

- The centerpiece of the book of 2 Chronicle is 7:14.
- In this familiar verse, we find the core p_____ of revival.

HISTORY OF KINGSHIP IN ISRAEL:

- Prior to the monarchy in Israel, there was no king in Israel....everyone did what was right in their o_____ eyes. (Judges 21:25)
- God raises up a prophet of the Lord, Samuel, to lead His people and the people knew the Lord’s hand and anointing rested upon him. (1 Samuel 3:4)
- Samuel judged Israel all the days of his life. When he was old, he appointed his sons as judges over Israel. (1 Sam. 8:1)
- Israel rejects Samuel’s sons as judges and demands for a king. Samuel presents Israel’s demands for a king, and the Lord tells Samuel to listen to them and give them what they want. (1 Sam. 8:22)
- Saul becomes Israel’s first king. Saul reigned unsuccessfully from _____ BC to 1009 BC.
- David, though anointed as a young boy by Samuel, takes over the throne at the age of _____ after Saul dies. He reigned as king from 1009 BC to 969 BC.
- God promised that David’s line would be king forever.
“A shoot will come up from the stump of Jesse [David’s father] and from his roots a Branch [Jesus] will bear fruit” ([Isaiah 11:1](#)).”
- Solomon, David’s son, became king in 971 BC.
- After the death of Solomon, the kingdom was d_____. Ten tribes formed the Northern Kingdom, called Israel; Judah and Benjamin formed the Southern Kingdom, called J_____. The date of the division of the kingdom is approximately 931 BC.
- national revival throughout Israel. This Bible study will focus on these four kings.

OVERVIEW OF 2 CHRONICLES

- The two books were originally combined into one book. It became two books around 200BC when the Septuagint(Greek version of the Hebrew Bible) translators divided the original long scroll.
- 2 Chronicles is part of the h_____ books of the Old Testament

PURPOSE of 2 Chronicles:

- Provides a historical summary back to the beginning-a review that includes material from Genesis to 2 Kings. The books provide a large-scale perspective for a people during a time of chaotic change; thus, the contents aim to remind the Jews of God’s promises and intentions.
- Before the days of video cameras, social media, and even tape recorders, there were chroniclers. In the corner of every throne room sat people whose duty was to r_____ the events of the day. The original Hebrew title for this book means “the annals of the days.”

DATE of Composition: between 450 and 435BC

AUTHOR: E _____; ancient traditions favor him since he lived in the time and was a known as a scribe

the books contain no specific indication of authorship

- The chronicler used public records, registers, and genealogical tables belonging to Jews to comprise his data and presentation.
- 40 parallels proving the writer knew and used the records of what's recorded in Samuel and Kings as well
- Records information in much more detail than Samuel or Kings does
- The books of 1 and 2 Chronicles are alluded to, but not directly quoted, in the New Testament (Heb 5:4; Matt. 12:42; Luke 1:5, Luke 11:31, Luke 11:51)

OVERVIEW OF 2 Chronicles 7:14: the centerpiece of the entire book

- One of the most misused and misinterpreted verses in the Bible
- For any passage of Scripture, understanding the context is necessary and is key!
 1. H _____ Context: what the passage of Scripture meant for the original audience
 2. Cultural Context: what the passage of Scripture meant for the original culture
 3. B _____ Context
 - How does the specific Scripture passage fit into God's overall story from Genesis to Revelation
 4. Literary Context

Thus.... When we consider 2 Chronicles 7:14 within its context....

2 Chronicles 2-5: Solomon prepares to build a temple for the Lord in Jerusalem

2 Chronicles 6: The construction of the temple is completed and dedicated to the Lord

2 Chronicles 7: The Lord fills the newly built temple with His glory, sacrifices are offered, and the Feast of Dedication is observed by the people.

Then....the Lord gives to Solomon two things

1. A p _____
 - God promised Israel blessings for obedience and curses for disobedience
 - God makes a covenant promise to His chosen people, Israel.
 - God's covenant with Israel was unique and exclusive.
 - The promise is a guarantee of God's deliverance IF the entire n _____ of Israel repented, prayed, and turned to the Lord.
 - Not every person in Israel repented or prayed but the promise was based on the nation as a whole repenting, praying, and turning their hearts to the Lord.
- God's promise to Israel here doesn't translate right over to America too.
 - America is not God's chosen people or a covenant nation.
 - America is not God's chosen land.

The context clearly relates the promise to "this place" (the temple in Jerusalem) and "their land" (Israel, the land of Solomon and the Israelites). Yet because modern Christians yearn for it to be true of *their* land--wherever they live in the modern world--they tend to ignore the fact that God's promise that he "will hear from heaven and will forgive their sin and will heal their land" was about the only earthly land God's people could ever claim as "theirs," the Old Testament land of Israel. In the new covenant, God's people have no earthly country that is "their land." The country they belong to is a heavenly one (Heb. 11:16).
 Gordon Fee and Douglas Stewart

- The p_____ of this promise apply to all Christians of all times though.

“If you are Christ’s, then you are Abraham’s seed, and heirs according to the promise.” (Gal. 3:29)

- All the promises of salvation, mercy, forgiveness of sins, and spiritual prosperity are ours to claim as long as we remain faithful to God.
- Anytime true revival takes place within the heart and life of an individual Christian, church body, community, or nation, the principles laid out in this one covenant promise of God will be present.

2. A warning

LIST OF KINGS IN ISRAEL AND JUDAH (see handout)

There are only _____ kings of Judah who actually led the nation in a time of national revival and returning to the Lord.

Commands from 2 Chronicles 7:14	2 Chronicles Chapters of Focus	King that Led in a National Revival
“humble themselves”	34-35	Josiah
“pray”	17-20	Jehoshaphat
“seek My face”	14-16	Asa
“turn from their wicked ways”	29-32	Hezekiah