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(Peter Lok) 駱沅祺
lokpeter@outlook.com

2 Chronicles

The book of 2 Chronicles is a book in the Christian Old Testament. It is also sometimes referred to as the "Book of the Chronicles of the Kings of Judah."

The book covers a time period from the reign of King Solomon to the Babylonian exile, with a focus on the kings of Judah. It serves as a continuation of the book of 1 Chronicles, which covers the genealogy of the Israelites from Adam to David.

The book is divided into two main sections: the reigns of the kings of Judah and the history of the Temple in Jerusalem.

The first section covers the reigns of the kings of Judah, starting with Solomon and continuing through the line of David. The section focuses on the religious reforms of the kings, their relationships with other nations, and their successes and failures as leaders.

The second section of the book focuses on the Temple in Jerusalem. It covers the building of the Temple by Solomon, the dedication of the Temple, and the worship that took place there. The section also covers the restoration of the Temple by King Hezekiah and the reforms instituted by King Josiah.

Overall, the book of 2 Chronicles emphasizes the importance of following God's laws and the consequences of disobedience. It also emphasizes the centrality of the Temple and worship in the religious life of the Israelites.

Here's a brief description of each chapter in the book of 2 Chronicles:

1. Chapter 1: Solomon seeks wisdom from God and receives it, and begins to amass wealth and build the Temple.
2. Chapter 2: Solomon begins construction on the Temple, and hires workers and materials from other nations.
3. Chapter 3: A detailed description of the construction of the Temple, including measurements and materials.
4. Chapter 4: The furnishings and instruments of the Temple are described, including the altar and the bronze Sea.

5. Chapter 5: The Ark of the Covenant is brought into the completed Temple, and God's presence fills the Temple.
6. Chapter 6: Solomon prays a dedication prayer for the Temple and blesses the people.
7. Chapter 7: God appears to Solomon and promises to bless the nation if they remain faithful to Him. Solomon and the people sacrifice and worship in the Temple.
8. Chapter 8: Solomon continues to build and fortify cities, and maintains trade relationships with other nations.
9. Chapter 9: The Queen of Sheba visits Solomon and marvels at his wisdom and wealth.
10. Chapter 10: Solomon's son Rehoboam becomes king, and the nation splits into two kingdoms: Israel in the north and Judah in the south.
11. Chapter 11: Rehoboam fortifies his kingdom and sets up religious reforms.
12. Chapter 12: Rehoboam and the people rebel against God, and are punished by an invasion from Egypt.
13. Chapter 13: Abijah becomes king of Judah and leads the nation in a battle against Jeroboam and the northern kingdom of Israel.
14. Chapter 14: Asa becomes king of Judah and institutes religious reforms, and is blessed with victory in a battle against an Ethiopian army.
15. Chapter 15: The prophet Azariah encourages Asa to continue with his reforms and remain faithful to God.
16. Chapter 16: Asa seeks help from a foreign king instead of relying on God, and is rebuked by a prophet.
17. Chapter 17: Jehoshaphat becomes king of Judah and strengthens the kingdom by establishing judges and seeking God's guidance.
18. Chapter 18: Jehoshaphat allies with King Ahab of Israel, but is warned by a prophet that the alliance is a mistake.
19. Chapter 19: Jehoshaphat appoints judges to administer justice and uphold God's laws.
20. Chapter 20: Jehoshaphat leads the nation in prayer and fasting when they are attacked by a coalition of nations, and God delivers them.
21. Chapter 21: Jehoram becomes king of Judah and leads the nation into sin and idolatry.
22. Chapter 22: Jehoram's son Ahaziah becomes king, but is killed along with many of his relatives in a coup.
23. Chapter 23: Jehoiada the priest helps overthrow the queen mother who had seized the throne, and crowns Joash as king.
24. Chapter 24: Joash repairs the Temple and reinstates worship, but falls into idolatry and is killed by his own servants.
25. Chapter 25: Amaziah becomes king of Judah and defeats the Edomites in battle, but is punished for turning to false gods.
26. Chapter 26: Uzziah becomes king of Judah and is successful in many endeavors, but is struck with leprosy for his pride.
27. Chapter 27: Jotham becomes king of Judah and leads a successful reign, but the people continue in idolatry.

28. Chapter 28: Ahaz becomes king of Judah
29. Chapter 29: Hezekiah becomes king of Judah and immediately starts a religious reform by reopening the temple in Jerusalem and purifying it. He also reinstates the priests and Levites and leads the people in a celebration of the Passover.
30. Chapter 30: Hezekiah invites the northern kingdom of Israel to celebrate the Passover in Jerusalem, but many refuse to come. However, some do come and the celebration is a success.
31. Chapter 31: Hezekiah continues his religious reforms by organizing the priests and Levites, ensuring they are properly supported, and establishing a system for collecting tithes and offerings. He also eliminates idol worship and establishes Jerusalem as the center of worship for all of Judah.
32. Chapter 32: Hezekiah faces an attack by the Assyrian king Sennacherib, who lays siege to Jerusalem. Hezekiah prays to God for deliverance and God sends an angel to destroy the Assyrian army, saving Judah.
33. Chapter 33: Manasseh becomes king of Judah and leads the people into idolatry, causing God to punish them with foreign invasion and captivity. However, Manasseh repents and turns back to God, and God restores him to the throne.
34. Chapter 34: Josiah becomes king of Judah and leads a religious revival by repairing the temple, restoring worship, and rediscovering the book of the law (likely the book of Deuteronomy).
35. Chapter 35: Josiah celebrates a great Passover and reestablishes the priesthood according to God's instructions.
36. Chapter 36: The book ends with the Babylonian captivity, which occurs because the people of Judah continually reject God and refuse to repent. The temple is destroyed, the people are taken into captivity, and the land of Judah is left desolate.

In chapter 1 of 2 Chronicles, Solomon becomes the king of Israel after his father David and offers sacrifices on the threshing floor at the hill of Gibeon. God appears to Solomon in a dream and offers to grant him any request he desires. Solomon asks for wisdom and knowledge to govern God's people and God is pleased with his request and grants it, in addition to wealth and honor. Solomon begins the construction of the temple and sends a message to King Hiram of Tyre to provide materials and skilled laborers for its construction. The chapter concludes with a list of Solomon's wealth and the horses and chariots he possessed.

The second book of Chronicles, chapter 1, primarily discusses the reign of King Solomon and his request for wisdom from God. The following are some important verses from this chapter:

1. "Solomon son of David established himself firmly over his kingdom, for the Lord his God was with him and made him exceedingly great." (2 Chronicles 1:1)
2. "Then Solomon spoke to all Israel—to the commanders of thousands and commanders of hundreds, to the judges and to all the leaders in Israel." (2 Chronicles 1:2)

3. "Solomon son of David was king over all Israel." (2 Chronicles 1:13)
4. "That night God appeared to Solomon and said to him, 'Ask for whatever you want me to give you.'" (2 Chronicles 1:7)
5. "Give me wisdom and knowledge, that I may lead this people, for who is able to govern this great people of yours?" (2 Chronicles 1:10)
6. "God said to Solomon, 'Since this is your heart's desire and you have not asked for wealth, possessions or honor, nor for the death of your enemies, and since you have not asked for a long life but for wisdom and knowledge to govern my people over whom I have made you king, therefore wisdom and knowledge will be given you. And I will also give you wealth, possessions and honor, such as no king who was before you ever had and none after you will have.'" (2 Chronicles 1:11-12)
7. "Then Solomon went to Jerusalem from the high place at Gibeon, from before the tent of meeting, and he reigned over Israel." (2 Chronicles 1:13)

These verses highlight the greatness of King Solomon and his request for wisdom from God, which ultimately led to God granting him not only wisdom but also wealth, possessions, and honor.

In chapter 2 of 2 Chronicles, Solomon orders the construction of the temple and sends a message to King Hiram of Tyre requesting the services of a skilled craftsman to oversee the work. Hiram responds positively and sends him Hiram-abi, a skilled craftsman who worked with bronze. Solomon begins to gather the resources necessary for the construction of the temple, including timber, stone, and gold. He also organizes a large workforce consisting of 70,000 laborers and 80,000 stonecutters. The chapter concludes with a summary of the divisions of the Levites and the work they were assigned to do in the temple.

The second book of Chronicles, chapter 2, primarily discusses King Solomon's preparations to build the temple of the Lord in Jerusalem. The following are some important verses from this chapter:

1. "Solomon gave orders to build a temple for the Name of the Lord and a royal palace for himself." (2 Chronicles 2:1)
2. "The temple I am going to build will be great, because our God is greater than all other gods." (2 Chronicles 2:5)
3. "He [Solomon] sent this message to Hiram king of Tyre: 'Send me cedar logs as you did for my father David when you sent him cedar to build a palace to live in.'" (2 Chronicles 2:3)
4. "I am sending you Hiram-Abi, a man of great skill, whose mother was from Dan and whose father was from Tyre. He is trained to work in gold and silver, bronze and iron, stone and wood, and with purple and blue and crimson yarn and fine linen. He is experienced in all kinds of engraving and can execute any design given to him. He will work with your skilled workers and with those of my lord, David your father." (2 Chronicles 2:13-14)
5. "Then Solomon took a census of all the foreigners residing in Israel, after the census his father David had taken; and they were found to be 153,600. He

assigned 70,000 of them to be carriers and 80,000 to be stonecutters in the hills, with 3,600 foremen over them to keep the people working." (2 Chronicles 2:17-18)

These verses highlight the importance of the temple that Solomon was preparing to build for the Lord, his request for materials from King Hiram, and the use of skilled workers and foreign laborers to carry out the construction.

In chapter 3 of 2 Chronicles, the construction of the temple begins in earnest. Solomon begins by laying the foundation of the temple on Mount Moriah, the same site where his father David had purchased a threshing floor from Araunah the Jebusite. The temple is built to exact specifications given by God to David and later passed on to Solomon. The temple is adorned with gold and precious stones, including the famous two cherubim of gold that flank the Ark of the Covenant. The chapter concludes with a description of the inner sanctuary, the Holy of Holies, where the Ark is to be placed.

2 Chronicles chapter 3 describes the construction of the Temple in Jerusalem by King Solomon, which was an important event in Israel's history. Here are some important verses from this chapter:

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." (2 Chronicles 3:1) - This verse sets the context for the chapter, and highlights the importance of the location where the Temple was built.
2. "The vestibule in front of the nave of the house was twenty cubits long, equal to the width of the house, and its height was 120 cubits. He overlaid it on the inside with pure gold." (2 Chronicles 3:4) - This verse describes the size and opulence of the Temple's entrance, which was covered in pure gold.
3. "He also made chains like a necklace and put them on the tops of the pillars; and he made one hundred pomegranates and put them on the chains." (2 Chronicles 3:16) - This verse describes some of the decorative elements that were added to the Temple, including chains and pomegranates.
4. "In the inner sanctuary he made two cherubim of olivewood, each ten cubits high." (2 Chronicles 3:10) - This verse describes the cherubim that were placed in the inner sanctuary of the Temple, which were important symbols of God's presence.

Overall, 2 Chronicles chapter 3 provides a detailed account of the construction of the Temple in Jerusalem, and highlights the importance of this event in Israel's history.

In chapter 4 of 2 Chronicles, the construction of the temple continues with the making of various utensils and furnishings for the temple. These include a bronze altar, a large bronze basin called the Sea, ten smaller basins, ten golden lampstands, and other various utensils. The description of each item is very detailed, including the measurements, weight, and materials used. The chapter also mentions the skilled craftsmen who were

responsible for the construction of the items. The chapter concludes with a mention of the sheer amount of materials used in the construction of the temple, including an immense amount of gold, silver, and bronze.

2 Chronicles chapter 4 continues to describe the construction of the Temple in Jerusalem, with a focus on the furnishings and utensils that were placed inside the Temple. Here are some important verses from this chapter:

1. "He made a bronze altar, twenty cubits long, twenty cubits wide, and ten cubits high." (2 Chronicles 4:1) - This verse describes the bronze altar that was placed in the courtyard of the Temple, where sacrifices were offered.
2. "He also made ten basins in which to wash, and set five on the right side and five on the left, to rinse off what was used for the burnt offering; they were made of bronze." (2 Chronicles 4:6) - This verse describes the basins that were used for washing the sacrificial animals and the utensils used for the sacrifices.
3. "He made the ten lampstands of gold according to the specifications for them and placed them in the temple, five on the south side and five on the north." (2 Chronicles 4:7) - This verse describes the ten golden lampstands that were placed in the Temple, which provided light for the priests to carry out their duties.
4. "And he made the court of the priests and the great court and doors for the court and overlaid their doors with bronze." (2 Chronicles 4:9) - This verse describes the various courts that were part of the Temple complex, including the court of the priests, which was reserved for the priests to perform their duties.

Overall, 2 Chronicles chapter 4 provides a detailed description of the furnishings and utensils that were placed inside the Temple in Jerusalem, and highlights the importance of these items in the worship and sacrifice of the Israelites.

In chapter 5 of 2 Chronicles, the Ark of the Covenant is brought into the temple of the Lord. The Levites carry the ark along with other sacred items from the tent of meeting and place them in the inner sanctuary of the temple. When they finish, the glory of the Lord fills the temple, and the priests cannot continue their service. King Solomon addresses the people and blesses them before they depart. The chapter concludes with a mention of the immense number of sacrifices made by the Israelites during the dedication of the temple.

2 Chronicles chapter 5 describes the completion of the Temple in Jerusalem, and the transfer of the Ark of the Covenant into the Temple. Here are some important verses from this chapter:

1. "Thus all the work that Solomon did for the house of the Lord was finished. And Solomon brought in the things that David his father had dedicated, and stored the silver, the gold, and all the vessels in the treasuries of the house of God." (2 Chronicles 5:1) - This verse sets the context for the chapter, and highlights the completion of the Temple and the transfer of the sacred objects into the Temple.
2. "And the priests brought the ark of the covenant of the Lord to its place, in the inner sanctuary of the house, in the most holy place, underneath the wings of the cherubim." (2 Chronicles 5:7) - This verse describes the transfer of the Ark of the

Covenant into the Temple, which was an important symbol of God's presence among the Israelites.

3. "And when the priests came out of the holy place (for all the priests who were present had consecrated themselves, without regard to their divisions, and all the Levitical singers, Asaph, Heman, and Jeduthun, their sons and kinsmen, arrayed in fine linen, with cymbals, harps, and lyres, stood east of the altar with 120 priests who were trumpeters)" (2 Chronicles 5:11-12) - This verse describes the large number of priests and Levites who participated in the dedication ceremony of the Temple, and the instruments they used to praise God.
4. "Indeed, it came to pass, when the trumpeters and singers were as one, to make one sound to be heard in praising and thanking the Lord, and when they lifted up their voice with the trumpets and cymbals and instruments of music, and praised the Lord, saying: 'For He is good, for His mercy endures forever,' that the house, the house of the Lord, was filled with a cloud." (2 Chronicles 5:13) - This verse describes the moment when God's presence filled the Temple, in response to the praise and worship of the people gathered there.

Overall, 2 Chronicles chapter 5 provides a detailed account of the dedication ceremony of the Temple in Jerusalem, and highlights the importance of this event in the history of the Israelites.

In chapter 6 of 2 Chronicles, King Solomon leads the people of Israel in a prayer of dedication for the newly-built temple. He stands before the altar of the Lord, surrounded by the people, and asks God to dwell in the temple and hear their prayers. Solomon acknowledges that God cannot be contained within a physical structure, but asks that the temple serve as a place where God's presence can be felt and His people can come to worship Him. He also prays for forgiveness and blessings for the people of Israel and for God's protection and guidance. The chapter ends with Solomon blessing the people and offering sacrifices to God.

2 Chronicles chapter 6 records the prayer of King Solomon as he dedicates the newly-built Temple to God. Here are some important verses from this chapter:

1. "Then Solomon said, 'The Lord has said that he would dwell in thick darkness. But I have built you an exalted house, a place for you to dwell in forever.'" (2 Chronicles 6:1-2) - This verse highlights the contrast between God's presence in thick darkness and the new Temple that Solomon has built as a permanent dwelling place for God.
2. "But will God indeed dwell with man on the earth? Behold, heaven and the highest heaven cannot contain you, how much less this house that I have built!" (2 Chronicles 6:18) - This verse acknowledges the greatness of God and the humility of the Temple in comparison, emphasizing that God cannot be contained within any physical structure.
3. "If your people Israel are defeated before the enemy because they have sinned against you, and they turn again and acknowledge your name and pray and plead with you in this house, then hear from heaven and forgive the sin of your people Israel and bring them again to the land that you gave to them and to their fathers."

(2 Chronicles 6:24-25) - This verse shows Solomon's understanding that God is a merciful God, who will forgive His people when they repent and turn back to Him.

4. "Likewise, when a foreigner, who is not of your people Israel, comes from a far country for the sake of your great name and your mighty hand and your outstretched arm, when he comes and prays in this house, hear from heaven your dwelling place and do according to all for which the foreigner calls to you, in order that all the peoples of the earth may know your name and fear you, as do your people Israel, and that they may know that this house that I have built is called by your name." (2 Chronicles 6:32-33) - This verse emphasizes that the Temple is not just for the Israelites, but also for foreigners who come to worship the God of Israel. It shows Solomon's understanding that God's name will be made known among all the peoples of the earth through the Temple.

Overall, 2 Chronicles chapter 6 records Solomon's prayer of dedication for the Temple, emphasizing the greatness of God and the importance of repentance and forgiveness for His people.

Chapter 7 begins with the completion of the temple that King Solomon had built in Jerusalem. The chapter starts with the dedication of the temple and the Ark of the Covenant, which was brought into the temple by the priests. When the priests left the temple, a cloud filled the house of the Lord, signifying God's presence.

King Solomon then addressed the people of Israel and prayed to God, asking Him to bless and protect the temple and the people of Israel. In his prayer, he asked God to listen to the prayers of the people when they come to the temple and to forgive them when they confess their sins.

God answered Solomon's prayer by promising to watch over the temple and bless the people of Israel as long as they followed His commands. However, God warned that if they turned away from Him and worshiped other gods, He would punish them.

After the dedication ceremony, Solomon and the people of Israel celebrated the Feast of Tabernacles for seven days. On the eighth day, they held a solemn assembly and then returned to their homes, filled with joy and gladness because of God's blessings.

Overall, 2 Chronicles chapter 7 portrays the completion and dedication of the temple as a significant event in the history of Israel. It emphasizes the importance of obedience to God's commands and the blessings that come with it. It also warns of the consequences of turning away from God and worshiping other gods.

2 Chronicles chapter 7 describes the dedication of the Temple and the great manifestation of God's presence that followed. Here are some important verses from this chapter:

1. "When Solomon finished praying, fire came down from heaven and consumed the burnt offering and the sacrifices, and the glory of the Lord filled the temple. And the priests could not enter the house of the Lord, because the glory of the Lord filled the Lord's house." (2 Chronicles 7:1-2) - This verse describes the incredible moment when God's presence filled the Temple, confirming His acceptance of the Temple and Solomon's prayer.

2. "Thus Solomon finished the house of the Lord and the king's house. All that Solomon had planned to do in the house of the Lord and in his own house he successfully accomplished." (2 Chronicles 7:11) - This verse highlights the completion of both the Temple and Solomon's own house, marking the end of a major building project and a significant achievement in the history of Israel.
3. "If my people who are called by my name humble themselves, and pray and seek my face and turn from their wicked ways, then I will hear from heaven and will forgive their sin and heal their land." (2 Chronicles 7:14) - This verse is one of the most well-known verses in the Bible, emphasizing the importance of humility, prayer, repentance, and seeking God's face. It also shows God's willingness to forgive and heal His people when they turn to Him.
4. "Thus Solomon held the feast at that time for seven days, and all Israel with him, a very great assembly, from Lebo-hamath to the Brook of Egypt." (2 Chronicles 7:8) - This verse highlights the celebration that followed the dedication of the Temple, with Solomon holding a great feast for seven days, and all of Israel coming together to participate.

Overall, 2 Chronicles chapter 7 describes the completion of the Temple, God's acceptance of it, and the celebration that followed. It also includes the famous verse about God's willingness to forgive and heal His people when they humble themselves and seek His face.

2 Chronicles 8 describes the accomplishments of King Solomon, who built and fortified cities throughout the land of Israel, including the cities of Hazor, Megiddo, and Gezer. He also conquered several cities in the region of Hamath-Zobah, and made them tributary to Israel. Solomon built up the city of Jerusalem, expanding it and strengthening its defenses. He also continued to offer sacrifices to the Lord at the temple, and appointed various officials to manage the affairs of the kingdom. The chapter also notes that Solomon and the queen of Sheba had a diplomatic and trade relationship, with the queen visiting Solomon and bringing him gifts of gold and spices.

2 Chronicles chapter 8 records some of the achievements of King Solomon's reign, including his building projects and his administration of the kingdom. Here are some important verses from this chapter:

1. "At the end of twenty years, in which Solomon had built the house of the Lord and his own house, Solomon rebuilt the cities that Hiram had given to him, and settled the people of Israel in them." (2 Chronicles 8:1) - This verse highlights the continuation of Solomon's building projects, including the rebuilding of cities that King Hiram of Tyre had given to him.
2. "And they did not turn away from the commandment of the king to the priests and the Levites concerning any matter or concerning the treasuries." (2 Chronicles 8:15) - This verse emphasizes the importance of Solomon's administration in the kingdom, as the people followed his commandments and trusted the priests and Levites to manage the treasuries.
3. "Thus Solomon did for all the foreign women who were in his harem, who were not of Israelite origin, and who had been brought into Israel by his father David."

(2 Chronicles 8:11) - This verse mentions the foreign women in Solomon's harem, which would later become a source of trouble for him and lead to his downfall.

4. "And they brought up the ark and the tent of meeting and all the holy vessels that were in the tent; the priests and the Levites brought them up." (2 Chronicles 8:14) - This verse shows the continuation of the worship practices in the newly-built Temple, as the priests and Levites brought up the ark and other holy vessels for use in the Temple.

Overall, 2 Chronicles chapter 8 highlights the continuation of Solomon's building projects and his administration of the kingdom. It also mentions the foreign women in Solomon's harem and the continuation of worship practices in the Temple.

Chapter 9 begins with the queen of Sheba visiting King Solomon to test him with hard questions. She is impressed with Solomon's wisdom and wealth, and gives him gifts of gold, precious stones, and spices. Solomon reciprocates by giving her gifts and sending her home.

The rest of the chapter details Solomon's great wealth, wisdom, and accomplishments. He receives tribute from many nations and amasses large amounts of gold, silver, ivory, and other precious materials. The chapter also describes the splendor of Solomon's throne, his drinking cups, and the temple vessels.

The chapter ends by summarizing Solomon's reign, including his wealth, wisdom, and construction projects. It notes that Solomon ruled for 40 years and died, and his son Rehoboam succeeded him as king.

2 Chronicles chapter 9 describes the visit of the queen of Sheba to King Solomon and the abundance of his kingdom. Here are some important verses from this chapter:

1. "Now when the queen of Sheba heard of the fame of Solomon, she came to Jerusalem to test him with hard questions, having a very great retinue and camels bearing spices and very much gold and precious stones." (2 Chronicles 9:1) - This verse introduces the queen of Sheba and her journey to visit Solomon, highlighting his fame and reputation for wisdom.
2. "And when the queen of Sheba had seen the wisdom of Solomon, the house that he had built, the food of his table, the seating of his officials, and the attendance of his servants, and their clothing, and his cupbearers, and their clothing, and his burnt offerings that he offered at the house of the Lord, there was no more breath in her." (2 Chronicles 9:3-4) - This verse describes the queen's reaction to Solomon's wisdom and the abundance of his kingdom, which left her breathless.
3. "Happy are your wives! Happy are these your servants, who continually stand before you and hear your wisdom!" (2 Chronicles 9:7) - This verse highlights the admiration and praise that the queen of Sheba gave to Solomon and his household.
4. "Thus King Solomon excelled all the kings of the earth in riches and in wisdom." (2 Chronicles 9:22) - This verse summarizes the abundance and wisdom of Solomon's kingdom, highlighting his exceptional status among all the kings of the earth.

Overall, 2 Chronicles chapter 9 focuses on the visit of the queen of Sheba to Solomon and the abundance and wisdom of his kingdom. It highlights the reputation and fame of Solomon, as well as the admiration and praise that he received from the queen of Sheba.

Chapter 10 of 2 Chronicles begins with the aftermath of King Solomon's death. His son, Rehoboam, becomes king of Israel but quickly faces a rebellion led by Jeroboam. Jeroboam and the people of Israel ask Rehoboam to lighten the heavy burden of taxes and labor that Solomon had imposed on them, but Rehoboam consults with his advisors and decides to take a harsher approach.

Rehoboam's response leads to the split of the kingdom of Israel into two: the northern kingdom of Israel, with Jeroboam as its king, and the southern kingdom of Judah, with Rehoboam as its king. The chapter ends with a list of Rehoboam's reign and his sons.

2 Chronicles chapter 10 describes the reign of Rehoboam, the son of Solomon, and the division of the kingdom of Israel. Here are some important verses from this chapter:

1. "So Jeroboam and all Israel came and said to Rehoboam, 'Your father made our yoke heavy. Now therefore lighten the hard service of your father and his heavy yoke on us, and we will serve you.'" (2 Chronicles 10:3-4) - This verse shows the request of Jeroboam and the people of Israel to Rehoboam, asking for relief from the heavy burden that Solomon had placed on them.
2. "And he [Rehoboam] said to them, 'Go away for three days, then come again to me.' So the people went away." (2 Chronicles 10:5) - This verse shows Rehoboam's initial response to the people's request, telling them to come back in three days.
3. "And he spoke to them according to the counsel of the young men, saying, 'My father made your yoke heavy, but I will add to it. My father disciplined you with whips, but I will discipline you with scorpions.'" (2 Chronicles 10:8) - This verse shows Rehoboam's decision to ignore the advice of the older, experienced advisors and listen to the advice of the younger, inexperienced advisors, which ultimately led to the division of the kingdom.
4. "So Israel has been in rebellion against the house of David to this day." (2 Chronicles 10:19) - This verse highlights the consequences of Rehoboam's decision, leading to the division of the kingdom and ongoing rebellion against the house of David.

Overall, 2 Chronicles chapter 10 focuses on the division of the kingdom of Israel and the consequences of Rehoboam's decision to ignore the advice of the older, experienced advisors. It highlights the request of Jeroboam and the people of Israel for relief from the heavy burden that Solomon had placed on them, as well as the rebellion and division that followed.

Chapter 11 begins with the reign of King Rehoboam, the son of Solomon, over the kingdom of Judah. Rehoboam gathers an army of 180,000 men from the tribes of Judah and Benjamin to fight against the northern kingdom of Israel, which has rebelled against him under the leadership of Jeroboam. However, the prophet Shemaiah comes to

Rehoboam and tells him not to go to war against Israel, as it is God's will for the kingdom to be divided.

Instead of going to war, Rehoboam fortifies the cities of Judah, including Bethlehem, Etam, Tekoa, Beth Zur, Soco, Adullam, Gath, Mareshah, Ziph, Adoraim, Lachish, Azekah, Zorah, Aijalon, and Hebron. He also appoints priests and Levites to serve in the temple in Jerusalem, and encourages the people to seek the Lord and follow His commands.

In addition, the chapter mentions the descendants of Rehoboam, including his sons, grandsons, and great-grandsons. It also describes how Jeroboam sets up false gods in the cities of Bethel and Dan in the northern kingdom of Israel, leading the people astray from the worship of the true God.

Overall, Chapter 11 focuses on the reign of Rehoboam over the kingdom of Judah, his decision not to go to war against the northern kingdom of Israel, and his efforts to strengthen and fortify the cities of Judah.

2 Chronicles chapter 11 describes the reign of Rehoboam after the division of the kingdom of Israel and the establishment of the kingdom of Judah. Here are some important verses from this chapter:

1. "But the word of the Lord came to Shemaiah the man of God: 'Say to Rehoboam the son of Solomon, king of Judah, and to all Israel in Judah and Benjamin.'" (2 Chronicles 11:2) - This verse shows that even after the division of the kingdom, God still had a message for both Rehoboam and the people of Israel in Judah and Benjamin.
2. "Thus says the Lord, 'You shall not go up or fight against your relatives. Return every man to his home, for this thing is from me.'" (2 Chronicles 11:4) - This verse shows that God had a plan for the division of the kingdom and that it was not for Rehoboam to fight against his relatives in the northern kingdom of Israel.
3. "And he [Rehoboam] built cities for defense in Judah. He built Bethlehem, Etam, Tekoa, Beth-zur, Soco, Adullam, Gath, Mareshah, Ziph, Adoraim, Lachish, Azekah, Zorah, Aijalon, and Hebron, fortified cities that are in Judah and in Benjamin." (2 Chronicles 11:5-10) - This verse shows that Rehoboam took steps to fortify and defend the cities in his kingdom after the division.
4. "And he [Rehoboam] did what was evil, for he did not set his heart to seek the Lord." (2 Chronicles 12:14) - This verse shows the ultimate downfall of Rehoboam's reign, as he did not seek the Lord and turned to evil.

Overall, 2 Chronicles chapter 11 focuses on the establishment of the kingdom of Judah after the division of the kingdom of Israel and the steps that Rehoboam took to fortify and defend his kingdom. It also highlights the message from God to not fight against the northern kingdom of Israel and the eventual downfall of Rehoboam's reign due to his lack of seeking the Lord.

Chapter 12 begins with Rehoboam becoming king of Judah. He and the people of Judah had abandoned the law of the Lord, so the Lord allowed King Shishak of Egypt to invade Judah and take many of its treasures. The king and his officials humbled themselves before the Lord, and the Lord relented from sending complete destruction upon them.

Despite this, Rehoboam continued to do evil and did not seek the Lord with all his heart. The chapter ends with a summary of his reign and death.

2 Chronicles chapter 12 describes the downfall of Rehoboam's reign in the kingdom of Judah. Here are some important verses from this chapter:

1. "When the rule of Rehoboam was established and he was strong, he abandoned the law of the Lord, and all Israel with him." (2 Chronicles 12:1) - This verse sets the tone for the chapter, highlighting Rehoboam's abandonment of the law of the Lord.
2. "Therefore the Lord sent Shishak king of Egypt against them, who took away the treasures of the house of the Lord and the treasures of the king's house." (2 Chronicles 12:9) - This verse shows the consequence of Rehoboam's abandonment of the law of the Lord, as the Lord allowed the king of Egypt to attack and plunder the treasures of the temple and the king's house.
3. "Then the princes of Israel and the king humbled themselves and said, 'The Lord is righteous.'" (2 Chronicles 12:6) - This verse shows the response of the people and the king after the attack by the king of Egypt, recognizing the righteousness of the Lord.
4. "So King Rehoboam grew strong in Jerusalem and reigned. Rehoboam was forty-one years old when he began to reign, and he reigned seventeen years in Jerusalem, the city that the Lord had chosen out of all the tribes of Israel, to put his name there." (2 Chronicles 12:13-14) - This verse provides a summary of Rehoboam's reign, highlighting his strength in Jerusalem and his 17-year reign over the city that the Lord had chosen.

Overall, 2 Chronicles chapter 12 focuses on the downfall of Rehoboam's reign in the kingdom of Judah due to his abandonment of the law of the Lord. It highlights the consequence of the attack by the king of Egypt and the recognition of the righteousness of the Lord by the people and the king.

Chapter 13 of 2 Chronicles describes a battle between Abijah, king of Judah, and Jeroboam, king of Israel. Abijah gave a speech before the battle, in which he reminded the Israelites that the priests and Levites were on the side of Judah, and that they had not followed God's commands. The battle took place in the hills of Ephraim, and Judah emerged victorious, killing 500,000 Israelite soldiers. Jeroboam's son Abijah fell sick after the battle and died, as did Jeroboam himself.

This chapter highlights the ongoing conflict between the northern kingdom of Israel and the southern kingdom of Judah, as well as the importance of following God's commands and seeking the support of the priesthood.

2 Chronicles chapter 13 describes the war between Abijah, the king of Judah, and Jeroboam, the king of Israel. Here are some important verses from this chapter:

1. "And Abijah stood up on the top of Mount Zemaraim that is in the hill country of Ephraim and said, 'Hear me, O Jeroboam and all Israel!'" (2 Chronicles 13:4) - This verse shows Abijah's boldness as he addresses Jeroboam and all Israel from the top of the mountain.

2. "But you have thrown them off, the priests of the Lord, and my sons, who were to be priests, and have gone to make priests for yourselves of every sort of people, so that the service of the Lord is conducted by worthless men." (2 Chronicles 13:9) - This verse highlights the religious aspect of the war, as Abijah accuses Jeroboam of disregarding the priests of the Lord and appointing his own priests.
3. "Thus the men of Judah prevailed, because they relied on the Lord, the God of their fathers." (2 Chronicles 13:18) - This verse shows the outcome of the war, as the men of Judah prevailed due to their reliance on the Lord.
4. "And Abijah slept with his fathers, and they buried him in the city of David. And Asa his son reigned in his place." (2 Chronicles 13:22) - This verse provides a summary of Abijah's reign and his death, and introduces his son Asa as the new king of Judah.

Overall, 2 Chronicles chapter 13 highlights the war between Abijah and Jeroboam and the religious aspect of the conflict. It also shows the importance of relying on the Lord for victory and introduces Asa as the new king of Judah after Abijah's death.

Chapter 14 begins with the reign of Asa, son of Abijah, over Judah. Asa is described as doing what was good and right in the eyes of the Lord, and he seeks to reform Judah by removing foreign altars and high places. Asa also strengthens the fortifications of Judah and builds up his army.

In the midst of his reign, Asa is confronted by an Ethiopian army of a million men and 300 chariots. Asa calls upon the Lord for help and, in response, the Lord delivers a great victory for Judah. Asa and his army pursue the Ethiopians and defeat them, taking much spoil.

After the victory, the prophet Azariah comes to Asa and encourages him to continue to seek the Lord, warning him that if he forsakes the Lord, the Lord will also forsake him. Asa takes this message to heart and continues his reforms in Judah, including removing his own grandmother from her position as queen mother because of her worship of false gods.

The chapter ends with a summary of Asa's reign and his continued efforts to reform Judah and seek the Lord.

2 Chronicles chapter 14 describes the reign of Asa, the new king of Judah, and his efforts to strengthen the kingdom. Here are some important verses from this chapter:

1. "And Asa did what was good and right in the eyes of the Lord his God." (2 Chronicles 14:2) - This verse establishes Asa's character as a king who did what was good and right in the eyes of the Lord.
2. "And Asa cried to the Lord his God, 'O Lord, there is none like you to help, between the mighty and the weak. Help us, O Lord our God, for we rely on you, and in your name we have come against this multitude. O Lord, you are our God; let not man prevail against you.'" (2 Chronicles 14:11) - This verse shows Asa's reliance on the Lord for help and victory against a multitude of Ethiopians.
3. "And the Lord struck down the Ethiopians before Asa and before Judah, and the Ethiopians fled." (2 Chronicles 14:12) - This verse shows the outcome of the

battle between Asa and the Ethiopians, as the Lord struck down the Ethiopians and they fled.

4. "And they entered into a covenant to seek the Lord, the God of their fathers, with all their heart and with all their soul." (2 Chronicles 14:4) - This verse shows the covenant that Asa and the people of Judah made to seek the Lord with all their heart and soul.

Overall, 2 Chronicles chapter 14 highlights the reign of Asa as a good and righteous king who relied on the Lord for help and victory. It also shows the importance of seeking the Lord with all one's heart and soul, and the covenant that Asa and the people of Judah made to do so.

Chapter 15 begins with the prophet Azariah (also known as Oded) approaching King Asa of Judah after his victorious battle against the Ethiopians. Azariah reminds Asa that God is with him as long as he is with God, and warns him that if he abandons God, he will be abandoned in return.

Asa then sets to work on reforms, removing idols from the land and repairing the altar of the Lord. He calls the people of Judah and Benjamin to Jerusalem, and they all gather together to offer sacrifices to God and pledge their allegiance to him.

Asa also removes his own grandmother, Maacah, from her position as queen mother, as she had made an Asherah pole, an object of worship for a Canaanite goddess. Asa destroys the pole and burns it in the Kidron Valley.

The chapter ends with a description of the peace that the land experiences under Asa's rule, as he removes the idols and makes reforms to bring the people of Judah back to the Lord.

2 Chronicles chapter 15 continues to describe the reign of Asa and his efforts to strengthen the kingdom by promoting worship of the Lord. Here are some important verses from this chapter:

1. "The Spirit of God came upon Azariah the son of Oded, and he went out to meet Asa and said to him, 'Hear me, Asa, and all Judah and Benjamin: The Lord is with you while you are with him. If you seek him, he will be found by you, but if you forsake him, he will forsake you.'" (2 Chronicles 15:1-2) - This verse shows how the prophet Azariah encouraged Asa and the people of Judah to seek the Lord and promised that the Lord would be with them if they did so.
2. "And they entered into a covenant to seek the Lord, the God of their fathers, with all their heart and with all their soul, but that whoever would not seek the Lord, the God of Israel, should be put to death, whether young or old, man or woman." (2 Chronicles 15:12-13) - This verse shows the covenant that Asa and the people of Judah made to seek the Lord with all their heart and soul, and the consequences for those who would not do so.
3. "And the heart of Asa was wholly true all his days." (2 Chronicles 15:17) - This verse shows that Asa remained faithful to the Lord throughout his reign.
4. "And there was no more war until the thirty-fifth year of the reign of Asa." (2 Chronicles 15:19) - This verse shows that the efforts of Asa and the people of Judah to seek the Lord resulted in a time of peace without war.

Overall, 2 Chronicles chapter 15 highlights the importance of seeking the Lord with all one's heart and soul, and the covenant that Asa and the people of Judah made to do so. It also shows that Asa remained faithful to the Lord throughout his reign, and that their efforts resulted in a time of peace without war.

Chapter 16 of 2 Chronicles begins by describing Asa's 36th year as king of Judah. Asa made an alliance with the king of Syria and broke his alliance with the king of Israel. As a result, Baasha, the king of Israel, began to attack Judah, causing Asa to take silver and gold from the treasuries of the temple and his own palace to hire the king of Syria to fight against Baasha. The strategy worked, and Baasha withdrew his army.

Then, in the 39th year of his reign, Asa became sick with a disease in his feet. Rather than turning to God for help, he sought the aid of physicians. Asa died in the 41st year of his reign and was buried in the tomb he had made for himself in the city of David. His son Jehoshaphat succeeded him as king of Judah.

The chapter ends by describing the accomplishments of Asa's reign and the events that took place after his death, including a war between Jehoshaphat and the king of Israel.

2 Chronicles chapter 16 describes the later years of Asa's reign, including his alliance with Ben-hadad, king of Syria, and his illness. Here are some important verses from this chapter:

1. "In the thirty-sixth year of the reign of Asa, Baasha king of Israel went up against Judah and built Ramah, that he might permit no one to go out or come in to Asa king of Judah." (2 Chronicles 16:1) - This verse sets the stage for the events of the chapter, as Baasha, king of Israel, threatens Asa's kingdom by building a fortified city.
2. "Then Asa took silver and gold from the treasures of the house of the Lord and the king's house and sent them to Ben-hadad king of Syria, who lived in Damascus, saying, 'Let there be a covenant between me and you, as there was between my father and your father. Behold, I am sending to you silver and gold. Go, break your covenant with Baasha king of Israel, that he may withdraw from me.'" (2 Chronicles 16:2-3) - This verse shows how Asa turned to Ben-hadad, king of Syria, for help against Baasha, and how he paid him with treasure from the temple and the king's house.
3. "For the eyes of the Lord run to and fro throughout the whole earth, to give strong support to those whose heart is blameless toward him." (2 Chronicles 16:9) - This verse is a reminder that the Lord is watching over the earth and supporting those whose hearts are blameless toward him.
4. "And Asa slept with his fathers, dying in the forty-first year of his reign." (2 Chronicles 16:13) - This verse marks the end of Asa's reign, as he died after ruling for forty-one years.

Overall, 2 Chronicles chapter 16 highlights Asa's reliance on Ben-hadad and his neglect of seeking the Lord's help, as well as the reminder that the Lord supports those who are blameless toward him. It also marks the end of Asa's reign.

2 Chronicles 17 describes the reign of Jehoshaphat, the son of Asa, as king of Judah. It begins by describing how Jehoshaphat strengthened his position in the land by building up fortresses and armies in various towns throughout Judah. The chapter goes on to describe how he sent officials and priests throughout the land to teach the Law of the Lord to the people, in order to promote obedience and faithfulness to God.

Jehoshaphat's reign is then contrasted with that of his father Asa, who had made alliances with foreign nations rather than relying on the Lord. The chapter concludes by describing how Jehoshaphat became wealthy and powerful, and how he continued to promote the worship of the Lord throughout Judah.

2 Chronicles chapter 17 describes the reign of Jehoshaphat, son of Asa, and his efforts to strengthen the kingdom of Judah. Here are some important verses from this chapter:

1. "Jehoshaphat his son reigned in his place and strengthened himself against Israel. He placed forces in all the fortified cities of Judah and set garrisons in the land of Judah, and in the cities of Ephraim that Asa his father had captured." (2 Chronicles 17:1-2) - These verses introduce Jehoshaphat and highlight his efforts to strengthen the kingdom by placing forces in fortified cities and setting garrisons in captured territories.
2. "But his heart was courageous in the ways of the Lord. And furthermore, he took the high places and the Asherim out of Judah." (2 Chronicles 17:6) - This verse emphasizes Jehoshaphat's courage in following the ways of the Lord, and his efforts to remove pagan worship sites from the land.
3. "So the realm of Jehoshaphat was quiet, for his God gave him rest all around." (2 Chronicles 17:10) - This verse describes the peace and rest that the Lord granted Jehoshaphat and his kingdom.
4. "And the fear of the Lord fell upon all the kingdoms of the lands that were around Judah, and they made no war against Jehoshaphat." (2 Chronicles 17:10) - This verse highlights the respect and fear that the surrounding kingdoms had for Jehoshaphat and his kingdom, as a result of his commitment to the Lord.

Overall, 2 Chronicles chapter 17 emphasizes Jehoshaphat's commitment to following the ways of the Lord, his efforts to strengthen the kingdom, and the peace and respect that the Lord granted him and his kingdom.

Chapter 18 of 2 Chronicles begins with Jehoshaphat, the king of Judah, joining forces with Ahab, the king of Israel, to go to war against Ramoth-gilead, a city that belonged to Israel but was currently under Syrian control. Before going to battle, Jehoshaphat suggests consulting the prophets of the Lord to see if they should proceed with the war. Ahab calls his own prophets, who unanimously advise him to go to war, but Jehoshaphat requests that they inquire of the Lord as well. Ahab reluctantly agrees and summons Micaiah, a prophet of the Lord. Micaiah prophesies that the battle will result in defeat for Israel, and Ahab orders him to be imprisoned until the battle is over.

Despite Micaiah's warning, Jehoshaphat and Ahab go to battle, and as predicted, Ahab is mortally wounded and dies in his chariot. Jehoshaphat returns to Jerusalem in peace, and

Jehu the son of Hanani confronts him, rebuking him for forming an alliance with Ahab, an unrighteous king who did evil in the sight of the Lord.

The chapter ends with a brief account of the reign of Jehoshaphat, during which he continued to promote the worship of the Lord and strengthen the nation of Judah.

2 Chronicles chapter 18 tells the story of King Jehoshaphat's alliance with King Ahab of Israel and their ill-fated military campaign against Ramoth-gilead. Here are some important verses from this chapter:

1. "Now Jehoshaphat had great riches and honor, and he made a marriage alliance with Ahab." (2 Chronicles 18:1) - This verse sets the stage for the story, describing Jehoshaphat's alliance with Ahab, a king known for his wickedness.
2. "And Jehoshaphat said to the king of Israel, 'Inquire first for the word of the Lord.'" (2 Chronicles 18:4) - This verse highlights Jehoshaphat's commitment to seeking the Lord's guidance, even when entering into an alliance with a wicked king.
3. "But Jehoshaphat said, 'Is there not here another prophet of the Lord of whom we may inquire?'" (2 Chronicles 18:6) - This verse shows Jehoshaphat's caution in accepting the word of Ahab's prophets, and his desire to hear from a prophet of the Lord.
4. "And the king of Israel said to Jehoshaphat, 'Did I not tell you that he would not prophesy good concerning me, but evil?'" (2 Chronicles 18:17) - This verse reveals the animosity between Ahab and the prophet Micaiah, who predicted Ahab's defeat in battle.
5. "And the battle continued that day, and the king of Israel was propped up in his chariot facing the Syrians until evening. Then at sunset he died." (2 Chronicles 18:34) - This verse describes the outcome of the battle, in which Ahab was killed, just as Micaiah had prophesied.

Overall, 2 Chronicles chapter 18 serves as a cautionary tale about the dangers of making alliances with wicked rulers, and the importance of seeking the Lord's guidance in all decisions. It also underscores the faithfulness of the Lord to fulfill his word, even when it may be difficult to accept.

Chapter 19 of 2 Chronicles begins with Jehoshaphat, the king of Judah, returning to Jerusalem after a military victory. However, as he was returning, he was confronted by Jehu the son of Hanani the seer, who rebuked him for making alliances with the wicked king of Israel, Ahab. Jehu reminded Jehoshaphat that the Lord had previously rebuked his father Asa for making alliances with the kings of the northern kingdom of Israel, who did not follow God.

Jehoshaphat took this warning to heart and began to reform his kingdom. He appointed judges throughout the land to administer justice according to the Law of Moses, and he commanded them to be impartial and to fear the Lord. He also warned them that they were not just judging for men, but for the Lord himself, and that the Lord would be with them as long as they followed his commands.

Jehoshaphat then appointed Levites, priests, and heads of the families of Israel to serve as judges in the courts. He instructed them to always judge fairly, to not show partiality, to

not take bribes, and to not be intimidated by powerful people. He encouraged them to have courage and to do what was right in the sight of the Lord, and he promised them that the Lord would be with them as they carried out their duties.

The chapter ends with a final exhortation from Jehoshaphat to the judges, in which he reminds them that they serve the Lord and that they must always be faithful to him. He tells them to act with courage and to be strong in the Lord, and he promises them that if they do so, they will be blessed by him.

Overall, chapter 19 of 2 Chronicles emphasizes the importance of justice and righteousness in the kingdom of God. Jehoshaphat's reforms reflect his desire to obey the Lord and to create a just society in which all people are treated fairly and impartially. The chapter also emphasizes the importance of courage and faithfulness in carrying out God's commands.

2 Chronicles chapter 19 describes King Jehoshaphat's efforts to reform the judiciary system in Judah. Here are some important verses from this chapter:

1. "And Jehu the son of Hanani the seer went out to meet him and said to King Jehoshaphat, 'Should you help the wicked and love those who hate the Lord? Because of this, wrath has gone out against you from the Lord.'" (2 Chronicles 19:2) - This verse highlights the rebuke Jehoshaphat received from the prophet Jehu for his alliance with Ahab in the previous chapter.
2. "In Jerusalem also Jehoshaphat appointed some of the Levites and priests and heads of families of Israel, to give judgment for the Lord and to decide disputed cases." (2 Chronicles 19:8) - This verse describes Jehoshaphat's efforts to reform the judiciary system by appointing judges who would rule in accordance with the Lord's law.
3. "He charged them: 'Thus you shall do in the fear of the Lord, in faithfulness, and with your whole heart: whenever a case comes to you from your brothers who live in their cities, concerning bloodshed, law or commandment, statutes or rules, then you shall warn them, that they may not incur guilt before the Lord and wrath may not come upon you and your brothers. Thus you shall do, and you will not incur guilt.'" (2 Chronicles 19:9-10) - This verse outlines the standards Jehoshaphat set for his judges, emphasizing the importance of ruling justly and in accordance with the Lord's law.
4. "And he appointed judges in the land in all the fortified cities of Judah, city by city, and said to the judges, 'Consider what you do, for you judge not for man but for the Lord. He is with you in giving judgment.'" (2 Chronicles 19:5-6) - This verse underscores the gravity of the judges' responsibility, and reminds them that they are ultimately accountable to the Lord for their decisions.

Overall, 2 Chronicles chapter 19 highlights the importance of justice and righteousness in governance, and emphasizes the need for leaders to seek the Lord's guidance in all aspects of their rule.

Chapter 20 begins with the news that the armies of Moab, Ammon, and other nations have gathered to attack Judah. King Jehoshaphat is afraid and turns to the Lord for help. He proclaims a fast and all of Judah gathers together to seek God's help.

Jehoshaphat prays to the Lord, reminding Him of the covenant with their ancestors and asking for His help in this time of need. Jahaziel, a Levite, prophesies that God will fight for them and they need only to stand firm and watch His salvation. Jehoshaphat and the people fall on their faces in worship.

The next day, Jehoshaphat leads the people out to face their enemies, singing and praising God. As they approach the battlefield, they find that God has already caused the enemy armies to turn on each other and defeat themselves. Judah does not even have to fight - they only collect the spoils of war.

The chapter ends with the people returning to Jerusalem and continuing to praise and worship God for His deliverance. Jehoshaphat also strengthens Judah's defenses and the nation enjoys a time of peace and prosperity.

Overall, 2 Chronicles 20 is a story of faith and trust in God's deliverance, as well as a reminder of the importance of seeking the Lord's help in times of trouble.

2 Chronicles chapter 20 recounts the story of King Jehoshaphat's miraculous victory over the invading armies of Moab and Ammon. Here are some important verses from this chapter:

1. "Then Jehoshaphat was afraid and set his face to seek the Lord, and proclaimed a fast throughout all Judah. And Judah assembled to seek help from the Lord; from all the cities of Judah they came to seek the Lord." (2 Chronicles 20:3-4) - This verse highlights Jehoshaphat's initial response to the news of the impending invasion, which was to turn to the Lord in prayer and fasting.
2. "O our God, will you not execute judgment on them? For we are powerless against this great horde that is coming against us. We do not know what to do, but our eyes are on you." (2 Chronicles 20:12) - This verse records Jehoshaphat's prayer to the Lord, in which he acknowledges his own weakness and dependence on God's help.
3. "Thus says the Lord to you, 'Do not be afraid and do not be dismayed at this great horde, for the battle is not yours but God's...You will not need to fight in this battle. Stand firm, hold your position, and see the salvation of the Lord on your behalf.'" (2 Chronicles 20:15, 17) - These verses record the message the Lord sent to Jehoshaphat through the prophet Jahaziel, reassuring him of God's presence and power in the face of the invading armies.
4. "And when they began to sing and praise, the Lord set an ambush against the men of Ammon, Moab, and Mount Seir, who had come against Judah, so that they were routed." (2 Chronicles 20:22) - This verse describes the miraculous victory that Judah experienced through God's intervention, as the invading armies turned against each other and were defeated.

Overall, 2 Chronicles chapter 20 emphasizes the importance of turning to the Lord in times of crisis and trusting in His power and provision. It also highlights the role of worship and praise in warfare, as the singing and praise of the people led to God's intervention and victory.

Chapter 21 of 2 Chronicles begins with the reign of Jehoshaphat's son, Jehoram, who becomes king of Judah after his father's death. The chapter describes his wicked reign and the consequences of his actions.

Jehoram marries a daughter of Ahab, the wicked king of Israel, and follows the ways of the kings of Israel instead of the ways of God. He kills all of his brothers and some of the officials of Judah to secure his throne. Because of his wickedness, the Lord sends a letter to Jehoram through Elijah the prophet, warning him of judgment to come.

Jehoram faces challenges during his reign. Edom rebels against Judah and Jehoram's rule, and Jehoram manages to defeat them. However, the chapter notes that this victory was only temporary, as Edom remained in rebellion against Judah during Jehoram's reign.

In addition to this, the Philistines and Arabians invade Judah, plundering the king's house and carrying off his wives and children, except for his youngest son, Jehoahaz. The chapter notes that this was a punishment from God for Jehoram's wickedness.

Jehoram suffers from a severe and painful disease in his bowels and dies after a two-year reign. He is not mourned by the people of Judah, and the chapter ends with the statement that he is buried in the city of David, but not in the tombs of the kings.

Overall, 2 Chronicles chapter 21 highlights the consequences of wickedness and disobedience to God's ways, as well as the importance of choosing a righteous path as a leader.

2 Chronicles chapter 21 tells the story of Jehoram, the son of King Jehoshaphat, who succeeded his father as king of Judah. Here are some important verses from this chapter:

1. "He did what was evil in the sight of the Lord...He even made high places in the hill country of Judah and led the inhabitants of Jerusalem into whoredom and made Judah go astray." (2 Chronicles 21:6) - This verse highlights Jehoram's disobedience to God and his introduction of idolatry and immorality to Judah.
2. "Thus says the Lord, the God of David your father, 'Because you have not walked in the ways of Jehoshaphat your father, or in the ways of Asa king of Judah, but have walked in the way of the kings of Israel and have led Judah and the inhabitants of Jerusalem into whoredom, as the house of Ahab led Israel into whoredom, and also you have killed your brothers, of your father's house, who were better than yourself, behold, the Lord will bring a great plague on your people, your children, your wives, and all your possessions...'" (2 Chronicles 21:12-14) - This verse records the message the Lord sent to Jehoram through the prophet Elijah, announcing the judgment that would come upon him and his household because of his disobedience.
3. "And the Lord stirred up against Jehoram the anger of the Philistines and of the Arabians who are near the Ethiopians." (2 Chronicles 21:16) - This verse describes how the Lord brought judgment upon Jehoram by inciting neighboring nations to attack him and plunder his kingdom.
4. "And when Jehoram had ascended the hill of Ziz, he saw the army of the enemy and all the people of Judah and Jerusalem who were before him, and he himself drew his bow in his strength. And the Lord was gracious to him, and he drew the bow and shot it." (2 Chronicles 21:16-17) - This verse describes Jehoram's final act of rebellion against God, as he attempted to fight against the invading armies

without seeking the Lord's help. However, despite his disobedience, the Lord showed him mercy by allowing him to succeed in this one instance. Overall, 2 Chronicles chapter 21 serves as a warning against the dangers of disobedience and idolatry, and emphasizes the importance of seeking the Lord's guidance and help in all things.

Chapter 22 begins with the account of Ahaziah, the youngest son of Jehoram, who succeeded his father as king of Judah at the age of 22. Ahaziah followed in the footsteps of his father and the wicked kings of Israel, practicing idolatry and leading the people of Judah astray.

Ahaziah made an alliance with King Joram of Israel and went to war against the Syrian city of Ramoth-gilead. During the battle, Ahaziah was wounded and returned to Jerusalem to recover. However, he was killed by Jehu, a commander of the Israelite army who had been anointed by the prophet Elisha to carry out God's judgment against the house of Ahab.

After Ahaziah's death, his mother Athaliah, who was also the daughter of Ahab and Jezebel, seized the throne of Judah and killed all of her grandchildren who could have challenged her rule. However, one of Ahaziah's sons, named Joash, was hidden away in the temple by his aunt Jehoshabeath, who was married to the high priest Jehoiada. For six years, Athaliah ruled over Judah, promoting the worship of Baal and suppressing the worship of the true God. However, in the seventh year, Jehoiada gathered together the priests and Levites, as well as the leaders of Judah and Benjamin, and revealed Joash as the rightful king. The people of Judah rallied around Joash and put Athaliah to death. With Joash on the throne, the temple was restored and the worship of the true God was reinstated in Judah. Jehoiada served as Joash's advisor and oversaw his early reign, during which the king showed great devotion to God and sought to restore the temple and the kingdom.

Overall, 2 Chronicles Chapter 22 is a story of the rise and fall of a wicked king, the faithfulness of a few individuals who protected the rightful heir to the throne, and the restoration of true worship in Judah under a new and faithful king.

2 Chronicles chapter 22 tells the story of Ahaziah, the son of Jehoram, who became king of Judah after his father's death. Here are some important verses from this chapter:

1. "He also walked in the ways of the house of Ahab, for his mother was his counselor in doing wickedly." (2 Chronicles 22:3) - This verse highlights Ahaziah's continued disobedience and idolatry, as well as the negative influence of his mother, who was from the wicked family of Ahab.
2. "And when Athaliah the mother of Ahaziah saw that her son was dead, she arose and destroyed all the royal family of the house of Judah." (2 Chronicles 22:10) - This verse describes how Athaliah, Ahaziah's mother, seized the throne of Judah after her son's death by killing all of the royal family, except for Ahaziah's infant son, Joash.
3. "But Jehoshabeath, the daughter of the king, took Joash the son of Ahaziah and stole him away from among the king's sons who were about to be put to death, and she put him and his nurse in a bedroom. Thus Jehoshabeath, the daughter of

King Jehoram and wife of Jehoiada the priest, because she was a sister of Ahaziah, hid him from Athaliah, so that she did not put him to death." (2 Chronicles 22:11-12) - This verse describes how Joash was saved from Athaliah's murderous rampage through the brave actions of Jehoshabeath, who hid him in secret and protected him from harm.

4. "And he was with them hidden in the house of God six years, and Athaliah reigned over the land." (2 Chronicles 22:12) - This verse emphasizes the length of time that Joash was hidden in the house of God, and the fact that Athaliah continued to rule over Judah during this time.

Overall, 2 Chronicles chapter 22 highlights the continued disobedience and idolatry of the kings of Judah, as well as the importance of protecting and preserving the line of David, which would eventually lead to the birth of Jesus Christ.

Chapter 23 begins with the story of Jehoiada, a priest who played a key role in overthrowing the evil queen Athaliah and restoring the rightful king, Joash, to the throne of Judah. Jehoiada called together the captains of the army, the Levites, and the heads of the families in Judah, and had them swear allegiance to Joash.

Jehoiada then revealed that Athaliah had seized the throne by killing all the other members of the royal family, and he commanded the Levites to escort Joash to the temple and anoint him as king. The Levites surrounded Joash with their weapons drawn, while the priest anointed him and pronounced him king.

Athaliah heard the commotion and rushed to the temple, only to be confronted by the Levites, who led her away and put her to death outside the temple. Jehoiada then established a covenant between the king and the people, and the people celebrated by tearing down the temple of Baal and killing its priest.

Overall, this chapter highlights the importance of righteous leadership and the need to remain faithful to God's covenant, even in the face of great opposition.

2 Chronicles chapter 23 tells the story of how Joash, the young son of Ahaziah who had been hidden away from the murderous queen Athaliah, was finally crowned king of Judah with the help of the priest Jehoiada. Here are some important verses from this chapter:

1. "And in the seventh year Jehoiada took courage and entered into a covenant with the commanders of hundreds, Azariah the son of Jeroham, Ishmael the son of Jehohanan, Azariah the son of Obed, Maaseiah the son of Adaiah, and Elishaphat the son of Zichri." (2 Chronicles 23:1) - This verse describes how Jehoiada, the priest, gathered together a group of military commanders to support his plan to overthrow Athaliah and crown Joash as king.
2. "And they went around Judah and gathered the Levites from all the cities of Judah, and the heads of fathers' houses of Israel, and they came to Jerusalem." (2 Chronicles 23:2) - This verse describes how Jehoiada gathered together a larger group of supporters, including the Levites and heads of the tribes of Israel, to help him carry out his plan.
3. "And he brought out the king's son and put the crown on him and gave him the testimony. And they proclaimed him king and anointed him, and they clapped

- their hands and said, 'Long live the king!'" (2 Chronicles 23:11) - This verse describes the moment when Joash was finally crowned king of Judah, and the people celebrated his coronation with joy and enthusiasm.
4. "And Jehoiada made a covenant between himself and all the people and the king that they should be the Lord's people." (2 Chronicles 23:16) - This verse highlights the spiritual dimension of Jehoiada's plan, which was not just about political power but about restoring the people of Judah to their covenant relationship with the Lord.

Overall, 2 Chronicles chapter 23 tells the story of how Joash was crowned king of Judah in a dramatic and triumphant ceremony, and how Jehoiada played a key role in this process by gathering together a coalition of supporters and leading the people in a renewed commitment to the Lord.

Chapter 24 of 2 Chronicles begins by describing the reign of Joash, the son of Ahaziah, over Judah. Joash became king at the young age of seven, and reigned for forty years in Jerusalem. The chapter then goes on to describe how Joash ordered the restoration of the temple of the Lord in Jerusalem, which had fallen into disrepair. Joash commanded the Levites and priests to collect money from the people of Judah in order to finance the restoration, and the work was carried out with great care and attention to detail. After the restoration of the temple was completed, Joash ordered that the remaining funds be used to make new utensils and vessels for use in worship. The chapter goes on to describe how Joash and the people of Judah worshipped God in the restored temple, and how the king and the priests made offerings and sacrifices to the Lord. However, despite Joash's early devotion to God and his efforts to restore the temple, the chapter takes a dark turn. After the death of Jehoiada, the high priest who had been Joash's mentor and guide, the king turned away from God and began to worship idols. Joash even had Jehoiada's son Zechariah stoned to death in the courtyard of the temple, because Zechariah had prophesied against Joash's apostasy. The chapter concludes with a brief account of the end of Joash's reign, and his eventual assassination by his own servants. The chapter notes that Joash was not buried in the tombs of the kings, because he had turned away from the Lord. In summary, 2 Chronicles chapter 24 describes Joash's reign over Judah, his restoration of the temple, and his eventual downfall due to his apostasy and idolatry.

2 Chronicles chapter 24 tells the story of Joash's reign as king of Judah and his efforts to repair the temple of the Lord. Here are some important verses from this chapter:

1. "Joash was seven years old when he began to reign, and he reigned forty years in Jerusalem. His mother's name was Zibiah of Beersheba." (2 Chronicles 24:1) - This verse provides some basic information about Joash, including his age when he became king and the name of his mother.
2. "And Joash did what was right in the eyes of the Lord all the days of Jehoiada the priest." (2 Chronicles 24:2) - This verse highlights the positive influence of Jehoiada on Joash, who followed the priest's advice and remained faithful to the Lord as long as he lived.

3. "And Jehoiada took two wives for him, and he had sons and daughters." (2 Chronicles 24:3) - This verse describes how Jehoiada arranged marriages for Joash and helped him to establish a family.
4. "And Joash said to the priests, 'All the money of the holy things that is brought into the house of the Lord, the money for which each man is assessed—the money from the assessment of persons—and the money that a man's heart prompts him to bring into the house of the Lord, let the priests take, each from his donor, and let them repair the house wherever any need of repairs is discovered.'" (2 Chronicles 24:5-6) - This verse describes how Joash ordered the repair and renovation of the temple of the Lord, using funds collected from the people as well as from voluntary donations.
5. "So the workmen labored, and the repairing went forward in their hands, and they restored the house of God to its proper condition and strengthened it." (2 Chronicles 24:13) - This verse describes the successful completion of the repairs to the temple of the Lord, which was restored to its proper condition and made stronger than before.

Overall, 2 Chronicles chapter 24 highlights the positive aspects of Joash's reign as king of Judah, including his commitment to repairing and renewing the temple of the Lord, and his willingness to follow the guidance of the priest Jehoiada.

Chapter 25 of 2 Chronicles continues the account of the reign of King Amaziah of Judah. The chapter begins by describing how Amaziah reigned for twenty-five years and was considered to be a righteous king who followed in the footsteps of his father Joash. The author notes that Amaziah did what was right in the eyes of the Lord, but not with a whole heart.

The chapter goes on to describe how Amaziah assembled an army of three hundred thousand men from Judah and Benjamin, and hired another hundred thousand soldiers from Israel for a hundred talents of silver. However, a prophet of God warned him not to include the Israelite soldiers in his army, as they were not loyal to the Lord. Amaziah heeded the prophet's warning and sent the Israelite soldiers back, losing the money he had paid them.

Despite this setback, Amaziah went ahead with his plan to attack the Edomites, and he and his army were able to defeat them. However, after the battle, Amaziah brought back some idols from the land of the Edomites and set them up to be worshipped. This greatly angered the Lord, and a prophet was sent to warn Amaziah of his sin.

The chapter concludes with a description of how Amaziah challenged the king of Israel, Jehoash, to battle, but was ultimately defeated. Jehoash captured Amaziah and took some of the treasures of the temple and palace in Jerusalem as spoils of war.

Overall, chapter 25 portrays Amaziah as a king who had some successes in battle but ultimately failed to remain faithful to the Lord, leading to his downfall.

2 Chronicles chapter 25 tells the story of Amaziah's reign as king of Judah, including his victories in battle and his eventual downfall. Here are some important verses from this chapter:

1. "Amaziah was twenty-five years old when he began to reign, and he reigned twenty-nine years in Jerusalem. His mother's name was Jehoaddan of Jerusalem." (2 Chronicles 25:1) - This verse provides some basic information about Amaziah, including his age when he became king and the name of his mother.
2. "And he did what was right in the eyes of the Lord, yet not with a whole heart." (2 Chronicles 25:2) - This verse notes that while Amaziah generally followed the ways of the Lord, he did not do so with complete devotion or sincerity.
3. "And he hired a hundred thousand mighty men of valor from Israel for a hundred talents of silver." (2 Chronicles 25:6) - This verse describes how Amaziah recruited an army of mercenaries from the northern kingdom of Israel to help him in battle against his enemies.
4. "But a man of God came to him and said, 'O king, do not let the army of Israel go with you, for the Lord is not with Israel, with all these Ephraimites.'" (2 Chronicles 25:7) - This verse describes how a prophet warned Amaziah not to rely on the assistance of the Israelite mercenaries, who were not faithful to the Lord.
5. "And Amaziah said to the man of God, 'But what shall we do about the hundred talents that I have given to the army of Israel?' The man of God answered, 'The Lord is able to give you much more than this.'" (2 Chronicles 25:9) - This verse shows Amaziah's concern for the financial cost of dismissing the Israelite mercenaries, and the prophet's reassurance that the Lord would provide for him.
6. "And Amaziah took courage and led out his people and went to the Valley of Salt and struck down ten thousand men of Seir." (2 Chronicles 25:11) - This verse describes one of Amaziah's victories in battle, when he defeated the army of Seir and captured their city.
7. "But Amaziah would not listen, for it was of God, in order that he might give them into the hand of their enemies, because they had sought the gods of Edom." (2 Chronicles 25:20) - This verse explains how Amaziah's pride and disobedience led to his defeat in battle against the king of Israel, who had warned him not to go to war.

Overall, 2 Chronicles chapter 25 highlights the mixed legacy of Amaziah's reign, including his victories in battle and his commitment to following the ways of the Lord, but also his lack of whole-hearted devotion and his eventual downfall due to pride and disobedience.

Chapter 26 begins with the story of Uzziah, also known as Azariah, who became king of Judah at the age of sixteen and reigned for fifty-two years. Uzziah did what was right in the eyes of the Lord, and he sought God during the lifetime of Zechariah, who instructed him in the fear of God.

Under Uzziah's leadership, Judah experienced great prosperity and military success. He built up the city of Jerusalem and strengthened the fortifications around it. He also built towers in the desert and dug many wells, for he had many herds and flocks.

Uzziah had a large and well-trained army, equipped with the latest weapons and armor. His fame spread far and wide, and he was greatly respected and admired. But his success and fame led to pride, and he made the mistake of entering the temple of the Lord and

burning incense on the altar, which was a priestly duty reserved for the descendants of Aaron.

Azariah the priest and eighty other courageous priests confronted Uzziah and rebuked him for his pride and arrogance. Uzziah became angry with them, but as he raged against the priests, he was suddenly struck with leprosy, and he was forced to live in isolation for the rest of his life.

After Uzziah's fall, his son Jotham became king and ruled over Judah. He did what was right in the eyes of the Lord, and he continued to strengthen the defenses of Judah against its enemies.

That's a summary of 2 Chronicles chapter 26.

Here are some important verses in "2 Chronicles" chapter 26:

1. "And all the people of Judah took Uzziah, who was sixteen years old, and made him king in the room of his father Amaziah." (2 Chronicles 26:1) - This verse sets the scene for the reign of Uzziah, also known as Azariah, who becomes king of Judah at a young age.
2. "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 to prosper." (2 Chronicles 26:5) - This verse highlights Uzziah's faith and his desire to seek God during his reign, which leads to his prosperity.
3. "Moreover Uzziah had an host of fighting men, that went out to war by bands, according to the number of their account by the hand of Jeiel the scribe and Maaseiah the ruler, under the hand of Hananiah, one of the king's captains." (2 Chronicles 26:11) - This verse describes Uzziah's military strength and organization during his reign.
4. "But when he was strong, his heart was lifted up to his destruction: for he transgressed against the Lord his God, and went into the temple of the Lord to burn incense upon the altar of incense." (2 Chronicles 26:16) - This verse foreshadows Uzziah's downfall as he becomes prideful and attempts to perform a priestly duty that was reserved only for the descendants of Aaron.
5. "And Uzziah the king was a leper unto the day of his death, and dwelt in a several house, being a leper; for he was cut off from the house of the Lord: and Jotham his son was over the king's house, judging the people of the land." (2 Chronicles 26:21) - This verse marks the end of Uzziah's reign as he is struck with leprosy and his son Jotham takes over as ruler of Judah.

In 2 Chronicles 27, we read about the reign of Jotham, who was the son of King Uzziah. Jotham was 25 years old when he became king, and he ruled for 16 years in Jerusalem. The chapter begins by noting that Jotham did what was right in the eyes of the Lord, just as his father Uzziah had done. Jotham was a faithful king who sought to follow God's commands and obey his laws.

During his reign, Jotham built up the city of Jerusalem and fortified its walls. He also built cities in the hill country of Judah and constructed fortresses and towers to help defend the land against enemy attacks.

In addition to his military efforts, Jotham was also a prosperous king who amassed great wealth and possessions. He collected large amounts of silver, gold, and other valuable items, and he built many impressive structures throughout the land. Overall, Jotham was a successful and righteous king who led the people of Judah in following the ways of the Lord. Although his reign was relatively short, it was marked by peace and prosperity, and he left a positive legacy for his successors to follow.

Here are some important verses in "2 Chronicles" chapter 27:

1. "Jotham was twenty and five years old when he began to reign, and he reigned sixteen years in Jerusalem. His mother's name also was Jerushah, the daughter of Zadok." (2 Chronicles 27:1) - This verse introduces Jotham, who becomes king of Judah after his father Uzziah's reign.
2. "He built the high gate of the house of the Lord, and on the wall of Ophel he built much." (2 Chronicles 27:3) - This verse describes Jotham's building projects, including the construction of a gate to the temple in Jerusalem and the fortification of the city's walls.
3. "So Jotham became mighty, because he prepared his ways before the Lord his God." (2 Chronicles 27:6) - This verse highlights Jotham's faith and how his devotion to God led to his success as a king.
4. "Jotham slept with his fathers, and they buried him in the city of David: and Ahaz his son reigned in his stead." (2 Chronicles 27:9) - This verse marks the end of Jotham's reign and the beginning of his son Ahaz's reign over Judah.

Chapter 28 of 2 Chronicles recounts the reign of King Ahaz of Judah. The chapter begins by describing Ahaz's wickedness, including his worship of false gods and his sacrifices of his own children to idols. Despite his unfaithfulness, God allowed Ahaz to have some military success against Israel, but ultimately he was defeated and taken captive by the Arameans.

After his defeat, Ahaz sought the help of the Assyrian king, Tiglath-Pileser, who came to his aid and helped him defeat the Arameans. However, Ahaz had to pay tribute to the Assyrian king and became his vassal.

The chapter goes on to describe more of Ahaz's sins, including his desecration of the temple in Jerusalem and his idolatry throughout the land. The prophet Oded came to Ahaz and rebuked him for his disobedience, but Ahaz did not listen.

Finally, the chapter concludes with a brief summary of Ahaz's reign and his death, noting that he was not buried in the tombs of the kings of Israel.

Here are some important verses in "2 Chronicles" chapter 28:

1. "Ahaz was twenty years old when he became king, and he reigned in Jerusalem sixteen years. He did not do what was right in the eyes of the Lord, as his father David had done." (2 Chronicles 28:1) - This verse introduces Ahaz, who becomes king of Judah after his father Jotham's reign. However, unlike his father, Ahaz is described as a wicked king who does not follow God's ways.
2. "Moreover, the Lord delivered Ahaz king of Judah into the hand of the king of Syria, who defeated him and took many captives to Damascus. And he was also

- delivered into the hand of the king of Israel, who defeated him with great slaughter." (2 Chronicles 28:5-6) - These verses describe the consequences of Ahaz's disobedience to God. His enemies, including the kings of Syria and Israel, attack and defeat him, causing great suffering and loss for the people of Judah.
3. "For again the children of Israel did evil in the sight of the Lord, and served the Baals and the Ashtoreths, the gods of Syria, the gods of Sidon, the gods of Moab, the gods of the people of Ammon, and the gods of the Philistines; and they forsook the Lord and did not serve Him." (2 Chronicles 28:22-23) - These verses describe the widespread idolatry and unfaithfulness of the people of Israel, which contributes to the suffering of Judah under Ahaz's reign.
 4. "Now in the time of his distress King Ahaz became increasingly unfaithful to the Lord. This is that King Ahaz. For he sacrificed to the gods of Damascus which had defeated him, saying, 'Because the gods of the kings of Syria help them, I will sacrifice to them that they may help me.' But they were the ruin of him and of all Israel." (2 Chronicles 28:22-23) - These verses describe Ahaz's desperate attempts to seek help from the gods of his enemies, rather than turning to God for aid. This further demonstrates his lack of faith and trust in God, which leads to his downfall.

Chapter 29 begins with the reign of Hezekiah, who became king of Judah at the age of 25 and ruled for 29 years in Jerusalem. Hezekiah was a righteous king who sought to restore the worship of God in the temple, which had been neglected during the reign of his father, Ahaz. Hezekiah first opens the doors of the temple and has them repaired, and then he calls the priests and Levites to consecrate themselves and the temple to the Lord. The priests and Levites purify the temple and remove all the impurities that had accumulated over the years of neglect.

After the temple is cleansed, Hezekiah orders the offerings and sacrifices to be resumed, and he commands the people to bring their offerings to the temple. The people respond with great enthusiasm, and the priests and Levites are able to offer a great number of sacrifices and burnt offerings. Hezekiah then appoints the priests and Levites to their proper duties and organizes them into divisions for the service of the temple.

Hezekiah also sends messengers to the northern tribes of Israel and to the tribes of Ephraim and Manasseh, inviting them to come to Jerusalem to celebrate the Passover. Many people from these tribes respond to the invitation and come to Jerusalem for the Passover, which is celebrated with great joy and thanksgiving. The Passover is extended for an additional week, and the people continue to offer sacrifices and burnt offerings during this time.

Chapter 29 ends with a note of praise for Hezekiah's reforms: "Thus Hezekiah did throughout all Judah, and he did what was good, right, and faithful before the Lord his God. And every work that he undertook in the service of the house of God and in accordance with the law and the commandments, seeking his God, he did with all his heart, and prospered." (2 Chronicles 29:35-36)

2 Chronicles chapter 29 describes the reign of King Hezekiah, who initiated important religious reforms in Judah. Some of the important verses in this chapter are:

1. "Hezekiah became king when he was twenty-five years old, and he reigned twenty-nine years in Jerusalem. His mother's name was Abijah the daughter of Zechariah." (2 Chronicles 29:1) - This verse introduces King Hezekiah and provides some information about his background.
2. "In the first year of his reign, in the first month, he opened the doors of the house of the Lord and repaired them." (2 Chronicles 29:3) - This verse highlights one of Hezekiah's first actions as king, which was to repair the temple and reinstate worship there.
3. "He said to the Levites who taught all Israel, who were holy to the Lord, 'Put the holy ark in the house that Solomon the son of David, king of Israel, built. You need not carry it on your shoulders. Now serve the Lord your God and his people Israel.'" (2 Chronicles 29:5-6) - Hezekiah commands the Levites to prepare the temple for worship and to bring back the Ark of the Covenant.
4. "Thus the service of the house of the Lord was restored to the Levites in accordance with the command of the king." (2 Chronicles 29:35) - This verse indicates that Hezekiah's religious reforms were successful, as the temple was restored and worship was reinstated.
5. "And Hezekiah rejoiced, and all the people, because of what God had done for the people, for it had come about suddenly." (2 Chronicles 29:36) - This verse expresses the joy and gratitude that Hezekiah and the people felt after their successful religious reforms.

Chapter 30 of 2 Chronicles begins with King Hezekiah sending out letters throughout all of Israel and Judah, inviting everyone to come to Jerusalem to celebrate the Passover. Hezekiah was hoping to bring unity to the divided kingdom and restore worship to God. The messengers who carried the letters were mocked and scorned in some places, but in others they were received with joy and many people came to Jerusalem for the Passover. Hezekiah prayed for those who had come, asking God to forgive them and purify them, even if they had not followed all of the laws for ceremonial cleanliness. The Passover was celebrated with great joy and thanksgiving. There were so many people that they had to extend the celebration for another week. Hezekiah made sure that everyone was well-fed and provided offerings for the priests and Levites. The people praised God for His goodness and mercy. After the Passover celebration, the people went out into the cities of Judah and destroyed the idols and pagan shrines. Hezekiah continued to promote worship of the true God and did many other good things during his reign.

2 Chronicles chapter 30 continues the story of King Hezekiah's religious reforms and focuses on his efforts to celebrate the Passover with all the people of Judah and Israel. Some of the important verses in this chapter are:

1. "And Hezekiah sent to all Israel and Judah, and wrote letters also to Ephraim and Manasseh, that they should come to the house of the Lord at Jerusalem, to keep the Passover to the Lord, the God of Israel." (2 Chronicles 30:1) - This verse shows Hezekiah's desire to unify the people of Israel and Judah in worshipping the Lord.

2. "For the king and his princes and all the assembly in Jerusalem had taken counsel to keep the Passover in the second month— for they could not keep it at that time because the priests had not consecrated themselves in sufficient number, nor had the people assembled in Jerusalem." (2 Chronicles 30:2-3) - This verse highlights the logistical challenges that Hezekiah faced in trying to celebrate the Passover and his decision to delay it until the second month.
3. "So they decreed to make a proclamation throughout all Israel, from Beersheba to Dan, that the people should come and keep the Passover to the Lord, the God of Israel, at Jerusalem, for they had not kept it as often as prescribed." (2 Chronicles 30:5) - This verse shows Hezekiah's commitment to observing the Passover in accordance with God's commands.
4. "And the runners went from city to city through the country of Ephraim and Manasseh, and as far as Zebulun, but they laughed them to scorn and mocked them." (2 Chronicles 30:10) - This verse shows that not all of the people were willing to follow Hezekiah's call to celebrate the Passover, and some even mocked the messengers.
5. "For a majority of the people, many of them from Ephraim, Manasseh, Issachar, and Zebulun, had not cleansed themselves, yet they ate the Passover otherwise than as prescribed. For Hezekiah had prayed for them, saying, 'May the good Lord pardon everyone who sets his heart to seek God, the Lord, the God of his fathers, even though not according to the sanctuary's rules of cleanness.'" (2 Chronicles 30:18-19) - This verse shows that Hezekiah's prayer for the people was answered, and that even those who were not ritually pure were able to celebrate the Passover and seek the Lord.

2 Chronicles 31 describes the religious reforms made by King Hezekiah after he became king of Judah. Hezekiah ordered the priests and Levites to cleanse and restore the temple, and the people responded by bringing in a large amount of offerings, tithes, and dedicated things.

Hezekiah also appointed officials to oversee the distribution of the offerings to the priests and Levites, ensuring that everyone received their portion. The chapter notes that the people of Israel were faithful in bringing their tithes and offerings to the Lord.

Hezekiah also established chambers in the temple for the storage of the offerings, and appointed officials to oversee the distribution of supplies to the priests and Levites.

The chapter concludes by describing Hezekiah's faithfulness to the Lord and his obedience to the laws and commandments of God, which brought him great success and blessings from the Lord.

2 Chronicles 31 describes the reforms of King Hezekiah to restore the worship of the Lord in Judah. Some of the important verses in this chapter include:

1. "When all this had ended, the Israelites who were there went out to the towns of Judah, smashed the sacred stones and cut down the Asherah poles. They destroyed the high places and the altars throughout Judah and Benjamin and in Ephraim and Manasseh. After they had destroyed all of them, the Israelites returned to their own towns and to their own property." (2 Chronicles 31:1) - This

verse shows that the Israelites had participated in the reformation led by King Hezekiah and had taken action to remove idols and pagan practices from their land.

2. "Hezekiah assigned the priests and Levites to divisions—each of them according to their duties as priests or Levites—to offer burnt offerings and fellowship offerings, to minister, to give thanks and to sing praises at the gates of the Lord's dwelling." (2 Chronicles 31:2) - This verse describes the organization of the priests and Levites to perform their duties in the temple and lead the worship of the Lord.
3. "Hezekiah gave orders to prepare storerooms in the temple of the Lord, and this was done." (2 Chronicles 31:11) - This verse highlights King Hezekiah's efforts to provide for the needs of the temple and its ministers by preparing storerooms to store the offerings and tithes that were given.
4. "In everything that he undertook in the service of God's temple and in obedience to the law and the commands, he sought his God and worked wholeheartedly. And so he prospered." (2 Chronicles 31:21) - This verse summarizes King Hezekiah's character and his success as a king. He sought the Lord in everything he did, obeyed His commands, and worked wholeheartedly for the service of God's temple. As a result, he prospered in all his endeavors.

Chapter 32 of 2 Chronicles begins with the account of the mighty King Hezekiah of Judah, who is faced with the threat of an invasion by King Sennacherib of Assyria. In preparation for the attack, Hezekiah takes steps to strengthen the city of Jerusalem, repairing the city walls, building towers and weapons, and diverting water to the city. Hezekiah also encourages his people to have faith in God and not fear the enemy, sending out his officials to speak to the people and reassure them that God is with them. Hezekiah prays to God for deliverance from the Assyrian army, and God answers his prayer by sending an angel to destroy the Assyrian army, sparing Jerusalem from destruction. After the miraculous deliverance, Hezekiah becomes proud and is disciplined by God through illness. However, Hezekiah repents and is healed, and he uses the remainder of his reign to further strengthen the kingdom of Judah. The chapter ends with a brief account of Hezekiah's wealth and glory, as well as his death and burial.

2 Chronicles chapter 32 describes the reign of King Hezekiah and his efforts to strengthen Judah against the threat of the Assyrian army. Some of the important verses from this chapter are:

1. "After these things and these acts of faithfulness, Sennacherib king of Assyria came and invaded Judah and encamped against the fortified cities, thinking to win them for himself." (2 Chronicles 32:1) - This verse sets the stage for the conflict between Judah and Assyria.
2. "He set to work resolutely and built up all the wall that was broken down, and raised towers upon it, and outside it he built another wall, and he strengthened the Millo in the city of David. He also made weapons and shields in abundance." (2

Chronicles 32:5) - This verse describes Hezekiah's efforts to fortify Jerusalem against the Assyrian threat.

3. "Be strong and courageous. Do not be afraid or dismayed before the king of Assyria and all the horde that is with him, for there are more with us than with him. With him is an arm of flesh, but with us is the Lord our God, to help us and to fight our battles." (2 Chronicles 32:7-8) - Hezekiah's words to his people as they prepare to face the Assyrian army, emphasizing their trust in God.
4. "Then Isaiah the son of Amoz sent to Hezekiah, saying, 'Thus says the Lord, the God of Israel: Your prayer to me about Sennacherib king of Assyria I have heard.'" (2 Chronicles 32:20) - This verse describes how God answers Hezekiah's prayer and sends an angel to strike down the Assyrian army.
5. "And many brought gifts to the Lord to Jerusalem and precious things to Hezekiah king of Judah, so that he was exalted in the sight of all nations from that time onward." (2 Chronicles 32:23) - This verse describes the aftermath of the Assyrian threat, with Hezekiah receiving gifts and recognition for his victory.

Chapter 33 of 2 Chronicles begins with the account of the reign of Manasseh, who became king at the age of twelve and ruled for fifty-five years in Jerusalem. Manasseh did evil in the sight of the Lord by following the practices of the nations whom the Lord had driven out of the land of Israel. He rebuilt the high places, erected altars to other gods, and practiced idolatry, even sacrificing his own sons in the Valley of the Son of Hinnom. This angered the Lord, who sent Assyrian armies to take Manasseh captive and carry him off to Babylon. While in captivity, Manasseh humbled himself before God, repented of his sins, and prayed for forgiveness. God heard his prayer, and Manasseh was restored to his throne in Jerusalem.

The chapter goes on to describe the reign of Manasseh's son Amon, who followed in his father's footsteps and did evil in the sight of the Lord. He only ruled for two years before he was assassinated by his own servants, who were then killed by the people of the land. Amon's son Josiah then became king, and he did what was right in the eyes of the Lord. He removed the idols and pagan shrines from the land of Israel, repaired the Temple in Jerusalem, and reinstated the observance of the Passover. The chapter concludes with a summary of Josiah's reign and his death.

In summary, chapter 33 of 2 Chronicles tells the story of the reigns of Manasseh, Amon, and Josiah, highlighting the evil deeds of Manasseh and Amon and the reforms of Josiah. It emphasizes the importance of repentance and obedience to God, as demonstrated by Manasseh's restoration to the throne after his repentance, and by Josiah's efforts to turn the people back to the worship of the one true God.

2 Chronicles chapter 33 records the reign of Manasseh, one of the kings of Judah, and his eventual repentance. Some important verses from this chapter include:

- Verse 2: Manasseh did evil in the eyes of the Lord, following the detestable practices of the nations the Lord had driven out before the Israelites.
- Verse 3: Manasseh rebuilt the high places his father Hezekiah had destroyed and set up altars to other gods. He also bowed down to all the starry hosts and worshipped them.

- Verse 9: Manasseh led Judah and the people of Jerusalem astray, so that they did more evil than the nations the Lord had destroyed before the Israelites.
- Verse 11: So the Lord brought against them the army commanders of the king of Assyria, who took Manasseh prisoner, put a hook in his nose, bound him with bronze shackles and took him to Babylon.
- Verse 12: In his distress, Manasseh sought the favor of the Lord his God and humbled himself greatly before the God of his ancestors.
- Verse 13: And when he prayed to him, the Lord was moved by his entreaty and listened to his plea; so he brought him back to Jerusalem and to his kingdom. Then Manasseh knew that the Lord is God.
- Verse 15: Manasseh got rid of the foreign gods and removed the image from the temple of the Lord, as well as all the altars he had built on the temple hill and in Jerusalem; he threw them out of the city.
- Verse 16: He repaired the altar of the Lord and sacrificed fellowship offerings and thank offerings on it, and told Judah to serve the Lord, the God of Israel.
- Verse 17: But the people continued to offer sacrifices at the high places, although only to the Lord their God.

Chapter 34 of 2 Chronicles begins with the story of Josiah, who became king of Judah at the young age of eight. Josiah was known for his faithfulness to God and his efforts to restore the worship of God in Judah. In the eighth year of his reign, when Josiah was sixteen years old, he began to seek the God of his father David.

Josiah ordered the restoration of the Temple of the Lord, which had fallen into disrepair due to the neglect of his predecessors. He instructed the priests to collect money from the people in order to fund the repairs, and they carried out the work faithfully.

During the restoration of the temple, the Book of the Law was discovered, which was likely the book of Deuteronomy. When Josiah heard the words of the Law, he tore his clothes in repentance and called for the priests and the people to turn back to the Lord. Josiah then went on a mission to cleanse the land of all the idols and false gods that had been introduced by previous kings. He destroyed altars, idols, and high places throughout the land of Judah and even in the northern kingdom of Israel.

Josiah also reinstated the celebration of the Passover, which had not been observed in Judah for many years. He gathered the priests and Levites, as well as the people of Judah and Israel who were living in Judah, and celebrated the Passover according to the Law of Moses.

The chapter concludes with a summary of Josiah's reign and his legacy of faithfulness to the Lord. Despite the fact that the people of Judah would eventually fall away from God once again, Josiah's reign was remembered as a time of great spiritual renewal and devotion to God.

That concludes the description of 2 Chronicles chapter 34.

2 Chronicles chapter 34 describes the reign of King Josiah of Judah. Here are some important verses from this chapter:

1. "Josiah was eight years old when he became king, and he reigned in Jerusalem thirty-one years." (2 Chronicles 34:1) - This verse gives us the age and length of reign of King Josiah, who was one of the most righteous kings of Judah.
2. "In the eighth year of his reign, while he was still young, he began to seek the God of his father David." (2 Chronicles 34:3a) - This verse tells us that Josiah turned to God at a young age, and highlights his commitment to seeking God.
3. "He ordered the altars of the Baals to be torn down and the incense altars that were above them to be smashed. He also made sure that the Asherah poles, the idols and the images were broken to pieces and scattered over the graves of those who had sacrificed to them." (2 Chronicles 34:4) - Josiah took a strong stand against idol worship and worked to remove all traces of it from Judah.
4. "He read in their hearing all the words of the Book of the Covenant, which had been found in the temple of the Lord." (2 Chronicles 34:30) - This verse describes how Josiah had the lost book of the law discovered in the temple and then read it to the people, renewing their commitment to following God's commands.
5. "The king stood by his pillar and renewed the covenant in the presence of the Lord—to follow the Lord and keep his commands, statutes and decrees with all his heart and all his soul, thus confirming the words of the covenant written in this book." (2 Chronicles 34:31) - This verse shows Josiah's personal commitment to following God and encouraging the people of Judah to do the same.

Chapter 35 describes the great Passover celebration that King Josiah held in Jerusalem. He ordered the Levites to cleanse and repair the temple and to prepare it for the Passover sacrifice. Josiah also provided many animals for the sacrifice, and the people of Israel came to the temple from all over the country to celebrate the Passover. The Levites and priests carried out the Passover sacrifice, and they also offered burnt offerings and other sacrifices. The people of Israel celebrated the Passover with great joy, and they also observed the Feast of Unleavened Bread for seven days. The chapter mentions that this Passover celebration was particularly noteworthy because it was the first time since the days of Samuel the prophet that a Passover had been celebrated with such grandeur and devotion. Josiah's commitment to God and his people, and his efforts to restore proper worship in Judah, earned him high praise in the eyes of the chronicler. The chapter concludes with a brief account of Josiah's death in battle against the forces of Pharaoh Neco of Egypt. The people of Judah mourned Josiah's passing and lamented the loss of such a righteous and faithful king.

2 Chronicles chapter 35 describes the Passover celebration that King Josiah of Judah organized. The Passover was an important religious festival in Judaism that commemorated the Israelites' liberation from slavery in Egypt. Some important verses from this chapter include:

- "Then Josiah celebrated the Passover to the Lord in Jerusalem, and the Passover lamb was slaughtered on the fourteenth day of the first month" (2 Chronicles 35:1). This verse sets the scene for the Passover celebration that Josiah organizes.

- "He appointed the priests to their duties and encouraged them in the service of the Lord's temple" (2 Chronicles 35:2). Josiah takes an active role in organizing the Passover, appointing priests to their duties and encouraging them in their service.
- "He said to the Levites, who instructed all Israel and who had been consecrated to the Lord: 'Put the sacred ark in the temple that Solomon son of David king of Israel built. It is not to be carried about on your shoulders. Now serve the Lord your God and his people Israel'" (2 Chronicles 35:3). Josiah instructs the Levites to put the sacred ark in the temple and to serve the Lord and the people of Israel.
- "Josiah provided for all the laypeople who were there a total of thirty thousand lambs and goats for the Passover offerings, and also three thousand cattle—all from the king's own possessions" (2 Chronicles 35:7). Josiah is generous in providing for the people who come to celebrate the Passover, offering them a large number of lambs, goats, and cattle.
- "The service of the priests and Levites was exemplary. They carried out the service of the Lord exactly as prescribed by King David" (2 Chronicles 35:16). The priests and Levites carry out their duties in an exemplary manner, following the example set by King David.
- "The Passover had not been observed like this in Israel since the days of the prophet Samuel; and none of the kings of Israel had ever celebrated such a Passover as did Josiah, with the priests, the Levites and all Judah and Israel who were there with the people of Jerusalem" (2 Chronicles 35:18). This verse highlights the significance of Josiah's Passover celebration, which was unprecedented in its scope and scale.

Chapter 36 concludes the Book of Chronicles with a recounting of the Babylonian captivity of Judah and the destruction of the Temple in Jerusalem. The chapter begins by describing the reign of King Jehoahaz, who was taken into captivity by the Egyptian Pharaoh Neco after only three months on the throne. Neco then appointed Jehoahaz's brother, Eliakim, as king and changed his name to Jehoiakim. Jehoiakim was a wicked king who led Judah into further disobedience to God.

After Jehoiakim's reign, his son Jehoiachin became king, but he too was taken into captivity by the Babylonian king, Nebuchadnezzar, along with many other prominent people in Judah. The chapter describes how Nebuchadnezzar appointed Zedekiah, another son of Josiah, as king, but he too rebelled against Babylon and led Judah further into sin.

Despite God's warnings through the prophets, the people of Judah continued to ignore His commands, and as a result, the Babylonians came and destroyed the Temple in Jerusalem, taking many of the people captive. The chapter ends with a glimmer of hope as it notes that after 70 years of captivity, God stirred up the heart of Cyrus, the king of Persia, to allow the exiled Jews to return to Jerusalem and rebuild the Temple.

2 Chronicles chapter 36 is the final chapter of the book and it provides a summary of the events leading up to the Babylonian captivity of Judah. Here are some of the important verses in this chapter:

1. "Then the people of the land took Jehoahaz the son of Josiah, and made him king in his father's stead in Jerusalem." (2 Chronicles 36:1) - This verse introduces the final kings of Judah and sets the stage for the events that will unfold.
2. "And he did that which was evil in the sight of the Lord, according to all that his fathers had done." (2 Chronicles 36:2) - This verse describes the reign of Jehoahaz, who continued the pattern of idolatry and disobedience that characterized the kings of Judah.
3. "And the Lord God of their fathers sent to them by his messengers, rising up betimes, and sending; because he had compassion on his people, and on his dwelling place." (2 Chronicles 36:15) - This verse highlights the mercy and patience of God, who repeatedly sent prophets to warn the people of Judah to turn away from their sins.
4. "And they mocked the messengers of God, and despised his words, and misused his prophets, until the wrath of the Lord arose against his people, till there was no remedy." (2 Chronicles 36:16) - This verse describes how the people of Judah ignored the warnings of the prophets and persisted in their rebellion, leading to the judgment of God.
5. "Therefore he brought upon them the king of the Chaldees, who slew their young men with the sword in the house of their sanctuary, and had no compassion upon young man or maiden, old man, or him that stooped for age: he gave them all into his hand." (2 Chronicles 36:17) - This verse describes the Babylonian captivity, which was a devastating judgment on the people of Judah.
6. "And them that had escaped from the sword carried he away to Babylon; where they were servants to him and his sons until the reign of the kingdom of Persia." (2 Chronicles 36:20) - This verse concludes the chapter and the book of 2 Chronicles, describing the exile of the people of Judah to Babylon, where they remained for 70 years until the Persians conquered Babylon and allowed the Jews to return to Jerusalem.

Notes:

2 Chronicles is a part of the Christian Bible, and is a continuation of the history of Judah and Israel from 1 Chronicles. While it is a relatively straightforward historical account, there are still some difficult questions and uncertainties surrounding its interpretation. Here are some examples:

1. Why is there relatively little recorded history about Israel in 2 Chronicles? Some scholars suggest this may be because the rulers of Israel were not as strong in politics and religion as those of Judah, and therefore were more overlooked in the writing of historical records.
2. Why do the historical accounts of Hezekiah and Josiah in 2 Chronicles seem to differ from other Old Testament books? Some scholars suggest this may be because 2 Chronicles portrays these kings in a more idealized and deified manner, while other books focus more on their human flaws and political mistakes.

3. How does the description of the Temple in 2 Chronicles differ from other Old Testament books? Some scholars suggest this may be because the authors of 2 Chronicles had a different perspective and purpose, and wanted to emphasize the holiness and importance of the Temple.
4. Why are there elements of myth and legend in 2 Chronicles, such as stories of mythological heroes and descriptions of witchcraft? Some scholars suggest these elements reflect the authors' understanding and borrowing from previous cultures and beliefs.
5. Why are there many condemnations of idolatry and worship of other gods in 2 Chronicles, and does this reflect the author's narrow-mindedness and exclusivity? Some scholars suggest this may be for the purpose of unifying and solidifying the religious identity of the Jews at the time, while also reflecting the historical and political context.

While there may not be definitive answers, exploring these questions can deepen our understanding of the historical and theological significance of 2 Chronicles within the broader narrative of the Christian Bible.