

# The Bible Jesus Used

**A Gospel-Centered Glance at the Old Testament**

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# Overview of 1–2 Kings

- ❖ **The Question:** Why the loss of land, temple, and heritage?
- ❖ **Key Points:**
  - ❖ Stressed the *role of kingship* in the nation's disobedience, division, and destructions.
  - ❖ Showed the *importance of Yahweh's prophets* in Israel's history.
  - ❖ Measured *kingdom success* in the light of past covenants.
  - ❖ Gave *hope for kingdom restoration* beyond exile.

# 1–2 Kings at a Glance

Solomon's Rise, Reign, & Disobedience (970–930 B.C.)	1 Kgs 1–11
The Division of the Kingdom (930 B.C.)	1 Kgs 12–14
The Demise of the Kingdoms & Fall of Israel (930–723 B.C.)	1 Kgs 15–2 Kgs 17
The Demise of Judah & Its Fall (723–586 B.C.)	2 Kgs 18:1–25:21
Postscript: Kingdom Hope	2 Kgs 25:22–30

Covenant Failure, Kingdom Destruction, and  
the Hope of Kingdom Restoration

# Solomon's Rise, Reign, & Disobedience

## ❖ Positive Notes

- ❖ David's charge to keep the law of Moses (1 Kgs 2:2–3; cf. Deut 17:18–20).
- ❖ Solomon's request for wisdom (1 Kgs 3:9–13) results in God's blessing of wisdom, riches, and honor greater than all kings of his day (4:20–21).
- ❖ Solomon's building of Yahweh's temple, which God fills with his glory (1 Kgs 8:10–11; cf. Exod 40:34–35).

# THE KINGDOM OF DAVID & SOLOMON

- Direct control
- Conquered / paid tribute
- Paid tribute



## ❖ **Negative Notes:**

- ❖ **Solomon still “sacrificed and made offerings at the high places” (1 Kgs 3:3; cf. Deut 12:1–4).**
- ❖ **He was more concerned for his own house (13 years) than for Yahweh’s (7 years) (1 Kgs 6:38–7:1)**
- ❖ **As his influence grew, he went contrary to God’s ideal (Deut 17:16–17), multiplying:**
  - ❖ **Material goods (1 Kgs 10:14–25)**
  - ❖ **Military power (10:26–29)**
  - ❖ **Marriage alliances (11:1–3)**

❖ **The result:**

❖ **The promotion of idolatry in the land (1 Kgs 11:4–8)**

❖ **The anger of Yahweh and the promised division of the kingdom (11:9–12)**

❖ **1 Kgs 11:11, 13. Since . . . you have not kept my covenant and my statutes that I have commanded you, I will surely tear the kingdom from you and will give it to your servant. . . . <sup>13</sup> I will not tear away all the kingdom, but I will give one tribe to your son, for the sake of David my servant and for the sake of Jerusalem that I have chosen.**



## ❖ **The Book's Thesis: Solomon's Prayer & Yahweh's Response**

- ❖ **God's working in and through Solomon is the fulfillment of the Davidic promises and the outworking of the Sinai covenant (1 Kgs 8:18–21).**
- ❖ **Conditions must be met for the covenants to be fulfilled (8:25–26; 9:4–7).**
- ❖ **Because “there is no one who does not sin” (8:46), divine enablement and God's own character (as a forgiving God and as a God passionate for his own glory and his heritage), are the only ultimate forces that can ensure covenant fulfillment (8:28–30, 43, 51, 53, 57–60).**



## ❖ **The Book's Impact:**

- ❖ **Because the book never lowers the call to human obedience and yet stresses both the disobedience of mankind and the conditional nature of the covenant, hope is placed in God's enablement, provision, and character.**
- ❖ **The exiles would have recognized the absolute failure of the Davidic line and would have been pushed to full reliance on the commitment of God to his own fame and on the sin-overcoming mercy of God toward his elect.**

- ❖ **For those experiencing loss of king and country, the book would have also heightened hope in God's eternal kingdom and a future king who would satisfy all God's demands, ruling justly and establishing global peace.**

# The Makeup of the Southern & Northern Kingdoms

	<b>Southern Kingdom- JUDAH</b>	<b>Northern Kingdom- ISRAEL</b>
<b>Size</b>	1(2) Tribes	10 tribes
<b>Dynasties &amp; Kings</b>	1 dynasty/20 kings	10 dynasties/20 kings
<b>Capitals</b>	Jerusalem	Samaria
<b>Worship Centers</b>	Jerusalem	Bethel & Dan
<b>Economic Status</b>	Struggling	Wealthy
<b>Destruction</b>	586 B.C. by Babylon	723 B.C. by Assyria