

No copyright materials are used in this text
The summary and interpretation of the specific chapter and
verses are from the Bible, they are religious text that is in the
public domain.

Free to Copy and Distribute: Spread the Word!

(Peter Lok) 駱沅祺
lokpeter@outlook.com

2 Kings

"2 Kings" is a book in the Old Testament of the Bible, which follows the reigns of the kings of Israel and Judah. It is the twelfth book of the Hebrew Bible and the second book of Kings in the Christian Old Testament.

The book is divided into two parts, with the first half covering the reigns of the kings of Israel, and the second half covering the reigns of the kings of Judah. The book begins with the prophet Elijah being taken up into heaven, and Elisha being chosen as his successor. It then goes on to cover the reigns of various kings, including Jehu, who overthrew the dynasty of Ahab, and Hezekiah, who reformed the worship in Judah. Throughout the book, there is a focus on the religious and political developments of Israel and Judah, including the worship of foreign gods, the construction of temples, and the interactions between the kings and the prophets. There are also several stories of miraculous events, such as the healing of Naaman and the raising of the dead.

The book of 2 Kings concludes with the fall of Judah to Babylon and the exile of the Jewish people. Overall, the book provides an account of the history of Israel and Judah, as well as insights into the religious and political developments of the time.

Brief description of each chapter in 2 Kings:

Chapter 1: Ahaziah's illness and seeking help from Baal-Zebub, Elijah's confrontation with Ahaziah's messengers.

Chapter 2: Elijah taken up into heaven, Elisha succeeds him and performs miracles.

Chapter 3: Jehoram becomes king of Israel, fights against Moab with the help of Elisha.

Chapter 4: Elisha performs miracles including providing oil, raising a boy from the dead, and healing Naaman.

Chapter 5: Naaman is healed of leprosy, Gehazi is punished for greed.

Chapter 6: Elisha performs miracles including recovering an axe head from the water and revealing the Syrian army's plans.

Chapter 7: Elisha prophesies victory over the Syrians, food and wealth are abundant in Samaria.

Chapter 8: Elisha predicts the death of Ben-Hadad, Jehoram becomes king of Judah, and Elijah raises a boy from the dead.

Chapter 9: Jehu anointed king of Israel, he kills Joram and Jezebel, and destroys Ahab's family.

Chapter 10: Jehu kills Ahab's family and Baal worshippers, but does not follow God completely.

Chapter 11: Athaliah is killed, Jehoash becomes king of Judah.

Chapter 12: Jehoash repairs the temple, but does not follow God completely.

Chapter 13: Jehoahaz and Jehoash reign in Israel, Elisha dies.

Chapter 14: Amaziah becomes king of Judah, Jeroboam II reigns in Israel.

Chapter 15: Azariah and Jotham reign in Judah, several kings reign in Israel.

Chapter 16: Ahaz becomes king of Judah, he does not follow God completely.

Chapter 17: Hoshea becomes the last king of Israel, the Assyrians conquer Samaria and exile the Israelites.

Chapter 18: Hezekiah becomes king of Judah, he reforms the worship and defeats the Assyrians.

Chapter 19: Assyrian king threatens Jerusalem, Hezekiah prays and Jerusalem is saved.

Chapter 20: Hezekiah becomes ill, is healed by God, and shows his treasures to Babylonians.

Chapter 21: Manasseh becomes king of Judah, he leads the people to worship idols.

Chapter 22: Josiah becomes king of Judah, the Book of the Law is found and read.

Chapter 23: Josiah reforms the worship, destroys idols, and celebrates the Passover.

Chapter 24: Jehoiakim becomes king of Judah, Babylonians conquer Jerusalem and take captives.

Chapter 25: Zedekiah becomes king of Judah, Babylonians destroy the temple, and take more captives.

The first chapter of 2 Kings begins with the reign of King Ahaziah, son of Ahab, over the northern kingdom of Israel. Ahaziah was injured in a fall and sought guidance from Baal-Zebub, the god of Ekron, rather than seeking counsel from the God of Israel. As a result, Elijah the prophet was sent by the Lord to confront Ahaziah and predict his imminent death.

Ahaziah then sent a captain and his fifty soldiers to capture Elijah, but Elijah called down fire from heaven to consume them. Ahaziah sent another captain and his fifty soldiers, but the same thing happened. Finally, a third captain came and humbly begged Elijah for mercy, and the Lord instructed Elijah to go with him to see Ahaziah.

When Elijah arrived, he told Ahaziah that he would die because he had sought guidance from Baal-Zebub instead of the God of Israel. Ahaziah died as Elijah had predicted, and his brother Joram became the new king of Israel.

Chapter: 1

Important verses:

- "Ahaziah fell through the lattice in his upper chamber in Samaria, and lay sick; so he sent messengers, telling them, "Go, inquire of Baal-zebub, the god of Ekron, whether I shall recover from this sickness." But the angel of the Lord said to Elijah the Tishbite, "Arise, go up to meet the messengers of the king of Samaria,

- and say to them, 'Is it because there is no God in Israel that you are going to inquire of Baal-zebub, the god of Ekron?'" (verses 2-3)
- "But Elijah answered the captain of fifty, "If I am a man of God, let fire come down from heaven and consume you and your fifty." Then fire came down from heaven and consumed him and his fifty." (verse 10)
 - "And Elijah said to the captain of the third fifty, "Come down quickly!" But when the captain of the third fifty came to Elijah, he fell on his knees before him, and entreated him, "O man of God, please let my life, and the life of these fifty servants of yours, be precious in your sight. Behold, fire came down from heaven and consumed the two former captains of fifty men with their fifties; but now let my life be precious in your sight." Then the angel of the Lord said to Elijah, "Go down with him; do not be afraid of him." So he arose and went down with him to the king." (verses 13-15)

The second chapter of 2 Kings begins with the story of Elijah's ascension to heaven. Elijah knew that his time on earth was coming to an end, and he asked his disciple Elisha what he could do for him before he left. Elisha asked for a double portion of Elijah's spirit, and Elijah said that it would be granted if Elisha saw him being taken up to heaven. As they were walking together, a chariot of fire and horses of fire appeared and separated Elijah and Elisha. Elijah was taken up to heaven in a whirlwind, and Elisha saw it happen. Elisha then took up Elijah's mantle, which had fallen to the ground, and used it to part the waters of the Jordan River so he could cross.

After Elijah's departure, Elisha continued his ministry and performed many miracles. When the people of Jericho complained about the water being bad, Elisha healed the water by throwing salt into it. He also fed a group of prophets with a small amount of food and had leftovers, much like the miracle of the loaves and fishes in the New Testament.

Later in the chapter, a group of boys mocked Elisha, calling him "baldhead." In response, Elisha cursed them in the name of the Lord, and two bears came out of the woods and attacked them. This event demonstrates the seriousness with which God's prophets were to be treated, and the consequences of disrespecting them.

Overall, chapter 2 of 2 Kings portrays the transition of prophetic leadership from Elijah to Elisha, and highlights the power and authority of God's chosen servants.

Book: 2 Kings Chapter: 2 Important verse: "And it came to pass, when the Lord would take up Elijah into heaven by a whirlwind, that Elijah went with Elisha from Gilgal." (2 Kings 2:1) Reference: 2 Kings 2:1-25

This chapter describes the departure of the prophet Elijah and the passing of his mantle to his disciple Elisha. Elijah is taken up to heaven in a whirlwind, leaving Elisha to carry on his work as a prophet. The chapter also includes a story about Elisha healing the waters of Jericho and a group of young men mocking him, resulting in their being attacked by bears.

The third chapter of 2 Kings tells the story of a military campaign by the kings of Israel, Judah, and Edom against the Moabites. The campaign was led by King Joram of Israel, King Jehoshaphat of Judah, and the king of Edom.

The kings set out to attack the Moabites, but they soon ran out of water. They went to the prophet Elisha for help, and Elisha prophesied that God would provide water for them. The next morning, water appeared in the desert, filling the wadi and providing enough for the armies and their animals.

The Moabites, seeing the water and mistaking it for blood, thought the armies had turned on each other and attacked. But the three kings joined forces and defeated the Moabites. During the battle, the Moabite king sacrificed his own son on the city wall, causing great distress among the Israelites. However, the Lord was with them, and they were victorious. They destroyed the cities of the Moabites, and the land was desolate for many years.

Overall, chapter 3 of 2 Kings shows how God's prophets could provide guidance and assistance even in military campaigns. It also demonstrates the importance of relying on God's help rather than solely on human efforts.

The fourth chapter of 2 Kings contains several stories of miracles performed by Elisha, the prophet who succeeded Elijah.

The first story involves a widow who is in debt and facing the possibility of losing her sons as slaves to her creditors. Elisha asks her what she has in her house, and she tells him she only has a jar of oil. Elisha instructs her to borrow as many empty jars as possible from her neighbors and to pour the oil into them. The oil miraculously fills all the jars, allowing her to sell the oil and pay off her debts.

The second story involves a wealthy woman who invites Elisha to stay at her house whenever he passes by. Elisha asks his servant, Gehazi, what he can do for the woman, and Gehazi tells him that she has no children. Elisha promises the woman that she will have a son, and she does indeed give birth to a son the following year. However, the child dies suddenly a few years later. Elisha prays to God and is able to revive the boy, restoring him to life.

The third story involves a group of prophets who are in need of a larger meeting place. Elisha tells them to cut down some trees and make a new room onto their existing dwelling. While they are cutting down trees, one of the prophets loses his axe head in the water. Elisha throws a stick into the water, causing the axe head to float to the surface.

The final story in the chapter involves a famine in the land, and Elisha miraculously provides a group of hungry prophets with a meal using only a small amount of food.

Overall, chapter 4 of 2 Kings shows the power and authority of Elisha as a prophet, and highlights how God can provide for those in need through miraculous means.

in Christian bible, “ 2 Kings”: Chapter: 4; what are the key verses and where to find it
2 Kings chapter 4 is a lengthy chapter that tells several stories, but some of the key verses include:

1. "The wife of a man from the company of the prophets cried out to Elisha, 'Your servant my husband is dead, and you know that he revered the Lord. But now his

- creditor is coming to take my two boys as his slaves" (2 Kings 4:1). This verse sets up the story of the widow who comes to Elisha for help.
2. "Elisha replied to her, 'How can I help you? Tell me, what do you have in your house?' 'Your servant has nothing there at all,' she said, 'except a little oil'" (2 Kings 4:2). Elisha asks the widow what resources she has, and she tells him she only has a small amount of oil.
 3. "Elisha said, 'Go around and ask all your neighbors for empty jars. Don't ask for just a few. Then go inside and shut the door behind you and your sons. Pour oil into all the jars, and as each is filled, put it to one side'" (2 Kings 4:3-4). Elisha instructs the widow to gather as many jars as possible and fill them with the oil she has.
 4. "When all the jars were full, she said to her son, 'Bring me another one.' But he replied, 'There is not a jar left.' Then the oil stopped flowing. She went and told the man of God, and he said, 'Go, sell the oil and pay your debts. You and your sons can live on what is left'" (2 Kings 4:6-7). This verse shows how Elisha's miracle of multiplying the oil not only helped the widow pay off her debts but also provided for her and her sons' livelihood.
 5. "She said to her husband, 'I know that this man who often comes our way is a holy man of God. Let's make a small room on the roof and put in it a bed and a table, a chair and a lamp for him. Then he can stay there whenever he comes to us'" (2 Kings 4:9-10). This verse introduces the story of the Shunammite woman, who recognizes Elisha as a holy man of God and invites him to stay in a room in her house.
 6. "The child grew, and one day he went out to his father, who was with the reapers. He said to his father, 'My head! My head!' His father told a servant, 'Carry him to his mother'" (2 Kings 4:18-19). This verse sets up the story of the Shunammite woman's son, who falls ill and dies.
 7. "Elisha sent a messenger to say to her, 'Go, wash yourself seven times in the Jordan, and your flesh will be restored and you will be cleansed'" (2 Kings 5:10). This verse is actually the beginning of the next chapter, but it sets up the story of Naaman, a commander in the Syrian army, who comes to Elisha seeking a cure for his leprosy. Elisha instructs him to wash in the Jordan River seven times to be healed.

These are just a few of the key verses in 2 Kings chapter 4.

The fifth chapter of 2 Kings tells the story of Naaman, a commander in the army of the king of Aram, who is healed of leprosy through the intervention of the prophet Elisha. Naaman, having heard of Elisha's reputation as a healer, travels to Israel with gifts for Elisha, seeking a cure for his leprosy. When Naaman arrives at Elisha's house, Elisha does not even come out to meet him but sends a message to Naaman to go wash himself seven times in the Jordan River. Naaman is angry that Elisha did not come out to see him and that he was told to wash in the Jordan, which he considers inferior to the rivers of his homeland. But eventually, Naaman follows Elisha's instructions, and his leprosy is cured. Naaman returns to Elisha to thank him and offer him gifts, but Elisha refuses the gifts, saying that Naaman's healing is a gift from God, not from Elisha. However, Gehazi,

Elisha's servant, goes behind Elisha's back and asks Naaman for a gift. Naaman is happy to give him two talents of silver and two sets of clothing, but when Gehazi returns to Elisha's house, Elisha confronts him and tells him that the healing was not for sale. The story of Naaman's healing highlights the power of God to heal even the most serious of illnesses and the importance of humility and obedience in receiving God's blessings. It also demonstrates the contrast between the faith and obedience of Naaman and the greed and deceitfulness of Gehazi.

2 Kings 5 recounts the story of Naaman, a commander of the Syrian army who was healed of leprosy by the prophet Elisha. Some key verses in this chapter include:
Verse 1: "Now Naaman, captain of the host of the king of Syria, was a great man with his master, and honourable, because by him the LORD had given deliverance unto Syria: he was also a mighty man in valour, but he was a leper."
Verse 3: "And she said unto her mistress, Would God my lord were with the prophet that is in Samaria! for he would recover him of his leprosy."
Verse 9: "So Naaman came with his horses and with his chariot, and stood at the door of the house of Elisha."
Verse 10: "And Elisha sent a messenger unto him, saying, Go and wash in Jordan seven times, and thy flesh shall come again to thee, and thou shalt be clean."
Verse 14: "Then went he down, and dipped himself seven times in Jordan, according to the saying of the man of God: and his flesh came again like unto the flesh of a little child, and he was clean."
Verse 15: "And he returned to the man of God, he and all his company, and came, and stood before him: and he said, Behold, now I know that there is no God in all the earth, but in Israel."
These verses can be found in 2 Kings chapter 5 in the Christian Bible's Old Testament.

The sixth chapter of 2 Kings tells several stories of miracles performed by Elisha and his prophetic ministry.

The first story involves Elisha and his disciples, who are cutting down trees to build a new dwelling for themselves. One of the disciples loses his axe head in the water, and Elisha miraculously makes the axe head float to the surface by throwing a stick into the water.

The second story involves Elisha warning the king of Israel about the movements of the king of Aram, who is trying to ambush the Israelite army. The king of Aram is convinced that there is a spy in his midst and is furious when he learns that Elisha is the one who has been warning the Israelites. He sends an army to capture Elisha, but Elisha prays to God and the army is struck with blindness. Elisha then leads the blind army to the king of Israel, who spares their lives.

The third story involves Elisha helping a widow who is in debt and facing the possibility of losing her two sons as slaves. Elisha tells her to gather as many empty jars as she can and to pour her small amount of oil into them. Miraculously, the oil fills all the jars, allowing her to pay off her debts and keep her sons.

The fourth story involves Elisha helping the king of Israel in a battle against the Moabites. Elisha prophesies that the Israelites will dig ditches in the valley and that God

will fill the ditches with water, causing confusion among the Moabites and leading to their defeat.

Overall, chapter 6 of 2 Kings demonstrates the power of God working through Elisha to perform miracles and provide assistance to those in need. It also highlights the importance of faith and obedience in receiving God's blessings.

2 Kings Chapter 6 describes several significant events, but some key verses are:

Verse 16 - "Don't be afraid," the prophet answered. "Those who are with us are more than those who are with them." This is a famous quote from the prophet Elisha when he reassures his servant who fears an approaching enemy army.

Verse 17 - And Elisha prayed, "Open his eyes, Lord, so that he may see." Then the Lord opened the servant's eyes, and he looked and saw the hills full of horses and chariots of fire all around Elisha. This verse follows the previous quote and shows how the servant's eyes were opened to see the spiritual army that was present to protect them.

Verse 20 - After they had eaten and drunk, he sent them away, and they went to their master. And the bands of Syria came no more into the land of Israel. This verse describes how Elisha's actions and words lead to the ending of the Syrian raids into Israel, bringing peace to the land.

These verses can be found in the book of 2 Kings, chapter 6 in the Christian Bible.

The seventh chapter of 2 Kings tells the story of the end of the siege of Samaria, the capital city of Israel, which was under siege by the Arameans.

At the beginning of the chapter, the situation in Samaria is desperate. The city is suffering from a severe famine, and the people are resorting to cannibalism to survive. Four lepers who are outside the city walls decide to surrender themselves to the Arameans in the hope that they will be shown mercy and given food. However, when they arrive at the Aramean camp, they find it deserted. The Arameans have fled, leaving behind all their supplies and possessions, including food and treasure.

The lepers return to Samaria and report what they have found to the gatekeepers, who are initially suspicious. But when the news is confirmed, the people of Samaria rush out of the city to plunder the Aramean camp and take all the food and treasure for themselves. The chapter ends with the fulfillment of a prophecy that Elisha had made earlier to the king of Israel, that the siege would end and that the price of food would plummet overnight. A royal official who had doubted Elisha's prophecy is trampled to death in the rush to the Aramean camp, as the people of Samaria finally receive the relief they so desperately needed.

The story of chapter 7 of 2 Kings shows how God can intervene in seemingly hopeless situations and provide for His people in miraculous ways. It also highlights the consequences of doubting the word of God and the importance of obedience to His prophets.

2 Kings 7 describes how God miraculously delivers the city of Samaria from a siege by the Aramean army. Here are some key verses:

Verse 1: "Elisha replied, 'Hear the word of the Lord. This is what the Lord says: About this time tomorrow, a seah of the finest flour will sell for a shekel and two seahs of barley for a shekel at the gate of Samaria.'"

Verse 2: "The officer on whose arm the king was leaning said to the man of God, 'Look, even if the Lord should open the floodgates of the heavens, could this happen?' 'You will see it with your own eyes,' answered Elisha, 'but you will not eat any of it!'"

Verse 6: "For the Lord had caused the Arameans to hear the sound of chariots and horses and a great army, so that they said to one another, 'Look, the king of Israel has hired the Hittite and Egyptian kings to attack us!'"

Verse 16: "Then the people went out and plundered the camp of the Arameans. So a seah of the finest flour sold for a shekel, and two seahs of barley sold for a shekel, as the Lord had said."

These verses can be found in 2 Kings chapter 7 in the Christian Bible.

Chapter 8 of 2 Kings continues the story of the prophet Elisha and his interactions with the kings of Israel and Judah.

The chapter begins with a woman from Shunem, who had previously shown hospitality to Elisha, returning to her home after seven years in exile. When she appeals to the king of Israel to help her regain her land, the king happens to be speaking with Gehazi, Elisha's servant, who is recounting the story of how Elisha had raised her son from the dead. The king is so moved by the story that he orders her land to be restored to her, along with all the profits from her land during her absence.

The narrative then turns to Elisha's encounter with King Ben-hadad of Aram, who is sick and sends his servant Hazael to inquire of Elisha whether he will recover. Elisha prophesies that the king will die, but also that Hazael will become the next king of Aram. Horrified by the idea of killing his own master, Hazael initially protests, but Elisha insists that the prophecy will come to pass.

The chapter then recounts the reign of King Jehoram of Judah, who does evil in the eyes of the Lord, but is allowed to continue his reign due to God's covenant with David.

During this time, Edom rebels against Judah and Jehoram's army is defeated. Jehoram seeks help from Jehoshaphat, the king of Israel, and they go to war against the Moabites. After a difficult journey through the desert, the allied armies are running low on water, but Elisha prophesies that they will have water the next day and that God will deliver the Moabites into their hands. The prophecy comes true and the Moabites are defeated.

The chapter ends with the story of the death of King Jehoram of Israel, who is assassinated by his own general, Jehu, who then becomes the next king of Israel.

Overall, chapter 8 of 2 Kings depicts a mix of triumphs and tragedies, showcasing the power of prophecy and the consequences of disobedience to God.

In 2 Kings chapter 8, some key verses include:

- "Then Elisha spoke to the woman whose son he had restored to life, saying, 'Arise and go, you and your household, and stay wherever you can; for the Lord has called for a famine, and furthermore, it will come upon the land for seven years.'" (2 Kings 8:1)
- "So Hazael said, 'But what is your servant—a dog, that he should do this gross thing?' And Elisha answered, 'The Lord has shown me that you will become king over Syria.'" (2 Kings 8:13)

- "And he [Jehoram] walked in the way of the kings of Israel, just as the house of Ahab had done, for the daughter of Ahab was his wife; and he did evil in the sight of the Lord." (2 Kings 8:18)

These verses can be found in the book of 2 Kings, chapter 8, in the Christian Bible's Old Testament.

Chapter 9 of 2 Kings tells the story of Jehu, who was anointed as king of Israel by Elisha's disciple, a prophet, in accordance with God's command. Jehu is given the task of executing God's judgment on the wicked King Ahab and his evil wife, Jezebel, who had led Israel astray into idolatry.

Jehu wastes no time and immediately sets out to Jezreel, where he confronts King Joram of Israel, Ahab's son. Joram asks Jehu whether he comes in peace, to which Jehu replies that there can be no peace while Jezebel is alive. Joram tries to flee, but Jehu shoots him with an arrow, killing him.

Jehu then proceeds to Jezreel, where Jezebel is residing. Upon seeing Jehu, Jezebel mocks him and asks if he has come to kill her as he did her son. Jehu responds by calling on the eunuchs to throw her down from a window, which they do. Jezebel's body is trampled by horses, fulfilling the prophecy that dogs would devour her flesh in the fields of Jezreel.

Jehu then embarks on a mission to destroy the entire house of Ahab, killing all his relatives and supporters. He also executes the false prophets of Baal and destroys their temple, putting an end to the idolatry that had plagued Israel for years.

The chapter concludes with Jehu solidifying his position as king of Israel and continuing to carry out God's judgment against the wicked rulers of Israel.

The story of chapter 9 of 2 Kings is a reminder of the importance of obedience to God's commands, and the consequences of disobedience. It also highlights the power of prophecy and the sovereignty of God in executing judgment on evil and wickedness.

In 2 Kings Chapter 9, the key verses are:

Verse 6: "Then he arose, and went into the house; and he poured the oil on his head, and said to him, Thus says the Lord God of Israel, I have anointed you king over the people of the Lord, over Israel."

Verse 20: "And the watchman reported, saying, He went even unto them, and comes not back: and the driving is like the driving of Jehu the son of Nimshi; for he drives furiously."

Verse 22: "And it came to pass, when Joram saw Jehu, that he said, Is it peace, Jehu? And he answered, What peace, so long as the whoredoms of thy mother Jezebel and her witchcrafts are so many?"

These verses describe the anointing of Jehu as king over Israel by a prophet, as well as the chaos and destruction that followed Jehu's ascension to the throne. These events ultimately led to the downfall of the house of Ahab and the end of the Omride dynasty in Israel. These verses can be found in 2 Kings 9:6, 20, and 22 in the Christian Bible.

Chapter 10 of 2 Kings continues the story of Jehu, who is now firmly established as the king of Israel. He continues his mission to destroy the house of Ahab and put an end to idolatry in the land.

Jehu sends a message to the officials and elders of Samaria, inviting them to join him in the destruction of the followers of Baal. They agree, and Jehu devises a plan to trick the worshippers of Baal into gathering in their temple. Once they are all inside, Jehu orders his soldiers to kill them all, leaving no survivors.

Jehu then goes on to destroy the remaining followers of Baal throughout the land of Israel, ensuring that there are no more worshippers of this false god left. However, Jehu does not follow the ways of the Lord as he should have, and he continues to allow the worship of the golden calves that had been set up by King Jeroboam.

The chapter concludes with the account of Jehu's death and the ascension of his son Jehoahaz to the throne of Israel. Although Jehu was a fierce and zealous leader, he fell short in his commitment to obey God's commands fully, and the consequences of his disobedience would eventually catch up to him and his kingdom.

Chapter 10 of 2 Kings reminds us of the dangers of compromise and half-hearted obedience to God's commands. It also highlights the importance of following God's ways with our whole hearts and seeking to eliminate anything that stands in the way of our relationship with Him.

In 2 Kings Chapter 10, some key verses include:

1. "Now Ahab had seventy sons in Samaria. So Jehu wrote letters and sent them to Samaria, to the officials of Jezreel, to the elders, and to the guardians of the sons of Ahab, saying" (2 Kings 10:1)
2. "And when he came to Samaria, he struck down all who remained to Ahab in Samaria, till he had wiped them out, according to the word of the Lord that he spoke to Elijah." (2 Kings 10:17)
3. "Thus Jehu wiped out Baal from Israel." (2 Kings 10:28)

These verses describe Jehu's mission to eliminate the descendants of Ahab, who had been a wicked king of Israel, as well as his efforts to eradicate the worship of the pagan god Baal in Israel. The chapter also details the brutal means by which Jehu achieved these goals, including violence and deception.

Chapter 11 of 2 Kings continues the narrative of the divided kingdom of Israel and Judah. The focus is now on Judah and its royal family.

In the opening of the chapter, we learn that Queen Athaliah, who was the mother of King Ahaziah of Judah, had seized power in Judah after the death of her son. She had all of her grandchildren, the heirs to the throne, killed to eliminate any potential threats to her reign.

However, one of the grandsons, Joash, was rescued by his aunt Jehosheba and her husband, the priest Jehoiada. Joash was hidden in the temple for six years while Athaliah ruled the kingdom.

When Joash turned seven, Jehoiada began to put his plan into action. He gathered the Levites and the leaders of the tribes of Judah, and revealed Joash to them as the rightful king of Judah. He then instructed them to guard the king and the temple, and to make sure that Athaliah did not enter.

Jehoiada then made a covenant with the people, pledging their loyalty to Joash as the king of Judah. Athaliah heard the commotion and came to see what was happening, but she was captured and executed.

Jehoiada then directed the people to tear down the temple of Baal and kill its priest, ensuring that Judah was once again following the ways of the Lord.

The chapter concludes with the coronation of Joash as king of Judah and the restoration of the temple worship of the Lord. This event is a crucial turning point in the history of Judah, as it represents the end of the corrupt rule of Athaliah and the restoration of the rightful king and the worship of the Lord.

Chapter 11 of 2 Kings reminds us of the importance of standing up for what is right and just, even in the face of great opposition. It also highlights the critical role that leaders play in shaping the destiny of a nation and the importance of following the ways of the Lord.

2 Kings 11 is about the reign of Athaliah and the restoration of the house of Judah. Here are some key verses:

Verse 1: "When Athaliah the mother of Ahaziah saw that her son was dead, she arose and destroyed all the royal family."

Verse 2: "But Jehosheba, the daughter of King Joram, sister of Ahaziah, took Joash the son of Ahaziah and stole him away from among the king's sons who were being put to death, and she put him and his nurse in a bedroom. Thus they hid him from Athaliah, so that he was not put to death."

Verse 12: "Then 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!'"

These verses can be found in the Christian Bible, specifically in the book of 2 Kings, chapter 11.

Chapter 12 of 2 Kings continues the story of Joash, who was crowned king of Judah in the previous chapter. This chapter focuses on the rebuilding of the temple and the maintenance of the temple worship.

In the opening of the chapter, we learn that the temple was in need of repair and restoration. King Joash orders the priests to collect money from the people of Judah for this purpose. The priests then collected a fixed amount of money from each person according to the law, and the funds were used to repair the temple.

The chapter then goes on to describe how the money was used to repair the temple. The priests were given the responsibility of overseeing the work and ensuring that the funds were used appropriately. They also appointed skilled workers to carry out the work.

After the temple was repaired, the surplus funds were used to make articles for the temple, including utensils, lamps, and other items.

However, not all of the priests were faithful in their duties. Some of them took the money that was meant for the temple and used it for their own purposes. King Joash was displeased when he found out about this and ordered that the priests be held accountable for their actions.

The chapter concludes with the account of the death of King Joash and the succession of his son Amaziah to the throne of Judah.

Chapter 12 of 2 Kings reminds us of the importance of taking care of the places of worship and maintaining the proper use of the resources that are given for that purpose. It also highlights the need for accountability among those who are entrusted with such resources and responsibilities.

In 2 Kings Chapter 12, the key verses are:

Verse 2: "And Jehoash did what was right in the eyes of the Lord all his days, because Jehoiada the priest instructed him."

Verse 9: "Then Jehoiada the priest took a chest and bored a hole in the lid of it and set it beside the altar on the right side as one entered the house of the Lord. And the priests who guarded the threshold put in it all the money that was brought into the house of the Lord."

Verse 15: "And they did not ask an accounting from the men into whose hand they delivered the money to pay out to the workmen, for they dealt honestly."

These verses highlight the reign of King Jehoash (also known as Joash) and his efforts to repair the temple of the Lord. Jehoash was guided by the priest Jehoiada, and together they collected funds to repair the temple by placing a chest for donations. The funds were used to pay the workers who repaired the temple, and the priests who managed the funds were trusted to be honest in their dealings.

Chapter 13 of 2 Kings begins with the reign of Jehoahaz, the son of Jehu, over the kingdom of Israel. The chapter describes the troubled times that Israel faced under the rule of Jehoahaz and his successor, Jehoash.

Jehoahaz is described as an evil king who continued in the sins of Jeroboam, the first king of Israel. As a result, God allowed the king of Aram (Syria) to oppress Israel. The Israelites suffered greatly under the Arameans, but Jehoahaz cried out to the Lord for help.

God heard his plea and sent a deliverer in the form of Jehoahaz's son, Joash (also known as Jehoash). With the help of the prophet Elisha, Joash was able to defeat the Arameans and regain some of the lost territory of Israel.

However, even after this victory, Israel continued to struggle against the Arameans. Jehoash was described as a king who did what was right in the eyes of the Lord, but he did not remove the golden calves that Jeroboam had set up in Israel. As a result, the kingdom of Israel continued to be weakened and oppressed by its enemies.

The chapter concludes with the death of Elisha, the prophet who had played an important role in the history of Israel. Even after his death, God continued to show his mercy to Israel, providing them with a final victory over the Arameans.

Chapter 13 of 2 Kings serves as a reminder that God hears the cries of his people and is willing to come to their aid in times of trouble. It also highlights the importance of obeying God's commands and removing anything that might lead to idolatry and sin. Finally, the chapter honors the life and legacy of the prophet Elisha, who played an important role in the history of Israel.

In 2 Kings Chapter 13, there are a few key verses:

1. "Now Jehoahaz son of Jehu became king of Israel in Samaria, and he reigned seventeen years." (2 Kings 13:1)

2. "Then Jehoahaz sought the Lord's favor, and the Lord listened to him, for he saw how severely the king of Aram was oppressing Israel." (2 Kings 13:4)
3. "Elisha died and was buried." (2 Kings 13:20)

These verses provide important information about the reign of Jehoahaz, his seeking of the Lord's help against oppression from the king of Aram, and the death of the prophet Elisha.

Chapter 14 of 2 Kings begins with the reign of Amaziah, the son of Joash, over the kingdom of Judah. Amaziah is described as doing what was right in the eyes of the Lord, but he did not remove the high places where people continued to offer sacrifices and burn incense.

Amaziah went to war against the Edomites and achieved a great victory, but he later challenged Jehoash, the king of Israel, to a battle. Jehoash responded with a parable, warning Amaziah not to boast in his victory over the Edomites or to provoke a war with Israel.

Despite Jehoash's warning, Amaziah went ahead with the battle and was defeated. Jehoash captured him, broke down a portion of the wall of Jerusalem, and plundered the temple and palace.

After the death of Jehoash, his son Jeroboam II became king of Israel. He reigned for forty-one years and did evil in the sight of the Lord. However, he was successful in restoring the borders of Israel and expanding its territory.

The chapter concludes with a brief account of the reign of Azariah (also known as Uzziah) over Judah. Azariah did what was right in the eyes of the Lord, and the Lord blessed him with success in his military campaigns.

Chapter 14 of 2 Kings highlights the dangers of pride and the importance of listening to wise counsel. It also shows how God can use even evil kings to achieve his purposes, and how he can bless those who seek to obey him.

In 2 Kings 14, some of the key verses include:

- "He did what was right in the eyes of the Lord, but not as his father David had done. In everything he followed the example of his father Joash." (verse 3)
- "Yet the Lord was not willing to destroy Judah. He had promised to maintain a lamp for David and his descendants forever." (verse 27)
- "He restored the boundary of Israel from Lebo Hamath to the Dead Sea, in accordance with the word of the Lord, the God of Israel, spoken through his servant Jonah son of Amittai, the prophet from Gath Hopher." (verse 25)

2 Kings 14 discusses the reigns of King Amaziah of Judah and King Jeroboam II of Israel, including their victories and defeats in battle. It also mentions the assassination of King Amaziah and the subsequent reign of his son Azariah (also called Uzziah). The chapter ends with a note that God was not willing to completely destroy Judah, as he had promised to maintain a "lamp" for David and his descendants.

Chapter 15 of 2 Kings provides a detailed account of the reigns of several kings of Judah and Israel.

The chapter begins with the reign of Azariah (also known as Uzziah) over Judah, who reigned for 52 years. He did what was right in the eyes of the Lord, but he also allowed the people to continue to offer sacrifices at the high places.

The focus then shifts to the northern kingdom of Israel, where a series of kings ruled, each doing evil in the sight of the Lord. Zechariah, Shallum, Menahem, and Pekahiah successively ruled for brief periods, each being assassinated by a conspirator.

Pekah then became king of Israel and reigned for twenty years. During his reign, Tiglath-Pileser, king of Assyria, invaded and captured much of Israel's territory. Pekah was eventually assassinated by his own officer, Hoshea, who became the last king of Israel. The chapter ends with a brief account of the reign of Jotham over Judah, who did what was right in the eyes of the Lord, but did not remove the high places.

Chapter 15 of 2 Kings highlights the consequences of disobeying God and the instability that came with the constant assassination of kings in Israel. It also shows how the Assyrian empire was a major threat to the kingdoms of Judah and Israel.

In 2 Kings chapter 15, there are several important verses that cover the reigns of multiple kings of Israel and Judah:

1. "In the twenty-seventh year of Jeroboam king of Israel, Azariah son of Amaziah king of Judah became king." (2 Kings 15:1) - This verse marks the beginning of the reign of Azariah (also known as Uzziah) in Judah.
2. "He did what was right in the eyes of the Lord, just as his father Amaziah had done." (2 Kings 15:3) - This verse describes Azariah as a righteous king who followed in the footsteps of his father.
3. "In the thirty-ninth year of Azariah king of Judah, Menahem son of Gadi became king of Israel, and he reigned in Samaria ten years." (2 Kings 15:17) - This verse marks the beginning of the reign of Menahem in Israel.
4. "He did evil in the eyes of the Lord. During his entire reign he did not turn away from the sins of Jeroboam son of Nebat, which he had caused Israel to commit." (2 Kings 15:18) - This verse describes Menahem as a wicked king who continued to lead Israel into sin.
5. "In the fifty-second year of Azariah king of Judah, Pekahiah son of Menahem became king of Israel in Samaria, and he reigned two years." (2 Kings 15:23) - This verse marks the beginning of the reign of Pekahiah in Israel.
6. "He did evil in the eyes of the Lord. He did not turn away from the sins of Jeroboam son of Nebat, which he had caused Israel to commit." (2 Kings 15:24) - This verse describes Pekahiah as a wicked king who continued the sinful practices of his predecessors.
7. "In the fifty-second year of Azariah king of Judah, Pekah son of Remaliah became king of Israel in Samaria, and he reigned twenty years." (2 Kings 15:27) - This verse marks the beginning of the reign of Pekah in Israel.
8. "He did evil in the eyes of the Lord. He did not turn away from the sins of Jeroboam son of Nebat, which he had caused Israel to commit." (2 Kings 15:28) - This verse describes Pekah as yet another wicked king who continued the sinful practices of his predecessors.

These verses highlight the recurring theme of the kings of Israel and Judah either doing what was right in the eyes of the Lord or continuing to lead their people into sin.

Chapter 16 of 2 Kings describes the reign of King Ahaz of Judah, who succeeded his father Jotham. Ahaz did not follow the ways of his father and grandfather, who were both faithful to God, but instead he did evil in the sight of the Lord.

Ahaz even went as far as to sacrifice his own son in the fire, in the manner of the Canaanites. He also followed the practices of the kings of Israel, who worshipped at the high places and made idols.

As a result, God allowed the king of Aram and the king of Israel to attack Judah and take over several cities. Ahaz then sought help from the king of Assyria, Tiglath-Pileser, who came to his aid and attacked Aram and Israel, conquering their lands and taking their people into exile.

Ahaz traveled to Damascus to meet with Tiglath-Pileser and saw an altar there that he admired. He had a replica of the altar built in the temple of the Lord in Jerusalem and even changed the design of the temple to match the one in Damascus.

Chapter 16 shows the danger of following the ways of other nations and turning away from God. Ahaz's actions had disastrous consequences for his people, and his willingness to adopt the practices of the surrounding nations led to the desecration of the temple of the Lord.

In 2 Kings 16, there are several key verses:

1. "In the seventeenth year of Pekah son of Remaliah, Ahaz son of Jotham king of Judah began to reign." (2 Kings 16:1) This verse sets the stage for the events of the chapter and provides a historical reference point.
2. "But he [Ahaz] walked in the ways of the kings of Israel, and even sacrificed his son in the fire, following the detestable ways of the nations the Lord had driven out before the Israelites." (2 Kings 16:3) This verse highlights Ahaz's disobedience to God and his participation in pagan practices.
3. "So Ahaz sent messengers to Tiglath-Pileser king of Assyria, saying, 'I am your servant and vassal. Come up and save me out of the hand of the king of Aram and of the king of Israel, who are attacking me.'" (2 Kings 16:7) This verse reveals Ahaz's political maneuvering and his decision to seek assistance from a foreign power.
4. "And King Ahaz cut off the side panels and removed the basins from the movable stands. He removed the Sea from the bronze bulls that supported it and set it on a stone base." (2 Kings 16:17) This verse describes Ahaz's desecration of the Temple by removing sacred objects and altering its structure.

The chapter as a whole recounts the reign of Ahaz and his disobedience to God, including his alliances with foreign powers, his idolatry, and his desecration of the Temple.

Chapter 17 of 2 Kings describes the fall of the northern kingdom of Israel to the Assyrians. This event took place approximately 200 years after the division of the united kingdom of Israel under King Solomon's reign.

The chapter begins by stating that Hoshea, son of Elah, became king of Israel in Samaria in the 12th year of King Ahaz of Judah's reign. Hoshea did evil in the sight of the Lord,

but he was not alone. Throughout the history of Israel, the kings and people of Israel continued to disobey God by worshipping other gods and engaging in various sins. As a result, God warned Israel repeatedly through His prophets that He would bring punishment upon them if they did not repent. But they did not listen, and so the Lord allowed the Assyrians to invade Israel and take its people into exile.

The chapter goes into great detail about the sins of Israel, which included idol worship, engaging in sorcery and witchcraft, and sacrificing their children to pagan gods. The kings of Israel led the people astray and refused to repent, even in the face of repeated warnings from the prophets.

The Assyrians conquered Israel and deported its people to various parts of their empire, replacing them with foreigners from other nations. This event marked the end of the northern kingdom of Israel and was a clear warning to the southern kingdom of Judah to turn back to the Lord and avoid a similar fate.

Chapter 17 serves as a warning against idolatry and disobedience to God's commands. It also highlights the importance of listening to and obeying the words of the prophets who speak on God's behalf.

2 Kings Chapter 17 tells the story of the fall of Israel and the exile of the Israelites to Assyria. The key verses include:

Verse 6: "In the ninth year of Hoshea, the king of Assyria captured Samaria and deported the Israelites to Assyria. He settled them in Halah, in Gozan on the Habor River and in the towns of the Medes."

Verse 7: "All this took place because the Israelites had sinned against the Lord their God, who had brought them up out of Egypt from under the power of Pharaoh king of Egypt. They worshiped other gods."

Verse 18: "So the Lord was very angry with Israel and removed them from his presence. Only the tribe of Judah was left."

Verse 23: "Until the Lord removed them from his presence, as he had warned through all his servants the prophets. So the people of Israel were taken from their homeland into exile in Assyria, and they are still there."

These verses can be found in 2 Kings Chapter 17 in the Christian Bible.

Chapter 18 of 2 Kings begins with the reign of King Hezekiah of Judah, who was a righteous king in the eyes of the Lord. Hezekiah removed the high places, smashed the sacred stones, cut down the Asherah poles, and destroyed the bronze snake that Moses had made, which had become an object of idol worship.

Hezekiah also trusted in the Lord and kept His commands, so the Lord was with him, and he was successful in all his endeavors. Hezekiah rebelled against the king of Assyria and refused to pay him tribute, which resulted in the Assyrians invading Judah and capturing several cities.

However, Hezekiah did not lose faith in God and turned to the prophet Isaiah for guidance and reassurance. Isaiah told Hezekiah that the Lord would deliver Judah and that the Assyrians would not enter the city of Jerusalem.

Hezekiah prayed to God for deliverance, and the Lord sent an angel who destroyed the Assyrian army, killing 185,000 soldiers. The king of Assyria returned to his own land in disgrace and was eventually assassinated by his own sons.

After this victory, Hezekiah became even more prosperous and was known for his great wealth and wisdom. Hezekiah also repaired the temple and reinstated proper worship of the Lord, which had been neglected during the previous reigns.

However, despite Hezekiah's righteousness, he also made some mistakes. He showed the Babylonian envoys all his treasures and his kingdom, which led to a prophecy from Isaiah that Judah would eventually be taken captive by Babylon.

Overall, Chapter 18 emphasizes the importance of trusting in the Lord and following His commands, even in the face of great adversity. Hezekiah serves as a model of faithfulness and righteousness, but also as a reminder that even the most righteous leaders can make mistakes and need to rely on God's guidance and forgiveness.

In 2 Kings chapter 18, some of the key verses include:

1. "Hezekiah trusted in the Lord, the God of Israel. There was no one like him among all the kings of Judah, either before him or after him." - 2 Kings 18:5 (NIV)
2. "He removed the high places, smashed the sacred stones and cut down the Asherah poles. He broke into pieces the bronze snake Moses had made, for up to that time the Israelites had been burning incense to it. (It was called Nehushtan.)" - 2 Kings 18:4 (NIV)
3. "The king of Assyria sent his supreme commander, his chief officer and his field commander with a large army, from Lachish to King Hezekiah at Jerusalem. They came up to Jerusalem and stopped at the aqueduct of the Upper Pool, on the road to the Washerman's Field." - 2 Kings 18:17 (NIV)

These verses highlight Hezekiah's trust in God and his efforts to reform Judah by removing pagan worship practices. The chapter also recounts the attack on Judah by the Assyrian army, led by several commanders.

Chapter 19 of 2 Kings continues the story of King Hezekiah of Judah and his encounters with the Assyrian king. After the Assyrian king, Sennacherib, was defeated by the Lord and returned to his own land, he sent a message to Hezekiah threatening to attack Jerusalem and capture the city.

Hezekiah was distressed by the Assyrian king's message and went to the temple to pray to the Lord for help. He sent messengers to the prophet Isaiah, who told Hezekiah not to fear and assured him that the Lord would protect Jerusalem.

The Lord sent a message to Sennacherib, telling him that he would not be successful in his attack on Jerusalem. Sennacherib received news that the king of Ethiopia was coming to fight against him, so he withdrew his army and returned to his own land.

After this, Hezekiah became sick and was near death. Isaiah the prophet visited him and told him to put his affairs in order, but Hezekiah prayed to the Lord and was granted an additional 15 years of life.

Hezekiah was also granted a sign from the Lord, in which the shadow on the sundial moved back ten steps. This was a miraculous sign of the Lord's power and faithfulness. Despite Hezekiah's faithfulness, his son Manasseh succeeded him as king and led the people of Judah into idolatry and sin. This sets the stage for the next chapters in which the kingdom of Judah experiences significant decline and eventually falls to the Babylonians.

2 Kings 19 is an important chapter in the Bible as it details the story of King Hezekiah's prayer and God's response in saving Jerusalem from the Assyrian invasion. The key verses are:

2 Kings 19:14-19 (NIV): "Hezekiah received the letter from the messengers and read it. Then he went up to the temple of the Lord and spread it out before the Lord. And Hezekiah prayed to the Lord: 'Lord, the God of Israel, enthroned between the cherubim, you alone are God over all the kingdoms of the earth. You have made heaven and earth. Give ear, Lord, and hear; open your eyes, Lord, and see; listen to the words Sennacherib has sent to ridicule the living God. It is true, Lord, that the Assyrian kings have laid waste these nations and their lands. They have thrown their gods into the fire and destroyed them, for they were not gods but only wood and stone, fashioned by human hands. Now, Lord our God, deliver us from his hand, so that all the kingdoms of the earth may know that you alone, Lord, are God.'"

2 Kings 19:35-36 (NIV): "That night the angel of the Lord went out and put to death a hundred and eighty-five thousand in the Assyrian camp. When the people got up the next morning—there were all the dead bodies! So Sennacherib king of Assyria broke camp and withdrew. He returned to Nineveh and stayed there."

These verses highlight the power of prayer and the faithfulness of God in protecting and delivering His people.

Chapter 20 of 2 Kings continues the story of King Hezekiah of Judah. Hezekiah became sick and was near death, but he prayed to the Lord and was granted an additional 15 years of life. Isaiah the prophet had told him to put his affairs in order, and Hezekiah asked for a sign to confirm that he would recover.

Isaiah gave Hezekiah a choice between two signs: the shadow on the sundial could either move forward ten steps or move backward ten steps. Hezekiah chose to have the shadow move back ten steps, and it did so miraculously.

After this sign, Hezekiah showed off his wealth to some envoys from Babylon, and Isaiah prophesied that the Babylonians would eventually come and take everything away, including some of Hezekiah's own descendants. However, Hezekiah did not seem too concerned and was instead grateful for the peace and security during his lifetime.

Chapter 20 also includes a description of the water tunnel that Hezekiah built in Jerusalem to bring water into the city in case of a siege. This tunnel was discovered in modern times and is known as Hezekiah's Tunnel or the Siloam Tunnel.

Overall, chapter 20 of 2 Kings emphasizes the power of prayer and the faithfulness of the Lord to those who trust in Him. However, it also foreshadows the decline of Judah and the eventual conquest of Jerusalem by the Babylonians.

In 2 Kings 20, the key verses are:

Verse 1: "In those days Hezekiah became ill and was at the point of death. The prophet Isaiah son of Amoz went to him and said, 'This is what the Lord says: Put your house in order, because you are going to die; you will not recover.'" (NIV)

Verse 5: "'Go back and tell Hezekiah, the ruler of my people, 'This is what the Lord, the God of your father David, says: I have heard your prayer and seen your tears; I will heal you. On the third day from now you will go up to the temple of the Lord.'" (NIV)

Verse 11: "Then the prophet Isaiah called on the Lord, and the Lord made the shadow go back the ten steps it had gone down on the stairway of Ahaz." (NIV)

These verses detail the story of Hezekiah's illness, the prophecy of his impending death, his prayer and subsequent healing by God, and the miraculous sign given to Hezekiah as proof of God's power. These verses can be found in the Christian Bible's Old Testament, specifically in 2 Kings 20.

Chapter 21 of 2 Kings describes the reign of Manasseh, son of Hezekiah, as the king of Judah. Unlike his father, Manasseh was a wicked king who did evil in the eyes of the Lord. He followed the practices of the nations around Judah, worshipping other gods, building altars to them in the temple of the Lord, and even sacrificing his own son to a foreign god.

As a result of his evil deeds, the Lord promised to bring disaster on Judah and Jerusalem. Manasseh was also responsible for shedding much innocent blood, and the author of 2 Kings attributes the exile of Israel to Assyria and the later exile of Judah to Babylon to Manasseh's sins.

Despite this, Manasseh repented of his ways towards the end of his life and prayed to the Lord for forgiveness. The Lord heard his prayer and showed him mercy, but the damage was already done, and the author notes that the sins of Manasseh were so great that they could not be forgiven completely.

Manasseh was succeeded by his son Amon, who also did evil in the eyes of the Lord, following the example of his father before him. He was eventually assassinated by his own officials, and his son Josiah became king in his place.

Chapter 21 serves as a warning against the dangers of idolatry and the consequences of turning away from the Lord. Despite the mercy and forgiveness that the Lord can offer, the consequences of sin can have lasting effects on individuals and entire nations.

In 2 Kings Chapter 21, the key verses are:

Verse 1: "Manasseh was twelve years old when he became king, and he reigned in Jerusalem fifty-five years. His mother's name was Hephzibah."

Verse 2: "He did evil in the eyes of the Lord, following the detestable practices of the nations the Lord had driven out before the Israelites."

Verse 16: "Moreover, Manasseh also shed so much innocent blood that he filled Jerusalem from end to end—besides the sin that he had caused Judah to commit, so that they did evil in the eyes of the Lord."

These verses describe the reign of King Manasseh, who was one of the most evil kings of Judah. Despite his long reign, he was known for his wickedness and idolatry, which led to the downfall of Judah. The passage emphasizes the importance of following God's laws and avoiding idolatry. These verses can be found in 2 Kings 21:1, 2, and 16.

Chapter 22 of 2 Kings describes the reign of Josiah, the son of Amon, as the king of Judah. Unlike his father and grandfather, Josiah was a righteous king who did what was right in the eyes of the Lord.

In the eighteenth year of his reign, Josiah ordered the repair of the temple of the Lord, which had fallen into disrepair. During the repairs, the high priest Hilkiah discovered a

copy of the Book of the Law, likely a reference to the Torah or the first five books of the Old Testament. The book was brought to Josiah and read aloud to him, and upon hearing its contents, Josiah tore his clothes in distress.

Josiah realized that Judah had not been following the Law of the Lord, and he sent Hilkiah, along with other officials and the prophetess Huldah, to inquire of the Lord about the meaning of the book. Huldah confirmed that the Lord would bring disaster on Judah because of their disobedience, but because of Josiah's repentance and humility, the disaster would not come during his lifetime.

Josiah immediately set about instituting religious reforms throughout Judah. He gathered all the people and read the Book of the Law to them, renewing their covenant with the Lord. He also destroyed all the idols and altars of other gods in Judah, and he even went beyond the borders of Judah to destroy the altars and idols in the territories of Israel. Josiah's reforms were extensive and thorough, and the author notes that he was a great king who turned to the Lord with all his heart, soul, and strength. However, despite his righteousness, the disaster that had been foretold still came upon Judah after his death. Chapter 22 serves as a reminder of the importance of following the Word of the Lord and the consequences of straying from it. Josiah's response to the discovery of the Book of the Law demonstrates the power of repentance and humility in the face of disobedience.

The key verses of 2 Kings Chapter 22 in the Christian Bible are verses 8-13, which describe the discovery of the Book of the Law by the high priest Hilkiah during the reign of King Josiah:

"Then Hilkiah the high priest said to Shaphan the secretary, 'I have found the Book of the Law in the house of the Lord.' And Hilkiah gave the book to Shaphan, and he read it. And Shaphan the secretary came to the king, and reported to the king, 'Your servants have emptied out the money that was found in the house and have delivered it into the hand of the workmen who have the oversight of the house of the Lord.' Then Shaphan the secretary told the king, 'Hilkiah the priest has given me a book.' And Shaphan read it before the king. When the king heard the words of the Book of the Law, he tore his clothes. And the king commanded Hilkiah the priest, and Ahikam the son of Shaphan, and Achbor the son of Micaiah, and Shaphan the secretary, and Asaiah the king's servant, saying, 'Go, inquire of the Lord for me, and for the people, and for all Judah, concerning the words of this book that has been found; for great is the wrath of the Lord that is kindled against us, because our fathers have not obeyed the words of this book, to do according to all that is written concerning us.'"

These verses can be found in 2 Kings 22:8-13 in the Christian Bible.

Chapter 23 of 2 Kings begins with King Josiah summoning all the elders of Judah and Jerusalem to the temple. There he reads the book of the law that had been discovered during renovations and then proceeds to renew the covenant with God in front of all the people, committing to follow the law and to remove all the idols and false gods from the land.

Josiah then goes on to destroy all the idols, high places, and altars that had been erected to foreign gods throughout the land of Judah and Jerusalem. He also purges the temple of all its articles that were being used for idol worship, and he defiles the high places where these idols had been worshiped.

Josiah then orders the celebration of the Passover according to the Law of Moses. This Passover is said to have been the greatest since the time of the judges.

After Josiah's death, his son Jehoahaz becomes king, but he only reigns for three months before he is deposed by Pharaoh Necho of Egypt, who then appoints Jehoahaz's brother, Jehoiakim, as king over Judah.

Jehoiakim does evil in the sight of the Lord, and the prophet Jeremiah prophesies against him and the people of Judah. Despite Jeremiah's warnings, Jehoiakim continues to rebel against Babylon and eventually dies.

The chapter concludes with a description of the reign of Jehoiachin, who also does evil in the sight of the Lord, and is eventually carried away captive to Babylon by King Nebuchadnezzar.

2 Kings 23 is an important chapter in the Old Testament that describes King Josiah's reform and revival of the worship of God in Judah. The key verses are:

- "Then the king [Josiah] called together all the elders of Judah and Jerusalem. And the king went up to the temple of the Lord with all the people of Judah and Jerusalem, along with the priests and the prophets—all the people from the least to the greatest. There the king read to them the entire Book of the Covenant that had been found in the Lord's Temple." (2 Kings 23:1-2, NLT)
- "He [Josiah] burned the Asherah pole outside Jerusalem on the Mount of Olives, desecrating it. He ground it to powder and scattered the dust over the graves of the people. He also tore down the living quarters of the male and female shrine prostitutes that were inside the Temple of the Lord, where the women wove coverings for the Asherah pole." (2 Kings 23:6-7, NLT)
- "Then Josiah announced that the Passover of the Lord would be celebrated in Jerusalem. And so the Passover lamb was slaughtered on the fourteenth day of the first month. Josiah also assigned the priests to their duties and encouraged them in their work at the Temple of the Lord." (2 Kings 23:21-22, NLT)

These verses show how Josiah took steps to remove idolatry and pagan worship from Judah, and reinstated the celebration of the Passover according to the law of Moses. The chapter also includes other important details about Josiah's reign, including his destruction of altars and temples dedicated to other gods, and his death in battle.

2 Kings 24 describes the reign of the last king of Judah, Jehoiachin. During his reign, Nebuchadnezzar, the king of Babylon, besieged Jerusalem and eventually captured it, taking Jehoiachin, his family, and many other prominent people captive to Babylon. Jehoiachin reigned for only three months before Nebuchadnezzar arrived at Jerusalem and took him and his mother, along with other officials and craftsmen, to Babylon. Jehoiachin's uncle, Mattaniah, was made king of Judah by Nebuchadnezzar, and he changed his name to Zedekiah.

Despite being appointed by the Babylonians, Zedekiah rebelled against Nebuchadnezzar, resulting in another siege of Jerusalem. The chapter concludes with Nebuchadnezzar taking even more captives from Jerusalem, including all the remaining craftsmen and skilled workers, leaving only the poorest people in the land.

The chapter serves as a foreshadowing of the impending destruction of Judah and the Babylonian exile, which is described in further detail in the following chapters.

The key verses of 2 Kings Chapter 24 in the Christian Bible are verses 10-16:

"At that time the officers of Nebuchadnezzar king of Babylon advanced on Jerusalem and laid siege to it, and Nebuchadnezzar himself came up to the city while his officers were besieging it. Jehoiachin king of Judah, his mother, his attendants, his nobles and his officials all surrendered to him. In the eighth year of the reign of the king of Babylon, he took Jehoiachin prisoner. As the Lord had declared, Nebuchadnezzar removed the treasures from the temple of the Lord and from the royal palace, and cut up the gold articles that Solomon king of Israel had made for the temple of the Lord. He carried all Jerusalem into exile: all the officers and fighting men, and all the skilled workers and artisans—a total of ten thousand. Only the poorest people of the land were left.

These verses describe the capture of Jerusalem by Nebuchadnezzar and the exile of the people of Judah to Babylon. It is a significant event in the history of Israel and has lasting implications for the rest of the Old Testament. These verses also highlight the fulfillment of the prophecies of Jeremiah and other prophets, who warned of the coming judgment on Israel for their disobedience to God."

You can find these verses in the 2 Kings Chapter 24 of the Christian Bible.

2 Kings 25 describes the fall of Jerusalem and the end of the kingdom of Judah. The chapter begins with King Nebuchadnezzar of Babylon leading an army against Jerusalem and surrounding the city. After a siege of several months, the city runs out of food and is captured.

King Zedekiah of Judah is captured and brought before Nebuchadnezzar, who orders his sons to be killed and his eyes to be put out. The Babylonians then destroy the temple and the city walls, and take most of the people of Judah into captivity in Babylon.

The chapter concludes with a description of the people who were left behind in Judah, including the poor and the farmers, who are allowed to stay and work the land. Gedaliah, a governor appointed by the Babylonians, is put in charge of the remaining population. The chapter ends with a note about King Jehoiachin of Judah, who is released from prison in Babylon and treated kindly by the new Babylonian king.

2 Kings 25 recounts the fall of Jerusalem to the Babylonians and the destruction of the Temple. The key verses are:

Verse 1: "So in the ninth year of Zedekiah's reign, on the tenth day of the tenth month, Nebuchadnezzar king of Babylon marched against Jerusalem with his whole army. He encamped outside the city and built siege works all around it."

Verse 8: "On the seventh day of the fifth month, in the nineteenth year of Nebuchadnezzar king of Babylon, Nebuzaradan commander of the imperial guard, an official of the king of Babylon, came to Jerusalem."

Verse 9: "He set fire to the temple of the Lord, the royal palace and all the houses of Jerusalem. Every important building he burned down."

Verse 13: "The Babylonians broke up the bronze pillars, the movable stands and the bronze Sea that were at the temple of the Lord and they carried the bronze to Babylon."

Verse 21: "So Judah went into captivity, away from her land."

These verses can be found in 2 Kings 25:1, 8, 9, 13, and 21 in the Christian Bible.

Notes:

The Book of 2 Kings is part of the Old Testament and continues the narrative of the Kings of Israel and Judah from the end of 1 Kings. It describes the reign of several kings and the prophets who served them, including Elisha. It also covers the fall of Israel to Assyria and Judah's eventual exile to Babylon.

Some of the challenging passages in 2 Kings include:

1. The story of Elijah's ascent to heaven in a whirlwind (2 Kings 2:1-18), which has puzzled readers for centuries.
2. The miracle of Elisha healing Naaman the leper (2 Kings 5:1-27), which raises questions about faith, healing, and obedience.
3. The account of King Hezekiah's miraculous recovery from illness (2 Kings 20:1-11), which some scholars believe may have a natural explanation.
4. The depiction of the destruction of Jerusalem by the Babylonians (2 Kings 25:1-21), which raises questions about God's justice and the suffering of his people.

While there may be different interpretations and debates about the meaning and significance of these passages, it is important to remember that the Bible is a complex and multifaceted text that requires careful study and consideration.