

Bible Survey II

Glossary of Terms

Kings and 2 Chronicles

Abijam -- Second king of Judah. Son of Rehoboam, father of Asa. Won a major military victory against Jeroboam. Evil. Also called "Abijah." (1 Kings 14-15; 2 Chron. 13)

Ahab -- Seventh king of the Northern Kingdom. Son of Omri. Evil. Controlled by his wife Jezebel. Killed in battle by a stray arrow. (1 Kings 16-22; 2 Chron. 18)

Aram -- Another name for Syria. The Ben-hadads ruled here. This kingdom fought with the Northern Kingdom of Israel for about 150 years. (1 Kings 11)

Asa -- Third king of Judah. Son of Abijam, father of Jehoshaphat. Good; a reformer who destroyed idols. But made alliance with Ben-hadad against Israel rather than trusting in God. (1 Kings 15; 2 Chron. 14-16)

Athaliah -- Seventh "king" of Judah. Daughter of Ahab and Jezebel. Mother of King Ahaziah, grandmother of King Joash. Very evil. Attempted to kill all in the kingly line. (2 Kings 11; 2 Chron. 22)

Ben-hadad -- Names of three kings of Syria, all of whom battled the Northern Kingdom. Ben I allied with King Asa to fight Israel. His son, Ben II, was defeated by King Ahab. Ben III was defeated by Jehoash of Israel. (1 Kings 15, 20, 22; 2 Kings 8, 13)

Elijah -- A prophet from Tishbe of Gilead in the Northern Kingdom, who opposed Baal worship in Israel. Had ongoing tension with Ahab and Jezebel, and with King Jehoram. (1 Kings 17-19; 2 Kings 2)

Elisha -- Prophet to the Northern Kingdom. Disciple and successor of Elijah; continued his opposition to Baal worship. Performed many miracles. (2 Kings 1-13)

Gehazi -- Servant of Elisha. Involved in raising of Shunamite's son and healing of Naaman. (2 Kings 4,5,8)

Hezekiah -- Thirteenth king of Judah. Good, a reformer who restored the temple. Trusted God for victory when attacked by Sennacherib. Foolishly showed his treasures to the Babylonians. (2 Kings 18-20; 2 Chron 29-32)

Hiram -- Phoenician king of Tyre. Provided wood and workers to David and Solomon to build their palaces and temple. Provided sailors for Solomon's ships. Also the name of a craftsman who worked on the temple. (2 Sam. 5; 1 Kings 5, 7; 2 Chron. 2, 4, 9)

Jehoiada -- High priest who helped to elevate Joash to power and to overthrow his evil grandmother, Athaliah. (2 Kings 11-12)

Jehoshaphat -- Fourth king of Judah. Son of Asa. Good, but made unwise alliance with Ahab, which included the marriage of his son Jehoram to Athaliah. (1 Kings 22; 2 Chron. 17-20)

Jehu -- Tenth king of the Northern Kingdom. Partially obedient to God. Destroyed the descendants of Omri and Baal worship, but allowed worship of golden calves to continue. (2 Kings 9-10; 2 Chron. 22)

Jeroboam -- First king of the Northern Kingdom. Promoted pagan idolatry in Israel. (1 Kings 11-14; 2 Chron. 9-13)

Jezebel -- A pagan princess from Sidon. Wife of Ahab. Extremely evil; vigorously promoted Baal worship in Israel. Killed by Jehu; became dog chow. (1 Kings 19, 21; 2 Kings 9)

Jezreel -- A city and plain in northern Israel, just east of the plain of Megiddo. Ahab and Jezebel lived near here. (1 Kings 16-21)

Joash -- Eighth king of Judah. Grandson of Athaliah. Began good; a reformer. Later fell into sin and plotted to kill Zechariah the priest, son of Jehoiada. (2 Kings 11; 2 Chron. 22-24)

Josiah -- Sixteenth king of Judah. Good; a reformer who destroyed idols and repaired the temple. (2 Kings 22-23; 2 Chron. 34-35)

Manasseh -- Fourteenth king of Judah. Son of Hezekiah. Evil; reintroduced idolatry and undid his father's reforms. (2 Kings 21; 2 Chron. 33)

Micaiah -- A prophet who was imprisoned for predicting the defeat of Ahab at Ramoth-Gilead. (1 Kings 22; 2 Chron. 18)

Naaman -- A Syrian officer. Cured of leprosy by Elisha, by dipping seven times in the Jordan River. (2 Kings 5)

Nebuchadnezzar -- King of Babylon in the sixth century BC. Defeated Egypt and controlled all Palestine. Made last three kings of Judah his puppets. (2 Kings 24; 2 Chron. 35)

prophet -- One who primarily *forthtells* (proclaims) God's will and secondarily *foretells* (predicts) the future. True prophets were divinely inspired, and were 100% accurate in their predictions.

Queen of Sheba -- Ruler of Sheba. Very impressed by Solomon's wealth and wisdom. (1 Kings 10)

Rabshekah -- The title for a high-ranking administrative court official in Assyria and Babylon. (2 Kings 18-19)

Rehoboam -- First king of Judah. Son of Solomon. Evil. Contributed to split between Northern Kingdom and Judah by heeding foolish counsel. (1 Kings 11-14; 2 Chron. 9-12)

Sennacherib -- The king of Assyria in the time of King Hezekiah of Judah. Conquered most of Judah, but withdrew from Jerusalem due to divine intervention. (2 Kings 18-19)

Shalmaneser -- Name of a number of kings of Assyria. Shalmaneser V captured Samaria in 722 BC, ending the existence of the Northern Kingdom of Israel. (2 Kings 17)

Solomon -- The son of David. The kingdom of Israel remained united and reached its zenith under his rule. He began well, but later tolerated and encouraged idolatry. This led to the split and eventual destruction of the nation. (1 Kings 1-11; 2 Chron. 1-9)

Tiglath-pileser -- Name of a number of Assyrian Kings. T-p III took a portion of the Northern Kingdom captive in 733 BC. (2 Kings 15-17)

Uzziah -- Tenth king of Judah. Began good, but became proud. Was smitten with leprosy when he tried to assume priestly duties. Also called "Azariah." (2 Kings 15; 2 Chron. 26)