)
 - 1. They built high places, idols, and images on every high hill and under every green tree. (I Kings 14:23)
 - 2. There were also male prostitutes in the land. (I Kings 14:24)
 - 3. Judah engaged in the disgusting practices of the nations God had driven out of the land. (I Kings 14:24)
- L. In the fifth year of Rehoboam's reign, Shishak king of Egypt came against Jerusalem, taking away all the treasures from the temple and the king's house, including all the gold shields that Solomon had made. (I Kings 14:25-26; I Kings 10:16-17)
- M. Rehoboam replaced the gold shields with bronze shields. The captain of the guard who guarded the doorway of the king's house was responsible for the security of the shields. (I Kings 14:27)
- N. When the king entered the house of the Lord, the guards carried the bronze shields; afterwards, they returned them to the guardroom. (I Kings 14:28)
- O. The rest of the acts of Rehoboam and all that he did are written in the book of the chronicles of the kings of Judah. (I Kings 14:29)

- P. There was war between Rehoboam and Jeroboam all the days of Rehoboam's reign. (I Kings 14:30)
- Q. When Rehoboam died, he was buried with his ancestors in the city of David. (I Kings 14:31)
- R. Naamah was Rehoboam's Ammonite mother. (I Kings 14:31)
- S. Rehoboam's son, Abijam (Ahijah), succeeded him as king. (I Kings 14:31; II Chronicles 12:16)

XVI. CHAPTER FIFTEEN

- A. In the eighteenth year of the reign of King Jeroboam the son of Nebat, Abijam became king over Judah. (I Kings 15:1)
- B. Abijam reigned three years in Jerusalem. (I Kings 15:2)
- C. Abijam was the son of Rehoboam and Maachah (Michaiah). (I Kings 15:2)
 - 1. Maachah (Michaiah) was the daughter of Uriel of Gibeah. (II Chronicles 13:2)
 - 2. It appears that Maachah was the granddaughter of Absalom (Abishalom). (I Kings 15:2; II Chronicles 11:20-21)
- D. Abijam repeated the sins of his father; his heart was not loyal to God like King David's heart had been. (I Kings 15:3)
- E. For David's sake, God allowed Abijam's son to succeed him. (I Kings 15:4)
- F. David did what was right in the eyes of the Lord and did not turn aside from anything that God commanded him all the days of his life, except in the matter of Uriah the Hittite. (I Kings 15:5)
- G. There was war between Abijam and Jeroboam all the days of Abijam's reign. (I Kings 15:6)

- H. The rest of the acts of Abijam and all that he did are written in the book of the chronicles of the kings of Judah. (I Kings 15:7)
- I. Abijam died and was buried with his ancestors in the city of David. (I Kings 15:8)
- J. Abijam's son Asa succeeded him as king of Judah. (I Kings 15:8)
- K. In the twentieth year of Jeroboam, Asa became king over Judah. (I Kings 15:9)
- L. Asa reigned forty-one years in Jerusalem. (I Kings 15:10)
- M. His grandmother was Maachah, the granddaughter of Absalom (Abishalom). (I Kings 15:10)
- N. Asa did what was right in the sight of God, just as King David had done. (I Kings 15:11)
- O. Asa banished the male prostitutes from the land and removed all the idols his predecessors had made. (I Kings 15:12)
- P. He also removed his grandmother Maachah from her position as queen. (I Kings 15:13)
 - 1. Asa removed her from being queen because she had made an image of Asherah, a Phoenician goddess. (I Kings 15:13)
 - 2. Asa destroyed her image and burned it by the Brook Kidron. (I Kings 15:13)
- Q. Although he did not remove the high places, Asa's heart was loyal to the Lord all the days of his life. (I Kings 15:14)
- R. Asa also brought into the temple the silver and gold vessels his father had dedicated. (I Kings 15:15)
- S. There was war between Asa and Baasha all the years of Baasha's reign. (I Kings 15:16)

- T. Baasha king of Israel went against Asa king of Judah and began building Ramah. His strategy was to use this city as a means for stopping anyone from going to or departing from Jerusalem. (I Kings 15:17)
- U. Asa took all the gold from the treasuries of the temple and the treasuries of his own house and sent it to Ben-Hadad, the king of Syria, who lived in Damascus. (I Kings 15:18)
 - 1. Ben-Hadad was the son of Tabrimmon. (I Kings 15:18)
 - 2. Tabrimmon was the son of Hezion. (I Kings 15:18)
- V. Asa requested that Ben-Hadad make a covenant with him, just as their fathers had previously done. (I Kings 15:19)
- W. The gift of silver and gold sent to Ben-Hadad was to persuade him to break his covenant with Baasha king of Israel so that he would withdraw from Judah. (I Kings 15:19)
- X. Ben-Hadad honored Asa's request. He sent his armies to the land of Israel, where they attacked all the land of Naphtali and the cities of Ijon, Dan, Abel Beth Maachah, and all Chinneroth. (I Kings 15:20)
- Y. When Baasha heard what the Syrian army was doing, he stopped building Ramah and remained in Tirzah. (I Kings 15:21)
- Z. King Asa made a proclamation throughout all Judah to tear down Baasha's construction in Ramah; none was exempted. The materials taken from Ramah were used to build Geba in Benjamin and Mizpah. (I Kings 15:22)
- AA. The rest of the acts of Asa, his might, and all the cities that he built are recorded in the book of the chronicles of the kings of Judah. (I Kings 15:23)
- BB. In his old age, Asa became diseased in his feet, but he did not seek the Lord for healing. (I Kings 15:23; II Chronicles 16:12)
- CC. Asa died and was buried with his ancestors in the city of David. (I Kings 15:24)

- DD. Asa's son Jehoshaphat succeeded him as king. (I Kings 15:24)
- EE. Nadab, the son of Jeroboam, became king over Israel during the second year of King Asa's reign over Judah. He reigned only two years. (I Kings 15:25)
- FF. Nadab did evil in the sight of the Lord; he followed his father's sinful example. (I Kings 15:26)
- GG. Baasha, the son of Ahijah, who was from the tribe of Issachar, conspired against Nadab and killed him at Gibbethon.
1. Although Gibbethon had been allotted to the tribe of Dan when the land was distributed to the tribes of Israel, the Philistines were in control of the city at this time. (I Kings 15:27)
 2. Under Nadab's leadership, Israel laid siege against the city of Gibbethon. (I Kings 15:27)
 3. While laying siege against the city of Gibbethon, Nadab was assassinated by Baasha. (I Kings 15:27)
 4. Baasha killed Nadab in the third year of King Asa's reign over Judah. (I Kings 15:28)
- HH. After killing Nadab, Baasha became king over Israel. (I Kings 15:28)
- II. When Baasha became king over Israel, he killed the entire household of Jeroboam, thus fulfilling the prophecy of Ahijah the Shilonite. (I Kings 15:29; I Kings 14:7-11)
- JJ. This judgment incurred by the household of Jeroboam came as a result of Jeroboam's sin and his influence over Israel that caused the nation to sin. (I Kings 15:30)
1. The "sin of Jeroboam" was the making of the gold calves and calling them the god that led Israel from Egypt.
 2. Jeroboam sinned by making the gold calves; Israel sinned by sacrificing before the gold calves.

- 3. The sin of Jeroboam and Israel provoked God to anger, which consummated in the annihilation of Jeroboam's household.
- KK. The rest of the acts of Nadab and all that he did are recorded in the book of the chronicles of the kings of Israel. (I Kings 15:31)
- LL. Baasha and Asa warred against each other during the entire reign of Baasha. (I Kings 15:32)
- MM. Ahijah's son Baasha became king over Israel during the third year of King Asa's reign over Judah. Baasha reigned over Israel twenty-four years. He lived in Tirzah. (I Kings 15:33)
- NN. Baasha did evil in the sight of the Lord. He followed Jeroboam's example, continuing to allow sacrifices to be made before the gold calves. (I Kings 15:34)

XVII. CHAPTER SIXTEEN

- A. The Lord gave Jehu the son of Hanani, a prophetic word for Baasha. (I Kings 16:1)
 - 1. "Inasmuch as I lifted you out of the dust and made you ruler over My people Israel, and you have walked in the way of Jeroboam, and have made My people Israel sin, to provoke Me to anger with their sins, surely I will take away the posterity of Baasha and the posterity of his house, and I will make your house like the house of Jeroboam the son of Nebat." (I Kings 16:2-3 NKJV)
 - 2. "The dogs shall eat whoever belongs to Baasha and dies in the city, and the birds of the air shall eat whoever dies in the fields." (I Kings 16:4 NKJV)
- B. The rest of the acts of Baasha, his accomplishments and his might, are written in the book of the chronicles of the kings of Israel. (I Kings 16:5)
- C. Baasha died and was buried in Tirzah. (I Kings 16:6)
- D. Baasha's son Elah succeeded him as king of Israel. (I Kings 16:6)

- E. Jehu, the son of Hanani the prophet, prophesied against the house of Baasha because of the evil he did in the sight of the Lord. Baasha followed the same idolatrous ways of Jeroboam, the son of Nebat, whom he killed. (I Kings 16:7)
- F. In the twenty-sixth year of King Asa's reign over Judah, Baasha's son Elah began to reign over Israel. (I Kings 16:8)
- G. Elah reigned two years in Tirzah. (I Kings 16:8)
- H. Zimri, the commander of half the chariots of Elah, conspired against him and killed him while he was getting drunk in the house of Arza. Arza was the steward of Elah's house in Tirzah. (I Kings 16:9)
- I. In the twenty-seventh year of King Asa's reign over Judah, Zimri entered Arza's house and killed Elah. (I Kings 16:10)
- J. After killing Elah, Zimri became the king of Israel. (I Kings 16:10)
- K. When Zimri became king over Israel, he completely destroyed the household of Baasha. He killed every male relative and friend. (I Kings 16:11)
- L. Zimri fulfilled the prophecy spoken by Jehu against Baasha's household. (I Kings 16:12; I Kings 16:1-4)
- M. God's judgment was executed against Baasha's household because of the sins of Baasha and his son Elah. They caused Israel to sin through idolatrous worship. (I Kings 16:13)
- N. The rest of the acts of Elah and all that he did are written in the book of the chronicles of the kings of Israel. (I Kings 16:14)
- O. In the twenty-seventh year of King Asa's reign over Judah, Zimri became king and reigned over Israel, in Tirzah, seven days. (I Kings 16:15)
- P. Zimri killed Elah during the time the army of Israel was laying siege against Gibbethon. (I Kings 16:15)

- Q. When the people who were encamped against Gibbethon heard that Zimri had conspired and killed Elah, they made Omri, the commander of the Israeli army, king over Israel. (I Kings 16:16)
- R. Omri and the army of Israel left Gibbethon and besieged Tirzah. (I Kings 16:17)
- S. When Zimri saw that the city of Tirzah had been taken, he went into the citadel of the king's house, set fire to the house, and died in the fire. (I Kings 16:18)
- T. He died because of his sins. He, too, followed Jeroboam's example of idolatrous worship. (I Kings 16:19)
- U. The rest of the acts of Zimri and his treason are written in the book of the chronicles of the kings of Israel. (I Kings 16:20)
- V. After the death of Zimri, Israel was divided into two parts; half of the people followed Tibni the son of Ginath, and the other half followed Omri. (I Kings 16:21)
- W. The people who followed Omri prevailed over those who followed Tibni the son of Ginath. Tibni died, and Omri reigned over all Israel. (I Kings 16:22)
- X. In the thirty-first year of Asa's reign over Judah, Omri became king over Israel. (I Kings 16:23)
1. It appears that Israel was divided between Tibni and Omri approximately four years. (I Kings 16:15; I Kings 16:23)
 2. Omri reigned over Israel twelve years. He reigned six years in Tirzah and six years in Samaria. (I Kings 16:23-24)
- Y. Omri bought the hill of Samaria from Shemer for two talents of silver. He built a city on the hill and called it Samaria, deriving the name from Shemer, the former owner of the hill. (I Kings 16:24)
- Z. Omri did evil in the sight of the Lord. He did worse than all the kings before him. (I Kings 16:25)

- AA. He followed the idolatrous practices of Jeroboam the son of Nebat. (I Kings 16:26)
- BB. The rest of the acts of Omri and his might are recorded in the chronicles of the kings of Israel. (I Kings 16:27)
- CC. Omri died and was buried in Samaria. (I Kings 16:28)
- DD. Omri's son Ahab succeeded him as king over Israel. (I Kings 16:28)
- EE. In the thirty-eighth year of King Asa's reign over Judah, Ahab became king over Israel. (I Kings 16:29)
- FF. Ahab reigned in Samaria twenty-two years. (I Kings 16:29)
- GG. Omri's son Ahab was more evil than all the kings before him. (I Kings 16:30)
- HH. Not only did Ahab follow Jeroboam's idolatrous practices, but he also married Jezebel, the daughter of Ethbaal. (Ethbaal was the king of the Sidonians.) (I Kings 16:31)
- II. Ahab began serving and worshipping Baal. (I Kings 16:31)
 - 1. He built a temple for Baal in Samaria. (I Kings 16:32)
 - 2. Ahab set up an altar for Baal in the temple of Baal. (I Kings 16:32)
- JJ. He also made an image for Asherah, a Phoenician goddess. (I Kings 16:33)
- KK. Ahab did more to provoke the God of Israel than all the kings before him had done. (I Kings 16:33)
- LL. In the days of Ahab, Hiel of Bethel built Jericho. The foundation was laid with Abiram his firstborn son, and the gates were set with Segub, his youngest son. (I Kings 16:34)
 - 1. It appears that Abiram, the firstborn son of Hiel, died when the foundation was laid, and Segub, the youngest son of Hiel, died when the gates were set.

2. Joshua the son of Nun pronounced a curse against the man who rebuilt Jericho; the curse was realized by Hiel. (I Kings 16:34; Joshua 6:26)
 - a. It is believed by some the curse Joshua pronounced against Jericho meant that from the time one began building the city until the time of its completion that all of his sons would die.
 - b. Others believe the curse meant that the time required to build the city would be so great that the project would be started with the oldest son and completed with the youngest son.

XVIII. CHAPTER SEVENTEEN

- A. Elijah the Tishbite, who was an inhabitant of Gilead, made this proclamation to Ahab king of Israel: “As the Lord God of Israel lives, before whom I stand, there shall not be dew nor rain these years, except at my word.” (I Kings 17:1 NKJV)
- B. After Elijah’s announcement to King Ahab, God told him to go east and hide at the Brook of Cherith, which flows into the Jordan River. (I Kings 17:2-3)
- C. God told Elijah that he could drink from the brook, and that ravens would feed him at Cherith. (I Kings 17:4)
- D. Elijah obeyed God; he went to the Brook Cherith and remained there until he received further instructions. (I Kings 17:5)
- E. The ravens supplied Elijah with bread and meat, both in the morning and evening, and he drank water from the brook. (I Kings 17:6)
- F. After a period of time, the brook became dry because it had not rained. (I Kings 17:7)
- G. God spoke to Elijah and told him to go to Zarephath in Sidon (Sidon) and dwell there. He had commanded a widow to provide for Elijah. (I Kings 17:9)

- H. Elijah obeyed God and went to Zarephath. When he came to the gate of the city, a widow was there gathering sticks. (I Kings 17:10)
- I. Elijah asked the widow to bring him some water. When she left to get the water, he asked her to bring him some bread as well. (I Kings 17:10-11)
- J. Upon hearing his request, the widow replied, “As the Lord your God lives, I do not have bread, only a handful of flour in a bin, and a little oil in a jar; and see, I am gathering a couple of sticks that I may go in and prepare it for myself and my son, that we may eat it, and die.” (I Kings 17:12 NKJV)
- K. Elijah said to the widow, “Do not fear; go and do as you have said, but make me a small cake from it first, and bring it to me; and afterward make some for yourself and your son. For thus says the Lord God of Israel: ‘The bin of flour shall not be used up, nor shall the jar of oil run dry, until the day the Lord sends rain on the earth.’ ” (I Kings 17:13-14 NKJV)
- L. The widow left, doing as Elijah requested. (I Kings 17:15)
 - 1. Elijah, the widow, and her household ate food many days because the bin of flour did not diminish and the jar of oil did not run dry. (I Kings 17:15-16)
 - 2. The word Elijah had spoken to the widow proved to be true. (I Kings 17:16)
- M. After the widow had taken Elijah in and provided for him, her son became sick and died. (I Kings 17:17)
- N. The widow was distraught and asked Elijah, “What have I to do with you, O man of God? Have you come to me to bring my sin to remembrance, and to kill my son?” (I Kings 17:18 NKJV)
- O. Elijah told the widow to give him her son. He took the boy from her arms, brought him to the upper room where he was staying, and laid him on his own bed. (I Kings 17:19)

- P. Elijah cried out to God, asking why He had brought tragedy to this widow with whom he lodged by killing her son. (I Kings 17:20)
- Q. Afterwards, Elijah stretched himself over the child three times and asked God to let the child's soul return to him. (I Kings 17:21)
- R. The Lord heard and honored Elijah's prayer; the child's soul returned, and he revived. (I Kings 17:22)
- S. Elijah brought the child downstairs and gave him to his mother, saying, "See, your son lives!" (I Kings 17:23 NKJV)
- T. The woman replied, "Now by this I know that you are a man of God, and that the word of the Lord in your mouth is the truth." (I Kings 17:24 NKJV)

XIX. CHAPTER EIGHTEEN

- A. During the third year of the drought, God spoke to Elijah. He told him to present himself to Ahab, and He would send rain on the earth. (I Kings 18:1)
- B. Elijah obeyed God and went to present himself to Ahab. Samaria, the capitol city of Israel, was experiencing severe famine at this time. (I Kings 18:2)
- C. Obadiah, the overseer of Ahab's household, was a God-fearing man. (I Kings 18:3)
- D. When Jezebel killed the prophets of the Lord, Obadiah had hidden one hundred prophets and sustained them with bread and water. He hid the prophets in two different caves, placing fifty in each cave. (I Kings 18:4)
- E. Ahab commanded Obadiah to go search for places of water where there might be sufficient pasture for his horses and mules; otherwise, the animals were going to die from starvation. (I Kings 18:5)
- F. Both Ahab and Obadiah went searching for pasture; each went a different direction. (I Kings 18:6)

- G. While Obadiah was searching for pasture, he met Elijah. Recognizing him, he bowed to the ground and said, “Is that you, my lord Elijah?” (I Kings 18:7 NKJV)
- H. Elijah replied, “It is I. Go, tell your master, ‘Elijah is here.’” (I Kings 18:8 NKJV)
- I. Obadiah was afraid to tell Ahab that he had seen Elijah. (I Kings 18:9)
 - 1. He was afraid that Elijah would disappear before Ahab saw him, and that Ahab would be angry and put the overseer to death. (I Kings 18:9-12)
 - 2. Obadiah told Elijah that Ahab had searched everywhere for him. Ahab placed people under oath when he questioned them about Elijah. (I Kings 18:10)
 - 3. Obadiah informed Elijah that he had hidden one hundred of the Lord’s prophets from Jezebel and fed them while they were in hiding. (I Kings 18:13)
 - 4. Once again, Obadiah assured Elijah that Ahab would kill him if he reported that Elijah was in the land and he could not be found. (I Kings 18:14)
- J. Elijah declared unto Obadiah that he would surely present himself to Ahab. (I Kings 18:15)
- K. Obadiah left, found Ahab, and disclosed Elijah’s location. (I Kings 18:16)
- L. When Ahab met Elijah, he said, “Is that you, O troubler of Israel?” (I Kings 18:17 NKJV)
- M. Elijah replied to Ahab, “I have not troubled Israel, but you and your father’s house have, in that you have forsaken the commandments of the Lord and you have followed the Baals.” (I Kings 18:18 NKJV)
- N. Elijah commanded Ahab to gather all Israel to Mount Carmel, along with the four hundred fifty prophets of Baal and the four hundred prophets of Asherah who were fed by Jezebel. (I Kings 18:19)

- O. Ahab did as Elijah commanded and gathered the children of Israel, the prophets of Baal, and the prophets of Asherah to Mount Carmel. (I Kings 18:20)
- P. Elijah appeared before the people, demanding that they choose between God and Baal as he spoke these words: “ ‘How long are you going to waver between two opinions?’ he asked the people. ‘If the Lord is God, follow him! But if Baal is God, then follow him!’ ” (I Kings 18:21 TLB)
- Q. When the people heard Elijah’s challenge, they did not say a word. (I Kings 18:21)
- R. Elijah informed the people that he stood alone as God’s prophet, but the prophets representing Baal were four hundred fifty. (I Kings 18:22)
- S. Elijah challenged the prophets of Baal to reveal the power of their god. (I Kings 18:23)
 - 1. He requested that they be given two bulls. One bull was to be given to the prophets of Baal; the other bull was to be given to Elijah. (I Kings 18:23)
 - 2. The challenge was to dress the bulls and lay them on the respective altars as sacrifices, but no fire was to be placed under the sacrifice. (I Kings 18:23)
 - 3. Baal’s prophets were to call on their god to send fire to consume their sacrifice, and Elijah would call on his God to send fire and consume his sacrifice. (I Kings 18:24)
 - 4. The God who answered by fire would be declared as the God to be served. (I Kings 18:24)
 - 5. All the people agreed to the challenge. (I Kings 18:24)
 - 6. Elijah let the prophets of Baal choose a bull first and prepare it as a sacrifice to their god.
 - 7. The prophets of Baal prepared their sacrifice and called upon Baal from morning until noon. Despite their cries, Baal did not answer. They began leaping around the altar. (I Kings 18:26)

8. Elijah began taunting the prophets of Baal, telling them to cry louder. He suggested that their god was meditating, or busy, or on a journey, or perhaps even sleeping. (I Kings 18:27)
9. The prophets of Baal began to cry louder and cut themselves with knives and lances until the blood poured from them. (I Kings 18:28)
10. The prophets of Baal prophesied from the afternoon until the time of the evening sacrifice, but there was no reply or response. (I Kings 18:29)
11. Elijah called the people near to him. He repaired the altar of the Lord that had been broken down. (I Kings 18:30)
12. Elijah took twelve stones, one for each of the tribes of Israel, and built an altar to the Lord. He also dug a trench, large enough to hold two seahs of seed, around the altar. (I Kings 18:31-32)
13. Elijah put the wood and sacrifice in place on the altar. He then told the people to fill four waterpots with water and to pour the water on the sacrifice and wood. (I Kings 18:33)
14. After they poured the water on the sacrifice and wood, Elijah commanded that they do the same thing two more times. (I Kings 18:34)
15. Not only did the water saturate the wood and sacrifice, but it also filled the trench around the altar. (I Kings 18:35)
16. At the time of the evening sacrifice, Elijah prayed, saying, "Lord God of Abraham, Isaac, and Israel, let it be known this day that You are God in Israel and I am Your servant, and that I have done all these things at Your word. Hear me, O Lord, hear me, that this people may know that You are the Lord God, and that You have turned their hearts back to You again." (I Kings 18:36-37 NKJV)

17. God answered Elijah's prayer. Fire from the Lord fell and consumed the sacrifice, the wood, the stones, the dust, and the water that was in the trench. (I Kings 18:38)
 18. When the people saw what had happened, they fell to the ground, crying, "The Lord, He is God! The Lord, He is God!" (I Kings 18:39 NKJV)
 19. Elijah commanded the people to apprehend the prophets of Baal, not allowing the escape of any. (I Kings 18:40)
 20. Elijah took the prophets of Baal to the Brook Kishon and executed them. (I Kings 18:40)
- T. Elijah told Ahab to go eat and drink, declaring that there was a sound of an abundance of rain. (I Kings 18:41)
- U. Ahab left and did as Elijah told him. (I Kings 18:42)
- V. Elijah went to the top of Mount Carmel, bowed to the ground, and put his face between his knees. (I Kings 18:42)
1. This passage of scripture does not say that Elijah prayed; however, it does reveal that he was in a posture for prayer.
 2. According to James 5:17-18, Elijah prayed for rain.
- W. He told his servant to go look toward the sea. His servant obeyed and returned, reporting that he did not see anything. (I Kings 18:43)
- X. Seven different times Elijah instructed his servant to go look toward the sea. (I Kings 18:43)
1. Six times he reported that he did not see anything.
 2. The seventh time, the servant reported that he saw a cloud about the size of a man's hand rising up from the sea. (I Kings 18:44)
- Y. After hearing the last report of his servant, Elijah instructed him to go tell Ahab to prepare his chariot and leave before the rain stopped him. (I Kings 18:44)

- Z. In the meantime, the sky became black with clouds, the wind began to blow, and a heavy rain began to fall. (I Kings 18:45)
- AA. Ahab did as he was told and went to Jezreel. (I Kings 18:45)
- BB. The hand of the Lord came upon Elijah; he tightened his clothing and began to run. He outran the chariot of Ahab, arriving at Jezreel before he did. (I Kings 18:46)

XX. CHAPTER NINETEEN

- A. Ahab told Jezebel all that Elijah had done and how he had executed the prophets of Baal. (I Kings 19:1)
- B. Jezebel sent this message to Elijah: “So let the gods do to me, and more also, if I do not make your life as the life of one of them by tomorrow about this time.” (I Kings 19:2 NKJV)
- C. When Elijah received Jezebel’s message, he ran to Beersheba in Judah, hoping to save his life. He left his servant at Beersheba and went a day’s journey into the wilderness. (I Kings 19:3-4)
- D. Elijah sat down under a broom tree and prayed this prayer: “It is enough! Now, Lord, take my life, for I am no better than my fathers!” (I Kings 19:4 NKJV)
- E. He laid down under the broom tree and went to sleep. An angel interrupted his sleep, touching him and telling him to arise and eat. (I Kings 19:5)
 - 1. Elijah looked. A cake baked on coals and a container of water were by his head. (I Kings 19:6)
 - 2. After eating, Elijah lay back down and went to sleep. (I Kings 19:6)
 - 3. The **angel of the Lord** came again and touched Elijah, commanding him to arise and eat, declaring that the journey was too great for him. (I Kings 19:7)
 - 4. Again, Elijah arose and ate the meal and drank the water that had been provided for him. (I Kings 19:8)

5. The meals prepared for Elijah sustained him forty days and forty nights. He traveled to Horeb, the mountain of God. (I Kings 19:8)
- F. Elijah came upon a cave in the mountain and dwelt there. (I Kings 19:9)
- G. God spoke to Elijah, asking him what he was doing there. (I Kings 19:9)
- H. Elijah told God that he had been very zealous for the Lord, and that the children of Israel had forsaken His covenant, torn down His altars, and killed His prophets with the sword. Elijah declared that he was the only one left. (I Kings 19:10)
- I. God commanded Elijah to go out and stand on the mountain. (I Kings 19:11)
1. The Lord passed by, and a powerful wind blew and broke the rocks into pieces, but **the Lord was not in the wind**. (I Kings 19:11)
 2. After the wind, an earthquake came, but **the Lord was not in the earthquake**. (I Kings 19:11)
 3. After the earthquake, fire came, but **the Lord was not in the fire**. (I Kings 19:12)
 4. After the fire, a still small voice spoke. (I Kings 19:12)
- J. When Elijah heard the still small voice, he wrapped his face in his mantle, went out, and stood in the entrance of the cave. (I Kings 19:13)
- K. As Elijah stood in the entrance of the cave, he heard a voice saying, "What are you doing here, Elijah?" (I Kings 19:13 NKJV)
- L. Elijah replied with the same words he had previously spoken to the Lord while in the cave. (I Kings 19:14)

- M. God spoke to Elijah, giving him the following mandate: “Go, return on your way to the Wilderness of Damascus; and when you arrive, anoint Hazael as king over Syria. Also you shall anoint Jehu the son of Nimshi as king over Israel. And Elisha the son of Shaphat of Abel Meholah you shall anoint as prophet in your place.” (I Kings 19:15-16 NKJV)
- N. God declared that Jehu would kill those who escaped the sword of Hazael, and Elisha would kill those who escaped the sword of Jehu. (I Kings 19:17)
- O. The Lord assured Elijah that there were seven thousand in Israel who had not bowed their knees to Baal; neither had their mouths kissed him. (I Kings 19:18)
- P. Elijah departed from Horeb and found Elisha the son of Shaphat. There were twelve yoke of oxen plowing in the field where Elisha was plowing; he was plowing with the twelfth yoke of oxen. (I Kings 19:19)
 - 1. Elijah passed by Elisha and threw his mantle on him. (I Kings 19:19)
 - 2. Elisha left the oxen, ran after Elijah, and made this request: “Please let me kiss my father and my mother, and then I will follow you.” (I Kings 19:20 NKJV)
 - 3. Elijah replied, “Go back again, for what have I done to you?” (I Kings 19:20 NKJV)
 - 4. Elisha went back, killed the yoke of oxen, cooked the meat with the oxen’s implements, gave the food to the people, and they ate. (I Kings 19:21)
 - 5. Afterwards, Elisha left and became Elijah’s servant. (I Kings 19:21)

XXI. CHAPTER TWENTY

- A. Ben-Hadad the king of Syria assembled his entire army. His forces included thirty-two kings, with horses and chariots. (I Kings 20:1)
 - 1. His army came to Samaria to besiege and make war against the city. (I Kings 20:1)

2. Ben-Hadad sent messengers to King Ahab, saying, “Your silver and your gold are mine; your loveliest wives and children are mine.” (I Kings 20:2-3 NKJV)
 3. Ahab sent word back to Ben-Hadad, saying, “My lord, O king, just as you say, I and all that I have are yours.” (I Kings 20:4 NKJV)
 4. Ben-Hadad sent another message to Ahab, declaring that he would send servants to search his house and his servants’ houses. They would take everything that they wanted. (I Kings 20:5-6)
 5. Ahab assembled the elders of Israel and told them what Ben-Hadad had said. They advised him not to listen or consent to Ben-Hadad. (I Kings 20:7-8)
 6. Ahab sent word to Ben-Hadad, agreeing to accommodate his first request, but refusing to honor his second request. (I Kings 20:9)
 7. Ben-Hadad sent this word back to Ahab: “The gods do so to me, and more also, if enough dust is left of Samaria for a handful for each of the people who follow me.” (I Kings 20:10 NKJV)
 8. Ahab responded with this statement: “Let not the one who puts on his armor boast like the one who takes it off.” (I Kings 20:11 NKJV)
 9. Ben-Hadad and the other kings were drinking when they heard Ahab’s response. He told them to get ready to attack the city. (I Kings 20:12)
- B. A prophet came to Ahab with a message from God, assuring him that the great multitude which had come against Israel would be defeated. (I Kings 20:13)
1. Ahab asked, “By whom?” The prophet responded, “By the young leaders of the provinces.” (I Kings 20:14 NKJV)
 2. Ahab asked, “Who will set the battle in order?” The prophet replied, “You.” (I Kings 20:14 NKJV)

3. Ahab assembled the two hundred thirty-two young leaders of the provinces. Afterwards, he assembled seven thousand from Israel. (I Kings 20:15)
 4. At noon, they went out against Ben-Hadad. He and the thirty-two kings with him were getting drunk. (I Kings 20:16)
 5. The young leaders of the provinces were the first to leave the city of Samaria. Ben-Hadad's patrol reported what had occurred. (I Kings 20:17)
 6. Ben-Hadad commanded that, whether the Israelis had come for peace or war, they were to be taken alive. (I Kings 20:18)
 7. Each of the young leaders of the provinces led an army against Ben-Hadad. (I Kings 20:19)
 8. Each Israeli soldier killed his Syrian opponent. The Syrians began to retreat, but the Israelis pursued them. (I Kings 20:20)
 9. Ben-Hadad escaped on his horse; his cavalry was with him. (I Kings 20:20)
 10. Ahab king of Israel attacked the horsemen and chariots, killing many Syrians. (I Kings 20:21)
- C. The prophet came back to Ahab king of Israel, telling him to strengthen himself and to develop a battle plan because the king of Syria would return next year. (I Kings 20:22)
- D. The servants of Ben-Hadad suggested the reason for their defeat was that Israel's gods were gods of the hills. (I Kings 20:23)
1. His servants recommended fighting Israel in the plains, assuring him that the Syrians would be stronger than the Israelis. (I Kings 20:23)
 2. Ben-Hadad was also advised to replace the kings with captains. (I Kings 20:24)
 3. His army was to be exactly the same number as it was in the previous encounter with Israel. (I Kings 20:25)

4. Ben-Hadad's servants convinced him that he would be victorious if he followed their battle strategy. He did as they recommended. (I Kings 20:25)
- E. The next year, Ben-Hadad king of Syria assembled his troops and went up to Aphek to fight against Israel. (I Kings 20:26)
- F. The Israeli army assembled and went out to engage the army of Syria in combat. They set up camp in front of the Syrian army. (I Kings 20:27)
- G. Compared to the Syrian army that filled the countryside, the Israeli army looked like two small flocks of goats. (I Kings 20:27)
- H. A man of God came and spoke this message to Ahab king of Israel: "Because the Syrians have said, 'The Lord is God of the hills, but He is not God of the valleys,' therefore I will deliver all this great multitude into your hand, and you shall know that I am the Lord." (I Kings 20:28 NKJV)
- I. The Syrian and Israeli armies camped in front of one another for six days before engaging in battle. (I Kings 20:29)
- J. The battle began on the seventh day. In one day, the Israeli army killed a hundred thousand Syrian infantry soldiers. (I Kings 20:29)
- K. The rest of the Syrian army retreated to the city of Aphek, where their wall of protection fell on them, killing an additional twenty-seven thousand soldiers. (I Kings 20:30)
- L. Ben-Hadad fled the scene and ran to an apartment in the city. (I Kings 20:30)
- M. Because they had heard that the kings of Israel were merciful, Ben-Hadad's servants recommended they surrender. (I Kings 20:31)
 1. Wearing sackcloth around their waists and ropes around their heads, Ben-Hadad's servants surrendered to Ahab king of Israel. (I Kings 20:32)

2. When they surrendered to Ahab, they said, “Your servant Ben-Hadad says, ‘Please let me live.’ ” (I Kings 20:32 NKJV)
 3. Ahab replied, “Is he still alive? He is my brother.” (I Kings 20:32 NKJV)
 4. Ben-Hadad’s servants were looking for a positive sign from King Ahab. When they heard him call Ben-Hadad his brother, they alertly responded, saying, “Your brother, Ben-Hadad.” (I Kings 20:33 NKJV)
 5. Ahab commanded them to get Ben-Hadad. When he came to him, Ahab invited him into his chariot. (I Kings 20:33)
- N. Ben-Hadad made this proposal to Ahab: “The cities which my father took from your father I will restore; and you may set up marketplaces for yourself in Damascus, as my father did in Samaria.” (I Kings 20:34 NKJV)
- O. Ahab agreed to Ben-Hadad’s proposal, made a covenant with him, and sent him away. (I Kings 20:34)
- P. Inspired by God, one of the sons of the prophets requested that his associate strike him. (I Kings 20:35)
1. When the associate refused to strike him, the prophet said, “Because you have not obeyed the voice of the Lord, surely, as soon as you depart from me, a lion shall kill you.” (I Kings 20:36 NKJV)
 2. As soon as the man departed, a lion came forth and killed him. (I Kings 20:36)
- Q. The prophet asked another man to strike him; the man obeyed, striking him so hard that it wounded the prophet. (I Kings 20:37)
- R. The wounded prophet left and waited by the road for King Ahab. He disguised himself by placing a bandage over his eye. (I Kings 20:38)

- S. When King Ahab passed by, the prophet called out to him, speaking in a parable: “Your servant went out into the midst of the battle; and there, a man came over and brought a man to me, and said, ‘Guard this man; if by any means he is missing, your life shall be for his life, or else you shall pay a talent of silver.’ While your servant was busy here and there, he was gone.” (I Kings 20:39-40 NKJV)
- T. King Ahab responded, saying, “So shall your judgment be; you yourself have decided it.” (I Kings 20:40 NKJV)
- U. The prophet immediately removed the bandage from his eye, and the king recognized him as one of the prophets. (I Kings 20:41)
- V. The prophet spoke this word from the Lord to King Ahab: “Because you have let slip out of your hand a man whom I appointed to utter destruction, therefore your life shall go for his life, and your people for his people.” (I Kings 20:42 NKJV)
- W. After hearing the prophet’s proclamation, King Ahab went to his home in Samaria, annoyed and angry. (I Kings 20:43)

XXII. CHAPTER TWENTY-ONE

- A. Naboth the Jezreelite had a vineyard in Jezreel next to the palace of Ahab king of Samaria. (I Kings 21:1)
- B. Ahab wanted to make a vegetable garden out of Naboth’s vineyard. (I Kings 21:2)
- C. Ahab offered to buy Naboth’s vineyard or trade him a better vineyard, but Naboth refused to sell the inheritance of his fathers. (I Kings 21:2-3)
- D. Ahab returned to his house, annoyed and angry because Naboth refused to sell the vineyard. He went to bed and would not eat. (I Kings 21:4)
- E. Ahab’s wife, Jezebel, came to him and asked why he was so disturbed that he would not eat. (I Kings 21:5)

- F. He told her about his offer to buy Naboth's vineyard or to trade him a better vineyard and the man's refusal to sell. (I Kings 21:6)
- G. Jezebel reminded Ahab that he was the king of Israel and demanded that he get up and eat. She told him to be cheerful, declaring that she would give him Naboth's vineyard. (I Kings 21:7)
1. Jezebel wrote letters sealed with the king's seal to the elders and nobles of the city where Naboth lived. The letters said, "Proclaim a fast, and seat Naboth with high honor among the people; and seat two men, scoundrels, before him to bear witness against him, saying, 'You have blasphemed God and the king.' Then take him out, and stone him, that he may die." (I Kings 21:9-10 NKJV)
 2. The elders and nobles did as Jezebel commanded. Naboth was accused, convicted, taken outside the city, and stoned to death. (I Kings 21:11-13)
 3. The elders and nobles notified Jezebel of Naboth's death. (I Kings 21:14)
- H. Hearing that Naboth had been killed, Jezebel informed Ahab and told him to go take possession of Naboth's vineyard. (I Kings 21:15)
- I. When Ahab heard of Naboth's death, he went down and took possession of his vineyard. (I Kings 21:16)
- J. God spoke to Elijah the Tishbite and told him to go meet King Ahab, who was in Naboth's vineyard. (I Kings 21:17-18)
1. God told Elijah to ask Ahab if he had "murdered and also taken possession." (I Kings 21:19 NKJV)
 2. God instructed Elijah to give the following message to Ahab: "In the place where dogs licked the blood of Naboth, dogs shall lick your blood, even yours." (I Kings 21:19 NKJV)
 3. Ahab replied to Elijah, "Have you found me, O my enemy?" (I Kings 21:20 NKJV)

4. Elijah answered Ahab, "I have found you, because you have sold yourself to do evil in the sight of the Lord." (I Kings 21:20 NKJV)
 5. Elijah gave Ahab this message from God: "Behold, I will bring calamity on you. I will take away your posterity, and will cut off from Ahab every male in Israel, both bond and free. I will make your house like the house of Jeroboam the son of Nebat, and like the house of Baasha the son of Ahijah, because of the provocation with which you have provoked Me to anger, and made Israel sin. And concerning Jezebel the Lord also spoke, saying, 'The dogs shall eat Jezebel by the wall of Jezreel.' The dogs shall eat whoever belongs to Ahab and dies in the city, and the birds of the air shall eat whoever dies in the field." (I Kings 21:21-24 NKJV)
- K. Incited by his wife Jezebel, Ahab was more blatantly wicked before the Lord than any other king of Israel. (I Kings 21:25)
 - L. Ahab was detestable. He followed after idols and the practices of the Amorites, whom the Lord drove out before the children of Israel. (I Kings 21:26)
 - M. After hearing Elijah speak the word of the Lord, Ahab tore his clothes, put sackcloth on his body, fasted, lay in sackcloth, and walked softly. (I Kings 21:27)
 - N. God spoke these words to Elijah the Tishbite: "See how Ahab has humbled himself before Me? Because he has humbled himself before Me, I will not bring the calamity in his days. In the days of his son I will bring the calamity on his house." (I Kings 21:28-29 NKJV)

XXIII. CHAPTER TWENTY-TWO

- A. For three years, Israel and Syria did not engage in war. (I Kings 22:1)
- B. During the third year of peace between Israel and Syria, Jehoshaphat king of Judah went down to visit Ahab king of Israel. (I Kings 22:2)

- C. King Ahab reminded his servants that the Syrian-controlled city of Ramoth Gilead belonged to Israel; however, Israel was doing nothing to regain possession of the city. (I Kings 22:3)
- D. King Ahab asked Jehoshaphat if he would join forces with him and fight against Ramoth Gilead. Jehoshaphat agreed to do so. (I Kings 22:4)
- E. Jehoshaphat asked King Ahab to seek the counsel of God. (I Kings 22:5)
 - 1. Ahab gathered four hundred prophets and asked them if he should go fight against Ramoth Gilead. (I Kings 22:6)
 - 2. They all counseled Ahab to go against Ramoth Gilead, assuring his success. (I Kings 22:6)
- F. Jehoshaphat asked Ahab, “Is there not still a **prophet of the Lord** here, that we may inquire of Him? ” (I Kings 22:7 NKJV)
- G. Ahab told Jehoshaphat that there was one man, Micaiah the son of Imlah. Ahab hated Micaiah because he never had anything good to say about him. (I Kings 22:8)
- H. Jehoshaphat insisted on hearing from a prophet of God, so Ahab sent one of his eunuchs for Micaiah. (I Kings 22:8-9)
- I. Ahab king of Israel and Jehoshaphat king of Judah wore their royal robes and sat on thrones at the entrance of the gate of Samaria, while all the prophets prophesied before them. (I Kings 22:10)
 - 1. Zedekiah, the son of Chenaanah, had made iron horns for himself and prophesied, saying, “Thus says the Lord: ‘With these you shall gore the Syrians until they are destroyed.’ ” (I Kings 22:11 NKJV)
 - 2. All the prophets prophesied, saying, “Go up to Ramoth Gilead and prosper, for the Lord will deliver it into the king’s hand.” (I Kings 22:12 NKJV)

- J. The messenger who had gone to get Micaiah told him to prophesy as the other prophets had done, encouraging the king. (I Kings 22:13)
- K. Micaiah told the messenger that he would say to the king what God spoke to him. (I Kings 22:14)
- L. When Micaiah came to King Ahab, the king asked if he should go to war against Ramoth Gilead. Micaiah said to Ahab, “Go and prosper, for the Lord will deliver it into the hand of the king!” (I Kings 22:15 NKJV)
- M. Ahab responded to Micaiah’s remark, saying, “How many times shall I make you swear that you tell me nothing but the truth in the name of the Lord?” (I Kings 22:16 NKJV)
- N. Upon hearing Ahab’s words, Micaiah began prophesying the destiny of Ahab, saying, “I saw all Israel scattered on the mountains, as sheep that have no shepherd. And the Lord said, ‘These have no master. Let each return to his house in peace.’ ” (I Kings 22:17 NKJV)
- O. Ahab king of Israel spoke to Jehoshaphat, saying, “Did I not tell you he would not prophesy good concerning me, but evil?” (I Kings 22:18 NKJV)
- P. Micaiah continued to speak to Ahab, saying, “Hear the word of the Lord: I saw the Lord sitting on His throne, and all the host of heaven standing by, on His right hand and on His left. And the Lord said, ‘Who will persuade Ahab to go up, that he may fall at Ramoth Gilead?’ So one spoke in this manner, and another spoke in that manner. Then a spirit came forward and stood before the Lord, and said, ‘I will persuade him.’ The Lord said to him, ‘In what way?’ So he said, ‘I will go out and be a lying spirit in the mouth of all his prophets.’ And the Lord said, ‘You shall persuade him, and also prevail. Go out and do so.’ Therefore look! The Lord has put a lying spirit in the mouth of all these prophets of yours, and the Lord has declared disaster against you.” (I Kings 22:19-23 NKJV)
- Q. After Micaiah spoke to Ahab, Zedekiah the son of Chenaanah went to him and hit him on the cheek and said, “Which way did the spirit from the Lord go from me to speak to you?” (I Kings 22:24 NKJV)

- R. Micaiah replied, “Indeed, you shall see on that day when you go into an inner chamber to hide!” (I Kings 22:25 NKJV)
- S. King Ahab ordered Micaiah to be taken to Amon the governor of the city and to Joash the king’s son, where he was to be put in prison and fed with bread and water until Ahab returned in peace. (I Kings 22:26-27)
- T. Micaiah declared, “If you ever return in peace, the Lord has not spoken by me.” He then told all the people to pay attention to his words. (I Kings 22:28)
- U. Ahab king of Israel and Jehoshaphat king of Judah went to Ramoth Gilead to fight against the city. (I Kings 22:29)
- V. Ahab disguised himself and went out to battle. At the request of Ahab, Jehoshaphat put on his royal robe. (I Kings 22:30)
- W. The king of Syria had commanded the thirty-two captains of his chariots not to fight with anyone but the king of Israel. (I Kings 22:31)
- X. When the captains of the Syrian chariots saw Jehoshaphat, they thought he was Ahab king of Israel, so they pursued him until he shouted. (I Kings 22:32)
- Y. When the captains realized that Jehoshaphat was not Ahab, they discontinued their pursuit. (I Kings 22:33)
- Z. Not realizing whom he was shooting, a man drew his bow and shot King Ahab in the joint of his armor. (I Kings 22:34)
- AA. Ahab told the driver of his chariot that he had been wounded and wanted to leave the battle. (I Kings 22:34)
- BB. The battle intensified, and King Ahab was propped up in his chariot facing the Syrians. The blood from his wound ran down to the floor of the chariot, and he died that evening. (I Kings 22:35)
- CC. As the sun was going down, the Israeli army was commanded to return home. (I Kings 22:36)

- DD. King Ahab's body was brought to Samaria and buried. (I Kings 22:37)
- EE. King Ahab's chariot and armor were washed at the pool of Samaria, and the dogs licked up his blood, thus fulfilling the prophecy spoken unto him by the prophet Elijah. (I Kings 22:38; I Kings 21:19)
- FF. The rest of the acts of Ahab and all that he did, including the ivory house that he built and all the cities that he built, are written in the book of the chronicles of the kings of Israel. (I Kings 22:39)
- GG. Ahab died, and Ahaziah his son succeeded him. (I Kings 22:40)
- HH. In the fourth year of King Ahab's reign over Israel, Jehoshaphat the son of Asa became king over Judah. (I Kings 22:41)
- II. Jehoshaphat was thirty-five years old when he became king, and he reigned twenty-five years in Jerusalem. His mother's name was Azubah, the daughter of Shilhi. (I Kings 22:42)
- JJ. Jehoshaphat followed his father's godly example, doing what was right in the sight of the Lord; however, he did not remove the high places. The people continued to offer sacrifices and burn incense on the high places during his reign. (I Kings 22:43)
- KK. Jehoshaphat also displeased God by allying with Ahab king of Israel. (I Kings 22:44)
- LL. The rest of the acts of Jehoshaphat, his might and his wars, are recorded in the book of the chronicles of the kings of Judah. (I Kings 22:45)
- MM. Jehoshaphat did remove the remaining male prostitutes from the land. (I Kings 22:46)
- NN. At this particular time, there was not a king in Edom. There was a person placed in Edom to rule over them. (I Kings 22:47)

- OO. Jehoshaphat made merchant ships to go to Ophir for gold, but they were destroyed at Ezion Geber. (I Kings 22:48)
- PP. Ahaziah the son of Ahab asked Jehoshaphat to let his servants go in the ships with Jehoshaphat's servants, but he would not consent. (I Kings 22:49)
- QQ. Jehoshaphat died and was buried with his ancestors in the city of David. (I Kings 22:50)
- RR. Jehoram the son of Jehoshaphat succeeded him. (I Kings 22:50)
- SS. In the seventeenth year of King Jehoshaphat's reign over Judah, Ahaziah the son of Ahab became king of Israel. (I Kings 22:51)
- TT. Ahaziah did evil in the sight of the Lord, following the examples of his ancestors. (I Kings 22:52)
- UU. Ahaziah served and worshipped Baal, thereby provoking the Lord God of Israel to anger. (I Kings 22:53)

