

A COMPARISON OF THE REIGNS OF THE KINGS OF JUDAH AND ISRAEL DURING THE PERIOD OF THE DIVIDED MONARCHY	
THE KINGDOM OF JUDAH (Tribes of Judah and Benjamin) 930 – 587/6 BC 1 ruling family: the House of David	THE KINGDOM OF ISRAEL (10 Northern Tribes) 930 – 722 BC 9 ruling families
Rehoboam 930 – 913	Jeroboam I 930 – 910
Abijam (Abijah) 913 – 911	Nadab 910 – 909
Asa 911 – 870	Baasha 909 – 886
	Elah 886 – 885
	Zimri 885
	Omri 885 – 874
Jehoshaphat 870 – 848	Ahab 874 – 853
	Ahaziah 853 – 852
Jehoram 848 – 841	Jehoram (Joram) 852 – 841
Ahaziah 841	Jehu 841 – 814
Queen Athaliah 841 – 835	
Jehoash 835 – 796	Jehoahaz 814 – 798
Amaziah 796-781	Jehoash 798 -783
Uzziah (Azariah) 781 – 740	Jeroboam II 783 – 743
	Zechariah 743
	Shallum 743
Jotham 740 – 736	Menahem 743 – 738
	Pekahiah 738 – 737
Ahaz 736 – 716	Pekah 737 – 732
Hezekiah 716 – 687	Hoshea 732 – 724
Manasseh 687 – 642	Assyrian conquest of the Northern Kingdom: the conquest of Galilee in 732, the conquest of the rest of the Northern Kingdom in 722, and the remaining 10 tribes exiled to Assyrian lands.
Amon 642 – 640	Assyrians move 5 foreign tribes from the east into the territory of the Northern Kingdom. They become the Samaritans.
Josiah 640 – 609	
Jehoahaz 609 (reigned 3 months)	
Jehoiakim 609 – 598 (1 <sup>st</sup> deportation of exiles to Babylon 605)	
Jehoiachin/Jeconiah 598 – 597 (2 <sup>nd</sup> deportation of exiles to Babylon 597)	
Zedekiah 598 – 587/6 (3 <sup>rd</sup> deportation of exiles to Babylon 587/6)	
<b>Babylonian conquest, destruction of Jerusalem and the Temple, and exile for citizens of Judah, 587/6BC</b>	

Dates are from New Jerusalem Bible; dates may vary according to the source.

### **The archaeological evidence that supports the Biblical record:**

1. The discovery of Pharaoh Siamun's relief: Pharaoh Siamun, a contemporary of Israel's King Solomon, ordered a triumphal relief commemorating his campaign against the Philistines c. 970-960. The Scripture records that a pharaoh conquered the Philistine city of Gezer and gave it as a dowry to his daughter, Solomon's wife, in 1 Kings 9:16.
2. The discovery of Pharaoh Shoshenq's triumphal relief at Karnak and stela at Silsila: These artifacts commemorate the pharaoh's campaign in Israel in 925 BC and Judah in 924 BC during King Rehoboam's reign, recorded in 1 Kings 14:25-26; 2 Chronicles 12:1-9.
3. Annals of Shalmaneser III (853/52): The Assyrian annals mention King Ahab of Israel.
4. Annals of Shalmaneser III (841/40): The Assyrian annals mention King Jehu of Israel.
5. Tel Dan Stele, from the reign of an Aramaic king in the 9<sup>th</sup> century BC and the Mesha Stele erected by King Mesha of Moab c. 840 BC, identifies the "House of David," confirming the rule of the Davidic kings of Judah.

### **Solving an apparent discrepancy in the Biblical record:**

The Assyrian annals put 12 years between King Ahab of Israel and King Jehu. However, the Biblical record records 14 years between the reigns of these two kings with two kings between them—Ahaziah, who ruled for two years, and Jehoram, who ruled 12 years (1 Kings 22:51; 2 Kings 3:1). What at first glance appears to be a discrepancy is easily explained by historians. Ancient kingdoms had different ways of recording regnal years. The Assyrians and Babylonians credited the entire year when a king died to his reign, even if he died at the beginning of the year and his successor only ruled 11 months. That first year for the new king was designated his "ascension year," and the new king's "Year #1" did not begin until the first day of the following year. Historians call this method the "accession year" system or the "post-dating" system. See the document "Dating the Reigns of the Kings of Judah and the Kings of Israel at: <https://www.agapebiblestudy.com/documents/Dating%20the%20Reigns%20of%20the%20%20Kings%20of%20Judah%20and%20Kings%20of%20Israel.htm>.

### **Resources and suggested reading:**

1. *Ancient Near Eastern Texts*, ed., James Pritchard, Princeton University Press, 1950.
2. *The Mysterious Numbers of the Hebrew Kings*, E.R. Thiele, Grand Rapids, MI: Eerdmans, 1986.
3. *The Chronology of the Kings of Israel and Judah*, Gershon Galil, Leiden: E.J. Brill, 1996.
4. "How We Know When Solomon Ruled," Kenneth A. Kitchen, *Biblical Archaeology Review*, September/October 2001.

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## Handout 2: Hosea Lesson 1

### Summary Outline of the Book of the Prophet Hosea

Biblical Period	#7 THE DIVIDED KINGDOMS				
Covenant	The Sinai Covenant & the Davidic Covenant				
Focus	Hosea is a faithful husband to an adulterous/unfaithful wife		Yahweh is faithful to an adulterous/unfaithful people		
Scripture	1:1-----2:1-----4:1-----6:4-----11:7-----14:9				
Division	Hosea is commanded to marry a harlot	Israel's coming punishment and promised restoration	Covenant lawsuit: the crimes of Israel and her leaders	Refusal to repent and judgment	The promise of future restoration
Topic	The prophet's marriage and its symbolic lesson		Israel's guilt and punishment		
	Hosea's personal history		Israel's national history		
Location	Northern Kingdom of Israel				
Time	c. 750-722 BC				
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The book begins with an introduction that sets the time frame of Hosea's ministry in the superscription (Hosea 1:1) and a conclusion that contains the key to the book's interpretation (Hosea 14:10). The rest of the work is presented in two main sections. Some English translations have different verse numbering. MT represents the verses in the Jewish Masoretic text.

Part One: Hosea's Failed Marriage (Hosea 1:1-3:5)

- I. Superscription (1:1)
- II. Hosea's Family: His marriage and its symbolism (1:2-2:5)
  - A. Marriage, children, and judgment on Israel (1:2-9)
  - B. Promise of future reversal of the judgment and restoration of Israel and Judah (2:1-3)
  - C. Charge against the mother of Hosea's sons as a sign of the riv (covenant lawsuit) against Israel (2:4-15)
  - D. Promise of the future reversal of the judgment against Israel and its transformation (2:16-25)
  - E. Hosea loving Gomer again as a sign that YHWH still loves Israel and Judah (3:1-5)

## Part Two: The Sins and Punishment of Israel (Hosea 4:1-14:9)

- I. God and His People (4:1-11:7)
  - A. YHWH's riv (covenant lawsuit) against His people (4:1-3)
  - B. The "Spirit of Harlotry" (4:4-5:7)
    1. Priesthood and the people (4:4-19)
    2. Government and the people (5:1-17)
  - C. Warning for Israel and Judah (5:8-7:7)
    1. Brother wars against brother (5:8-12)
    1. The folly of foreign alliances (5:13-15)
    2. Failure of repentance and failed relationships (6:1-11a)
    3. Their bad deeds encompass them (6:11b-7:2)
    4. All adulterers and their kings have fallen (7:3-7)
  - D. The Northern Kingdom is swallowed up by foreign nations (7:8-9:9)
    1. Ungrateful Israel ruined by relying on foreign powers (7:8-16)
    2. Broken covenant and the omen of the shattered calf (8:1-7)
    3. Israel's judgment to be lost among the nations because of false altars (8:8-14)
    4. The days of punishment have come (9:1-9)
  - E. The past brings judgment on the present (9:10-10:15)
    1. Punishment for the sin at Baal-Peor (9:10-14)
    2. The wickedness at Gilgal (9:15-17)
    3. From luxuriant vine to thorn and thistle (10:1-10)
    4. From well-trained heifer to the fruit of lies (10:11-15)
    5. Ephraim's judgment for despising God's love (11:1-6)
  - F. God's love is stronger than His vengeance and the promise of a return from exile (11:7-11)
- II. From judgment to the promise of reconciliation (12:1-14:8/11:12-14:8/ MT 12:1-14:9)
  - A. YHWH's riv (covenant lawsuit) continued (12:1-9)
    1. Calling out the political and religious perversity of Ephraim/Israel (12:1-2)
    2. The riv (covenant lawsuit) against Judah (12:3-8/9)
    3. The hope of reconciliation (12:10-11)
    4. There can be no reconciliation without repentance for past sins (12:12-15)
  - B. God's retribution (13:1-15)
    1. Retribution for idolatry (13:1-3)
    2. Retribution for ingratitude (13:4-8)
    3. Inevitability of ruin (13:9-14:1)
  - C. The necessity of repentance and sincere conversion of Israel to YHWH (14:2-9)
- III. Conclusion (14:10/9/MT 14:10)

Important Dates and Events Relating to Hosea's Ministry and Prophecies
930 BC ~ After King Solomon's death, his kingdom was divided into two states: the Northern Kingdom of Israel and the Southern Kingdom of Judah (with Jerusalem as its capital).
783 BC ~ Jeroboam II became king of the Northern Kingdom of Israel.
781 BC ~ Uzziah became king of the Southern Kingdom of Judah.
743 ~ Zechariah son of King Jeroboam II, reigned for six months before being assassinated. Shallum, son of Jabesh ruled for one month and was assassinated. Then in the same year, Menahem son of Gadi became king of the Northern Kingdom of Israel.
740 ~ Jotham became king of the Southern Kingdom of Judah.
738 ~ Pekahiah son of king Menahem became king of the Northern Kingdom.
737 ~ Pekah son of Remaliah became king of the Northern Kingdom.
736 ~ Ahaz became king of the Southern Kingdom of Judah.
732 BC ~ Hoshea son of Elah became king of the Northern Kingdom. Assyrian King Tiglath-Pileser conquered and annexed the northern parts of the Southern Kingdom of Israel.
727 BC ~ Shalmaneser V became king of Assyria. Hezekiah became king of the Southern Kingdom of Judah. For two decades, Judah remained an ally of Assyria.
722 BC ~ Shalmaneser V died while besieging Samaria, the capital of the Northern Kingdom. His successor, Sargon II, conquered, annexed the Northern Kingdom's territory, and exiled the people. Hosea's ministry ended just before these events.
716 ~ Hezekiah became king of the Southern Kingdom of Judah.
705 BC ~ King Sargon of Assyria died, sparking hope throughout the empire that Assyrian power would diminish. His son, Sennacherib ascended the throne of Assyria.
701 BC ~ King Hezekiah of the Southern Kingdom of Judah revolted against Assyrian domination, prompting Sennacherib to attack Judah. Jerusalem, Lachish, and 44 other cities were besieged, but Jerusalem was spared after King Hezekiah paid tribute to the Assyrians.
701-688 BC ~ King Hezekiah built a second city wall and tunnel to better protect Jerusalem and its water supply from future Assyrian attacks.
694 BC ~ King Sennacherib of Assyria completed his new palace at Nineveh, including reliefs commemorating his 701 BC siege of Lachish.
690 BC ~ Tirhakah became pharaoh of Ethiopia and Egypt and an ally of King Hezekiah against the Assyrians.
688 BC ~ Assyrian King Sennacherib attacked Jerusalem again. This time the city withstood his siege because God struck his army with a plague, and he withdrew back to Assyria.
686 BC ~ King Hezekiah of Judah died.
681 BC ~ King Sennacherib was murdered by his sons.

Events are from the Biblical record and the Assyrian and Egyptian archives. Michal E. Hunt  
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