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# Book Name 2Chronicles

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The books of **1Chronicles** and **2Chronicles** record much of the same history as **1 and 2Samuel** and **1 and 2Kings**. However the books of **1 and 2Chronicles** differ in a variety of ways including:

- Focusing only on the southern kingdom of Judah
- Emphasizing the Jewish Temple
- Ending with the decree to allow the captives to return

The book of **2Chronicles** emphasizes the role of the temple in Israel's history, with its neglect, restorations, and destruction:

Solomon	<b>finished</b> and dedicated the house of the Lord, <b>2Chr 5:1</b>
Asa	<b>restored</b> the altar of the Lord, <b>2Chr 15:8</b>
Joash	<b>restored</b> the house of God, <b>2Chr 24:13</b>
Hezekiah	<b>cleansed</b> the house of the Lord, <b>2Chr 29:3</b>
Josiah	<b>repaired</b> the house of the Lord, <b>2Chr 34:8</b>
Zedekiah	Babylon <b>burned</b> the house of God, <b>2Chr 36:19</b>

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## Personal Reflection and Application

In your life have you observed the relationship between obedience to God and blessing (**2Chr 7:12-14**)? The blessing may have been physical, though often it is spiritual.

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## Small Group Conversation Guide

- When praying, do you ever ask God to answer the prayers of others? Why did Solomon ask God to hear the prayers of foreigners ([2Chr 6:33](#))?
- Solomon appeared to recognize that God was doing something that went beyond the borders of Israel. What can help us realize and acknowledge the work God is doing around the world?
- Discuss how God can restore a person who has turned away and seeks Him again ([2Chr 7:14](#)).

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## Leadership Principles from 2Chronicles

### Under a King of Higher Authority

When Solomon addressed the nation of Israel to dedicate the temple to God, he stood on a platform so everyone could see him. Then he did something that kings just didn't do. He knelt down ([2Chr 6:13](#)) in public. This gesture conveyed to everyone that, although he was a powerful king, he was under a King of higher authority.

As a leader, do you make it clear to others that you are under a higher authority? Can others tell from how you behave that you depend on God?

Reflect on these words from the resolution that Abraham Lincoln signed during the Civil War.

*Whereas, the Senate of the United States, devoutly recognizing the Supreme Authority and just Government of Almighty God, in all the affairs of men and of nations, has, by a resolution, requested the President to designate and set apart a day for National prayer and humiliation. And whereas it is the duty of nations as well as of men, to own their dependence upon the overruling power of God, to confess their sins and transgressions in humble sorrow, yet with assured hope that genuine repentance will lead to mercy and pardon; and to recognize the sublime truth, announced in the Holy Scriptures and proven by all history that those nations only are blessed whose God is the Lord.*

Now read [Psalm 33:12-22](#) and [James 4:6](#).

Pray that God helps you be a humble leader.

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## Something to Find in Each Chapter

As you read through the book, it may help to have something to find in each chapter.  
Try these:

01. What things Solomon did not ask the Lord for	02. Why Solomon built the temple
03.- What Solomon named the two pillars	04. What the large bronze sea (basin) was placed upon
05. Why the priests could not remain in the temple	06. How Solomon connected the temple with our prayers
07. What happened when Solomon finished praying	08. Why Solomon moved his wife, Pharaoh's daughter
09. Why the queen of Sheba decided to visit Solomon	10. Why the ten northern tribes of Israel rebelled
11. Why the Levites moved to the kingdom of Judah	12. Why Shishak, king of Egypt, invaded from the south
13. Why Judah defeated the northern kingdom of Israel	14. How King Asa defeated the mighty Ethiopian army
15. Why Asa removed his relative as "queen mother"	16. Who King Asa relied on to protect him from invasion
17. How Jehoshaphat used teachers in his kingdom	18. Why the king of Israel resisted consulting Micaiah
19. How Jehoshaphat charged the judges he appointed	20. Why Jehoshaphat did not have to fight his battle
21. What Jehoram did to his family after becoming king	22. What Athaliah did after her son, King Ahaziah, died
23. How Jehoiada the priest made Joash king	24. How Joash changed after Jehoiada the priest died
25. How God let Judah lose a key battle to judge them	26. How pride played a key role in King Uzziah's downfall
27. Why Jotham became a mighty king	28. What Israel was told to do with their Jewish POWs
29. What Hezekiah's first act was after becoming king	30. Why Hezekiah delayed Passover holiday by a month
31. What Hezekiah did with the false religions	32. Why Hezekiah said not to fear the Assyrian army
33. What made Manasseh humble himself before God	34. Why God delayed judgment until after Josiah's reign
35. Which holiday King Josiah led people to celebrate	36. How the kingdom of Judah treated God's prophets