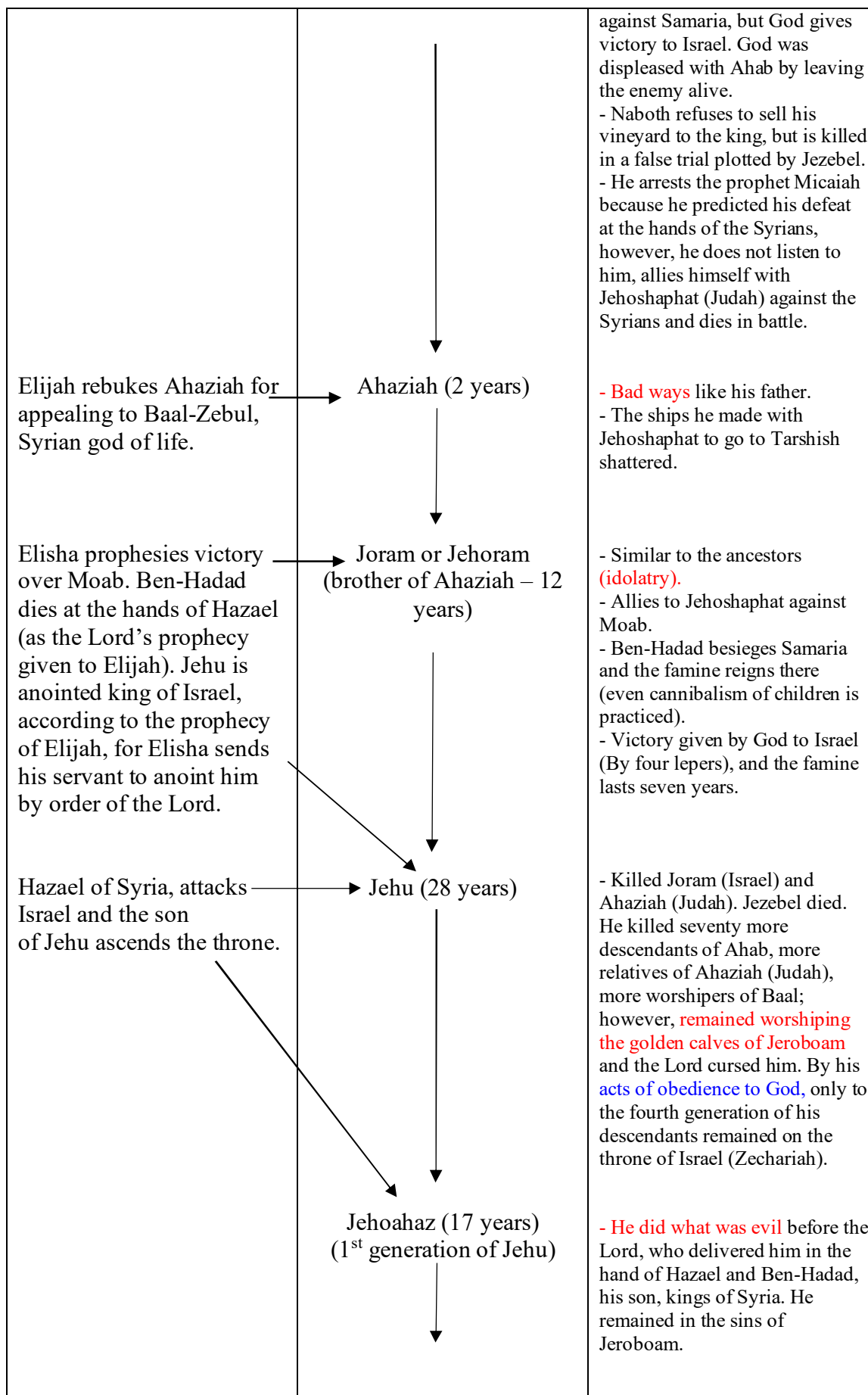


KINGS OF ISRAEL

External actions	Kings (years of reign)	Acts during the reign
	Jeroboam (22 years) ↓	- Ephraimite the servant of Solomon, idolatry from Dan to Beersheba (2 golden calves), Asherah pole, made priests but not Levites; established a feast like the Feast of the Tabernacles, but for the calves. He made the people to err and led them astray from the Lord.
	↓ Nadab (2 years) ↓	- Idolatry like his father
Baasha (son of Ahijah) from Issachar killed Nadab and reigned in his stead	↓ Baasha (24 years) ↓	- Killed all the descendants of Jeroboam, according to the word of the Lord by the prophet Ahijah of Shiloh. - Idolatry. The prophet Jehu, son of Hanani, foretold his fall and his descendants'.
Zimri, commander of half the cars killed Elah and reigned in his stead	↓ Elah (2 years) ↓	
The people elected Omri, the captain of the army of Israel, as their king.	↓ Zimri (7 days) ↓	- He smote all the descendants of Baasha and killed himself.
	↓ Omri (12 years) ↓	- Bought from Shemer the mount of Samaria for two talents of silver; he remained in the sins of Jeroboam (idolatry).
Elijah challenges the 450 prophets of Baal and the 400 of the Asherah Pole of Jezebel. After the case of Naboth, Elijah prophesies the defeat of the house of Ahab.	↓ Ahab (22 years) ↓	- Idolatry like Jeroboam. - He married Jezebel, daughter of Ethbaal, king of Sidonians (Phoenicia); therefore, he served Baal and made Asherah Poles. - Hiel, the Bethelite, rebuilt Jericho, but lost his two sons, according to the prophecies of Joshua (1 kin. 16: 34; Josh. 6: 26). - Ben-Hadad of Syria makes war

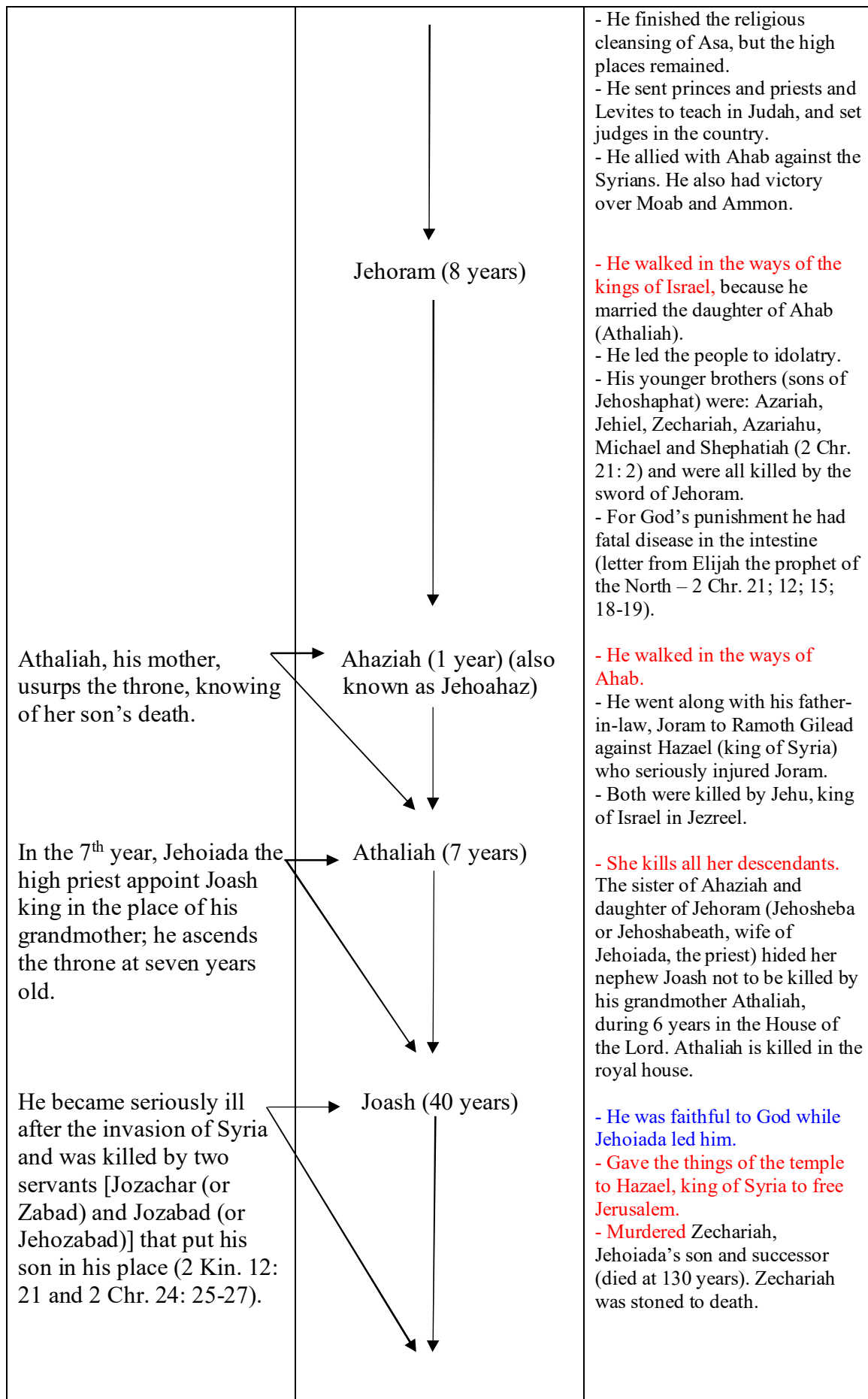


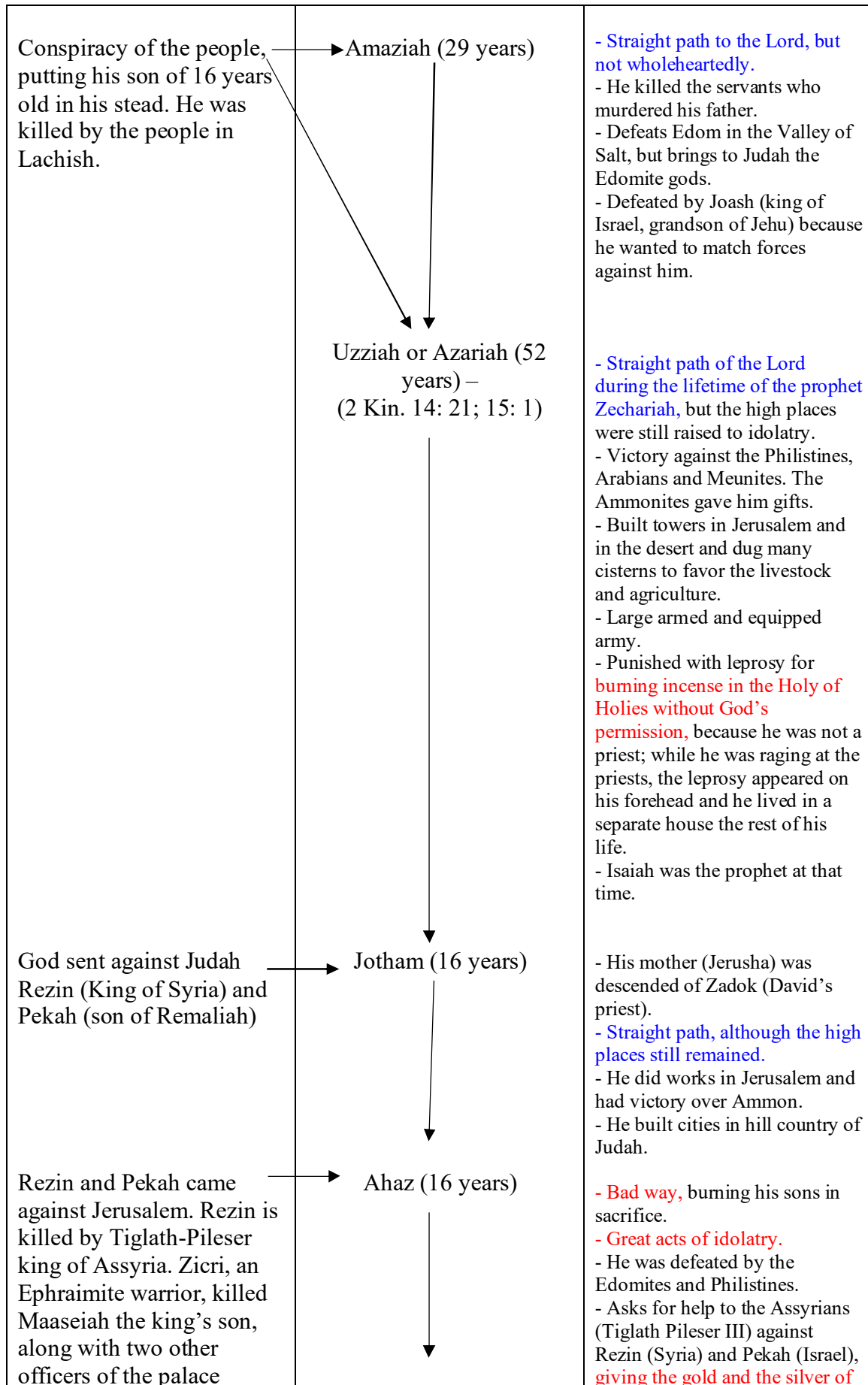
<p>Salum, son of Jabez, smote Zechariah, and reigned in his stead.</p> <p>Menahem son of Gadi, killed him.</p> <p>Pekah, the captain, son of Remaliah, killed him.</p> <p>Hoshea, son of Elah, killed him.</p> <p>Shalmaneser V of Assyria, in the seventh year of Hoshea, came up against Israel and defeated it, even because it appealed for aid to Egypt. Hoshea was imprisoned. Samaria was besieged for three years. In the ninth year, Israel was taken and exiled. In the place of the Israelite population, were brought the inhabitants from Babylon, Cuthah, Avva, Hamath and Sepharvaim.</p>	<p>Jehoash (16 years) (2nd generation of Jehu)</p> <p>↓</p> <p>Jeroboam II (41 years) (3rd generation of Jehu)</p> <p>↓</p> <p>Zechariah (6 months) (4th generation of Jehu)</p> <p>↓</p> <p>Shallum (1 month)</p> <p>↓</p> <p>Menahem (10 years)</p> <p>↓</p> <p>Pekahiah (2 years)</p> <p>↓</p> <p>Pekah (20 years)</p> <p>↓</p> <p>Hoshea (9 years) Fall of Samaria in 722 BC</p>	<p>- Same sins of Jeroboam. - Death of Elisha. - Took again the cities taken by Hazael, who was succeeded by Ben-Hadad.</p> <p>- Same idolatry of Jeroboam, son of Nebat. - Recaptured Damascus and Hamath, according to the prophecy of Jonah.</p> <p>- Bad ways as the ancestors.</p> <p>- Bad way to the Lord.</p> <p>- Bad way to the Lord - Pul (or Tiglath-Pileser), king of Assyria, came against Israel, but accepted 1,000 talents of silver of Menahem and left the land.</p> <p>- Bad way to the Lord.</p> <p>- Tiglath-Pileser III (also called Pul) of Assyria comes against Israel and takes its inhabitants to Assyria.</p> <p>- It was established the worship of other gods, which made the Assyrian king bring back a priest to teach the people the true worship, but the Samaritans remained with mixed cult. Very few Israelites remained; they were not exiled.</p>
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KINGS OF JUDAH

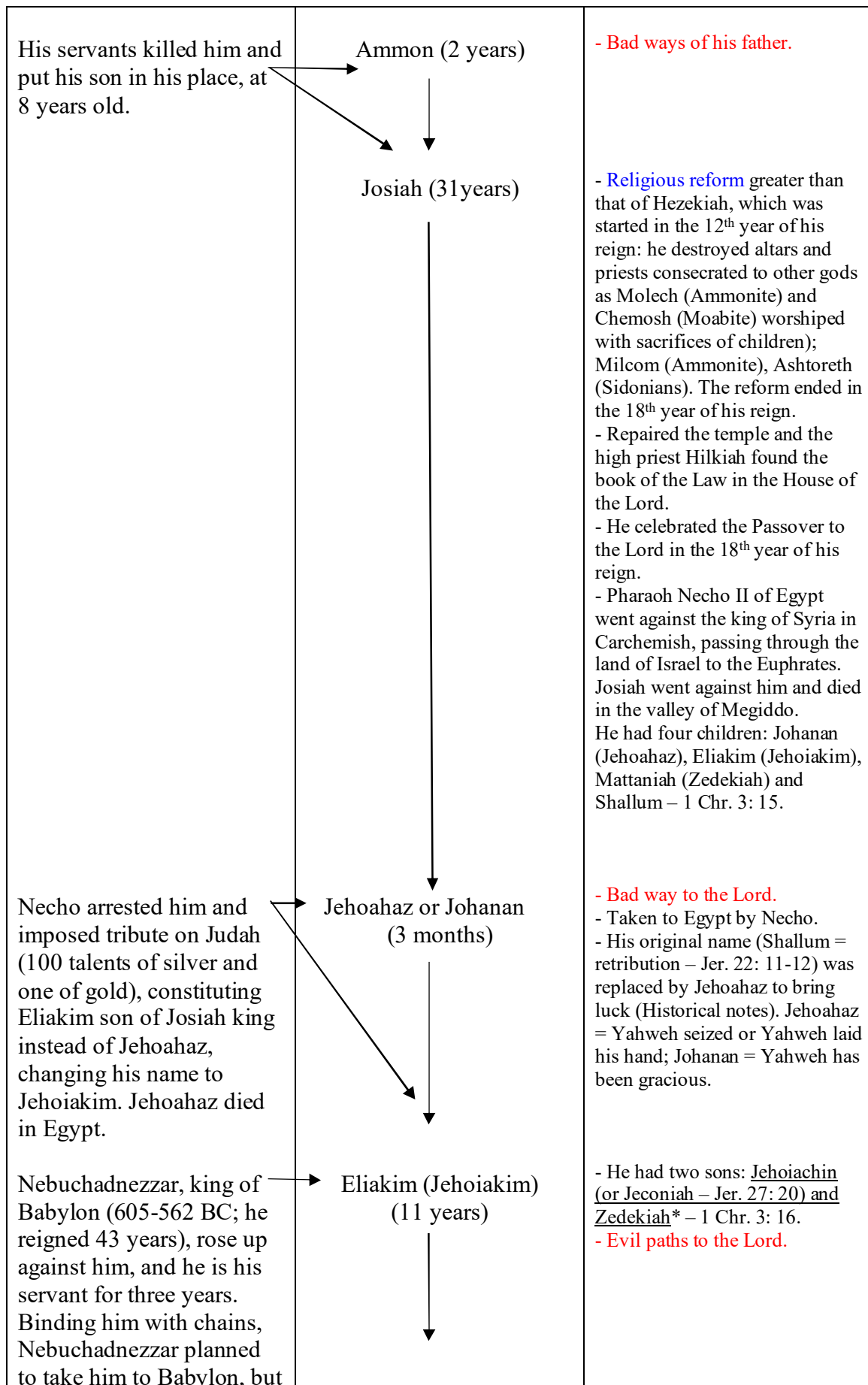
External actions	Kings (years of reign)	Acts during the reign
<p>Shishak, king of Egypt, came up against Jerusalem and took away the treasures of the temple, of the king's house and the shields of gold which Solomon had made</p>	<p>Solomon (40 years)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">↓</p> <p>→ Rehoboam (17 years)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">↓</p>	<p>- Construction of the temple and the royal palaces; God gave Solomon wisdom, understanding and intelligence. Solomon is the author of Psalms 72 and 127, as well as the books: Proverbs, Ecclesiastes and Songs. 1 Kin. 4: 32 → 3,000 proverbs and 1,005 songs.</p> <p>- He made alliances with neighboring countries.</p> <p>- He loved many foreign women (probably political agreements). He had 700 wives and 300 concubines. Being old, his wives turned away his heart. The marriage to foreign women brought to Israel foreign religions, therefore, breaking the covenant with God. His heart was no longer so faithful to Him. He built sanctuaries to their gods. This contributed to the fall of his reign. The Lord did not leave unpunished the sin of idolatry. He spoke (1 Kin. 11: 9-13) that He would take the kingdom out of his hand (in the days of his son) and would give it to a servant of Solomon (1 Kin. 11: 26; 31). Jeroboam (Ephraimite) was chosen by God to reign over the ten tribes. He also spoke that for love of David He would maintain in the hands of his descendants (Judah) only one tribe (Benjamin: 1 Kin. 11: 13; 32; 36; 1 Kin. 12: 21; 23). Then the Lord raised enemies to fight him, as Hadad (Edomite), Rezon and Hadadezer king of Zobah. Around 930 BC the kingdom was divided, confirming the word of God to Solomon.</p> <p>- His mother (Naamah) was Ammonite.</p> <p>- He fortified cities in Judah.</p> <p>- Priests and Levites of all Israel called on to Rehoboam because of Jeroboam of Israel.</p> <p>- Throughout his reign there was</p>

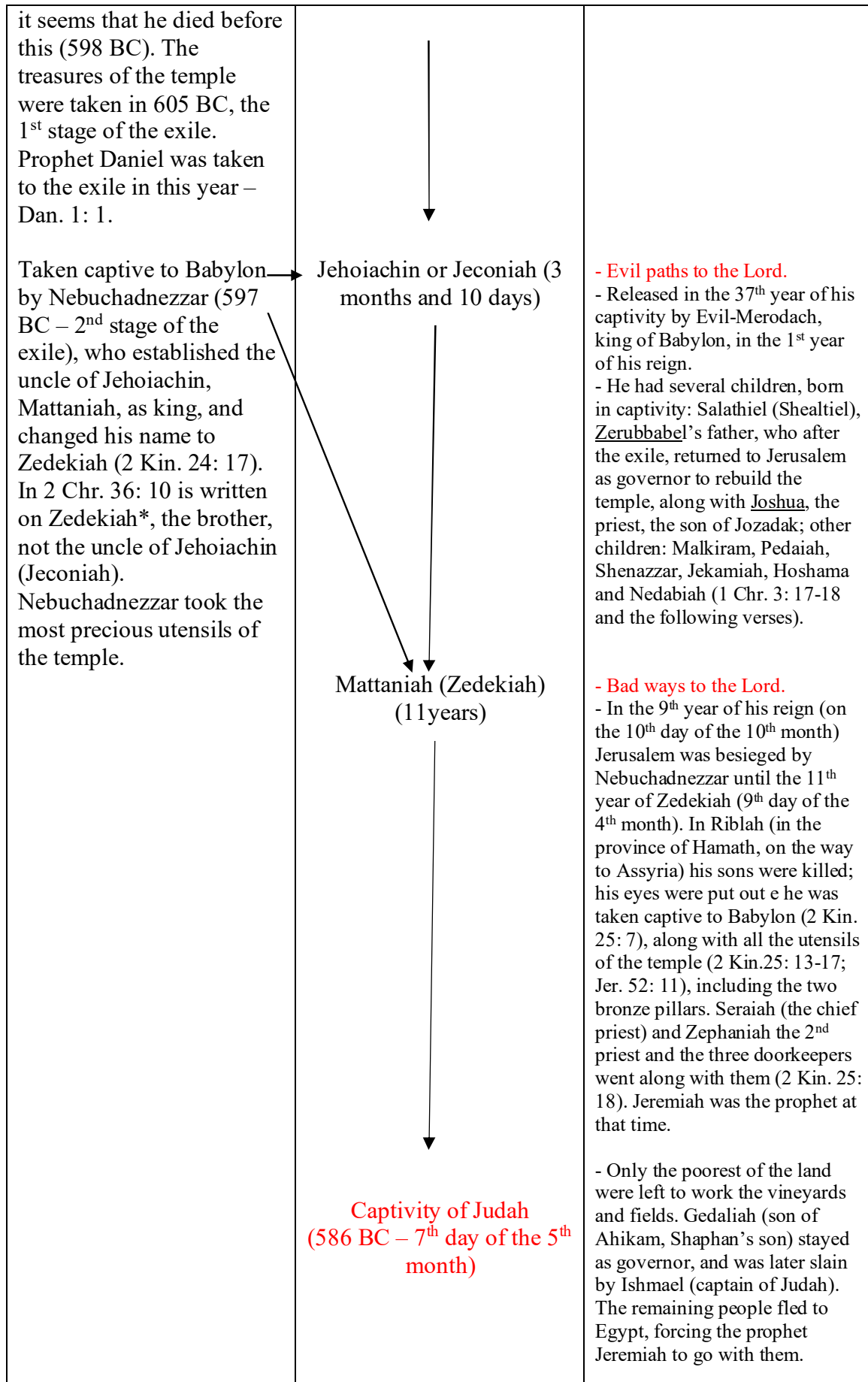
	<p style="text-align: center;">↓</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abijah (3 years)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">↓</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Asa (41 years)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">↓</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Jehoshaphat (25 years)</p>	<p>war against Jeroboam.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Having strengthened his kingdom, he fell into idolatry, therefore God delivered him into the hands of the king of Egypt. - He had 18 women and 60 concubines who gave him 28 sons and 60 daughters (2 Chr. 11: 18-23): Jeush, Shemariah and Zaham (by Mahalath – 2 Chr. 11: 19); and Abijah, Attai, Ziza and Shelomith (by Maacah) <p>- Idolatry.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - His mother, Maacah was daughter of Absalom. He was not the firstborn, but was placed on the throne because his father loved Maacah more than his first wife (Mahalath), daughter of Jerimoth son of David and half-brother Absalom. He had 14 women who had given him 22 sons and 16 daughters (2 Chr.13: 21). - Wars against Jeroboam. <p>- Took away the male shrine prostitutes and removed the idols. He abolished the worship in the high places and cut down the Asherah poles.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Deposed his grandmother Maacah from her position as queen-mother. - Built fortified cities in Judah and had victory over the Ethiopians (Zerah). - He allied with Ben-Hadad (Tabrimon's son, the son of Hezion), king of Syria against Baasha, king of Israel, giving them the silver and gold of the House of the Lord and the treasures of the king's house. He threw the prophet Hanani in prison for having reprimanded him about the alliance with Ben-Hadad and for not having trusted in the Lord. - He had a disease in the feet and appealed to the doctors, not the Lord, so he died. <p>- He walked uprightly before God.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - He built fortresses and store cities in Judah.
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<p>In the 14th year of Hezekiah (701-702 BC), Sennacherib (705-681 AC) successor of Shalmaneser V of Assyria rises against Judah. He sends his supreme commander (Tartan), his chief officer (Rabsaris) and his field commander (the Rabshakeh) to threaten to Hezekiah, who gave him 300 talents of silver and 30 of gold to the king of Assyria and stripped the doors and the doorposts of the temple, covered with gold, to appease the fury of the enemy. Eliakim (palace administrator), Shebna (secretary), and Joah (recorder) go to Isaiah the prophet who prophesies victory. So the Lord sent His Angel who defeated 185,000 of the Assyrian army. Sennacherib is killed in his land by his own sons Adramelech and Sharezer.</p>	<p>↓</p> <p>Hezekiah (29 years)</p> <p>↓</p>	<p>the House of the Lord to Assyria.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In Damascus he sees an altar and asks the priest Uriah to make an equal in Judah. He changed the furnishings of the temple in favor of his altar. - Right ways of the Lord. - Religious reform in the 1st year of his reign shattering the bronze serpent (Nehushtan) made by Moses. - He opened the doors of the House of the Lord and repaired them. Cleansed the temple and restored the worship to God. - He celebrated the Passover, calling their brothers of Israel and Judah, but only some of Ephraim, Asher, Manasseh, Issachar and Zebulun accepted the invitation. - Established the divisions of the priests and Levites and their livelihoods (tithes and offerings of the people). - Hezekiah got sick of deadly disease and was healed by the Lord, because he asked for mercy. However, revealed to the king of Babylon all he had saved in the Palace and in the House of God. Isaiah rebuked him and prophesied the exile of Judah, as well the fade of the royal lineage at the hands of the Babylonians. - Construction of the pool of Siloam by Hezekiah to protect the city's water supply during the attack of Sennacherib.
<p>Assyria came upon him as a punishment from God and took him enchained to Babylon. There, he repented and humbled himself before the Lord, returning to Jerusalem and removing his own deeds of idolatry.</p>	<p>↓</p> <p>Manasseh (55 years)</p> <p>↓</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Bad ways, returning to idolatry (Baal, host of heaven), and resorting to the magic arts. He was soothsayer, sorcerer and was associated with necromancers. He burned his sons as a sacrifice, shed innocent blood (2 Kin. 21: 16 – according to historical sources, he sawed in half the prophet Isaiah).







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