

5 KINGS OF THE FINAL DECLINE. 2 KN. 15. 2/18/24. #30

1. Zechariah (2 Kn. 15:8-12) & Shallum (2 Kn. 15:13-16)
 - a. Zechariah was the 4th generation of Jehu's line
 - a1. God had promised Jehu that he would have 4 generations sit on the throne (2 Kn. 10)
 - a2. Like all his predecessors, Zechariah did evil
 - b. There are 29 men in the Bible named Zechariah
 - c. Zech. reigned only 6 months until Shallum killed him
 - d. Shallum reigned 1 month before Menahem killed him
2. Menahem (2 Kn. 15:17-22)

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¹⁷In the thirty-ninth year of Azariah king of Judah, Menahem the son of Gadi became king over Israel, *and reigned* ten years in Samaria. ¹⁸And he did evil in the sight of the LORD; he did not depart all his days from the sins of Jeroboam the son of Nebat, who had made Israel sin. ¹⁹Pul king of Assyria came against the land; and Menahem gave Pul a thousand talents of silver, that his hand might be with him to strengthen the kingdom under his control. ²⁰And Menahem exacted the money from Israel, from all the very wealthy, from each man fifty shekels of silver, to give to the king of Assyria. So the king of Assyria turned back, and did not stay there in the land. ²¹Now the rest of the acts of Menahem, and all that he did, *are* they not written in the book of the chronicles of the kings of Israel? ²²So Menahem rested with his fathers. Then Pekahiah his son reigned in his place.

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- a. Menahem was a brutal man, who ripped open women carrying babes in the womb
 - b. As a military man he was able to main rule for 10 years
 - c. Since Assyria had finished conquering Syria, they turned their attention to Israel
 - a1. Men. taxed the wealth of the land over a pound of silver apiece to pay tribute to Pul (Tiglath-Pileser III)
 - a2. Pul takes the tribute money & leaves, but would return for good 20 years later under Hoshea
 - d. Even in these perilous times, Israel still does not repent
3. Pekahiah & Pekah (2 Kn. 15:23-31)
 - a. Menahem's son, Pekahiah, ruled in his father's place
 - a1. After 2 years Pekah (apparently, commander of the trans-Jordan army) conspired against Pekahiah & killed him
 - a2. Pekahiah's reign began in the last year of King Uzziah of Judah's reign
 - b. With the army behind him he reigned 20 years

²⁷In the fifty-second year of Azariah king of Judah, Pekah the son of Remaliah became king over Israel in Samaria, *and reigned* twenty years. ²⁸And he did evil in the sight of the LORD; he did not depart from the sins of Jeroboam the son of Nebat, who had made Israel sin. ²⁹In the days of Pekah king of Israel, Tiglath-Pileser king of Assyria came and took Ijon, Abel Beth Maachah, Janoah, Kedesh, Hazor, Gilead, and Galilee, all the land of Naphtali; and he carried them captive to Assyria. ³⁰Then Hoshea the son of Elah led a conspiracy against Pekah the son of Remaliah, and struck and killed him; so he reigned in his place in the twentieth year of Jotham the son of Uzziah. ³¹Now the rest of the acts of Pekah, and all that he did, indeed they *are* written in the book of the chronicles of the kings of Israel.

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- c. Of the last 6 kings, 4 were assassinated
 - d. Tiglath-Pileser of Assyria comes back to stay
 - a1. He begins to conquer the northern part of Israel (belonging to the tribe of Naphtali)
 - a2. TP conquers all of Gilead & Hazor (where Jabin ruled when Barak defeated him)
 - a3. He takes the land of Galilee
 - e. The king & Israel still did not turn away from their evil
 - f. TP begins to remove the inhabitants from the land
 - a1. Those removed never return
 - a2. Assyria moved other people into the land (the mixture would produce the Samaritans)
 - g. Hoshea kills Pekah & takes the throne
 - a1. 2 people who took the throne via assassination were themselves assassinated
 - a2. Hoshea is the last king of Israel
 - b1. He rules for 11 years
 - b2. Israel never comes back
 - h. The key phrase throughout the history of Israel is *And he did evil in the sight of the LORD; he did not depart all his days from the sins of Jeroboam the son of Nebat*
 - a1. Had Israel repented along the way, God would have shown grace
 - a2. The removal of Israel was consequential
 - b1. They reaped what they had sown
 - b2. Ezk. 18 God can't be blamed
 - i. God made every attempt to bring Israel back
 - a1. He cajoled, encouraged, & sent prophets
 - a2. He sent plagues, pestilence, & famines
 - a3. Finally, God had no choice but to send the invader & sent them into exile