

Proclaim 2022
THE HISTORY OF REDEMPTION

God's
WORD
to the
Next
GENERATION

*The 2nd Period of the Genealogy of
Jesus Christ from the Time of David
to the Deportation to Babylon*

THE
TEMPLE
SCROLL IS
ONE OF THE
LONGEST OF
THE DEAD SEA
SCROLLS, DIS-
COVERED IN
QUMRAN



RCENTER
CENTER FOR THE MOVEMENT OF REDEMPTIVE HISTORY

SCHEDULE

1ST DAY SEPTEMBER 15TH

Lecture 1 The administration of redemptive history of the biblical calendar

Lecture 2 The history of the kings of northern Israel & its administration of redemptive history

2ND DAY SEPTEMBER 16TH

Lecture 3 The chronological calculation of the period of the kings

Lecture 4 The history of the kings of Judah

3RD DAY SEPTEMBER 17TH

Lecture 5 Kings that were omitted from the genealogy of the kings

Lecture 6 The administration of redemptive history of Solomon's temple

The Administration of Redemptive History of the

BIBLICAL CALENDAR

Exodus 12:2

"This month shall be the beginning of months for you; it is to be the first month of the year to you.

Isaiah 55:8-9

"For My thoughts are not your thoughts, Nor are your ways My ways," declares the Lord. ⁹ "For as the heavens are higher than the earth, So are My ways higher than your ways And My thoughts than your thoughts.

It is important to follow God's ways when reading the Bible. The calendars must also match the ones that God used.

1. MODERN-DAY CALENDARS CANNOT BE USED TO CALCULATE THE DATES AND YEARS IN THE BIBLE

The biblical calendars differ from the calendar that we use nowadays.

(1) Julian calendar

A calendar used since 45 BC had about 365.25 days in one year with 100 leap months for every 400 years. However, the calendar lagged for 11 minutes and 14 seconds every year and resulted in about a 10-day difference in the 16th century.

(2) Gregorian calendar

Used since 1582, this calendar corrected the 10-day difference.

One year was about 365.2425 days with 97 leap months every 400 years.

October 1582

Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
	1	2	3	4	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30
31						

Even with advanced science and technology, human beings cannot perfectly portray God’s providence. However great human calendars may be, none of them are perfect.

2. VARIOUS CALENDARS FOR DIFFERENT TIMES IN THE BIBLE

(1) In Noah’s time, the seventeenth day of the seventh month was the 151st day from the seventeenth of the second month.

Gen 7:11 In the six hundredth year of Noah’s life, in the second month, on the seventeenth day of the month, on the same day all the fountains of the great deep burst open, and the floodgates of the sky were opened.

Gen 8:3–4 and the water receded steadily from the earth, and at the end of one hundred and fifty days the water decreased. ⁴ In the seventh month, on the seventeenth day of the month, the ark rested upon the mountains of Ararat.

17th day of the 2nd month in Noah’s 600th year	150 days later	17th day of the 7th month in Noah’s 600th year
Flood began	<i>qatseh</i> (קִטְצָה) = “end” (fulness) The water receded steadily at the end of the hundred and fifty days	The ark arrived at the mountains of Ararat

The Hebrew word that was translated as “rested” in Genesis 8:4 is *wattannah* (וַתָּנַח), which is in the waw-consecutive form. This means that it was 150 days in full, then consecutively, the ark rested upon the mountains of Ararat. Therefore, the 17th day of the 7th month was the 151st day from the 17th day of the 2nd month.

(2) Which calendar was used in Noah’s times?

① It was NOT the calendar we use today (Gordon J. Wenham).

This is because the current seasonal cycles came about after the flood.

Gen 8:22 “While the earth remains, Seedtime and harvest, And cold and heat, And summer and winter, And day and night Shall not cease.”

The Earth’s climate was similar everywhere before the flood, which is how every kind of animal was brought in only 7 days, from the 10th day of the 2nd month until the 17th day of the 2nd month.

② It was not a Jewish calendar, either (Noah 600 years of age).

Month	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	Total
Days	13 days	30 days	29 days	30 days	29 days	17 days	148 days

③ It is possible that there were 30 days in a month and 360 days in a year.

Month	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	Total
Days	14 days	30 days	30 days	30 days	30 days	17 days	151 days

3. GOD GAVE A NEW CALENDAR BEFORE THE EXODUS

(1) Reason

The Israelites used the Egyptian calendar in Egypt.

Exod 12:2 “This month shall be the beginning of months for you; it is to be the first month of the year to you.

(2) Calendar structure

① It was a lunar calendar consisting of 354 days in a year.

② For 6 months, there are 30 days in a month. For the other 6 months, there are 29 days in a month.

③ To fix the annual difference of 11 days from the solar calendar, there are 7 leap months for every 19 years.

This was because the year with a leap month has 13 months, and the 13th month was called the second month of Adar.

④ The standard for adding a leap month was whether the barley was ripened or not. They had to offer the first fruits to keep the Feast of Firstfruits (of barley) on the day after the sabbath that fell during the period of the Passover and Feast of Unleavened Bread.

Lev 23:10–11 “Speak to the sons of Israel and say to them, ‘When you enter the land which I am going to give to you and reap its harvest, then you shall bring in the sheaf of the first fruits of your harvest to the priest. ’” ‘He shall wave the sheaf before the LORD for you to be accepted; on the day after the sabbath the priest shall wave it.

Lev 23:15–16 ‘You shall also count for yourselves from the day after the sabbath, from the day when you brought in the sheaf of the wave offering; there shall be seven complete sabbaths. ’¹⁶ ‘You shall count fifty days to the day after the seventh sabbath; then you shall present a new grain offering to the LORD.

The “sabbath” in Lev 23:11, 15 is *hashabbath* (הַשַּׁבָּת), which refers to “the” sabbath that falls during the period of the Passover and Feast of Unleavened Bread.

Lev 23:7 ‘On the first day [the fifteenth of the first month] you shall have a holy convocation; you shall not do any laborious work.

4. THE BIBLICAL CALENDAR AFTER THE EXODUS

(1) 1st month: *Nisan* or *Abib* (Canaanite name) – March/April

In Hebrew, *Nisan* (נִסָּן) means “their flight,” which reflects the exodus that occurred this month. The Canaanite name, *Abib* (אֲבִיב) refers to “fresh, young barley ears,” indicating the beginning of barley harvest at this time.

Esth 3:7 In the first month, which is the month Nisan, in the twelfth year of King Ahasuerus, Pur, that is the lot, was cast before Haman from day to day and from month to month, until the twelfth month, that is the month Adar.

Exod 13:4 “On this day in the month of Abib, you are about to go forth.

(2) 2nd month: *Iyyar* or *Ziv* (Canaanite name) – April/May

In Hebrew, *Iyyar* (יָאָר) means “open,” and its Canaanite name *Ziv* (זִיב) means “brightness, the month of flowers.”

1 Kgs 6:1 Now it came about in the four hundred and eightieth year after the sons of Israel came out of the land of Egypt, in the fourth year of Solomon’s reign over Israel, in the month of Ziv which is the second month, that he began to build the house of the LORD.

(3) 3rd month: *Sivan* – May/June

In Hebrew, *Sivan* (סיון) means “their covering.”

Esth 8:9 So the king’s scribes were called at that time in the third month (that is, the month *Sivan*), on the twenty-third day; and it was written according to all that Mordecai commanded to the Jews, the satraps, the governors and the princes of the provinces which extended from India to Ethiopia, 127 provinces, to every province according to its script, and to every people according to their language as well as to the Jews according to their script and their language.

(4) 4th month: *Tammuz* – June/July

In Hebrew, *Tammuz* (תמוז) means “sprout of life.”

(5) 5th month: *Av* – July/August

In Hebrew, *Av* (אב) means “father.” It also means “reed” but is not used often.

(6) 6th month: *Elul* – August/September

In Hebrew, *Elul* (אֱלוּל) means “nothingness, trivial.”

Neh 6:15 So the wall was completed on the twenty-fifth of the month *Elul*, in fifty-two days.

(7) 7th month: *Tishri* or *Ethanim* (Canaanite name) – September/October

In Hebrew, *Tishri* (תִּשְׁרִי) means “first, offering.” Its Canaanite name, *Ethanim* (אֵיתָנִים) means “enduring” and has a nickname of “a month of the enduring river.”

1 Kgs 8:2 All the men of Israel assembled themselves to King Solomon at the feast, in the month *Ethanim*, which is the seventh month.

(8) 8th month: *Marcheshvan* or *Bul* (Canaanite name) – October/November

In Hebrew, *Marcheshvan* (מַרְחֶשְׁוֹן) means “the eighth month.” Its Canaanite name, *Bul* (בּוּל) means “increase, produce” and has a nickname of “a month of rainfall.”

1 Kgs 6:38 In the eleventh year, in the month of *Bul*, which is the eighth month, the house was finished throughout all its parts and according to all its plans. So he was seven years in building it.

(9) 9th month: *Kislev* – November/December

In Hebrew, *Kislev* (כִּסְלֵו) means “his confidence.”

Neh 1:1 The words of Nehemiah the son of Hachaliah. Now it happened in the month *Chislev*, in the twentieth year, while I was in Susa the capital,

Zech 7:1 In the fourth year of King Darius, the word of the LORD came to Zechariah on the fourth day of the ninth month, which is *Chislev*.

(10) 10th month: *Tebeth* – December/January

In Hebrew, *Tebeth* (טֵבֶת) means “goodness.”

Esth 2:16 So Esther was taken to King Ahasuerus to his royal palace in the tenth month which is the month *Tebeth*, in the seventh year of his reign.

(11) 11th month: *Shebat* – January/February

In Hebrew, *Shebat* (שֶׁבֶט) means “a rod, small branch, offspring.”

Zech 1:7 On the twenty-fourth day of the eleventh month, which is the month *Shebat*, in the second year of Darius, the word of the LORD came to Zechariah the prophet, the son of Berechiah, the son of Iddo, as follows:

(12) 12th month: *Adar* – February/March

In Hebrew, *Adar* (אֲדָר) means “glorious, brilliant.”

Esth 3:7 In the first month, which is the month *Nisan*, in the twelfth year of King Ahasuerus, *Pur*, that is the lot, was cast before Haman from day to day and from month to month, until the twelfth month, that is the month *Adar*.

CONCLUSION: ACCURATE CALENDARS INFORM ACCURATE DATES IN REDEMP-TIVE HISTORY.

(1) When was the very first Pentecost?: 6th day of the 3rd month

<Calendar of 1446 BC>

	<i>S</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>T</i>	<i>W</i>	<i>Th</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>S</i>
					1	2	3
Nissan	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16 ¹	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25 ¹⁰	26	27	28	29	30	

	<i>S</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>T</i>	<i>W</i>	<i>Th</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>S</i>
							1
Iyyar	2	3	4	5 ²⁰	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15 ³⁰
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25 ⁴⁰	26	27	28	29

	<i>S</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>T</i>	<i>W</i>	<i>Th</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>S</i>
	1	2	3	4	5	6 ⁵⁰	7
Sivan	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30					

In 1446 BC, the first month had 30 days, and the second month had 29 days.

Hence, from the sixteenth until the thirtieth of the first month , there are:	15 days
The second month has:	29 days
Until the sixth of the third month , there are:	6 days
<hr/>	
Total number of days:	50 days

(2) This was the day the Israelites received the Ten Commandments.

① They arrived at the Wilderness of Sinai on the first day of the third month.

Exod 19:1 In the third month after the sons of Israel had gone out of the land of Egypt, on that very day they came into the wilderness of Sinai.

Bahodesh hashelishi (בַּחֹדֶשׁ הַשְּׁלִישִׁי) refers to the day of the new moon (first day) of the third month.

בַּחֹדֶשׁ הַשְּׁלִישִׁי לְיֵצֵאת בְּנֵי־יִשְׂרָאֵל מֵאֶרֶץ מִצְרַיִם בַּיּוֹם הַזֶּה בָּאוּ מִדְּבַר סִינַי

② Moses' FIRST ascent and descent of Mt. Sinai was on the second day of the third month.

Exod 19:3 Moses went up to God, and the LORD called to him from the mountain, saying, "Thus you shall say to the house of Jacob and tell the sons of Israel:

On this day, Moses brought back the words of the Lord to the people.

Exod 19:7 So Moses came and called the elders of the people, and set before them all these words which the LORD had commanded him.

③ His SECOND ascent and descent of Mt. Sinai were on the third day of the third month. Moses brought people's words to the Lord and came down.

Exod 19:8 All the people answered together and said, "All that the LORD has spoken we will do!" And Moses brought back the words of the people to the LORD.

Exod 19:14 So Moses went down from the mountain to the people and consecrated the people, and they washed their garments.

On this day, he received God's message to consecrate and be ready for the third day.

Exod 19:11 and let them be ready for the third day, for on the third day the LORD will come down on Mount Sinai in the sight of all the people.

④ They waited for three days—the third, fourth, and fifth days of the third month

⑤ His THIRD ascent and descent were on the fifth day of the third month.

Exod 19:16 So it came about on the third day, when it was morning, that there were thunder and lightning flashes and a thick cloud upon the mountain and a very loud trumpet sound, so that all the people who were in the camp trembled.

Exod 19:20 The LORD came down on Mount Sinai, to the top of the mountain; and the LORD called Moses to the top of the mountain, and Moses went up.

Exod 19:21 Then the LORD spoke to Moses, "Go down, warn the people, so that they do not break through to the LORD to gaze, and many of them perish.

Exod 19:25 So Moses went down to the people and told them.

⑥ After receiving the Ten Commandments on the sixth day of the third month, Moses made his **FOURTH** ascent of Mt. Sinai (Exod 20:1-17).

Exod 20:21 So the people stood at a distance, while Moses approached the thick cloud where God was.

(3) In the Old Testament, Israel received the Ten Commandments (Word) on Pentecost (fiftieth day). In the New Testament, they received the Holy Spirit on the day of Pentecost.

Acts 2:1–4 When the day of Pentecost had come, they were all together in one place. ² And suddenly there came from heaven a noise like a violent rushing wind, and it filled the whole house where they were sitting. ³ And there appeared to them tongues as of fire distributing themselves, and they rested on each one of them. ⁴ And they were all filled with the Holy Spirit and began to speak with other tongues, as the Spirit was giving them utterance.

The Holy Spirit comes with the Word.

Acts 10:44 While Peter was still speaking these words, the Holy Spirit fell upon all those who were listening to the message.

(4) The feasts in the Old Testament foreshadow Jesus' ministry

<i>OT</i>	Passover (1/14)	Feast of Firstfruits of the barley harvest (1/16)	Feast of Weeks (Received the Ten Commandments, 3/6)
<i>Jesus</i>	Crucifixion	Resurrection	Pentecost (Holy Spirit came down)

Three things happen together when we believe in Jesus.

Rom 6:8 Now if we have died with Christ, we believe that we shall also live with Him,

2 Cor 4:10 always carrying about in the body the dying of Jesus, so that the life of Jesus also may be manifested in our body.

2 Cor 4:14 knowing that He who raised the Lord Jesus will raise us also with Jesus and will present us with you.

Eph 1:13 In Him, you also, after listening to the message of truth, the gospel of your salvation—having also believed, you were sealed in Him with the Holy Spirit of promise,

John 7:39 But this He spoke of the Spirit, whom those who believed in Him were to receive; for the Spirit was not yet given, because Jesus was not yet glorified.

Gal 3:5 So then, does He who provides you with the Spirit and works miracles among you, do it by the works of the Law, or by hearing with faith?

Rom 6:13 and do not go on presenting the members of your body to sin as instruments of unrighteousness; but present yourselves to God as those alive from the dead, and your members as instruments of righteousness to God.

The History of the

KINGS OF NORTHERN ISRAEL

& Its Administration of
Redemptive History

1 Kings 11:29-33

And it came about at that time, when Jeroboam went out of Jerusalem, that the prophet Ahijah the Shilonite found him on the road. Now Ahijah had clothed himself with a new cloak; and both of them were alone in the field. ³⁰ Then Ahijah took hold of the new cloak which was on him and tore it into twelve pieces. ³¹ And he said to Jeroboam, "Take for yourself ten pieces; for this is what the Lord, the God of Israel says: 'Behold, I am going to tear the kingdom away from the hand of Solomon and give you ten tribes ³² (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 from all the tribes of Israel), ³³ because they have abandoned Me, and have worshiped Ashtoreth the goddess of the Sidonians, Chemosh the god of Moab, and Milcom the god of the sons of Ammon; and they have not walked in My ways, doing what is right in My sight and keeping My statutes and My ordinances, as his father David did.

From its inception, the northern kingdom of Israel enthroned a king who was not of David's lineage. Nine dynasties would go on to repeat the vicious cycle of murder and retribution in their bloody efforts to seize the throne. The kingdom was driven into extreme chaos never once having attained true stability.

A comparison and contrast of the regnal years of the kings of the southern and northern kingdoms, reveals how the history of redemption unfolded during these turbulent times through God's profound and mysterious providence, despite Satan's continuing hindrances.

1. IMPORTANCE OF ESTABLISHING AN ACCURATE CHRONOLOGY OF THE REGNAL YEARS

The history of redemption centered on Jesus Christ does not randomly proceed forward but fulfills according to God's precise timetable.

Exod 12:1-2 Now the LORD said to Moses and Aaron in the land of Egypt, ² "This month shall be the beginning of months for you; it is to be the first month of the year to you.

Exod 12:40-41 Now the time that the sons of Israel lived in Egypt was four hundred and thirty years. ⁴¹ And at the end of four hundred and thirty years, to the very day, all the hosts of the LORD went out from the land of Egypt.

Gal 4:4 But when the fullness of the time came, God sent forth His Son, born of a woman, born under the Law,

Furthermore, God commands us to "consider the years of all generations"

Deuteronomy 32:7 "Remember the days of old, Consider the years of all generations. Ask your father, and he will inform you, Your elders, and they will tell you.

בינו שנות דור ודור

Dor-vador shenot binu

- ① **Consider** in the Hebrew is *binu* which is derived from *bin* meaning, 'to think, research, understand and discern'.
- ② **Years** is the Hebrew word *shenot*, meaning, 'years, dates and chronology'.
- ③ **Generations** in the Hebrew is *dor-vador* meaning, 'generations and generations, all generations and genealogy'.

(1) An accurate study of the chronologies uncovers the bare truth of the historical facts.

Facts of history could be distorted or placed out of order. Furthermore, historical accounts can be misconstrued as fiction or could even disappear altogether. Through the study of the chronologies in the Bible, we can comprehend the context and the situation of the times as they were.

(2) An accurate study of the chronologies reveals God’s profound and mysterious providence

God is ‘greater than all’ (John 10:29) and His sovereignty governs the entire visible and invisible universe, history and our personal lives.

Ps 103:19 The LORD has established His throne in the heavens, And His sovereignty rules over all.

God’s specific intervention and implementation of His plan of redemption within history is called providence. Thus, an accurate timeline of the regnal years of the kings and events reveals God’s profound and mysterious providence.

(3) An accurate study of the chronologies reveals God’s administration of redemptive history in full vitality.

When historical facts are put into their chronological context, the layers of time will be peeled back and God’s administration of redemptive history which was hidden in each of the generations will dynamically and completely come to life.

2. KEY POINTS IN CALCULATING THE REGNAL YEARS OF NORTHERN ISRAEL

** Systematically organized and presented for the first time in history*

(1) Understanding the accession and non-accession dating method

Northern Israel used the non-accession method of calculating regnal years from the first king Jeroboam until the 11th king Jehoahaz. From the 12th king Joash until the 19th king Hoshea, they adopted the accession year dating method.

Dating methods	2010	2011	2012
Accession year	Accession year	1st regnal year	2nd regnal year
Non-accession year	1st regnal year	2nd regnal year	3rd regnal year

For example: The Bible records from the northern kingdom perspective that Jeroboam reigned 22 years.

1 Kgs 14:20 The time that Jeroboam reigned was twenty-two years; and he slept with his fathers, and Nadab his son reigned in his place.

If one were to calculate Jeroboam's reign through the accession year method, he would have reigned from 930-908 BC.

930	929	928	...	909	908
N/A	1st year	2nd year		21st year	22nd year

However, Jeroboam's reign needs to be calculated through the non-accession year method used by northern Israel at that time and thus reigned from 930-909 BC.

930	929	928	...	909
1st year	2nd year	3rd year		22nd year

(2) Understanding how regnal years were recorded

The regnal kings of northern Israel are always explained from their own perspective and method of calculating regnal years. This included cross references to the regnal years of the kings of southern Judah.

1 Kgs 15:25 Now Nadab the son of Jeroboam became king over Israel in the second year of Asa king of Judah, and he reigned over Israel two years.

		910	909	908
Southern Judah	Asa (910-869)	1st year	2nd year	3rd year
Northern Israel	Jeroboam (930-909)	21st year	22nd year	
	Nadab (909-908)		1st year	2nd year

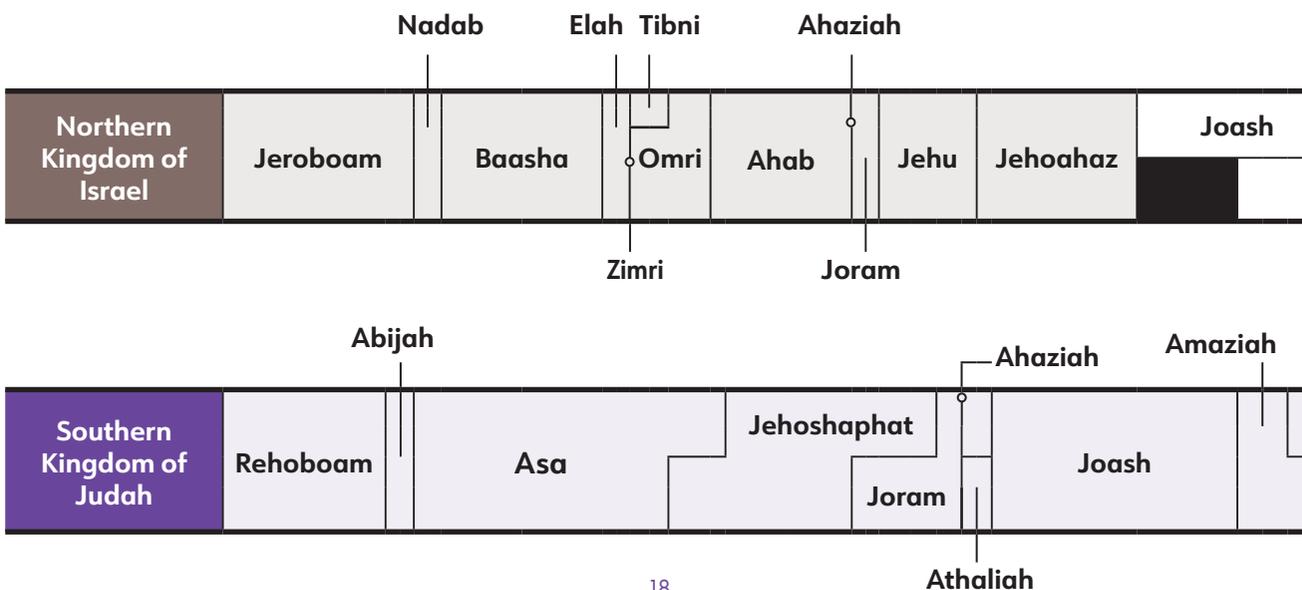
(3) Understanding which calendar is used

Northern Israel based their regnal years on the Nisan (1st month) to Adar (12th month) calendar. Furthermore, the first half of the year from the 1st month (Nisan) to the end of the 6th month (Elul) is noted as “a”, while the second half of the year from the 7th month (Tishri) to the end of the 12th month (Adar) is noted as “b”.



(4) Understanding regencies and joint reigns

Depending on the historical circumstances, there were, at times, two kings reigning jointly or as regents in Judah or Israel. A regent “is someone who is selected to rule on behalf of the king who is unable to reign due to extenuating circumstances such as his young age or an illness.” A joint reign is a situation where two or more kings are reigning jointly.



3. OUTLINE OF THE TIME PERIOD OF NORTHERN ISRAEL

The kingdom of Israel can be divided into periods of monarchy and divided kingdom.

(1) The period of monarchy consists of the regnal years of King David and King Solomon

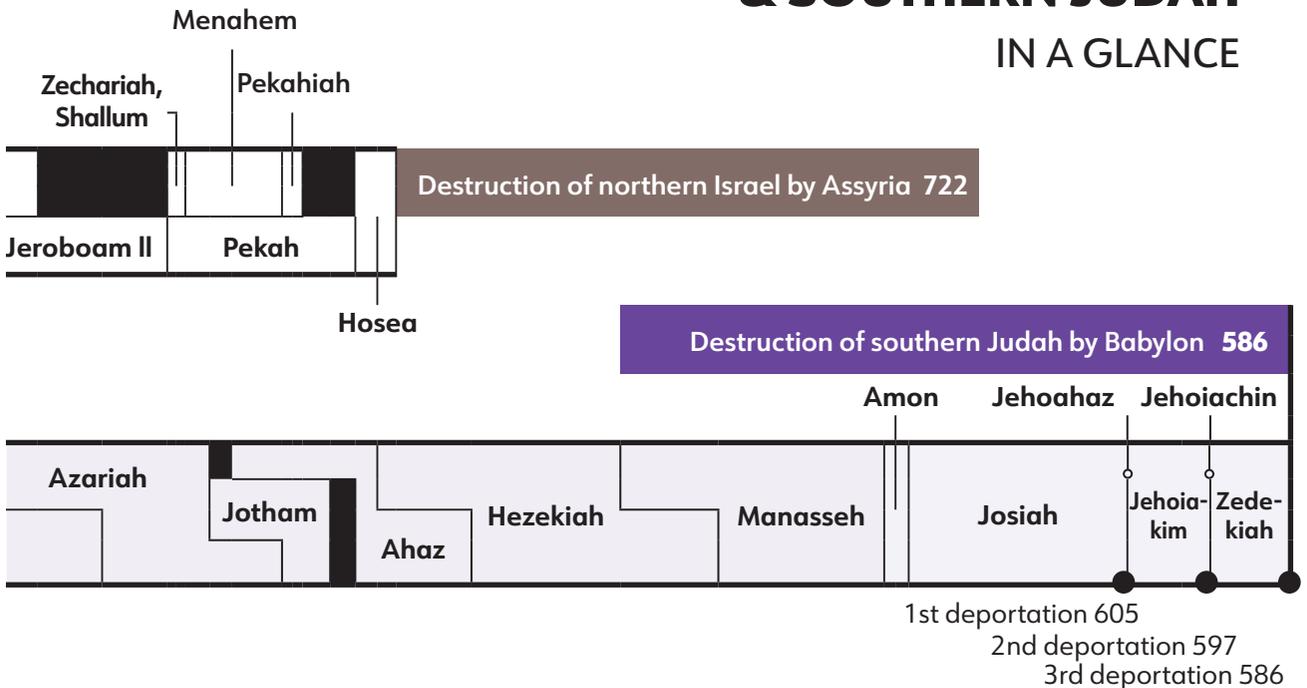
King David	King Solomon
1010-970 BC	970-930 BC
40 years	40 years

Acts 13:21-22 "Then they asked for a king, and God gave them Saul the son of Kish, a man of the tribe of Benjamin, for forty years. ²²"After He had removed him, He raised up David to be their king, concerning whom He also testified and said, 'I HAVE FOUND DAVID the son of Jesse, A MAN AFTER MY HEART, who will do all My will.'

1 Kgs 2:11 The days that David reigned over Israel were forty years: seven years he reigned in Hebron and thirty-three years he reigned in Jerusalem.

1 Kgs 11:42 Thus the time that Solomon reigned in Jerusalem over all Israel was forty years.

THE HISTORY OF NORTHERN ISRAEL & SOUTHERN JUDAH IN A GLANCE



(2) The kingdom was divided after King Solomon's death

After the death of King Solomon, the Davidic kingdom was divided into the southern kingdom of Judah and the northern kingdom of Israel.

① Rehoboam became the first king in the southern kingdom of Judah, and 20 kings reigned until it was destroyed by Babylon in 586 BC.

1 Kgs 11:43 And Solomon slept with his fathers and was buried in the city of his father David, and his son Rehoboam reigned in his place.

② Jeroboam became the first king in the northern kingdom of Israel, and 19 kings reigned until it was destroyed by Assyria in 722 BC.

1 Kgs 12:20 It came about when all Israel heard that Jeroboam had returned, that they sent and called him to the assembly and made him king over all Israel. None but the tribe of Judah followed the house of David.

4. SUMMARY OF THE REGNAL YEARS OF NORTHERN ISRAEL

NAME	MEANING	REGNAL YEARS	PERIOD
<i>First dynasty</i>			
1. Jeroboam	The people prosper, the people increase	930-909	22 years
2. Nadab	Exaltation, generosity, liberality	909-908	2 years
<i>Second dynasty</i>			
3. Baasha	Offense, wickedness	908-885	24 years
4. Elah	Oak (terebinth)	885-884	2 years
<i>Third dynasty</i>			
5. Zimri	Praising with songs, my song	884	7 days
Tibni	Straw or hay, intelligent	884-880	5 years
<i>Fourth dynasty</i>			
6. Omri	Pile up sheaves, one who serves the Lord, servant of the Lord	884-873	12 years
7. Ahab	Father's brother	873-852 ^a	22 years
8. Ahaziah	The Lord has grasped, the Lord's possession	852 ^a -851 ^a	2 years
9. Joram	The Lord is praised, the Lord is exalted	851 ^a -840	12 years

<i>Fifth dynasty</i>			
10. Jehu	He is the Lord, the Lord is He	840-813	28 years
11. Jehoahaz	The Lord has grasped, the Lord sustains	813-797 ^a	17 years
12. Joash	The Lord is strong, given by the Lord	797 ^a -781	16 years
13. Jeroboam II	The people prosper, the people increase	793 ^a -753	41 years
14. Zechariah	The Lord remembered	753-752 ^a	6 months
<i>Sixth dynasty</i>			
15. Shallum	Reward (retribution), peace	752 ^b -752 ^b	1 month
<i>Seventh dynasty</i>			
16. Menahem	The consoler, the comforter	752 ^b , 751-741	10 years
17. Pekahiah	The Lord has opened, the Lord has opened the eyes	741-739	2 years
<i>Eighth dynasty</i>			
18. Pekah	Opened eyes, an opening	752-732/731 ^a	20 years
<i>Ninth dynasty</i>			
19. Hoshea	Lord, save us	731 ^a -722 ^a	9 years

SPECIAL POINTS OF MENTION

(1) From its inception, northern Israel rebelled and turned away from God

The first king of northern Israel Jeroboam set up golden calves at Bethel and Dan, built high places, and installed ordinary people as priests. He also changed the date of the Feast of Tabernacles from the 15th of the seventh month (Lev 23:34) to the 15th of the eighth month (1 Kgs 12:28-33).

(2) Tibni is not counted as one of the kings of Israel

1 Kgs 16:21-23 Then the people of Israel were divided into two parts: half of the people followed Tibni the son of Ginath, to make him king; the other half followed Omri. ²² But the people who followed Omri prevailed over the people who followed Tibni the son of Ginath. And Tibni died and Omri became king. ²³ In the thirty-first year of Asa king of Judah, Omri became king over Israel and reigned twelve years; he reigned six years at Tirzah.

(3) Ahab's reign was the darkest time in the history of the northern kingdom of Israel

Ahab, who had reigned 22 years as king, was Omri's son. The account of his life is voluminous, spanning from 1 Kings chapters 16 to 22. His daughter Athaliah married Jehoram (the son of Jehoshaphat) of southern Judah which also brought spiritual darkness into Judah.

(4) There are two accounts of Menahem

* Organized for the first time in history

Interestingly, the Bible records Menahem's accession twice, once in 2 Kings 15:14 and once more in 2 Kings 15:17.

2 Kgs 15:14-17 Then Menahem son of Gadi went up from Tirzah and came to Samaria, and struck Shallum son of Jabesh in Samaria, and killed him and became king in his place.

15 Now the rest of the acts of Shallum and his conspiracy which he made, behold they are written in the Book of the Chronicles of the Kings of Israel.

16 Then Menahem struck Tiphshah and all who were in it and its borders from Tirzah, because they did not open to him; therefore he struck it and ripped up all its women who were with child.

17 In the thirty-ninth year of Azariah king of Judah, Menahem son of Gadi became king over Israel and reigned ten years in Samaria.

After Menahem became king (2 Kgs 15:14), there was resistance in Tiphshah by the people who did not acknowledge Menahem's usurpation of the throne (2 Kgs 15:16).

Therefore, after he killed Shallum in 752 BC to become king, Menahem continued to fight the people of the region of Tiphshah. Afterwards, he completely conquered Tiphshah and its surrounding areas, thenceforth reigning officially for ten years from 751 BC to 741 BC (2 Kgs 15:17).

CONCLUSION: THE ADMINISTRATION OF REDEMPTIVE HISTORY AS REVEALED IN THE HISTORY OF ISRAEL, THE NORTHERN KINGDOM

After the death of Solomon, the kingdom was divided into two. Jeroboam took the ten tribes of the north to establish the northern kingdom of Israel. Based on the Davidic covenant, God still acknowledged the northern kingdom of Israel as His people and waited patiently for their repentance.

1 Kgs 11:38 'Then it will be, that if you listen to all that I command you and walk in My ways, and do what is right in My sight by observing My statutes and My commandments, as My servant David did, then I will be with you and build you an enduring house as I built for David, and I will give Israel to you.

However, the nation continued to walk down the path of opposition and rebellion toward God so that eventually, they were destroyed by Assyria in 722 BC (2 Kgs 17:22-23). The reasons for the inevitable destruction of the northern kingdom of Israel are as follows:

First, they burned incense and worshiped idols at every high place.

2 Kgs 17:9 The sons of Israel did things secretly which were not right against the LORD their God. Moreover, they built for themselves high places in all their towns, from watchtower to fortified city.

2 Kgs 17:11-12 and there they burned incense on all the high places as the nations did which the LORD had carried away to exile before them; and they did evil things provoking the LORD. ¹² They served idols, concerning which the LORD had said to them, "You shall not do this thing."

Second, they did not heed the prophets nor their warnings.

2 Kgs 17:13-14 Yet the LORD warned Israel and Judah through all His prophets and every seer, saying, "Turn from your evil ways and keep My commandments, My statutes according to all the law which I commanded your fathers, and which I sent to you through My servants the prophets." ¹⁴ However, they did not listen, but stiffened their neck like their fathers, who did not believe in the LORD their God.

Third, they forsook the law, covenant, and the Word of God.

2 Kgs 17:15 They rejected His statutes and His covenant which He made with their fathers and His warnings with which He warned them. And they followed vanity and became vain, and went after the nations which surrounded them, concerning which the LORD had commanded them not to do like them.

2 Kgs 18:12 because they did not obey the voice of the LORD their God, but transgressed His covenant, even all that Moses the servant of the LORD commanded; they would neither listen nor do it.

God could no longer leave alone the heinous deeds of the Israelites, who continually broke their covenants with God and actually established new agreements with Gentile nations (Hos 12:1-2). As a result of their forsaking God's covenant, the lamp of the northern kingdom of Israel went out, and they became a pitch dark world. Darkness was prevalent throughout the 208-year history of Israel in which 19 kings from Jeroboam to Hoshea ruled. Finally, with the destruction of Israel, their lamp was completely snuffed out. On one hand God disciplines His chosen people; but on the other, He watches over them until the end because of the covenant that He made with their ancestors. By so doing, God had continued the history of redemption without interruption. In actuality, God's mysterious and profound providence and love were poured forth through His administration of redemptive history within the history of the kings.

The Chronological Calculation of the PERIOD OF THE KINGS

Isaiah 55:8-9

“For My thoughts are not your thoughts, Nor are your ways My ways,” declares the LORD. ⁹ “For as the heavens are higher than the earth, So are My ways higher than your ways And My thoughts than your thoughts.

The Kingdom of Israel can be divided into periods of monarchy and divided kingdom.

(1) The period of monarchy consists of the regnal years of King David and King Solomon

King Saul	King David	King Solomon
1050-1010 BC	1010-970 BC	970-930 BC
<i>about 40 yrs</i>	<i>about 40 yrs</i>	<i>about 40 yrs</i>

Acts 13:21 “Then they asked for a king, and God gave them Saul the son of Kish, a man of the tribe of Benjamin, for forty years.

1 Kgs 2:11 The days that David reigned over Israel were forty years: seven years he reigned in Hebron and thirty-three years he reigned in Jerusalem.

1 Kgs 11:42 Thus the time that Solomon reigned in Jerusalem over all Israel was forty years.

(2) The kingdom was divided after King Solomon's death

① Rehoboam became the first king in the southern kingdom of Judah, and 20 kings reigned until it was destroyed by Babylon in 586 BC.

1 Kgs 11:43 And Solomon slept with his fathers and was buried in the city of his father David, and his son Rehoboam reigned in his place.

② Jeroboam became the first king in the northern kingdom of Israel, and 19 kings reigned until it was destroyed by Assyria in 722 BC.

1 Kgs 12:20 It came about when all Israel heard that Jeroboam had returned, that they sent and called him to the assembly and made him king over all Israel. None but the tribe of Judah followed the house of David.

Reckoning the regnal chronology of the divided kingdom is very difficult. The History of Redemption series presents an accurate model of reckoning of the regnal years.

1. REGNAL YEARS OF THE SOUTHERN KINGDOM OF JUDAH

Rehoboam	930-913 ^b BC	Jotham	750-735
Abijam	913 ^b -910	Ahaz	731-715
Asa	910-869	Hezekiah	715-686
Jehoshaphat	871-847	Manasseh	696-642
Jehoram	847-840	Amon	642-640
Ahaziah	840	Josiah	640-609 ^b
Athaliah	840-835 ^b	Jehoahaz	609 ^b -608
Joash	835 ^b -796 ^b	Jehoiakim	608-597
Amaziah	796 ^b -767	Jehoiachin	597
Azariah	791-739	Zedekiah	597-586

(1) In the History of Redemption Series, some years were marked with “b.”

To explain more clearly, a year was further divided into the first half and the second half, and the second half was marked with “b.”

One Year	
<i>The first half</i> a	<i>The second half</i> b

(2) There are chronological gaps in some periods.

There is a period of a gap between 735-731 BC, that is, between Jotham (750-735) and Ahaz (731-715).

→ This was when the entire nation was trampled by Aram and the northern kingdom of Israel, so the kings (Jotham and Ahaz) could not reign even though they existed.

2 Chr 28:5 Wherefore, the LORD his God delivered him into the hand of the king of Aram; and they defeated him and carried away from him a great number of captives and brought them to Damascus. And he was also delivered into the hand of the king of Israel, who inflicted him with heavy casualties.

2 Chr 28:6 For Pekah the son of Remaliah slew in Judah 120,000 in one day, all valiant men, because they had forsaken the LORD God of their fathers.

2 Chr 28:8 The sons of Israel carried away captive of their brethren 200,000 women, sons and daughters; and they took also a great deal of spoil from them, and brought the spoil to Samaria.

Those who do not fulfill the given duties (i.e., reign properly) can be omitted from God's reckoning.

1 Pet 2:9 But you are A CHOSEN RACE, A royal PRIESTHOOD, A HOLY NATION, A PEOPLE FOR God's OWN POSSESSION, so that you may proclaim the excellencies of Him who has called you out of darkness into His marvelous light;

Edwin R. Thiele is a well-known scholar for his work on the regnal years, <The Mysterious Numbers of the Hebrew Kings>. It is an internationally noteworthy accomplishment that another extensive research has been made by a Korean pastor.

2. THREE UNDERSTANDINGS REQUIRED IN RECKONING OF REGNAL YEARS

(1) Accession year and non-accession year dating methods

Dating methods	2010	2011	2012
Accession year	Accession year	1st regnal year	2nd regnal year
Non-accession year	1st regnal year	2nd regnal year	3rd regnal year

<Note>

① Southern kingdom of Judah mainly used the accession year method, whereas the northern kingdom of Israel usually used the non-accession year method.

② Narrations of the kings of Judah were written according to the dating method that the southern kingdom of Judah used at the time; likewise for the narration of the kings of Israel.

1 Kgs 15:9 So in the twentieth year of Jeroboam the king of Israel, Asa began to reign as king of Judah.

The twentieth year of Jeroboam (the king of Israel) was reckoned according to the method used in the southern kingdom of Judah (the accession year method). Jeroboam became king in 930 BC, and the twentieth year according to the accession year method was 910 BC. This was when Asa became king of Judah.

<Example of Reckoning of Jeroboam’s regnal years according to the accession-year method>

930 BC Accession	929 1st year	928 2nd year	927 3rd year	926 4th year	925 5th year	924 6th year
923 7th year	922 8th year	921 9th year	920 10th year	919 11th year	918 12th year	917 13th year
916 14th year	915 15th year	914 16th year	913 17th year	912 18th year	911 19th year	910 20th year

* Jeroboam’s 20th year Asa became king

(2) Joint reign or regency

Regnal years overlap when two kings have a joint reign, or the son is made a regent ruling in his father’s place when he cannot reign.

We see this instance in **King Asa (910-869 BC)** and **King Jehoshaphat (871-847 BC)**. Jehoshaphat did not rule from 869 BC because there were two kings between 871-869 BC. King Asa was diseased in his feet, so Jehoshaphat reigned in his place until Asa died.

2 Chr 16:12–13 In the thirty-ninth year of his reign [871 BC] Asa became diseased in his feet. His disease was severe, yet even in his disease he did not seek the LORD, but the physicians. ¹³ So Asa slept with his fathers, having died in the forty-first year of his reign [869 BC].

(3) Dating methods using Nisan-years or Tishri-years

1st month Nisan (Abib)	2nd month Ziv	3rd month Sivan	4h month Tammuz	5th month Av	6th month Elul
7th month Tishri (Ethanim)	8th month Marchsevan (Bul)	9th month Kislev	10th month Tebeth	11th month Shebat	12th month Adar

① **Dating in Nisan years:** A year is from the 1st month to the end of the 12th month. This method is used in the northern kingdom of Israel.

② **Dating in Tishri years:** A year is from the 7th month to the end of the 6th month. This method is used in the southern kingdom of Judah.

Nisan-year Dating Method

1 year = 1st month (from the first day) – 12th month (until the last day)

* Used by the *northern kingdom of Israel*

Tishri-year Dating Method

1 year = 7th month (from the first day) – following year's 6th month (until the last day)

* Used by the *southern kingdom of Judah*

3. PROOFS THAT THE SOUTHERN KINGDOM OF JUDAH DATED IN TISHRI-YEARS

(1) Religious reform in the 18th year of King Josiah

2 Kgs 22:3 Now in the eighteenth year of King Josiah, the king sent Shaphan, the son of Azaliah the son of Meshullam the scribe, to the house of the LORD saying,

2 Kgs 22:6 to the carpenters and the builders and the masons and for buying timber and hewn stone to repair the house.

2 Kgs 23:1–2 Then the king sent, and they gathered to him all the elders of Judah and of Jerusalem. ² The king went up to the house of the LORD and all the men of Judah and all the inhabitants of Jerusalem with him, and the priests and the prophets and all the people, both small and great; and he read in their hearing all the words of the book of the covenant which was found in the house of the LORD.

2 Kgs 23:8 Then he brought all the priests from the cities of Judah, and defiled the high places where the priests had burned incense, from Geba to Beersheba; and he broke down the high places of the gates which were at the entrance of the gate of Joshua the governor of the city, which were on one's left at the city gate.

2 Kgs 23:23 But in the eighteenth year of King Josiah, this Passover was observed to the LORD in Jerusalem.



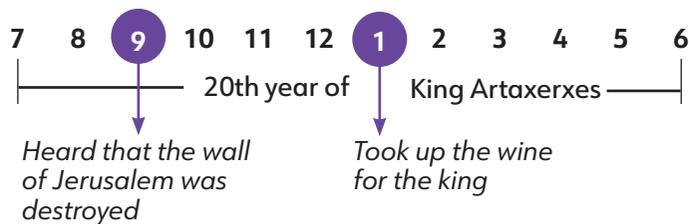
(2) The twentieth year of King Artaxerxes in the book of Nehemiah

Neh 1:1 The words of Nehemiah the son of Hacaliah. Now it happened in the month Chislev [9th month], in the twentieth year [of King Artaxerxes], while I was in Susa the capitol,

Neh 1:3 They said to me, "The remnant there in the province who survived the captivity are in great distress and reproach, and the wall of Jerusalem is broken down and its gates are burned with fire."

Neh 1:4 When I heard these words, I sat down and wept and mourned for days; and I was fasting and praying before the God of heaven.

Neh 2:1 And it came about in the month Nisan [1st month], in the twentieth year of King Artaxerxes, that wine was before him, and I took up the wine and gave it to the king. Now I had not been sad in his presence.



(3) Solomon's temple construction period – will be discussed in Lecture 6

CONCLUSION:

(1) The Scripture is inerrant and infallible.

2 Tim 3:16 All Scripture is inspired by God and profitable for teaching, for reproof, for correction, for training in righteousness;

2 Pet 1:20–21 But know this first of all, that no prophecy of Scripture is a matter of one's own interpretation, ²¹ for no prophecy was ever made by an act of human will, but men moved by the Holy Spirit spoke from God.

① God is fearful and wonderful

Ps 139:14 I will give thanks to You, for I am fearfully and wonderfully made; Wonderful are Your works, And my soul knows it very well.

② Man cannot surpass God's wisdom

1 Cor 1:25 Because the foolishness of God is wiser than men, and the weakness of God is stronger than men.

Even computers cannot reckon the regnal years in the Bible. Hence, we must be humble before God.

(2) God is precise

Psa 139:2–4 You know when I sit down and when I rise up; You understand my thought from afar. ³You scrutinize my path and my lying down, And are intimately acquainted with all my ways. ⁴Even before there is a word on my tongue, Behold, O LORD, You know it all.

Job 14:16 "For now You number my steps, You do not observe my sin.

① We will reap what we sow in tears

Psa 126:5–6 Those who sow in tears shall reap with joyful shouting. ⁶He who goes to and fro weeping, carrying his bag of seed, Shall indeed come again with a shout of joy, bringing his sheaves with him.

② Every man is repaid according to his deeds

Matt 16:27 "For the Son of Man is going to come in the glory of His Father with His angels, and WILL THEN REPAY EVERY MAN ACCORDING TO HIS DEEDS.

③ Whatever a man sows, he will also reap

Gals 6:7 Do not be deceived, God is not mocked; for whatever a man sows, this he will also reap.

④ Every man is rendered according to what he has done

Rev 22:12 "Behold, I am coming quickly, and My reward is with Me, to render to every man according to what he has done.

(3) We must put aside human thoughts and ways and cling to God's thoughts and His ways

Rom 8:5–8 For those who are according to the flesh set their minds on the things of the flesh, but those who are according to the Spirit, the things of the Spirit. ⁶For the mind set on the flesh is death, but the mind set on the Spirit is life and peace, ⁷because the mind set on the flesh is hostile toward God; for it does not subject itself to the law of God, for it is not even able to do so, ⁸and those who are in the flesh cannot please God.

Isa 55:8–9 "For My thoughts are not your thoughts, Nor are your ways My ways," declares the LORD. ⁹"For as the heavens are higher than the earth, So are My ways higher than your ways And My thoughts than your thoughts.

We must also commit our future to God by clinging to His thoughts and His ways.

(4) God's warning to those who dwell on the earth

① They will be tested.

Rev 3:10 Because you have kept the word of My perseverance, I also will keep you from the hour of testing, that hour which is about to come upon the whole world, to test those who dwell on the earth.

② They will be judged.

Rev 6:10 and they cried out with a loud voice, saying, "How long, O Lord, holy and true, will You refrain from judging and avenging our blood on those who dwell on the earth?"

③ Woe will be upon them.

Rev 8:13 Then I looked, and I heard an eagle flying in midheaven, saying with a loud voice, "Woe, woe, woe to those who dwell on the earth, because of the remaining blasts of the trumpet of the three angels who are about to sound!"

④ They will be tormented and rejoice over the death of the two prophets.

Rev 11:10 And those who dwell on the earth will rejoice over them and celebrate; and they will send gifts to one another, because these two prophets tormented those who dwell on the earth.

⑤ They will worship the beast.

Rev 13:12 He exercises all the authority of the first beast in his presence. And he makes the earth and those who dwell in it to worship the first beast, whose fatal wound was healed.

⑥ They will be deceived to make an image of the beast

Rev 13:14 And he deceives those who dwell on the earth because of the signs which it was given him to perform in the presence of the beast, telling those who dwell on the earth to make an image to the beast who had the wound of the sword and has come to life.

⑦ We must receive the eternal gospel.

Otherwise, we will receive judgment.

Rev 14:6-7 And I saw another angel flying in midheaven, having an eternal gospel to preach to those who live on the earth, and to every nation and tribe and tongue and people; ⁷ and he said with a loud voice, "Fear God, and give Him glory, because the hour of His judgment has come; worship Him who made the heaven and the earth and sea and springs of waters."

⑧ Their names are not written in the book of life.

Rev 17:8 "The beast that you saw was, and is not, and is about to come up out of the abyss and go to destruction. And those who dwell on the earth, whose name has not been written in the book of life from the foundation of the world, will wonder when they see the beast, that he was and is not and will come.

Phil 3:20 For our citizenship is in heaven, from which also we eagerly wait for a Savior, the Lord Jesus Christ;

Rev 12:12 "For this reason, rejoice, O heavens and you who dwell in them. Woe to the earth and the sea, because the devil has come down to you, having great wrath, knowing that he has only a short time."

Rev 13:6 And he opened his mouth in blasphemies against God, to blaspheme His name and His tabernacle, that is, those who dwell in heaven.

The History of the

KINGS OF JUDAH

Summary and analysis of the kings:

1. REHOBOAM 930-913B BC (2 CHR 10-12)

- 2 Chr 11:17 – Strong and did well for the first 3 years.
- 2 Chr 12:1 – He forsook God’s Word when he became powerful.
- 1 Kgs 14:22-28 – he built high places and sacred pillars and Asherim on every high hill and beneath every luxuriant tree.
There were also male cult prostitutes in the land. They did according to all the abominations of the nations which the Lord dispossessed before the sons of Israel.
- Thus, God sent Shishak, the Egyptian king to take away the treasures from the temple and palace.
- 2 Chr 11:21, 12:13 – Rehoboam had 78 wife and concubines, and his mother was Ammonite.
- He was influenced by them to idolatry
→ God’s evaluation: wicked

2. ABIJAH/ABIJAM 913B-910 BC (2 CHR 13:1-18)

- Covenant of salt allowed him to destroy the 800 thousand troops of the North with only 400 thousand in the South.
- 2 Chr 13:21 – He became more powerful, but he became proud and did not take care of the nation.

- Rather, he had 38 children through 14 wives and lived the rest of his life in fleshly pleasures.
- God's evaluation: wicked

3. ASA 910-869 BC (2 CHR 14-16)

- 2 Chr 14:3 He destroyed the altars of the gentile gods, high places, and the Asherim. He carried out a complete religious reformation. The nation was in peace for 35 years.
- However, 36 years after he became king, there was an attack from the North. In this national crisis, he depended on the king of Aram instead of trusting God. As a result, he gave the treasures of the temple as payment to the king of Aram.
- 39th year of his reign, he had a disease on his foot.
- 2 Chr 16:12 – He did not seek God's help.
- God's evaluation: good → wicked

4. JEHOHAPHAT 871-847 BC (2 CHR 17-20)

- He followed the example of his father David's earlier days and did not seek the Baals. He followed God's commandments.
- So the Lord established the kingdom in his control, and all Judah brought tribute to him, and he had great riches and honor.
- He removed the high places and the Asherim from Judah.
- 2 Chr 18:1 – However, he gets his son married to the Northern King Ahab's daughter. Immediately, he found peace and reconciliation with the North. Nevertheless, Baal worship spread throughout Israel and Judah, and Judah had to suffer the consequences over 80 years, even after his death.
- God's evaluation: good

5. JEHORAM 847-840 BC (2 CHR 21:4-20)

- He was married to Athaliah, Ahab's daughter.
- He did not follow the good ways of his father, but followed the ways of Athaliah and her family.
- Therefore, the Baal worship spread throughout.
- In order to strengthen his royal authority, he killed his 6 brothers with sword.
- He died a horrible death of his intestines bursting out.
- God's evaluation: wicked

6. AHAZIAH 840 BC (2 CHR 22:1-9)

7. ATHALIAH 840-835B BC (2 CHR 22-23)

8. JOASH 835B-796B (2 CHR 24:1-27)

9. AMAZIAH 796B-767 BC (2 CHR 25:1-28)

- Matt 1:8 These kings were omitted from the genealogy of Jesus.
- Athaliah attempted to dry up the seed from the royal lineage of Judah → Satan was using her to cut off the line through which the eternal king, the seed of the woman can come into this world.
- They were all related to and influenced by Athaliah.
- Athaliah was extremely wicked.

10. UZZIAH 791-739 BC (2 CHR 26)

- He depended on the Lord and the nation became powerful and fortified.
 - The nation became prosperous.
 - But he became arrogant and proud when he became powerful.
 - And he crossed the line to do the priestly duty.
 - God gave him leprosy, and he had to suffer the rest of his life in a separate house until death.
 - His pride ruined his reign and he could not accomplish anything good nor could he pass down good faith to the next generation.
- God's evaluation: good → wicked

11. JOTHAM 750-735 BC (2 CHR 27)

- He did right in the sight of the Lord and became more powerful.
 - Although the king tried to live by faith, his people were living in wickedness.
 - Jotham had limited leadership that could not influence people to follow in the right ways.
- God's evaluation: good

12. AHAZ 731-715 BC (2 CHR 28)

- He did not do right in the sight of the Lord.
- He made molten images for the Baals.
- He sacrificed and burned incense on the high places, on the hills and under every green tree.
- He burned his sons in fire, according to the abominations of the nations whom the Lord had driven out before the sons of Israel.
- When the North was attacking, he depended on the powers of Assyria rather than God.
- Rather than repenting, he sacrificed to the gods of Damascus.

- He destroyed the utensils of the temple, shut the doors of the temple, and made idols throughout Jerusalem.
 - Thus, he was buried in the city in Jerusalem, not into the tombs of the kings of Israel.
- God's evaluation: extremely wicked

13. HEZEKIAH 715-686 BC (2 CHR 29-32)

- He did right in the sight of the Lord, according to all that his father David had done.
 - He opened the doors of the temple that were closed during his father's time and repaired them.
 - He brought in the priests and the Levites and gathered them into the square on the east.
 - And he cleansed the temple and revived sacrifice in the temple.
 - He carried out a religious reformation and reinstated the Passover. People sang praises with joy and bowed down and worshiped. Hezekiah and the people rejoiced over what God had prepared for the people. People celebrated with joy.
 - When Sennacherib of Assyria invaded Judah, Hezekiah prayed with Prophet Isaiah, and God defeated 185,000 overnight.
 - Hezekiah became sick to death because of his mistake and pride, but he received 15 years of extension through repentance.
 - Although he was known as the greatest king in Judah (after David), he could not pass down his faith and righteous deeds to his son Manasseh.
- God's evaluation: good

14. MANASSEH 696-642 BC (2 CHR 33:1-20)

- He rebuilt the high places that his father had broken down.
 - He erected altars for idols.
 - He built altars for all the host (idols) of heaven in the two courts of the house of the Lord
 - He made his sons pass through the fire in the valley of Ben-hinnom; and practiced witch-craft, used divination, practiced sorcery and dealt with mediums and spiritists.
 - He did much evil in the sight of the Lord, provoking Him to anger.
 - He also put the carved image of the idol which he had made in the house of God, where God said that He would put His name forever.
 - But after he was taken in captivity to Assyria and tortured with hooks, bound in bronze chains, he entreated the Lord and humbled himself greatly.
 - Although he was extremely wicked, God was moved by his entreaty and heard his supplication, and brought him again to Jerusalem.
 - Then, Manasseh knew that the Lord was God.
- God's evaluation: extremely wicked → remembered his repentance at the end of his life

15. AMON 642-640 BC (2 CHR 33:21-25)

- He followed his father's wicked ways and was killed by his own servants.
- God's evaluation: wicked

16. JOSIAH 640-609B BC (2 CHR 34-35)

- He followed the way of David from young age.
- He did not sway to the right or left.
- He was repairing the temple and found the book of the Law.
- He carried out a great reformation.
- God's evaluation: good

17. JEHOAHAZ 609B-608 BC (2 CHR 36:1-4);

18. JEHOIAKIM 608-597 BC (2 CHR 36:5-8, 2 KGS 24)

- Wicked kings who were omitted from Jesus' genealogy (Matt 1:11).

19. JEHOIACHIN 597 BC (2 CHR 36:9, 2 KGS 24-25, JER 21, 27, 52)

- He followed the wicked kings before him and did evil in the sight of the Lord for the very short reign.

20. ZEDEKIAH 597-586 BC (2 CHR 36:10-31)

- He was omitted from Jesus' genealogy also (Matt 1:12).
- 586 BC – It was during his reign that Judah was taken into captivity by Babylon and the temple was destroyed.

CONCLUSION:

What is the reason for the destruction of the nation and the exile of the people?

1) They forsook the covenant of God.

2) They forsook the law that was handed down to them from the forefathers of faith.

3) Way of the upright faith of David had not been passed down to its successors.

- Just like Adam, the kings forgot their role as holy regents. They were put on the throne to represent God, the true King.
- Even the good kings were not able to pass down their faith to their following generation.

Judg 2:7-11 After Joshua and the elders died, the people forgot about what God did and did evil in the sight of the Lord.

2 Kgs 21:1 Manasseh co-reigned for 11 years with his father Hezekiah, but turned out evil in the sight of the Lord.

We too are successors of the covenant that have been handed the baton of redemptive history. What shall we do now to pass this baton to the next generation?

Luke 23:27–28 (NASB95) And following Him was a large crowd of the people, and of women who were mourning and lamenting Him. ²⁸ But Jesus turning to them said, "Daughters of Jerusalem, stop weeping for Me, but weep for yourselves and for your children.

Deut 6:1–7 (NASB95) "Now this is the commandment, the statutes and the judgments which the LORD your God has commanded me to teach you, that you might do them in the land where you are going over to possess it, ² so that you and your son and your grandson might fear the LORD your God, to keep all His statutes and His commandments which I command you, all the days of your life, and that your days may be prolonged. ³ "O Israel, you should listen and be careful to do it, that it may be well with you and that you may multiply greatly, just as the LORD, the God of your fathers, has promised you, in a land flowing with milk and honey. ⁴ "Hear, O Israel! The LORD is our God, the LORD is one! ⁵ "You shall love the LORD your God with all your heart and with all your soul and with all your might. ⁶ "These words, which I am commanding you today, shall be on your heart. ⁷ "You shall teach them diligently to your sons and shall talk of them when you sit in your house and when you walk by the way and when you lie down and when you rise up.

Prov 22:6 (NASB95) Train up a child in the way he should go, Even when he is old he will not depart from it.

2 Tim 3:15 (NASB95) and that from childhood you have known the sacred writings which are able to give you the wisdom that leads to salvation through faith which is in Christ Jesus.

Kings that Were Omitted from the

GENEALOGY OF THE KINGS

Matthew 1:6-11, 17

Jesse fathered David the king. David fathered Solomon by her who had been the wife of Uriah.⁷ Solomon fathered Rehoboam, Rehoboam fathered Abijah, and Abijah fathered Asa.⁸ Asa fathered Jehoshaphat, Jehoshaphat fathered Joram, and Joram fathered Uzziah.⁹ Uzziah fathered Jotham, Jotham fathered Ahaz, and Ahaz fathered Hezekiah.¹⁰ Hezekiah fathered Manasseh, Manasseh fathered Amon, and Amon fathered Josiah.¹¹ Josiah fathered Jeconiah and his brothers, at the time of the deportation to Babylon. statutes and My ordinances, as his father David did ...¹⁷ So all the generations from Abraham to David are fourteen generations; from David to the deportation to Babylon, fourteen generations; and from the deportation to Babylon to the Messiah, fourteen generations.

The genealogy of Jesus Christ in Matthew 1 is not a continuous genealogy. There are many omitted generations in it. When we compare the second period of Jesus' genealogy with 1 Chr 3:11-12, we can see that 3 sons, Ahaziah, Joash, and Amaziah were omitted between Joram and Uzziah (Azariah). Also, a queen named Athaliah ruled during this time; therefore, if we included Athaliah, a total of 4 monarchs were omitted in the 2nd period.

Matt 1:8 (NASB95) – Asa was the father of Jehoshaphat, Jehoshaphat the father of Joram, and Joram the father of Uzziah.

1 Chr 3:11 – 12 (NASB95) – Joram his son, Ahaziah his son, Joash his son,¹² Amaziah his son, Azariah his son, Jotham his son,

1 Chr 3:11-12	Joram	<i>Ahaziah</i>	<i>Athaliah</i>	<i>Joash</i>	<i>Amaziah</i>	Azariah (Uzziah)
Matt 1:8	Joram	→				Uzziah

Why were these monarchs omitted from the genealogy?

They were all related to Athaliah the daughter of Ahab.

All four of these kings committed idolatry.

All four of the kings did not die a natural death.

But the main reason for their omission is the relation to Athaliah.

1. WHO WAS ATHALIAH?

The name Athaliah means “whom the Lord has afflicted” in Hebrew.

She became the wife of Jehoram, son of Jehoshaphat.

2 Kgs 8:18 (NASB95) – He walked in the way of the kings of Israel, just as the house of Ahab had done, for the daughter of Ahab became his wife; and he did evil in the sight of the Lord.

Jehoshaphat was a good king, but his big mistake was to ally himself with Ahab through marriage.

2 Chr 18:1 (NASB95) – Now Jehoshaphat had great riches and honor; and he allied himself by marriage with Ahab.

(1) Athaliah’s genealogy

Athaliah was the daughter of Ahab and Jezebel of Israel.

2 Kgs 8:26–27 (NASB95) – Ahaziah was twenty-two years old when he became king, and he reigned one year in Jerusalem. And his mother’s name was Athaliah the granddaughter of Omri king of Israel. ²⁷ He walked in the way of the house of Ahab and did evil in the sight of the Lord, like the house of Ahab had done, because he was a son-in-law of the house of Ahab.

Ahab and Jezebel were the most wicked king and queen of Israel. Athaliah’s mother Jezebel was the daughter of the Sidonian king, Ethbaal.

1 Kgs 16:31 (NASB95) – It came about, as though it had been a trivial thing for him to walk in the sins of Jeroboam the son of Nebat, that he married Jezebel the daughter of Ethbaal king of the Sidonians, and went to serve Baal and worshiped him.

Sidonians are descendants of Sidon who was the firstborn son of Canaan, a son of Ham.

Gen 10:15 (NASB95) - Canaan became the father of Sidon, his firstborn, and Heth

Gen 10:6 (NASB95) - The sons of Ham were Cush and Mizraim and Put and Canaan.

Sidon was Canaan's firstborn!

Gen 49:3 (NASB95) – “Reuben, you are my firstborn; My might and the beginning of my strength, Preeminent in dignity and preeminent in power.

All the kings related to Athaliah were removed from Jesus' genealogy.

Athaliah was a Canaanite descendant. God forbade the Israelites from intermarrying with Canaanites.

Deut 7:3–4 (NASB95) – “Furthermore, you shall not intermarry with them; you shall not give your daughters to their sons, nor shall you take their daughters for your sons. ⁴“For they will turn your sons away from following Me to serve other gods; then the anger of the Lord will be kindled against you and He will quickly destroy you.

Once she married into the royal family of Judah, she made the kings of Judah walk according to the ways of Ahab and spread Baal worship throughout Judah.

(2) Athaliah destroyed all the royal offspring from the house of Judah

2 Kgs 11:1 (NASB95) – When Athaliah the mother of Ahaziah saw that her son was dead, she rose and destroyed all the royal offspring.

"Royal offspring" here are the descendants of King David.

But at this time, the high priest Jehoiada and his wife Jehosheba stood up for God.

2 Kgs 11:2–4 (NASB95) – But Jehosheba, the daughter of King Joram, sister of Ahaziah, took Joash the son of Ahaziah and stole him from among the king's sons who were being put to death, and placed him and his nurse in the bedroom. So they hid him from Athaliah, and he was not put to death. ³ So he was hidden with her in the house of the Lord six years, while Athaliah was reigning over the land. ⁴ Now in the seventh year Jehoiada sent and brought the captains of hundreds of the Carites and of the guard, and brought them to him in the house of the Lord. Then he made a covenant with them and put them under oath in the house of the Lord, and showed them the king's son.

Jehoiada meticulously planned out the insurrection.

The insurrection against Athaliah took place in the 7th year on the sabbath day (7th day).

Jehosheba means "oath of the LORD" or "covenant of the LORD."

This teaches us that God's covenant cannot be stopped, but will always be fulfilled according to God's will.

2 Chr 23:3 (NASB95) – Then all the assembly made a covenant with the king in the house of God. And Jehoiada said to them, “Behold, the king’s son shall reign, as the Lord has spoken concerning the sons of David.

2. AHAZIAH, JOASH, AND AMAZIAH

(1) Ahaziah

Ahaziah was the son of Jehoram and Athaliah.

2 Chr 22:3 (NASB95) – He also walked in the ways of the house of Ahab, for his mother was his counselor to do wickedly.

(2) Joash

Joash was the Davidic offspring that Jehoiada and Jehosheba stole away and raised in the temple for 6 years. While Jehoiada was alive, Joash did good by the Lord.

2 Chr 24:2 (NASB95) – Joash did what was right in the sight of the Lord all the days of Jehoiada the priest.

But after Jehoiada died, things changed for the worse.

2 Chr 24:17–18 (NASB95) – But after the death of Jehoiada the officials of Judah came and bowed down to the king, and the king listened to them. ¹⁸ They abandoned the house of the Lord, the God of their fathers, and served the Asherim and the idols; so wrath came upon Judah and Jerusalem for this their guilt.

Not only did Joash not listen to many of the prophets that God had sent to them, but he also killed Zechariah the son of Jehoiada because he rebuked King Joash.

2 Chr 24:20–22 (NASB95) – Then the Spirit of God came on Zechariah the son of Jehoiada the priest; and he stood above the people and said to them, “Thus God has said, ‘Why do you transgress the commandments of the Lord and do not prosper? Because you have forsaken the Lord, He has also forsaken you.’” ²¹ So they conspired against him and at the command of the king they stoned him to death in the court of the house of the Lord. ²² Thus Joash the king did not remember the kindness which his father Jehoiada had shown him, but he murdered his son. And as he died he said, “May the Lord see and avenge!”

(3) Amaziah

Amaziah did right by God at the first. However, after gaining a great victory against the Edomites, he became proud and started to commit idolatry by worshiping the gods of Edom.

2 Chr 25:27 (NASB95) – From the time that Amaziah turned away from following the Lord they conspired against him in Jerusalem, and he fled to Lachish; but they sent after him to Lachish and killed him there.

CONCLUSION:

Dr. Abraham Park ascribes the omission of these four evil rulers to their massive sins against the covenant.

But what is so significant about the omissions in the Matthean genealogy of Jesus?

Dr. Park asserts that by omitting the generations of darkness and sin, God is demonstrating that the purpose of Jesus' genealogy is not to record a complete list of all generations in the fleshly lineage, but to record the lineage of faith that reveals God's administration in the history of redemption.

But despite the shortcomings of human beings and apostasy of many of the descendants in this genealogy, it was God's zeal for His people and for His covenant that enabled the genealogy to continue on until the coming of our Lord Jesus Christ.

Isa 9:6–7 (NASB95) – For a child will be born to us, a son will be given to us; And the government will rest on His shoulders; And His name will be called Wonderful Counselor, Mighty God, Eternal Father, Prince of Peace. ⁷There will be no end to the increase of His government or of peace, On the throne of David and over his kingdom, To establish it and to uphold it with justice and righteousness From then on and forevermore. The zeal of the Lord of hosts will accomplish this.

The Administration of Redemptive History of **SOLOMON'S TEMPLE**

1 Kings 6:1

Now it came about in the four hundred and eightieth year after the sons of Israel came out of the land of Egypt, in the fourth year of Solomon's reign over Israel, in the month of Ziv which is the second month, that he began to build the house of the LORD.

1 Kings 6:37–38

In the fourth year the foundation of the house of the LORD was laid, in the month of Ziv. ³⁸ In the eleventh year, in the month of Bul, which is the eighth month, the house was finished throughout all its parts and according to all its plans. So he was seven years in building it.

The temple can be a physical building, but the saints are the temple in which the Holy Spirit dwells.

Hab 2:20 "But the LORD is in His holy temple. Let all the earth be silent before Him."

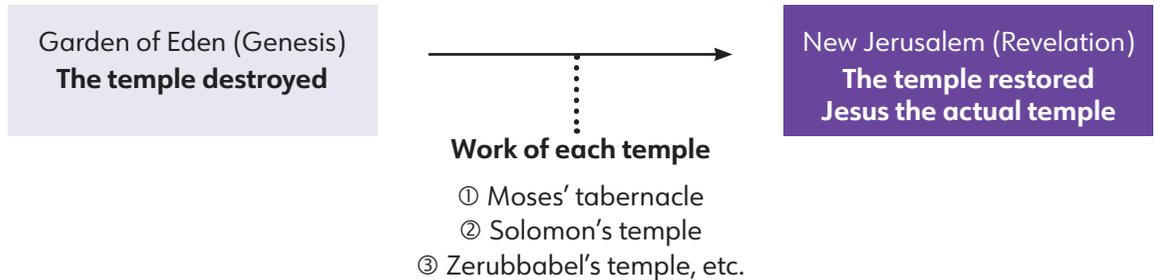
1 Cor 3:9 For we are God's fellow workers; you are God's field, God's building.

1 Cor 3:16 Do you not know that you are a temple of God and that the Spirit of God dwells in you?

1 Cor 6:19 Or do you not know that your body is a temple of the Holy Spirit who is in you, whom you have from God, and that you are not your own?

But the spiritual temple was broken when Adam and Eve fell in the Garden of Eden. Therefore, it can be said that redemptive history is the work of restoring the temple.

Redemptive History = Work of the restoration of the temple



John 2:21 But He was speaking of the temple of His body.

Rev 21:22 I saw no temple in it, for the Lord God the Almighty and the Lamb are its temple.

1. REDEMPTIVE-HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE OF SOLOMON'S TEMPLE

(1) Solomon's temple was the first fixed temple.

The tabernacle was a moving temple.

Num 2:2 "The sons of Israel shall camp, each by his own standard, with the banners of their fathers' households; they shall camp around the tent of meeting at a distance.

(2) This shows the fulfillment of the Davidic covenant.

2 Sam 7:12-13 "When your days are complete and you lie down with your fathers, I will raise up your descendant after you, who will come forth from you, and I will establish his kingdom. ¹³ "He shall build a house for My name, and I will establish the throne of his kingdom forever.

(3) This shows the true temple that Jesus Christ would build.

Solomon built the temple and the meaning of his name is peace (שלום, *shalom*), signifying that he is the king of peace.

Solomon building the temple foreshadows in the future that Jesus the King of peace would build the everlasting temple.

Isa 9:6 For a child will be born to us, a son will be given to us; And the government will rest on His shoulders; And His name will be called Wonderful Counselor, Mighty God, Eternal Father, Prince of Peace.

Rev 21:22 I saw no temple in it, for the Lord God the Almighty and the Lamb are its temple.

John 2:19-22 Jesus answered them, "Destroy this temple, and in three days I will raise it up."

²⁰ The Jews then said, "It took forty-six years to build this temple, and will You raise it up in three days?" ²¹ But He was speaking of the temple of His body. ²² So when He was raised from the dead, His disciples remembered that He said this; and they believed the Scripture and the word which Jesus had spoken.

The "three days" refers primarily to the period of the death and resurrection on the cross, but it can also represent the three years of Jesus' public ministry.

Therefore, adding 3 to 46 years (the duration of building Herod's temple) gives 49 years, and through His death on the cross and resurrection, Jesus gave Israel the year of liberation, the Jubilee (the 50th year).

Luke 4:18-19 "THE SPIRIT OF THE LORD IS UPON ME, BECAUSE HE ANOINTED ME TO PREACH THE GOSPEL TO THE POOR. HE HAS SENT ME TO PROCLAIM RELEASE TO THE CAPTIVES, AND RECOVERY OF SIGHT TO THE BLIND, TO SET FREE THOSE WHO ARE OPPRESSED, ¹⁹TO PROCLAIM THE FAVORABLE YEAR OF THE LORD." (Lev 25:10-12)

2. THE LOCATION OF THE CONSTRUCTION OF SOLOMON'S TEMPLE - MOUNT MORIAH (970M)

2 Chr 3:1 Then Solomon began to build the house of the LORD in Jerusalem on Mount Moriah, where the LORD had appeared to his father David, at the place that David had prepared on the threshing floor of Ornan the Jebusite.

(1) It is the place of faith when Abraham sacrificed Isaac.

Gen 22:2 He said, "Take now your son, your only son, whom you love, Isaac, and go to the land of Moriah, and offer him there as a burnt offering on one of the mountains of which I will tell you."

Gen 22:12 He said, "Do not stretch out your hand against the lad, and do nothing to him; for now I know that you fear God, since you have not withheld your son, your only son, from Me."

In Hebrew, "to fear" is *yārē* (אָרָא) which describes a great faith that fears God.

(2) It is the place of David's repentance.

① Because David carried out a census, 70,000 died of pestilence (for 3 days).

2 Sam 24:15 So the LORD sent a pestilence upon Israel from the morning until the appointed time, and seventy thousand men of the people from Dan to Beersheba died.

② David repented and gave a sacrifice at the threshing floor of Ornan.

1 Chr 21:28 At that time, when David saw that the LORD had answered him on the threshing floor of Ornan the Jebusite, he offered sacrifice there.

1 Chr 22:1 Then David said, "This is the house of the LORD God, and this is the altar of burnt offering for Israel."

2 Sam 24:25 David built there an altar to the LORD and offered burnt offerings and peace offerings. Thus the LORD was moved by prayer for the land, and the plague was held back from Israel.

3. THE FOUNDATION OF SOLOMON'S TEMPLE AND ITS DIMENSIONS

(1) Great, costly, cut stones were used to lay the foundation.

1 Kgs 5:17 Then the king commanded, and they quarried great stones, costly stones, to lay the foundation of the house with cut stones.

"Great" in Hebrew is *gadol* (גָּדוֹל) and means great. "Costly" in Hebrew is *yaqar* (יָקָר) and means rare and valuable.

(2) The rarest and most costly foundation stone in this world is Jesus.

1 Cor 10:4 and all drank the same spiritual drink, for they were drinking from a spiritual rock which followed them; and the rock was Christ.

1 Cor 3:11 For no man can lay a foundation other than the one which is laid, which is Jesus Christ.

Isa 28:16 Therefore thus says the Lord GOD, "Behold, I am laying in Zion a stone, a tested stone, A costly cornerstone for the foundation, firmly placed. He who believes in it will not be disturbed.

(3) Dimension of the temple

Length 60 cubits (27.36m), width 20 cubits (9.12m), and height 30 cubits (13.68m).

1 Kgs 6:2 As for the house which King Solomon built for the LORD, its length was sixty cubits and its width twenty cubits and its height thirty cubits.

2 Chr 3:3 Now these are the foundations which Solomon laid for building the house of God. The length in cubits, according to the old standard was sixty cubits, and the width twenty cubits.

4. THE DATING METHOD USED AT THE TIME OF THE CONSTRUCTION OF SOLOMON'S TEMPLE (BOOK OF THE KINGS)

(1) Two dating methods

① Nisan-dating method (religious)

1 year is calculated starting from the 1st day of the 1st month until the 29th day of the 12th month (end of the month).

② Tishri-dating method (civil calendar, farming standards)

1 year is calculated starting with the 1st day of the 7th month until the (end) 29th day of the 6th month.

(2) The northern kingdom of Israel used the Nisan-dating method while the southern kingdom of Judah used the Tishri-dating method.

regnal year *western calendar	931 BC	930 BC	929 BC	928 BC
	<i>Tishri</i>	<i>Tishri</i>	<i>Tishri</i>	<i>Tishri</i>
	<i>Nisan</i>	<i>Nisan</i>	<i>Nisan</i>	<i>Nisan</i>
Judah	a	b	a	b
	accession year of Rehoboam		1st regnal year of Rehoboam	2nd regnal year of Rehoboam
Israel	a	b	a	b
	1st regnal year of Jeroboam	2nd regnal year of Jeroboam	3rd regnal year of Jeroboam	

5. THE CHRONOLOGY OF THE CONSTRUCTION OF SOLOMON'S TEMPLE

1 Kgs 6:1 Now it came about in the four hundred and eightieth year after the sons of Israel came out of the land of Egypt, in the fourth year of Solomon's reign over Israel, in the month of Ziv which is the second month, that he began to build the house of the LORD.

(1) It was in the 4th year of Solomon's reign.

Solomon became king in the year 970 BC. 4 years since he became king was 966 BC. This follows the accession-year dating method.

970 BC	969	968	967	966
Accession year	1st year	2nd year	3rd year	4th year

(2) This happens to be 480 years after they came out of the land of Egypt.

The exodus occurred in the year 1446 BC and counting the years until 966 BC it would come to 481 years. Then why does 1 Kings 6:1 record it as 480 years after the exodus?

How can this be resolved?

The way to solve this is to follow the consistency of the Bible.

Here, “reign” (לִמְלֹכָה, *limlokh*) combines the Qal stem of the verb and the preposition *le* which indicates that the accession-year method was used. Moreover, since “came out” (לִצְאוֹת, *letseth*) also combines the Qal stem of the verb and the preposition *le*, it must be treated with the accession-year dating method.

1446 BC	1445	1444	...	966
Year of the exodus		1st year		2nd year	...	480th year

6. THE DURATION OF THE CONSTRUCTION OF SOLOMON’S TEMPLE (IT WAS NOT 7 YEARS AND 6 MONTHS BUT 6 YEARS AND 6 MONTHS)

(1) The beginning and the end of the construction

① Began: 2nd month (*Ziv*) in the 4th year of Solomon

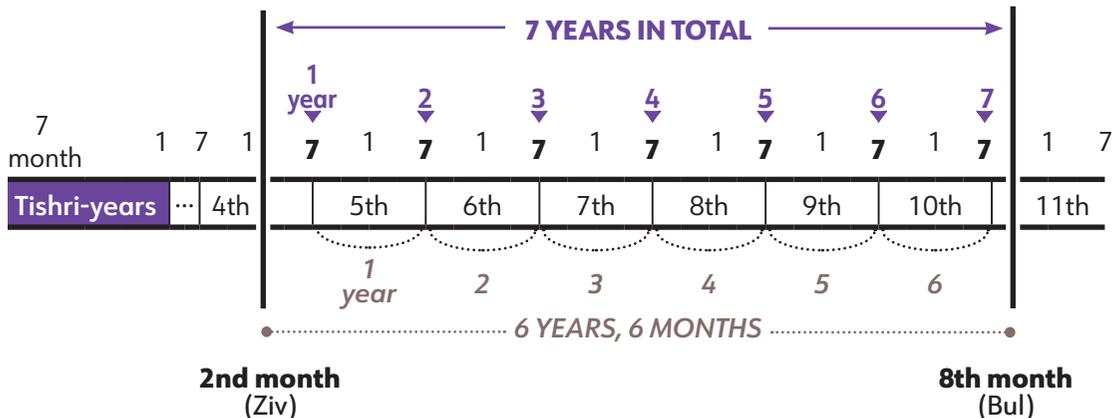
1 Kgs 6:1 Now it came about in the four hundred and eightieth year after the sons of Israel came out of the land of Egypt, in the fourth year of Solomon's reign over Israel, in the month of Ziv which is the second month, that he began to build the house of the LORD.

2 Kgs 3:2 He began to build on the second day in the second month of the fourth year of his reign.

② Finished: 8th month (*Bul*) in the 11th year of Solomon

1 Kgs 6:38 In the eleventh year, in the month of Bul, which is the eighth month, the house was finished throughout all its parts and according to all its plans. So he was seven years in building it.

(2) Calculating the duration of the construction:



(3) The Scripture is the infallible, inerrant Word of God.

Ps 33:4 For the word of the LORD is upright, And all His work is done in faithfulness.

1 Kings 6:38 records “seven years” since the actual construction took about 6 years and 6 months.

1 Kgs 6:38 In the eleventh year, in the month of Bul, which is the eighth month, the house was finished throughout all its parts and according to all its plans. So he was seven years in building it.

7. THE LESSONS FROM CALCULATING THE CONSTRUCTION YEARS OF SOLOMON’S TEMPLE

(1) We must follow God’s ways.

Man’s ways lead to death, but God’s ways lead to life.

Rom 8:5–6 For those who are according to the flesh set their minds on the things of the flesh, but those who are according to the Spirit, the things of the Spirit. ⁶ For the mind set on the flesh is death, but the mind set on the Spirit is life and peace,

Is 55:8 “For My thoughts are not your thoughts, Nor are your ways My ways,” declares the LORD.

(2) John the Baptist also came according to God’s way.

Mal 4:5 “Behold, I am going to send you Elijah the prophet before the coming of the great and terrible day of the LORD.

Matt 11:13–14 “For all the prophets and the Law prophesied until John. ¹⁴ “And if you are willing to accept it, John himself is Elijah who was to come.

Matt 17:10–13 And His disciples asked Him, “Why then do the scribes say that Elijah must come first?” ¹¹ And He answered and said, “Elijah is coming and will restore all things; ¹² but I say to you that Elijah already came, and they did not recognize him, but did to him whatever they wished. So also the Son of Man is going to suffer at their hands.” ¹³ Then the disciples understood that He had spoken to them about John the Baptist.

Luke 1:17 “It is he who will go as a forerunner before Him in the spirit and power of Elijah, TO TURN THE HEARTS OF THE FATHERS BACK TO THE CHILDREN, and the disobedient to the attitude of the righteous, so as to make ready a people prepared for the Lord.”

(3) We must not become spiritually blinded.

Matt 15:14 “Let them alone; they are blind guides of the blind. And if a blind man guides a blind man, both will fall into a pit.”

We must humbly confess “I cannot see” to keep ourselves from becoming spiritually blinded.

John 9:39–41 And Jesus said, “For judgment I came into this world, so that those who do not see may see, and that those who see may become blind.” ⁴⁰ Those of the Pharisees who were with Him heard these things and said to Him, “We are not blind too, are we?” ⁴¹ Jesus said to them, “If you were blind, you would have no sin; but since you say, ‘We see,’ your sin remains.

CONCLUSION: GOD’S PRESENCE FILLED SOLOMON’S TEMPLE

1 Kgs 8:11 so that the priests could not stand to minister because of the cloud, for the glory of the LORD filled the house of the LORD.

2 Chr 7:1–2 Now when Solomon had finished praying, fire came down from heaven and consumed the burnt offering and the sacrifices, and the glory of the LORD filled the house. ² The priests could not enter into the house of the LORD because the glory of the LORD filled the LORD’S house.

(1) What kind of place was Solomon’s temple?

① Where God put His name

1 Kgs 9:3 The LORD said to him, “I have heard your prayer and your supplication, which you have made before Me; I have consecrated this house which you have built by putting My name there forever, and My eyes and My heart will be there perpetually.

② Where God's eyes are

1 Kgs 8:29 that Your eyes may be open toward this house night and day, toward the place of which You have said, 'My name shall be there,' to listen to the prayer which Your servant shall pray toward this place.

③ Where God's heart is

1 Kgs 9:3 The LORD said to him, "I have heard your prayer and your supplication, which you have made before Me; I have consecrated this house which you have built by putting My name there forever, and My eyes and My heart will be there perpetually.

④ Where God's ears are

1 Kgs 8:29 that Your eyes may be open toward this house night and day, toward the place of which You have said, 'My name shall be there,' to listen to the prayer which Your servant shall pray toward this place.

(2) Destruction of Solomon's temple

Even though it was God's temple, God overthrew it when people sinned. We must remember these verses that follow 1 Kings 9:3.

1 Kgs 9:6–7 "But if you or your sons indeed turn away from following Me, and do not keep My commandments and My statutes which I have set before you, and go and serve other gods and worship them, ⁷ then I will cut off Israel from the land which I have given them, and the house which I have consecrated for My name, I will cast out of My sight. So Israel will become a proverb and a byword among all peoples.

① Prophet Ezekiel's warning

Ezek 24:21 'Speak to the house of Israel, "Thus says the Lord GOD, 'Behold, I am about to profane My sanctuary, the pride of your power, the desire of your eyes and the delight of your soul; and your sons and your daughters whom you have left behind will fall by the sword.

② Actual destruction – 7th day of the 5th month in 586 BC

2 Kgs 25:8–9 Now on the seventh day of the fifth month, which was the nineteenth year of King Nebuchadnezzar, king of Babylon, Nebuzaradan the captain of the guard, a servant of the king of Babylon, came to Jerusalem. ⁹He burned the house of the LORD, the king's house, and all the houses of Jerusalem; even every great house he burned with fire.

③ This was the result of despising God's words.

2 Chr 36:16 but they continually mocked the messengers of God, despised His words and scoffed at His prophets, until the wrath of the LORD arose against His people, until there was no remedy.

2 Chr 36:19 Then they burned the house of God and broke down the wall of Jerusalem, and burned all its fortified buildings with fire and destroyed all its valuable articles.



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	Divinity (M.Div)	2 years (Korea) 3 years (USA)	
Doctoral	Biblical Studies (D.B.S)	2 years	M.B.S or M.Div degree from Berit
	Ministry (D.Min)		M.Div degree from Berit or the equivalent from other accredited institutions
Transfer to Ivy Christian College		Can Vary	For those who wish to obtain a Bachelor's degree
Transfer Courses for All Programs		1 year	Contact school
NEW!	Certificate in Mastering Redemptive History	1 year	For those who wish to learn the history of redemption

Admission Requirements

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2. Diploma or proof of the highest level of education
3. A Letter of Recommendation
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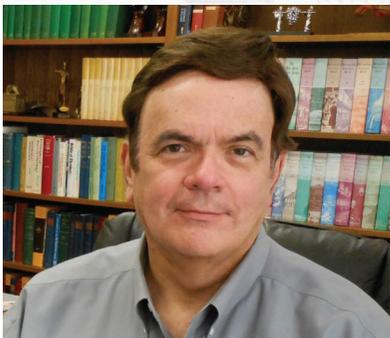


Dr. Bruce K. Waltke

- World-renowned Old Testament Scholar
- NASB, NIV Translation Committee Member
- Professor Emeritus, Regent College
- Professor Emeritus, Knox Theological Seminary
- Former Professor, Westminster Theological Seminary
- Former Professor, Dallas Theological Seminary

"The greatest tradition of the 2,000-year church history is biblical research and prayer. Rev. Park's ministry has been very faithful to this tradition. I'm very impressed with his ministry and I just delight in his emphasis on the Word of God. Basically, the History of Redemption series was good. I am very impressed with his knowledge of the Bible and his sound theology.

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"Just as God trained Apostle Paul in Arabia for 3 years before He used him, God trained Rev. Abraham Park in Mt. Jiri for 3 years in order to use him throughout the world."



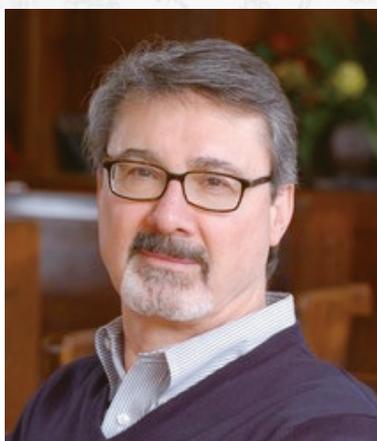
Author's Profile

- Born in Sariwon, Hwanghe-do, Korea
- B.A. in Corporate Management from Kookmin University
- M.Div. from the Presbyterian General Assembly Theological Seminary
- Honorary D. Min. from Lael College and Graduate School
- Honorary D.D. from Faith Theological Seminary
- Honorary D.D. from Knox Theological Seminary
- Former Moderator of the Hap-dong Conservative General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Korea

“Dr. Abraham Park helps us to understand the Bible saying that when we follow the Word, we can obtain eternal life and shine brightly like the lamp. His books are the result of extraordinary studies of the Bible.”

Dr. Norman Manohar

· President of Faith Theological Seminary



Dr. Frank A. James III

- Professor of Historical Theology
- President of Biblical Theological Seminary
- Former President of Reformed Theological Seminary

“One simply cannot overstate the importance of Genesis as the foundational paradigm for all Christian thinking. Dr. Abraham Park is to be congratulated for his important and worthy contribution to our understanding of this foundational book. He carefully considers the 10 genealogies of Genesis and employs these genealogies to reveal the core of God's work of redemption in history, which find their ultimate expression in the work of Jesus Christ.

Dr. Abraham Park's book is a journey worth taking. I heartily recommend this insightful work. Read it, study it, pray over it, and then put its wisdom into your life and ministry!”

