



Series: Bible Survey

Lesson: 17. Kings B

- **Review**

- Kings was written to answer the major questions raised by the Exile.
- Kings was written both to answer ‘How did we get here?’ as well as prove that it wasn’t God’s fault.
- Main themes:
 - God’s faithfulness & man’s sinfulness
 - God’s sovereignty & man’s responsibility
 - God’s justice & mercy
 - The importance of pure devotion to God
 - The importance of divine revelation
 - The importance of godly leadership

- **Solomon**

- Kings uses Solomon’s claim to and consolidation of power as a chance to show God executing _____ and fulfilling prophecies and judgments from Samuel.

- Solomon's _____ is emphasized to teach about the Davidic king (fulfilled in Christ).
 - He prays for it, showing God as the source.
 - He first demonstrates it in rightly judging the people because representing and bringing justice in one of the key functions of a godly king.
 - It's what God uses to propel Israel to its greatest heights of wealth and influence over other nations so that all would see and glorify God.

1 Kings 10:7b, 9 –^{7b}You exceed in wisdom and prosperity the report which I heard...⁹Blessed be the LORD your God who delighted in you to set you on the throne of Israel; because the LORD loved Israel forever, therefore He made you king, to do justice and righteousness."

- The greatest emphasis is on building the _____.
 - The biggest question for Israel was how a sinful people could be in a relationship with a holy God, so this becomes a 'permanent' testimony to God's presence among them.
 - Theological notes from chapter 8:
 1. God's presence was specifically in there in a real way (vv10–11), but that was both as a testimony to the world and a means for carrying out their covenant relationship. He can't actually be confined to a single space (v27)!

2. Commands to pray to it showed an acknowledgement of 'YHWH, as opposed to other gods,' plus they put the emphasis on humanity's need for God at all times.
 3. Now that God the Holy Spirit dwells in us, we don't need the physical location, but it still teaches us about the nature of our relationship with Him.
- Solomon gets entangled with the nations around him (via marriage), leading to _____.

2 Cor. 6:14–16a – Do not be bound together with unbelievers; for what partnership have righteousness and lawlessness, or what fellowship has light with darkness? ¹⁵Or what harmony has Christ with Belial, or what has a believer in common with an unbeliever? ¹⁶Or what agreement has the temple of God with idols? For we are the temple of the living God;

- Solomon shows how God fulfilled His promises and took Israel to their greatest heights when they had a faithful ruler, but he also showed the beginning of their decline when he began to compromise.
- **Jeroboam**
 - Jeroboam was given a similar offer to David's (though some of Israel was reserved to fulfill the Davidic Covenant), but he wasted this opportunity by giving in to _____ by placing concern for the people's loyalty over faithfulness to YHWH (Who put him in charge!) by constructing gods and priests of his own.

- First Kings 12:25–33 is the most important passage dealing with the Northern Kingdom.
 - Instead of an everlasting monarchy, his whole family is wiped out, and his false religion is condemned.
- **Ahab & Elijah**
 - Ahab reigned a long time and took dramatic steps in promoting pagan religions in Israel, so God brought extra judgments and raised up a unique prophet, Elijah, to address him.
 - Elijah's Horeb episode (ch19) echoes _____ and is in turn echoed by _____.
 - Elijah is flawed and fearful but has faith, and God demonstrates that no matter how much evil flourishes, there is always a faithful _____.
 - God demonstrates *earthly* mercy because of the king's humility, yet he is still deceived by false prophets.

Discussion:

1. What does the Temple teach us about our relationship with God?
2. Why is 'remnant theology' so important for every believer?

Blanks: justice, wisdom, Temple, compromise, pragmatism, Moses, Christ, remnant