

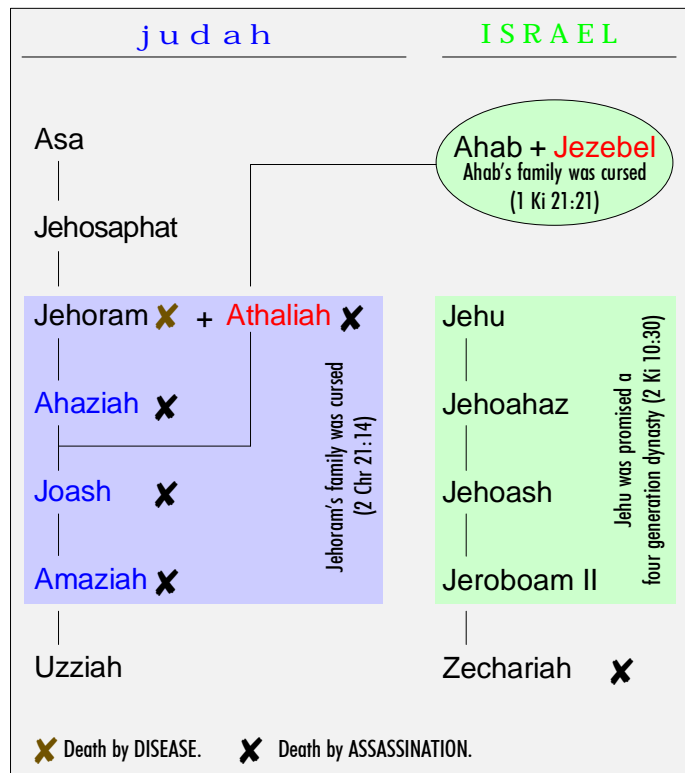
Matthew

The Divine Anomaly of Verse 1:8

Asa became the father of Yehoshafat. Yehoshafat became the father of Yoram. Yoram became the father of Uzziyah.

I Chronicles 3:

10: Shlomo's son was Rechab'am, Aviyah his son, Asa his son, Yehoshafat his son,
 11: Yoram his son, Achazyah his son, Yo'ash his son,
 12: Amatzyah his son, Uzziyah his son, Yotam his son,
 13: Achaz his son, Hizkiyahu his son, Menashsheh his son,



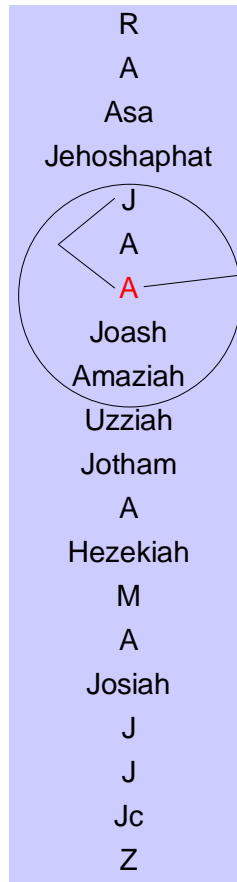
DIVISION OF THE KINGDOM IN 931 B.C.

The Southern Kingdom of Judah

Judah's twenty kings comprised one dynasty - the DAVIDIC DYNASTY. This is a visible outworking of the covenant that God made with David (2 Sam 7, 1 Ch 17). Eight of Judah's kings were good (names listed), and twelve were evil. Although many of Judah's kings practiced rank idolatry and some even exceeded the evil ways of the northern kingdom, "However the LORD would not destroy Yehudah, for David his servant's sake, as he promised him to give to him a lamp for his children always." (2Ki 8:19)

THRONE OF JUDAH REQUIREMENTS: **Davidic Descent**. Authority was passed down from father to selected son or inherited by the firstborn son. The sole exception was Athaliah who usurped the throne after her son Ahaziah's death.

THE DAVIDIC DYNASTY

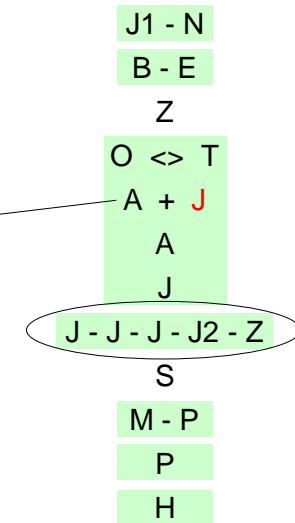


The NORThern Kingdom of ISRAEL

Israel's nineteen kings encompassed seven dynasties (green boxes indicate dynastic changes). All of Israel's kings were evil and practiced various forms of idolatry. The epitaph recorded over every king was "He walked in the way of Jeroboam, and in his sin wherewith he made Israel to sin."

THRONE OF ISRAEL REQUIREMENTS: **Divine Appointment or Prophetic Sanction**. Usurpation of Israel's throne always resulted in assassination. For example: the longest dynasty was Jehu's, whom God promised a four generation rule (2 Ki 10:30). When Zechariah, the fifth generation of Jehu's house ascended the throne without sanction, his short six month rule ended in assassination at the hands of Shallum.

SEVEN DYNASTIES



ASSYRIAN CAPTIVITY 722 B.C.

CONTEMPORARY ASSYRIAN KINGS:

- Tiglath-Peliser III 744-727 (2 Ki 15:29; 16:9)
- Shalmaneser V 726-722 Besieged Samaria 3 years.
- Sargon II 721-705 Took Samaria in 721.
- Sennacherib 704-681 Jerusalem attempt 701-700.
- Esarhaddon 680-669 (Ezra 4:2)

BABYLONIAN CAPTIVITY 605 B.C.