**September 28 (Jer 3-7)**

**List of Kings of the Northern Kingdom of Israel** (William F. Albright and Edwin R. Thiele datings in parentheses)

1. **Jeroboam I**: (922-901BC; 931-910BC) Led the northern tribes in their secession from the united monarchy.

2. **Nadab**: (901-900BC; 910-909BC) Son of Jeroboam I, reigned briefly before being assassinated.

3. **Baasha**: (900-877BC; 909-886BC) Overthrew Nadab and established a new dynasty.

4. **Elah**: (877-876BC; 886-885BC) Son of Baasha, assassinated by Zimri.

5. **Zimri**: (876BC; 885BC) Briefly reigned after assassinating Elah before being overthrown.

6. **Omri**: (876–869 BC; 880–874 BC; 881–873 BC) Overthrew Zimri and established a new dynasty. He founded the city of Samaria, which became the capital.

7. **Ahab**: (869–850 BC; 874–853 BC; 871–852 BC) Son of Omri, known for his conflict with the prophet Elijah due to his marriage to Jezebel and her worship of Baal.

8. **Ahaziah**: (850–849 BC; 853–852 BC) Son of Ahab, reigned briefly.

9. **Jehoram (or Joram)**: (849–842 BC; 852–841 BC) Son of Ahab.

10. **Jehu**: (842–815 BC; 841–814 BC) Overthrew Jehoram and established a new dynasty.

11. **Jehoahaz (or Joahaz)**: (815–801 BC; 814–798 BC) Son of Jehu.

12. **Jehoash (or Joash)**: (801–786 BC); 798–782 BC) Son of Jehoahaz.

13. **Jeroboam II**: (786–746 BC; 782 to 753 BC) Son of Jehoash.

14. **Zechariah**: (746 BC – 745 BC; 753 BC – 752 BC) Son of Jeroboam II, the last of Jehu's dynasty.

15. **Shallum**: (only one month in 752 BC) Overthrew Zechariah, but reigned only briefly.

16. **Menahem**: (745 to 738 BC; 752–742 BC) Overthrew Shallum.

17. **Pekahiah**: (738–736 BC; 742–740 BC) Son of Menahem.

18. **Pekah**: (737–732 BC; 740/739 BC-732/731 BC) Overthrew Pekahiah.

19. **Hoshea**: (732–721 BC; 732–723 BC) Assassinated Pekah, but was the last king of Israel as the kingdom was conquered by the Assyrians.

**List of Kings of Judah**

Common/Biblical name Albright Thiele Notes

**Rehoboam**

Reigned for 17 years. 922–915 BC 931–913 Death: natural causes

**Abijah**

Reigned for 3 years. 915–913 913–911 Death: natural causes

**Asa**

Reigned for 41 years. 913–873 911–870 Death: severe foot disease

**Jehoshaphat**

Reigned for 25 years. 873–849 870–848 Death: natural causes

**Jehoram**

Reigned for 8 years. 849–842 848–841 Death: severe stomach disease

**Ahaziah**

Reigned for 1 year. 842–842 841–841 Death: killed by Jehu, who usurped the throne of Israel

**Athaliah (Queen)**

Reigned for 6 years. 842–837 841–835 Death: killed by the troops assigned by Jehoiada the Priest to protect Joash.

Queen Mother, widow of Jehoram and mother of Ahaziah

**Jehoash (Joash)**

Reigned for 40 years. 837–800 835–796 Death: killed by his officials namely: Zabad, son of Shimeath, an Ammonite woman, and Jehozabad, son of Shimrith, a Moabite woman.

**Amaziah**

Reigned for 29 years. 800–783 796–767 Death: killed in Lachish by the men sent by his officials who conspired against him.

**Uzziah (Azariah)**

Reigned for 52 years. 783–742 767–740 Death: “leprosy”

**Jotham**

Reigned for 16 years. 742–735 740–732 Death: natural causes

**Ahaz**

Reigned for 16 years. 735–715 732–716 Death: natural causes

The Assyrian king Tiglath-Pileser III records he received tribute from Ahaz; compare 2 Kings 16:7-9

**Hezekiah**

Reigned for 29 years. 715–687 716–687 Death: Natural Causes

Contemporary with Sennacherib of Assyria and Merodach-Baladan of Babylon.

**Manasseh**

Reigned for 55 years. 687–642 687–643 Death: natural causes

Mentioned in Assyrian records as a contemporary of Esarhaddon

**Amon**

Reigned for 2 years. 642–640 643–641 Death: killed by his officials, who were killed later by the people of Judah.

**Josiah**

Reigned for 31 years. 640–609 641–609 Death: shot by archers during the battle against Neco of Egypt. He died upon his arrival on Jerusalem.

**Jehoahaz**

Reigned for 3 months. 609 609 Death: Necho II, king of Egypt, dethroned him, and Jehoahaz was replaced by his brother, Eliakim. Carried off to Egypt, where he died.

**Jehoiakim**

Reigned for 11 years. 609–598 609–598 Death: Natural Causes

The Battle of Carchemish occurred in the fourth year of his reign (Jeremiah 46:2)

**Jehoiachin (Jeconiah)**

Reigned 3 months & 10 days. 598 598 Death: King Nebuchadnezzar II of Babylon sent for him and brought him to Babylon, where he lived and died. Jerusalem was captured by the Babylonians and Jehoiachin deposed on 16 March, 597 BCE. Called Jeconiah in Jeremiah and Esther

**Zedekiah**

Reigned for 11 years. 597–587 597–586 Death: In prison.

His reign saw the second rebellion against Nebuchadnezzar (588–586 BC). Jerusalem was captured after a lengthy siege, the temple burnt, Zedekiah blinded and taken into exile, and Judah reduced to a province.

**Discussion Questions (Jer 3-7)**

1) What are the implications of Jer 3.16, “…they shall no more say, ‘The ark of the covenant of the Lord.’ It shall not come to mind or be remembered or missed; it shall not be made again”?

2) How do verses like Jer 4:4 affect our perception of God’s expectations coming out of a historical Old Covenant relationship between God and the Israelites? Compare this with 4:18.

3) What characterizes God’s punishment on Israel and Judah in Chapter 5? What did they do that elicited His anger?

4) In Chapter 6, what were the sins of the people and what would be the various aspects of God’s punishment? What are the similes and metaphors Jeremiah uses and how do they help us understand the message?

5) Take Jer 7:11 (“Has this house, which is called by my name, become a den of robbers in your eyes Behold, I myself have seen it, declares the Lord.”) and see how it was quoted from the Septuagint in Luke 19:46. What can we learn about both Jeremiah and Jesus’s words and their respective situations through comparison of the two?

6) How can you personally apply these verses?

7) Make up your own question and answer it.