

I. Division of the Kingdom (1 Kings 11-12)

- A. Rehoboam becomes king after Solomon
- B. Jeroboam leads the non-Judah tribes in a request for relief from the oppressive tax burden
- C. Rehoboam refuses the request
- D. Jeroboam leads a rebellion
 - 1. To prevent the kingdom from reuniting, Jeroboam changes the religious pattern
 - a. Jeroboam, the son of Nebat, the man who caused Israel to sin
 - 2. The worship is still called Jehovah worship

II. Key Aspects of the Kingdom

- A. Southern Kingdom
 - 1. Called Judah
 - 2. Capital: Jerusalem
 - 3. Tribes: Judah, Benjamin, Levi
 - 4. History: 350 years
 - 5. 19 kings and 1 queen
 - a. All from one dynasty
 - b. Some good, some bad
- B. Northern Kingdom
 - 1. Called Israel
 - 2. Capital: Samaria (eventually)

Assignment:

Read through the record of Israel's opportunity (1 Kings 17 – 2 Kings 10).

Note the important role that the prophets have in the Lord's plan for Israel.

3. Tribes: All except Judah, Benjamin, Levi
4. History: 215 years
5. 19 kings
 - a. 9 dynasties - all end with violent overthrows
 - b. All kings are bad

III. Outline of 1 Kings & 2 Kings

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| A. Solomon and his glory | 1 Kings 1-10 |
| B. Division of the kingdom | 1 Kings 11-16 |
| C. Israel's opportunity | 1 Kings 17 - 2 Kings 10 |
| D. Israel's downfall | 2 Kings 11-17 |
| E. Judah's opportunity | 2 Kings 18-23 |
| F. Judah's downfall | 2 Kings 24-25 |

IV. General Observations

- A. A key element of the story is missed opportunity**
- B. In the midst of it all, God keeps seeking His people**
- C. In the stories, we see the terrible condition of the human heart**
- D. The prophetic message is developing during this period**
 1. Early – emphasis on the need for God's people to repent
 2. Later – emphasis on the intervention of God to overcome the condition of the human heart