

7/7/19

2Chron. 25-27

We are continuing our verse by verse study of through the Bible and we come to the reign of Amaziah.

25:1-28 The reign of Amaziah.

25:1-4 The ascension of Amaziah.

* The parallel passage. 2Kings 14:1-20

- 1) His age and length of reign, “Amaziah was twenty-five years old when he became king, and he reigned twenty-nine years in Jerusalem.” vs. 1a-b
* He reigned 796-767 B.C.
- 2) His mother, “His mother’s name was Jehoaddan of Jerusalem, her name means Yahweh delights.” vs. 1c
- 3) His divided heart, “And he did what was right in the sight of the LORD, but not with a loyal heart.” vs. 2
- 4) His avenging act, “Now it happened, as soon as the kingdom was established for him, that he executed his servants who had murdered his father the king.” vs. 3
- 5) His just mercy, “However he did not execute their children, but did as it is written in the Law in the Book of Moses, where the LORD commanded, saying, “The fathers shall not be put to death for their children,

nor shall the children be put to death for their fathers; but a person shall die for his own sin.” vs. 4

* The passage. Deut. 24:16

25:5-13 The victory over Edom by Amaziah.

25:5-6 The preparations for war.

* Verse 5-10 are not found in 2Kings 14.

- 1) He recruited men from the nation, “Moreover Amaziah gathered Judah together and set over them captains of thousands and captains of hundreds, according to their fathers’ houses, throughout all Judah and Benjamin.” vs. 5a-c
- 2) He recruited qualified men, “and he numbered them from twenty years old and above, and found them to be three hundred thousand choice men, able to go to war, who could handle spear and shield.” vs. 5d-f
* The age for war. Num. 1:3
- 3) He recruited men from Israel, “He also hired one hundred thousand mighty men of valor from Israel for one hundred talents of silver.” vs. 6
* Israel is the northern idolatrous kingdom.

25:7-8 The consternation of God for uniting with Israel.

- 1) God sent a prophet to Amaziah, “But a man of God came to him, saying, “O king, do not let the army of Israel go with you.” vs. 7a-c
 - a) The prophet is unknown to us.
 - b) There was a divine prohibition.
- 2) God gave the reason, “for the LORD is not with Israel--not with any of the children of Ephraim.” vs. 7c-d
 - * Ephraim is often used as the head of the northern kingdom.
- 3) The warning of God, “But if you go, be gone! Be strong in battle! Even so, God shall make you fall before the enemy.” vs. 8a-e
 - * Remember Asa hired Syria and was rebuked by Hanani the seer. 2Chron. 16:7-8
- 4) The explanation given by God, “for God has power to help and to overthrow.” vs. 8f

25:9-13 The war against Edom.

- 1) The concerning question of Amaziah, “Then Amaziah said to the man of God, “But what shall we do about the hundred talents which I have given to the troops of Israel?” vs. 9a-b
- 2) The revealing answer, “And the man of God answered, “The LORD is able to give you much more than this.” vs. 9c-d

- a) Too much of Scripture is corrupted today by applying to money and material things.
 - b) The principle is simply God is able to provide our needs and will if we trust and depend on Him.
- 3) The obedience of Amaziah, “So Amaziah discharged the troops that had come to him from Ephraim, to go back home.” vs. 9a-b
 - 4) The furious response by Israel, “Therefore their anger was greatly aroused against Judah, and they returned home in great anger.” vs. 9c-d
 - a) Bad enough they are opposing kingdoms.
 - b) Now they feel insulted and snubbed.
 - 5) The victory over Edom, “Then Amaziah strengthened himself, and leading his people, he went to the Valley of Salt and killed ten thousand of the people of Seir.” vs. 11
 - * The Valley of Salt is the Dead Sea area.
 - 6) The great cruelty in war, “Also the children of Judah took captive ten thousand alive, brought them to the top of the rock, and cast them down from the top of the rock, so that they all were dashed in pieces.” vs. 12
 - a) The heartless cruelty of man during war is unspeakable!
 - b) Verses 12-16 are also not found in 2Kings 14.

- 7) The retaliation of the recruits of Israel, “But as for the soldiers of the army which Amaziah had discharged, so that they would not go with him to battle, they raided the cities of Judah from Samaria to Beth Horon, killed three thousand in them, and took much spoil.” vs. 13

25:14-16 The idolatrous apostasy of Amaziah.

- 1) The foolish decision of Amaziah, “Now it was so, after Amaziah came from the slaughter of the Edomites, that he brought the gods of the people of Seir, set them up to be his gods, and bowed down before them and burned incense to them.” vs. 14
- a) Why would he do such a thing, it makes no sense after all God had done to preserve him and set him on the throne.
- b) But just like Joash his father who turned to idolatry. 2Chron 24:17-18, 24-25
- 2) The rebuke of God to Amaziah, “Therefore the anger of the LORD was aroused against Amaziah, and He sent him a prophet who said to him, “Why have you sought the gods of the people, which could not rescue their own people from your hand?” vs. 15
- a) The question is a sharp rebuke for his foolish act.
- b) Trusting in the gods he had just defeated.
- 3) The arrogance of Amaziah to the prophet, “So it was, as he talked with him, that the

king said to him, “Have we made you the king’s counselor? Cease!” vs. 16a-d

- a) Amaziah lost his fear of God.
- b) Amaziah told the prophet he had not called him for his advise, to be quiet!
- 4) The threat to the prophet, “Why should you be killed?” vs. 16e
- a) To intimidate the prophet.
- b) To remove any opposition.
- 5) The response of the prophet, “Then the prophet ceased, and said, “I know that God has determined to destroy you, because you have done this and have not heeded my advice.” vs. 16f-h
- a) The prophet was faithful to God declaring God was going to destroy Amaziah.
- b) The reason was he disobeyed the warning from God.

25:17-24 The war of Amaziah against Israel and defeat.

- 1) The presumptuousness of Amaziah, “Now Amaziah king of Judah asked advice and sent to Joash the son of Jehoahaz, the son of Jehu, king of Israel, saying, “Come, let us face one another in battle.” vs. 17
- a) The men he asked advice from were as arrogant as hem his advisers.
- b) The challenge of Amaziah was to Joash the king of Israel to face of in battlem not Joash king of Judah.

- 2) The mild reproof to Amaziah for his arrogant challenge, “And Joash king of Israel sent to Amaziah king of Judah, saying, “The thistle that was in Lebanon sent to the cedar that was in Lebanon, saying, ‘Give your daughter to my son as wife’; and a wild beast that was in Lebanon passed by and trampled the thistle.” vs. 18
- a) The mini parable insulted Amaziah of being a mere thistle, while Joash was a cedar tree.
- b) The mini parable told Amaziah Joash could destroy him.
- 3) The strong warning to Amaziah to remain in Judah and live. vs. 19
- a) Joash acknowledged Amaziah’s victory over Edom, “Indeed you say that you have defeated the Edomites.” vs. 19a
- b) Joash tells Amaziah he has gotten a big head, “and your heart is lifted up to boast.” vs. 19b
- c) Joash warned Amaziah against adding to his own hurt, “Stay at home now; why should you meddle with trouble, that you should fall--you and Judah with you?” vs. 19c-f
- 4) The revelation about the foolishness of Amaziah, “But Amaziah would not heed, for it came from God, that He might give them into the hand of their enemies, because they sought the gods of Edom.” vs. 20

- a) This was prophecied by the prophet, this was by the hand of God. vs. 15-16
- b) This was the judgment of God for the apostacy of Amaziah.
- 5) The battle ground took place in Judah, “So Joash king of Israel went out; and he and Amaziah king of Judah faced one another at Beth Shemesh, which belongs to Judah.” vs. 21
- * Fifteen miles west of Bethlehem.
- 6) The humbling defeat of Judah, “And Judah was defeated by Israel, and every man fled to his tent.” vs. 22
- * God used the wicked northern kingdom to judge and chastize king Amaziah of the southern kingdom.
- 7) The horrific cost to Judah. vs. 23-24
- a) The king and city were taken, “Then Joash the king of Israel captured Amaziah king of Judah, the son of Joash, the son of Jehoahaz, at Beth Shemesh; and he brought him to Jerusalem, and broke down the wall of Jerusalem from the Gate of Ephraim to the Corner Gate--four hundred cubits.” vs. 23
- b) The wealth and captives taken, “And he took all the gold and silver, all the articles that were found in the house of God with Obed-Edom, the treasures of the king’s house, and hostages, and returned to Samaria.” vs. 24

25:25-28 The summary statement of the reign of Amaziah.

- 1) Amaziah outlived Joash, “Amaziah the son of Joash, king of Judah, lived fifteen years after the death of Joash the son of Jehoahaz, king of Israel.” vs. 25
* This is believed to refer when Amaziah was released?
- 2) The supplementary records about Amaziah, “Now the rest of the acts of Amaziah, from first to last, indeed are they not written in the book of the kings of Judah and Israel?” vs. 26
- 3) The end of the life of Amaziah, vs. 27-28
 - a) The repercussions of his apostasy, “After the time that Amaziah turned away from following the LORD, they made a conspiracy against him in Jerusalem, and he fled to Lachish; but they sent after him to Lachish and killed him there.” vs. 27
 - b) The respectful burial, “Then they brought him on horses and buried him with his fathers in the City of Judah.” vs. 28

26:1-23 The reign of Uzziah.

26:1-3 The ascension of Uzziah.

- 1) The age and enthronement of Uzziah, “Now all the people of Judah took Uzziah, who

was sixteen years old, and made him king instead of his father Amaziah.” vs. 1

- a) His name is Azariah in kings.
- b) He reigned 792/91-740/39 B.C. while his father was in exile. 2Chron. 25:27
* It is believed that Uzziah co-reign with his father Amaziah from 792-767 B.C. , for 25 years..
- 2) The industrious spirit, “He built Elath and restored it to Judah, after the king rested with his fathers.” vs. 2
- 3) The age and length of reign of Uzziah, “Uzziah was sixteen years old when he became king, and he reigned fifty-two years in Jerusalem.” vs. 3 a-b
* Manaaseh is the longest reigning king 55 years. 2Chron. 33:1-20
- 4) The mother of Uzziah, “His mother’s name was Jeholiah of Jerusalem.” vs. 3c
* Jeholiah “Y@kolyah”, means “Yahweh is able”, what a wonderful name.

26:4-5 The godly character of Uzziah.

- 1) The godly character of Uzziah, “And he did what was right in the sight of the LORD, according to all that his father Amaziah had done.” vs. 4
* The reference to Amaziah his father is only up to the time prior to his apostasy.
- 2) The godly passion of Uzziah, “He sought God in the days of Zechariah, who had

understanding in the visions of God; and as long as he sought the LORD, God made him prosper.” vs. 5

- a) He depended on God and guidance of the prophet through visions.
- b) His prosperity was as long as he was seeking God.
- c) Isaiah the prophet was crushed at the death of Uzziah and God had to get the prophets eyes back on God who was still on the throne of heaven. Is. 6:1-6

26:6-15 The wars and great fame of Uzziah.

- 1) The numerous victories of Uzziah, “Now he went out and made war against the Philistines, and broke down the wall of Gath, the wall of Jabneh, and the wall of Ashdod; and he built cities around Ashdod and among the Philistines.” vs. 6
 - a) The walls were the last line of defense, Gath and Ashdod were two of the five royal cities of the Philistines.
 - b) Jabneh was between Joppa and Ashdod.
 - c) The cities built were more of fortress cities with troops for a line of defense.
- 2) The secret to the victories of Uzziah, “God helped him against the Philistines, against the Arabians who lived in Gur Baal, and against the Meunites.” vs. 7
- 3) The tribute and fame of Uzziah, “Also the Ammonites brought tribute to Uzziah. His

fame spread as far as the entrance of Egypt, for he became exceedingly strong.” vs. 8

- a) The Ammonites were the descendants of Lot an an incestuous relations with his younger daughter. Gen. 19:38
- b) This was all due to God, not Uzziah!
- 4) The industrious construction of Uzziah in Jerusalem, “And Uzziah built towers in Jerusalem at the Corner Gate, at the Valley Gate, and at the corner buttress of the wall; then he fortified them.” vs. 9
 - * As watchtower to see the approaching enemies and defense positions.
- 5) The industrious works in agriculture and livestock, “Also he built towers in the desert. He dug many wells, for he had much livestock, both in the lowlands and in the plains; he also had farmers and vinedressers in the mountains and in Carmel, for he loved the soil.” vs. 10
 - a) To protect the harvest from being robbed and be vigilant of enemies.
 - b) He worked the fertile land to produce for its people.
- 5) The well trained and capable army of Uzziah, “Moreover Uzziah had an army of fighting men who went out to war by companies, according to the number on their roll as prepared by Jeiel the scribe and Maaseiah the officer, under the hand of Hananiah, one of the king’s captains.” vs. 11

- 6) The moderate number of in his army. vs. 12-13
- a) The commanders, “The total number of chief officers of the mighty men of valor was two thousand six hundred.” vs. 12
 - b) The soldiers, “And under their authority was an army of three hundred and seven thousand five hundred, that made war with mighty power, to help the king against the enemy.” vs. 13
* Asa had 580,000 men army. 2Chron. 14:8
- 7) The adequate armament provided, “Then Uzziah prepared for them, for the entire army, shields, spears, helmets, body armor, bows, and slings to cast stones.” vs. 14
- 8) The new weaponry and training for the troops, “And he made devices in Jerusalem, invented by skillful men, to be on the towers and the corners, to shoot arrows and large stones.” vs. 15 a-d
- 9) The greatness of Uzziah and downfall, “So his fame spread far and wide, for he was marvelously helped till he became strong.” vs. 15e-f
* Once again it is very clear that his military success was not due to his large army, but rather to God!

26:16-21 The trespass and punishment to Uzziah.

- 1) The pride of Uzziah became his downfall, “But when he was strong his heart was lifted up, to his destruction.” vs. 16a
- 2) The presumptuousness of Uzziah was prohibited by God, “for he transgressed against the LORD his God by entering the temple of the LORD to burn incense on the altar of incense.” vs. 16b
 - a) The word transgressed “ma’ al”, is distinct from the word sin, a falling short of the mark, due to our sinfulness and imperfection.
 - b) Transgressed means to act treacherously unfaithful, a willful choice and decision.
- 3) The confrontation of Uzziah, “So Azariah the priest went in after him, and with him were eighty priests of the LORD--valiant men.” vs. 17
* The priest had the authority to over-rule the king in temple matters.
- 4) The restraint and violation of Uzziah, “And they withstood King Uzziah, and said to him, “It is not for you, Uzziah, to burn incense to the LORD, but for the priests, the sons of Aaron, who are consecrated to burn incense. Get out of the sanctuary, for you have trespassed!” vs. 18a-j
- 5) The dishonor brought on himself, “You shall have no honor from the LORD God.” vs. 18k

- 6) The stubborn arrogance of Uzziah judged by God, “Then Uzziah became furious; and he had a censer in his hand to burn incense. And while he was angry with the priests, leprosy broke out on his forehead, before the priests in the house of the LORD, beside the incense altar.” vs. 19
- a) The word furious “za’ aph”, means he became enraged.
- b) Yet he was guilty, holding the evidence of his crime in his hand,], the censer to burn incense.
- 7) The expulsion of Uzziah from the temple, “And Azariah the chief priest and all the priests looked at him, and there, on his forehead, he was leprous; so they thrust him out of that place. Indeed he also hurried to get out, because the LORD had struck him.” vs. 20
- * Leprosy in Scripture is a type of sin and considered a person as dead like Miriam. Num. 12:10-13
- 8) The explanation of the remaining reign of Uzziah, “King Uzziah was a leper until the day of his death. He dwelt in an isolated house, because he was a leper; for he was cut off from the house of the LORD. Then Jotham his son was over the king’s house, judging the people of the land.” vs. 21

- a) A leper had to live outside the camp and cover his upper lip and cry out unclean. Lev. 13:45; Num. 5:2
- b) Jotham co-reign with Uzziah for ten years from 750-740 B.C. he was 25 years when he became king and reigned for 16 years in Jerusalem, the seeming error in chronology is due to the 3-4 years overlap of Jotham’s reign with his own son Ahaz that reigned 635-732/39. 2Kings 15:32-33; 2Chron. 27:1

26:22-23 The summary statement about Uzziah.

- 1) The supplementary material by the prophet Isaiah, “Now the rest of the acts of Uzziah, from first to last, the prophet Isaiah the son of Amoz wrote.” vs. 22
- a) Isaiah prophesied through four kings, **Uzziah**, Jotham, Ahaz, and Hezekiah, kings of Judah. Is. 1:1
- b) The vision of God by Isaiah at the death of Uzziah was to let him know He was still on the throne and commission him. Is. 6
- 2) The burial of Uzziah, “So Uzziah rested with his fathers, and they buried him with his fathers in the field of burial which belonged to the kings, for they said, “He is a leper.” vs. 23a-d

* “The field of burial which belonged to the kings” a field adjoining but not with the tombs of the kings.

- 3) The successor of Uzziah, “Then Jotham his son reigned in his place.” vs. 23e

27:1-9 The reign of Jotham.

27:1-2 The ascension of Jotham.

- 1) The age and length of reign, “Jotham was twenty-five years old when he became king, and he reigned sixteen years in Jerusalem.” vs. 1a-b
- a. Jotham reigned from 750-732/31 B.C.
 - b. Jotham’s co-regent was from 750 B.C. 2Kings 15:32-38
 - a) He reigned from 750-732/31 B.C.
 - b) The parallel passage. 2King 15:32-38; 3Chron. 27:1
- 2) The mother of Jotham, “His mother’s name was Jerushah the daughter of Zadok.” vs. 1c
- a) Jerushah means dispossessor.
 - b) Her father was Zadok the priest.
- 3) The godly character of Jotham, “And he did what was right in the sight of the LORD, according to all that his father Uzziah had done.” vs. 2a-b
- * Until the traspass of Uzziah and struck with leprosy.

- 4) The negative commentary, (although he did not enter the temple of the LORD). But still the people acted corruptly.” vs. 2c-d
- a) Due to what happened to his father he did not enter the temple, wheather he thought God might strike him or was bitter, we are not told.
 - b) The lasting affects of the past revivals were hard to find, the majority of the people acted corruptly.

28:3-4 The building feats of Jotham.

- 1) In the city of Jerusalem, “He built the Upper Gate of the house of the LORD, and he built extensively on the wall of Ophel.” vs. 3
- a) The southern extremities of the temple hill.
 - b) The wall of Ophel is the old city of David for the defense of the city.
- 2) In the country, “Moreover he built cities in the mountains of Judah, and in the forests he built fortresses and towers.” vs. 4
- * This again was for the security of the nation against their enemies.

28:5-6 The war against Ammon by Jotham.

- 1) The defeat of Ammon, “He also fought with the king of the Ammonites and defeated them.” vs. 5a
- * The ongoing subjugation as with his father Uzziah. 2Chron. 26:8

- 2) The defeat brought tribute money, “And the people of Ammon gave him in that year one hundred talents of silver, ten thousand kors of wheat, and ten thousand of barley. The people of Ammon paid this to him in the second and third years also.” vs. 5b-e
- 3) The reason Jotham was successful, “So Jotham became mighty, because he prepared his ways before the LORD his God.” vs. 6
* The fear of the LORD is the beginning of knowledge and wisdom. Prov. 1:9; 9:10

28:7-9 The summary statement about Jotham.

- 1) The supplementary record about Jotham, “Now the rest of the acts of Jotham, and all his wars and his ways, indeed they are written in the book of the kings of Israel and Judah.” vs. 7
- 2) The length of Jotham’s reign, “He was twenty-five years old when he became king, and he reigned sixteen years in Jerusalem.” vs. 8
* He was 41 years old at his death.
- 3) The burial of Jotham, “So Jotham rested with his fathers, and they buried him in the City of David.” vs. 9a
- 4) The successor of Jotham, “Then Ahaz his son reigned in his place.” vs. 9b