

## II KINGS

### Book note for 2 Kings

No book note, yet.

### Chapter note for 2 Kings 1

*1 Moab rebelleth. 2 Ahaziah, sending to Baal-zebub, hath his judgment by Elijah. 5 Elijah twice bringeth fire from heaven upon them whom Ahaziah sent to apprehend him. 13 He pitieth the third captian, and, encouraged by an angel, telleth the king of his death. 17 Jehoram succeedeth Ahaziah.*

#### 2 Ki 1:1

**A.M. 3107-8.**

#### 2 Ki 1:2

**A.M. 3110.**

**Ahaziah** = Lord's possession, JAH has seized.

#### 2 Ki 1:3

**Baal-zebub** = the lord of flies. Zebub also means restless.

#### 2 Ki 1:5

"...[T]urned back to him," that is, to Ahaziah.

#### 2 Ki 1:17

Ahaziah died **A.M. 3107**, Jehoram starts **A.M. 3106**. Compare 3:1 -- the second year that Jehoram was Prorex with him and with Ahab, and early the nineteenth year of Jehoshaphat. See 8:16 for resolution.

**Jehoram** = the Lord exalts, JAH-raised.

**Jehoshaphat** = JAH-judged.

## **Chapter note for 2 Kings 2**

*1* Elijah, taking his leave of Elisha, with his mantle divideth Jordan, *9* and, granting Elisha his request, is taken up by a whirlwind into heaven. *12* Elisha, dividing Jordan with Elijah's mantle, is acknowledged his successor. *16* The young prophets, hardly obtaining leave to seek Elijah, could not find him. *19* Elisha with salt healeth the unwholesome waters. *23* Bears destroy the children that mocked Elisha.

### **2 Ki 2:1**

Circa A.M. 3107.

### **2 Ki 2:4**

**Jericho** = understanding, its perception.

### **2 Ki 2:6**

**Jordan** = descender, to bring down.

### **2 Ki 2:8**

V. 14.

### **2 Ki 2:11**

To break Elisha's oath (vss. 2, 4, and 6). Probably the horses of Rev. 19:14 are also fiery like these.

### **2 Ki 2:13**

Mantle represents ministry.

### **2 Ki 2:14**

V. 8.

### **2 Ki 2:16**

-- **SPIRIT**

Upper case Spirit.

### **2 Ki 2:17**

Ashamed to say "no" again since they were not going to believe him.

### **2 Ki 2:21**

The land could be barren from other causes, but not from the spring.

### **2 Ki 2:23**

Bethel was the seat of Jeroboam's idol and idolatrous priests. These were their children. They were mocking Elijah's ascension by asking Elisha to ascent to heaven.

### **Chapter note for 2 Kings 3**

*1 Jehoram's reign. 4 Mesha rebelleth. 6 Jehoram, with Jehoshaphat, and the king of Edom, being distressed for want of water, by Elisha obtaineth water, and promise of victory. 21 The Moabites, deceived by the colour of the water, coming to spoil, are overcome. 26 The king of Moab, by sacrificing the king his son, raiseth the siege.*

#### **2 Ki 3:1**

Late **A.M. 3105**. Ahab was still alive and lived for 3 to 6 more months (v. 5).

#### **2 Ki 3:3**

**Jeroboam** = the people will contend.

**Nebat** = aspect, regard.

#### **2 Ki 3:4**

**Mesha** = safety, retreat.

#### **2 Ki 3:5**

Ahab died **A.M. 3107**.

#### **2 Ki 3:19**

Contrast Deu. 20:19 which applies to promised areas. Moab wasn't promised.

#### **2 Ki 3:25**

**Kir-haraseth** = city of earth or shards.

#### **2 Ki 3:27**

Mic. 6:7.

**Chapter note for 2 Kings 4**

*1 Elisha multiplieth the widow's oil. 8 He giveth a son to the good Shunammite. 18 He raiseth again her dead son. 38 At Gilgal he healeth the deadly pottage. 42 He satisfieth an hundred men with twenty loaves.*

**2 Ki 4:8**

Note the wording "it fell on a day." **Shunem** = quiet, reserved.

**2 Ki 4:12**

**Gehazi** = gorge of sight, valley of vision.

**2 Ki 4:29**

That is, don't loiter. Lu. 10:4.

**2 Ki 4:42**

**Baal-shalisha** = lord of triplication or intensification.

### **Chapter note for 2 Kings 5**

*1 Naaman, by the report of a captive maid, is sent to Samaria to be cured of his leprosy. 8 Elisha, sending him to Jordan, cureth him. 15 He refusing Naaman's gifts granted him some of the earth. 20 Gehazi, abusing his master's name unto Naaman, is smitten with leprosy.*

#### **2 Ki 5:1**

**Naaman** = pleasantness. The king of Syria was probably Ben-Hadad II.  
The story of Naaman types the salvation of the Gentiles.

#### **2 Ki 5:5**

1 talent = 74.8 lbs.

#### **2 Ki 5:12**

**Abana** = stone, building.

#### **2 Ki 5:16**

Salvation is free.

#### **2 Ki 5:27**

The penalty of those who try to sell salvation.

### **Chapter note for 2 Kings 6**

*1 Elisha, giving leave to the young prophets to enlarge their dwellings, causeth iron to swim. 8 He discloseth the king of Samaria's counsel. 13 The army, which was sent to Dothan to apprehend Elisha, is smitten with blindness. 19 Being brought into Samaria, they are dismissed in peace. 24 The famine in Samaria causeth women to eat their own children. 30 The king sendeth to slay Elisha.*

#### **2 Ki 6:13**

**Dothan** = springs. Where Joseph found his brethren (Gen. 37:17).

#### **2 Ki 6:25**

Re. dove: (Gen 8:8-12; Psa. 55:6).

A cab is about one pint.

**Chapter note for 2 Kings 7**

*1 Elisha prophesieth incredible plenty in Samaria. 3 Four lepers, venturing on the host of the Syrians, bring tidings of their flight. 12 The king, finding by spies the news to be true, spoileth the tents of the Syrians. 17 The lord, who would not believe the prophecy of plenty, having charge of the gate, is trodden to death in the press.*

**2 Ki 7:2**

Windows of heaven: Gen. 7:1; 8:2; and Mal. 3:10. These windows are held as figurative, but here a man dies for not taking them literally.

## Chapter note for 2 Kings 8

*1 The Shunammite, having left her country seven years, to avoid the forewarned famine, for Elisha's miracle's sake hath her land restored by the king. 7 Hazael, being sent with a present by Ben-hadad to Elisha at Damascus, after he had heard the prophecy, killeth his master, and succeedeth him. 16 Jehoram's wicked reign in Judah. 20 Edom and Libnah revolt. 23 Ahaziah succeedeth Jehoram. 25 Ahaziah's wicked reign. 28 He visiteth Jehoram wounded, at Jezreel.*

### 2 Ki 8:9

**Hazael** = God has seen; (akin to English gaze).

### 2 Ki 8:13

For dogs: see notes to 1 Sam. 24:14 and Rev. 22:15.

### 2 Ki 8:16

**A.M. 3109.** Note the explicit co-regency of Jehoshaphat and Jehoram his son. According to 1:17, Jehoram of Judah started to reign 5 years before his stated start here. There may have been a falling out with his father Jehoshaphat in between and that this was his second start.

**Jehoram** = JAH-raised.

**Jehoshaphat** = JAH-judged.

### 2 Ki 8:17

Until **A.M. 3117**.

### 2 Ki 8:18

Here Athaliah is said to be the daughter of Ahab while in verse 26 she is said to be the daughter of Omri. Since Jesus is the son of David, and in other places the scripture refers to a grandson or descendent as son, here it can be allowed that she was the granddaughter of Omri and the daughter of Ahab.

### 2 Ki 8:20

**Ca. A.M. 3116 to 3119.**

Prophecied in Gen. 27:40.

### 2 Ki 8:24

**Ahaziah** = JAH has seized; possession of JAH. He's called Azariah in 2 Chr. 22:6 and Jehoahaz in 2 Chr. 21:1; 22:1; & 25:23.

### 2 Ki 8:25

**A.M. 3116.**

Compare 9:29 which says eleventh year of Joram. The coronation ceremony must have been on Jehoram's anniversary or it took a while for Ahaziah to consolidate his power. Most likely, though, this is the 22-year old (v. 26) Ahaziah and 9:29 speaks of his 42-year old step brother Ahaziah (see note to verse 26).

### 2 Ki 8:26

Until **A.M. 3117**.

Athaliah = JAH has constrained; taken away of the Lord.

"...[D]aughter of Omri..." see v. 18 note.

2 Chr. 22:2 reads 42 years old, whereas his age is here given as 22. Not only does this rate as one of the most difficult and best-known of the Bible's problem texts, but there are several problem texts associated with it. To begin with, we are told that Ahaziah was 22 when he became king; but the other passage says he was 42 years old.

Although it is commonly thought that there was a 20-year gap between Ahaziah's coronation and his actual reign, such does not follow from the chronology of the kings of Israel. Furthermore, it is occasionally said that this is an error in the King James Bible. That is simply not true. The alleged error is not in the King James Bible; it is an "error" in the "originals," too, as witnessed by the following two Jewish reconciliations.

First, Rabbi David Kimchi (born A.D. 1190) explained it by saying that Jehoram, Ahaziah's father, ruled more than the eight years attributed to him but he only exercised his royal authority for those eight years, at the end of which he fell into the power of the Arabians and suffered his illness. With that, the people raised Ahaziah, who was



then twenty-two, to take charge after his father who lived yet another twenty years. Upon his death, the people re-elected Ahaziah who then ruled solo for one year after his father.

The problem with this first scenario is the same problem as mentioned above in connection with a twenty-year gap, namely, there is no room for such a gap in the kingdom of Israel unless Jehoram of Israel also ruled an additional twenty years beyond the length attributed to him in scripture.

Second, Rabbi Levi ben Gershom proposed another resolution: he claimed that the forty-two years are not to be reckoned from the birth of Ahaziah, but from the start of his family's rule, that is, from Omri. This does work if one started counting from the end of Baasha's reign at which time the Northern Kingdom, Israel, was divided, with half of the people following Tibni while the other half followed Omri (1 Ki. 16:21-22).

Despite that at times the scriptures do reckon reign durations in such fashion as Gershom's resolution, it does not suffice in this case. A close examination of the scriptures shows that there were two Ahaziahs. Indeed, a detailed study of the history of the kings of Judah and Israel starting with Ahab will serve to present several problem texts with their resolutions.

Ahab starts to rule Israel in the thirty-eighth year of Asa king of Judah, and he rules for 22 years. Asa's son, Jehoshaphat starts his reign in Ahab's fourth year. He is 35 years old and rules for 25 years.

Ahab is such a wicked king that his posterity is cut off (1 Ki. 21:21). In response, he humbles himself so that God postpones the cut-off until his son's days (1 Ki. 21:29). Despite Ahab's wickedness, Jehoshaphat "joins affinity" with Ahab by allowing the marriage of his son Jehoram with Ahab's daughter (2 Ki. 8:18; 2 Chr. 18:1 & 21:6). This happened around the ninth year of Jehoshaphat's reign.

In the 17th year of Jehoshaphat's reign, Ahab makes his son Ahaziah co-regent but he reigns only 2 years (1 Ki. 22:51). During that time Ahaziah falls through an upper lattice and some time thereafter he dies of his injuries (2 Ki. 1:2 *vf.*). After Ahaziah's fall, Ahab appoints his brother, Jehoram, to assume Ahaziah's royal duties. Ahaziah is still alive at the time. Thus in the second year of Ahaziah and the 18th year of Jehoshaphat, there were three kings in Israel: Ahab, Ahaziah, and Jehoram. Jehoram will rule 12 years (2 Ki. 3:1).

The year that Ahaziah started his co-regency was also the year that Jehoram was named Prorex of Judah by his father, Jehoshaphat (2 Ki. 1:17). Jehoram will not assume a real co-regency for another five years (2 Ki. 8:16). Note: at this time both Israel and Judah have kings named Jehoram (or Joram). They are two different men.

After the death of his son Ahaziah, with his other son, Jehoram as co-regent, Ahab convinces Jehoshaphat to join him in a war against Syria. In the ensuing battle Ahab dies (1 Ki. 22:26 *vf.*) and his son Jehoram starts to rule alone in Israel. He will rule in Israel the entire time through which the following events occur in Judah.

In 2 Chr. 21:2-4 we learn that after Jehoshaphat's death, his oldest son, Jehoram, whom Jehoshaphat had appointed as co-regent, moves to consolidate his kingdom. He does so by slaying all of his brethren and some of the princes of Israel. This implies that some of the princes of Israel may have had a claim on the throne of Judah, probably because of complications resulting from Jehoshaphat's "joining affinity with Ahab." Needless to say, God is not pleased with the slaughter and he afflicts Jehoram with a disease of the bowels, until his bowels fall out and he dies.

Besides the illness, the Lord also stirred up against Jehoram the spirit of the Philistines, and of the Arabians. These killed all his sons except for Jehoahaz, the youngest of his sons (2 Chr. 21:15-17). After all this Jehoram dies (v. 18).

At the time of his death Jehoram is forty years old (2 Ki. 8:17 & 2 Chr. 21:20). His youngest son, the only one left him, is Ahaziah and he is 22 years old when the inhabitants of Jerusalem made him king in Jehoram's stead (2 Ki. 8:26). And this brings us to our problem text, for according to 2 Chr. 22:1, Ahaziah is 42 years old at the time: a year older than his father.

The first hint that there may be two Ahaziahs is found by comparing the starting reigns. In v. 25 we read that the 22-year old (this verse) Ahaziah started his reign in the twelfth year of Jehoram, king of Israel. Also, of the two Ahaziahs, the 22-year old is the only one who could qualify as the sole survivor of the slaughter by the Philistines and Arabians (2 Chr. 21:16) which survivor was also called Jehoahaz (2 Chr. 21:17). In 2 Ki. 9:29, however, we are told that Ahaziah (the 42-year old) started his reign in the eleventh year. We are also told that Ahaziah ruled one year, but the eleventh year would dictate two years. Most likely there were two Ahaziahs.

The strongest indication that there were two Ahaziahs is found in 2 Ki. 10:13. There we are told that Ahaziah has brethren! But 2 Chr. 21:17 clearly states, and 22:1 confirms it, that the only seed left Jehoram of Judah is Jehoahaz, also known as Ahaziah. Besides this, it says of the 42-year old Ahaziah that "His mother's name also was Athaliah, the daughter of Omri" (2 Chr. 22:2). Why would the scripture say "also" unless there were two of her sons in view? One of the Ahaziahs, probably the 42-year old, is also called Azariah in 2 Chr. 22:6.

The final resolution is now apparent. Athaliah, Ahab's daughter, already had a son when she married Jehoram the son of Jehoshaphat. That son's name was Ahaziah. Probably Ahaziah was old enough that he may have spent

most of his days in the courts of Ahab. Some time later Athaliah bore a son to Jehoram and he was called Jehoahaz. Eventually he acquired the nickname Ahaziah. So Jehoram had two sons named Ahaziah: his youngest son, and a stepson who was 20 years older than his biological son. Indeed, his stepson was a year or two older than Jehoram himself. This solves how Jehoram could have a son two or three years older than himself.

Jehoram was afflicted with the disease of his bowels during the last two years of his reign (2 Chr. 21:19). Halfway through that affliction, he appointed his step son king (in the eleventh year of Jehoram of Israel). Not too long afterwards, in the twelfth year of Jehoram of Israel, the people of Jerusalem crowned the youngest son of Jehoram king. Perhaps the 22-year old Ahaziah was not up to reigning on his own. In any case, it is evident from the duration of Jehoram's reign that he died in the same year as both Ahaziahs.

**2 Ki 8:29**

**Ramah** = high place.

## **Chapter note for 2 Kings 9**

*1 Elisha sendeth a young prophet with instructions to anoint Jehu at Ramoth-gilead. 4 The prophet having done his message fleeth. 11 Jehu, being made king by the soldiers, killeth Joram in the field of Naboth. 27 Ahaziah is slain at Gur, and buried at Jerusalem. 30 Proud Jezebel is thrown down out of a window, and eaten by dogs.*

### **2 Ki 9:1**

**Ramoth-gilead** = heights of heaps of witness.

### **2 Ki 9:10**

A similar curse fell on Baasha, Ahab, and Jeroboam. Dogs eat, as if slain by a beast (Satan) in the field (Ex. 22:31). This is the result of the wrath of God as expressed also in 1 Ki 14:11; 16:4; 21:19; 22:38; 2 Ki 9:36. For a summary of dogs see note to Rev. 22:15. Jezebel types the great whore of Revelation.

### **2 Ki 9:29**

**A.M. 3119.** Compare 8:25 and see note there. This Ahaziah started in the 11th year and was probably the 22-year old who met his death here.

### **2 Ki 9:30**

First use of the word, paint. It signifies applying a coating to hide blemishes. The other occurrences are Jer. 22:14 and Eze. 23:40. Each is in the context of being done by an evil person.

### **2 Ki 9:36**

Fulfilling v. 10, q.v.

### **Chapter note for 2 Kings 10**

*1 Jehu, by his letters, causeth seventy of Ahab's children to be beheaded. 8 He excuseth the fact by the prophecy of Elijah. 12 At the shearing house he slayeth two and forty of Ahaziah's brethren. 15 He taketh Jehonadab into his company. 18 By subtilty he destroyeth all the worshippers of Baal. 29 Jehu followeth Jeroboam's sins. 32 Hazael oppresseth Israel. 35 Jehoahaz succeedeth Jehu.*

#### **2 Ki 10:1**

**A.M. 3119.**

#### **2 Ki 10:15**

**Jehonadab** = voluntary gift of the Lord.

**Rechab** = horseman, dispatcher.

#### **2 Ki 10:22**

Shades of Romanism. See note to Rev. 2:20.

#### **2 Ki 10:36**

From **A.M. 3117** (8:25) to early **3146**.

## **Chapter note for 2 Kings 11**

*1 Jehoash, being saved by Jehosheba his aunt from Athaliah's massacre of the seed royal, is hid six years in the house of God. 4 Jehoiada, giving order to the captains, in the seventh year anointeth him king. 13 Athaliah is slain. 17 Jehoiada restoreth the worship of God.*

### **2 Ki 11:1**

**A.M. 3117.**

**Athaliah** = taken away (constrained) by JAH.

**Ahaziah** = seized (possessed) by JAH.

### **2 Ki 11:2**

**Jehosheba** = sworn (dedicated) to the Lord.

**Joash** = Lord's fire(?)

**Jehoash** = Jehovah fired; the Lord gave.

### **2 Ki 11:4**

**A.M. 3123.**

**Jehoiada** = Lord knows.

### **2 Ki 11:6**

**Sur** = degenerate, go back, turn off.

### **2 Ki 11:18**

Thoroughly means that the "effect" is from the outside in and may be only temporary. "Thoroughly" means eternal, from the inside out. Thoroughly is correct in this verse.

**Chapter note for 2 Kings 12**

*1 Jehoash reigneth well all the days of Jehoiada. 4 He giveth order for the repair of the temple. 17 Hazael is diverted from Jerusalem by a present of the hallowed treasures. 19 Jehoash being slain by his servants, Amaziah succeedeth him.*

**2 Ki 12:1**

**A.M. 3123.**

**2 Ki 12:6**

**A.M. 3145.**

**2 Ki 12:9**

The offering was separate from and before the service.

**2 Ki 12:20**

**A.M. 3167.**

Millo: (1 Ki. 11:27; 1 Chr. 11:8).

**2 Ki 12:21**

Shimeath was a woman, an Amomitess -- 2 Chr. 24:26.

### **Chapter note for 2 Kings 13**

*1 Jehoahaz his wicked reign. 3 Jehoahaz, oppressed by Hazael, is relieved by prayer. 8 Joash succeedeth him. 10 His wicked reign. 12 Jeroboam succeedeth him. 14 Elisha dying prophesieth to Joash three victories over the Syrians. 20 The Moabites invading the land, Elisha's bones raise up a dead man. 22 Hazael dying, Joash getteth three victories over Ben-hadad.*

#### **2 Ki 13:1**

**A.M. 3145.**

**Jehoahaz** = Jehovah-seized; whom the Lord holds fast. He reigned to **A.M. 3162.**

#### **2 Ki 13:10**

**A.M. 3159 to 3175.**

#### **2 Ki 13:14**

Circa **A.M. 3167** if exactly 60 years from Elijah's translation.

#### **2 Ki 13:23**

"...as yet," meaning as of the time of the writing of these words.

## **Chapter note for 2 Kings 14**

*1 Amaziah his good reign. 5 His justice on the murderers of his father. 7 His victory over Edom. 8 Amaziah, provoking Jehoash, is overcome and spoiled. 16 Jeroboam succeedeth Jehoash. 17 Amaziah slain by a conspiracy. 21 Azariah succeedeth him. 23 Jeroboam's wicked reign. 29 Zachariah succeedeth him.*

### **2 Ki 14:1**

**A.M. 3160. to 3189.**

**Amaziah** = strenght of JAH.

### **2 Ki 14:2**

Until **3189**.

### **2 Ki 14:17**

2 Chr. 25:25, q.v.

### **2 Ki 14:20**

City of David = city of Judah (2 Chr. 25:28).

### **2 Ki 14:21**

The time of Joel.

### **2 Ki 14:22**

That is, after to co-regency.

### **2 Ki 14:23**

**A.M. 3174 until 3215.**

### **2 Ki 14:25**

Jonah 1:1.

### **2 Ki 14:29**

**Zachariah** = the Lord has remembered.

There was a co-regency of 11 years.



## Chapter note for 2 Kings 15

*1 Azariah his good reign. 5 He dying a leper, Jotham succeedeth. 8 Zachariah, the last of Jehu's generation, reigning ill, is slain by Shallum. 13 Shallum, reigning a month, is slain by Menahem. 21 Pekahiah succeedeth him. 23 Pekahiah is slain by Pekah. 27 Pekah is oppressed by Tiglath-pileser, and slain by Hoshea. 32 Jotham's good reign. 36 Ahaz succeedeth him.*

### 2 Ki 15:1

Amos was written at this time.

**A.M. 3178**, Jeroboam was 27 years old, not in the twenty seventh year of his reign. Otherwise the year is 3200 and his father Amaziah had been dead for 10 years. Compare v. 8 which places the start of his reign at **3178**. and v.2 ends it at **3230**.

**Azariah** = help of or by the Lord

**Amaziah** = Lord's strength.

### 2 Ki 15:2

**Jecholiah** = enabled by the Lord.

### 2 Ki 15:8

**A.M. 3215.**

### 2 Ki 15:13

**A.M. 3216.**

### 2 Ki 15:19

Pul is later called Tilgath-pileser.

### 2 Ki 15:23

**Early A.M. 3227.** There's about a 1-year break between Pekahiah and Menahem which could be accounted for if each reigned almost an entire half year beyond the stated numbers. Otherwise, Pekahiah had trouble consolidating the kingdom, which could well be the case.

### 2 Ki 15:27

**A.M. 3229 until 3249.**

### 2 Ki 15:30

Compare v. 33 and 16:1. **A.M. 3249.**

### 2 Ki 15:32

**A.M. 3230 to 3246** at which time Ahaz started, though a co-regency evidently existed for at least three years (v. 30).

### 2 Ki 15:33

Cf. v. 30; 16:1; and 2 Chr. 27:1.

### **Chapter note for 2 Kings 16**

*1 Ahaz his wicked reign. 5 ahaz assailed by Rezin and Pekah, hireth Tiglath-pileser against them. 10 Ahaz, sending a pattern of an altar from Damascus to Urijah, diverteth the brasen altar to his own devotion. 17 He spoileth the temple. 19 Hezekiah succeedeth him.*

#### **2 Ki 16:1**

Cf. 15:30 and 33. **A.M. 3245.**

**Ahaz** = possessor, taker.

#### **2 Ki 16:4**

Re. green tree: (1 Ki. 14:23, 2 Ki. 17:10).

#### **2 Ki 16:6**

First use of the word, Jews.

#### **2 Ki 16:10**

Uriah: Isa. 8:2.

#### **2 Ki 16:15**

Isa. 8:2.

#### **2 Ki 16:20**

**Hezekiah** = strong in the Lord; stayed upon JAH.

### **Chapter note for 2 Kings 17**

*1 Hoshea his wicked reign. 3 Being subdued by Shalmaneser, he conspireth against him with So king of Egypt. 5 Samaria for their sins is captivated. 24 The strange nations, which were transplanted in Samaria, being plagued with lions, make a mixture of religions.*

#### **2 Ki 17:1**

This chapter describes a classic sequence of national disintegration.

**A.M. 3256 to 3265.** Since Pekah's rule ends in **3249**, it seems that there was a 6-year period when Israel had no king.

#### **2 Ki 17:3**

Assyria conquered Syria. Isa. 7-8.

#### **2 Ki 17:5**

**A.M. 3262 through 3264.**

#### **2 Ki 17:6**

**A.M. 3264.** It took another year to reach the end of Hoshea's reign, evidently while he was held in ward.

#### **2 Ki 17:10**

Re. green tree: (2 Ki. 16:4, 2 Chr. 28:4).

#### **2 Ki 17:24**

Esar-haddon, Ezr. 4:2.

#### **2 Ki 17:34**

Why the Jews did not like the Samaritans; see Neh. 4:2; Luk. 9:52-53; Jn. 4:9.

## Chapter note for 2 Kings 18

*1 Hezekiah his good reign. 4 He destroyeth idolatry, and prospereth. 9 Samaria is carried captive for their sins. 13 Sennacherib invading Judah is pacified by a tribute. 17 Rab-shakeh, sent by Sennacherib again, revileth Hezekiah, and by blasphemous persuasions soliciteth the people to revolt.*

### 2 Ki 18:1

Hosea written. **A.M. 3258-3287.**

**Hoshea** = savour, deliverer.

### 2 Ki 18:4

**Nehushtan** = = a piece of brass.

### 2 Ki 18:9

**A.M. 3262.** But Hezekiah's fourth year started in **3261**. See note to v. 10.

### 2 Ki 18:10

Hezekiah's reign started in **A.M. 3258** (v. 1), so his sixth year is **3263**, but the three-year seige ended in **3264** (17:5-6) which was Hezekiah's seventh year. This is possible if Hezekiah started ruling late in **3258** and the seige ended early in **3264**.

### 2 Ki 18:13

**A.M. 3271.** 2 Chr. 32:1.

In a prism it is reported (in the first person) that Sennacherib took 46 fenced Judean cities. The text: "As to Hezekiah the Judahite, he did not submit to my yoke. I laid siege to 46 of his strong cities, walled forts, and to countless small villages in their vicinity and conquered them by means of earth-ramps and battering rams combined with an attack by foot soldiers. I drove out over 200,000 people, young and old, male and female, horses, mules, donkeys, camels, big and small cattle beyond counting, and considered them booty. [Hezekiah] I made a prisoner in Jerusalem, his royal residence, like a bird in a cage." Sennacherib was a son of Saragon, king of Assyria, who assumed the same title as his predecessor, Ebidu Malki, subduer of kings.

### 2 Ki 18:17

**Tartan** = great increase; field marshal (cf. Isa. 20:1).

**Rabsaris** = head of the eunuchs (cf. Dan. 1:3).

**Rabshakeh** = chief cup-bearer, marshal.

**Lachish** = obstinate, walk of a man.

### 2 Ki 18:18

**Eliakim** = God of raising, set up

**Hilkiah** = inheritance of JAH; God is my portion

**Shebna** = grow(-th, -n) up; who built

**Joah** = JAH-like

**Asaph** = gatherer, completer, receiver.

## **Chapter note for 2 Kings 19**

*1 Hezekiah mourning sendeth to Isaiah to pray for them. 6 Isaiah comforteth them. 8 Sennacherib, going to encounter Tirkhakah, sendeth a blasphemous letter to Hezekiah. 14 Hezekiah's prayer. 20 Isaiah's prophecy of the pride and destruction of Sennacherib, and the good of Zion. 35 An angel slayeth the Assyrians. 36 Sennacherib is slain at Nineveh by his own sons.*

### **2 Ki 19:1**

Isa. 37.

### **2 Ki 19:7**

Verse 26. A "blast" back from **blaspheme** (to blow against).

### **2 Ki 19:25**

Isa. 37:26. God's words to Sennacherib.

### **2 Ki 19:26**

V. 7.

### **2 Ki 19:28**

"... hook ..." as for Leviathan, Job. 41; Isa. 37:29.

### **2 Ki 19:30**

"... bear fruit upward" - rapture.

### **2 Ki 19:35**

At Lachish (18:14).

### **2 Ki 19:37**

Isa. 37:38.

**Sharezer** = splendour of the sun. His name does not occur in the Assyrian inscriptions.

## Chapter note for 2 Kings 20

1 Hezekiah, having received a message of death, by prayer hath his life lengthened. 8 The sun goeth ten degrees backward for a sign of that promise. 12 Berodach-baladan, sending to visit Hezekiah because of the wonder, hath notice of his treasures. 14 Isaiah understanding thereof foretelleth the Babylonian captivity. 20 Manasseh succeedeth Hezekiah.

### 2 Ki 20:1

Isa. 38.

**A.M. 3272.**

### 2 Ki 20:3

Compare Isa. 38:10-20.

### 2 Ki 20:5

N.B. *captain*, not *king*. Consistent with 1 Sam. 9:16, which see.

### 2 Ki 20:6

**A.M. 3272.**

Note, in Isa. 38:7-8 the Lord tells Isaiah of the sign here, at the end of the verse.

### 2 Ki 20:8

2 Chr. 32:24; Isa. 38:1-8.

### 2 Ki 20:9

Isaiah gives Hezekiah a choice of signs, seemingly at variance with Isa. 38:7-8, but see the note to 2 Ki. 20:6, above. 2 Chr. 32:24.

**Degrees:** Hebrew *Ma'alot* = steps, rises, degrees. If the Hebrew is a technical term, as indicated here by the use of the word "degrees," then, as in modern Hebrew, *ma'alot* means 1/360th of a circle, and thus degrees translates exactly. The same word exists in the Babylonian where it clearly designates 1/360th of a circle. This translates to a lengthening of that day by 40 minutes.

The invasion was in **A.M. 3271** and the events surrounding Hezekiah's sign took place shortly after that (v. 1), so it's likely that the sign happened in **3272**. This is confirmed by comparing the duration of Hezekiah's reign (18:2) with 20:6 here.

The sign was not constrained to just the land of Israel and Judah either. The Hindus tell of a time when the sun set and, just after it set, it came back up for the better part of an hour. That tale is similar to a western Chinese account involving the Duke of Lu-yang. Likewise, in eastern China during the reign of Kingcungus, the planet Mars is said to have gone backward.

Those tales all tell of sunsets, with the sun re-rising in the west only to set again, but there are also sunrise accounts with the sun retreating back only to rise again. These we find in the eastern United States and in Central and South America. The Greeks also have a tale of the sun turning back in the sky. All in all, there are enough of these tales to determine that the miracle occurred at about 1:30 P.M., Jerusalem time.

### 2 Ki 20:18

E.g., Shadrach, Meshech, etc.

### 2 Ki 20:20

2 Sam. 5:8; Neh. 3:16; Isa. 22:9.

About the pool and conduit, see note to 2 Chr. 32:30.

### 2 Ki 20:21

**Manasseh** = forgetting. Gen. 41:51.

### **Chapter note for 2 Kings 21**

*1 Manasseh's reign. 3 His great idolatry. 10 His wickedness causeth prophecies against Judah. 17 Amon succeedeth him. 19 Amon's wicked reign. 23 He being slain by his servants, and those murderers being slain by the people, Josiah is made king.*

#### **2 Ki 21:1**

2 Chr. 33.

**A.M. 3287.**

**Hephzibah** = my pleasure/delight is in her.

If Hezekiah's life had not been extended by 15 years, Manasseh would not have been born.

#### **2 Ki 21:13**

Cf. note to Amos 7:7.

#### **2 Ki 21:16**

At the last, Manasseh did repent -- 2 Chr. 33:12 v.f.

#### **2 Ki 21:18**

**Amon** = one brought up; trained.

#### **2 Ki 21:19**

**A.M. 3342-3344.**

#### **2 Ki 21:26**

**Josiah** = founded on JAH.

**Chapter note for 2 Kings 22**

*1 Josiah's good reign. 3 He taketh care for the repair of the temple. 8 Hilkiah having found the book of the law, Josiah sendeth to Huldah to enquire of the Lord. 15 Huldah prophesieth the destruction of Jerusalem, but respite thereof in Josiah's time.*

**2 Ki 22:1**

2 Chr. 34.

**A.M. 3344-3375.**

**2 Ki 22:3**

**A.M. 3361.** 23:23

**2 Ki 22:19**

Deu. 28-30.



### Chapter note for 2 Kings 23

*1 Josiah causeth the book to be read in a solemn assembly. 3 He reneweth the covenant of the Lord. 4 He destroyeth idolatry. 15 He burneth dead men's bones upon the altar of Beth-el, as was fore-*prophesied*. 21 He keepeth a most solemn passover. 24 He putteth away witches and all abomination. 26 God's final wrath against Judah. 29 Josiah, provoking Pharaoh-nechoh, is slain at Megiddo. 31 Jehoahaz, succeeding him, is imprisoned by Pharaoh-nechoh, who maketh Jehoiakim king. 36 Jehoiakim's wicked reign.*

#### 2 Ki 23:4

Kidron: (1 Ki. 15:13, 2 Ki. 23:6).

#### 2 Ki 23:5

Fulfilling Zeph. 1:4.

"Planets" = Heb. *mazzalah*, which relates to *mazzaroth* (zodiac, but see note to Job 38:32 for refinement). Alternative etymology of the Hebrew: *ma* (H4100) = what, thing; *zeh* (H2088) = that, which; *lah(t)* (H3857) = flames, enchants.

#### 2 Ki 23:6

Kidron: (v. 4, v. 12).

#### 2 Ki 23:7

See Deu. 23:17.

#### 2 Ki 23:10

**Topheth** = tabret, tambourine; contempt (from smiting the tabret). The most natural meaning is tabret. It appears originally to have been the king's music garden. Since Satan was a musical cherub associated with the tabret (Eze. 28:13), the name Topheth (or Tophet in Isa. 30:33) became associated with Satan and Israel passed their children through the fire there. The name occurs ten times in nine verses. Other than the Isaiah reference above, there are: Jer. 7:31-32; and 19:6, 11-14. The place will also figure in the battle for Jerusalem at the end of the Tribulation.

#### 2 Ki 23:12

Kidron: (v. 6, 2 Chr. 15:16).

#### 2 Ki 23:13

-- **CHEMOSH**

See note to Chemosh in Num. 21:29.

#### 2 Ki 23:16

The man of God... 1 Ki. 13:2 v.f. which was some 315 years earlier.

#### 2 Ki 23:23

A.M. 3361. 22:3.

#### 2 Ki 23:29

A.M. 3371-2 (cf. v. 31). The king's name was Tilgath-pileser whose name means mother of god; the king who repopulated Samaria was Asnapper, whose name means bull or calf (Ezr. 4:10).

#### 2 Ki 23:31

A.M. 3375.

2 Chr. 36:1-2. From v. 34, it is clear that Josiah is still alive at this time. Jehoahaz is also called Shallum in 1 Chr. 3:15 and Jer. 22:11.

#### 2 Ki 23:36

A.M. 3375-3386.

## Chapter note for 2 Kings 24

*1 Jehoiakim, first subdued by Nebuchadnezzar, then rebelleth against him, procureth his own ruin. 6 Jehoiachin succeedeth him. 7 The king of Egypt is vanquished by the king of Babylon. 8 Jehoiachin's evil reign. 10 Jerusalem is taken and carried captive into Babylon. 17 Zedekiah is made king, and reigneth ill unto the utter destruction of Judah.*

### 2 Ki 24:1

Probably from **A.D. 3383-3386.**

Nebuchadrezzar versus Nebuchadnezzar (as here):

The r-form is used when Neb. is a servant, and instrument of God's revenge.  
The n-form is used otherwise (e.g., Neb's historical actions).

Neb. was the one whom God appointed to institute the prescribed 70 years against Israel (Jer 25).

Bullinger's *Companion Bible* makes extensive mention of the changes in spelling of Nebuchadnezzar and Nebuchadrezzar. Bullinger alludes to the association of the r-form to Neb's servitude to God.

Neb u            chad        n/r ez            zar

The god Nebo    Chaldean protector/ Tsar, king  
(high)                            servant (n for  
   Nimrod)

[Above due to James Nolen Hanson.]

### 2 Ki 24:6

2 Chr. 36:6 (see note there).

### 2 Ki 24:8

**A.M. 3386.** 2 Ki. 25:27.

Jehoiachin is also called Jeconiah in 1 Chr. 3:16 and Jer. 24:1; and he is called Coniah in Jer. 22:24, 28.

2 Chr. 36:9 reads 8 years for his age while here he is said to be eighteen. As if the age disparity isn't enough, there's also a ten-day difference in the length of the reigns.

Possibly Jehoiachin's father Jehoiakim, or else God appointed him co-regent at age 8. He did not assume the throne until his father's death ten years later, at which time Jehoiachin (also called Jeconiah) was 18. It may even be that his father, Jehoiakim, was taken to Babylon when Jehoiachin was eight years old and that the queen, Jehoiachin's mother, ruled for ten years until she turned over the reigns to Jehoiachin at age 18 (see 2 Ki. 24:15 and Jer. 13:18).

As for the three months (2 Ki. 24:8) versus three months and ten days (2 Chr. 36:9), it could be the difference between the dates of his capture and his exile to Babylon.

Jehoiachin is in Jesus' line (Mt. 1:12).

### 2 Ki 24:12

**A.M. 3386.** Jer. 25:1

### 2 Ki 24:18

**A.M. 3383-3394.**

### **Chapter note for 2 Kings 25**

*1 Jerusalem is besieged. 4 Zedekiah taken, his sons slain, his eyes put out. 8 Nebuzar-adan defaceth the city, carrieth the remnant, except a few poor labourer, into captivity; 13 spoileth and carrieth away the treasures. 18 The nobles are slain at Riblah. 22 Gedaliah, who was set over them that remained, being slain, the rest flee into Egypt. 27 Evil-merodach advanceth Jehoichin in his court.*

#### **2 Ki 25:1**

**A.M. 3394-96.** 2 Chr. 36:11; Jer. 37:1.

#### **2 Ki 25:3**

**A.M. 3396.** Said to be 586 B.C.

#### **2 Ki 25:4**

Jer. 39:4; 52:7.

The garden was by the pool of Siloam.

#### **2 Ki 25:8**

**A.M. 3397.**

#### **2 Ki 25:18**

1 Chr. 6:14; Ezr. 7:1.

#### **2 Ki 25:27**

**A.M. 3422.** He was exiled in **3386.** 2 Ki. 24:8-12.

**Evil-merodach** = breaker of soldiers (in Chaldean); breaker of fools (in Hebrew).

#### **2 Ki 25:30**

The only occurrence of the word, allowance. Allowance is related to the word, allow, in the sense of commendation. See Lu. 11:48 note for more.