

Kids Camp, California

**JOSIAH**  
*doer of the word*



2022 Teen Workbook

\_\_\_\_\_ name

\_\_\_\_\_ parent's signature: workbook & project completed

**This page is for your counselors.**

When you get to Camp, give your completed workbook to your counselors, who will review it to ensure it has been completed.

OVERALL COMMENTS:

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This workbook is fully completed.

The following questions were not completed or need more work, as noted on the following page(s).

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## TEEN PROJECTS & MINUTE MEDITATION- Bring to Kids Camp

All Kids Campers are required to complete a **MINUTE MEDITATION** and special **PROJECT** before arriving at camp, to be presented to your counselor then displayed in the Main Hall. Choose ONE of the projects below, and write a minute-long presentation about something you learned in your studies of Josiah that you will present to your group and counselors.

### 】 Letter About Finding the Law 【

People wouldn't have heard about the book of the law being found as quickly as news breaks today. News like that would have to be shared in conversations among friends or by letter.

Write a letter explaining to a friend in the outskirts of Judah the exciting events surrounding the book of the law being found. Try to convey the excitement that would have been felt by inhabitants of the nation of Judah at that time in their history.

### 】 Cartoon/Storyboard 【

It's often hard to picture the events of the Bible, because it's hard to put ourselves into events that occurred thousands of years ago. But as believers, this is what God calls us to do! We have to put ourselves INTO the story to understand the lessons we can take from it!

Choose an event in Josiah's life and create a storyboard or cartoon that details what happened. (Please include at least eight images in the event you choose and descriptions of what is occurring in each image, if necessary.) At the end, include a lesson this event taught you about living the truth.

### 】 Biography Summaries for the Last Five Kings 【

When reading about the last five kings of Judah, their similar names and similar situations can make it confusing to remember who's who.

Using note cards (or something bigger if you'd like), write a brief biography for each of the last five kings of Judah: Josiah, Jehoahaz, Jehoiakim, Jehoiachin, and Zedekiah. Include things like their father's name (and mother's, if it's mentioned), what their name means, how long they reigned, God's comment on their character, and a paragraph summary of their reign.

### 】 Newspaper Article of Josiah's Death 【

Josiah's death affected a lot of people throughout Judah. His reign had been an extraordinary force for positive change in the land, and there won't be another righteous king in Israel until Christ's return! Write a newspaper article telling the nation of Judah about Josiah's death. Be sure to include details about his reign, his death, and the impact both had on the nation and the city of Jerusalem, and at least one picture (printed or drawn).

## TIPS

**Tip #1. PRAY.** In this study we'll learn how important prayer was to Josiah, and if we can see so clearly how important God's guidance was to Josiah, maybe it'll help us see how important prayer should be in our daily lives too. God is the same today as He was in Josiah's day.

**Tip #2 SET GOALS.** If you look at a big project as a **Big Project** it can be overwhelming. However, if you divide a big project up into smaller easy-to-achieve tasks, then suddenly, your big, daunting project is done! The same goes for your Kids Camp workbook. **MAKE A PLAN.** Use the goal chart on the next page to assist you.

**Tip #3 MARK. YOUR. BIBLE.** And in case you missed that: **Mark Your Bible!** In your discovery of God's word, you will come across many, many, *many* interesting points. You may not understand their complete significance yet, but in your quest to make God's word a part of your life, your knowledge of His Word will grow. If you can ***build on what you've already learned***, then your understanding of Him ***grows even more***. The only way to build on prior knowledge is to remember what you've learned, and the best way to remember things is to **MARK THEM IN YOUR BIBLE. So do it. It's YOUR Bible! ★**

The goal of completing this workbook is not *just* so that you can go to Kids Camp, but the *real* goal is so that you know *why* you're dedicating your life to God.

## GOD'S WORD IS AMAZING.

Another thing we'll learn in this study is how **privileged we are** to have such easy access to His word.

Throughout the thousands and thousands and *thousands* of years of human history, there has **NEVER been a generation that has had more access to God's word than YOURS.**

Take advantage of that and learn all you can about God and his message to you!  
**You'll never be sorry you did.**

★ *If you don't yet have a Bible that you can easily mark in, you can get one at [www.christadelphianlibrary.com](http://www.christadelphianlibrary.com). (If you would like to get the calfskin or goatskin Oxford Wide Margin Bible, use coupon code: 'oxfordbible' for \$100 off.)*



In this study  
we will find that  
**Josiah's generation**  
*has many similarities*  
with our own.

**HIS WAS THE LAST  
BEFORE THE DESTRUCTION.**

**LET US BEWARE,  
and wholeheartedly  
turn to God  
as Josiah did.**

“

The period of time from the reformation of  
Josiah to the destruction of the temple  
was only about 40 years, but it is  
**ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT PERIODS  
IN THE HISTORY OF GOD'S PEOPLE...**

The generation of Josiah and his children, short  
though it was, formed the background for three of the  
great prophecies of Scripture -  
**Jeremiah, Ezekiel, and Daniel** as well as the shorter  
prophecies of **Zephaniah and Habakkuk.**

*Stephen Palmer; Josiah and His Children*

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## Section 1: Setting the Scene

### Part 1: Josiah's birth prophesied

1 Kings 11-13

Who was King Josiah?

When did he reign?

What was his country like when he became king?

What was the world around him like?

What did he do that set him apart? **Let's find out!**

Did you know that the birth of Josiah, including what he would be named, and a few of his accomplishments, were actually prophesied way ahead of time? As a matter of fact, besides Jesus', there is no one else in the Bible whose birth was prophesied so far in advance. Let's take a look!

But first, a little history refresher to get us up to speed:

Under king **David** and his son king **Solomon**, the nation of Israel was united. After Solomon died, the nation of Israel was split into two: the two tribes in the south continued to be loyal to Solomon's son, **Rehoboam**, but the ten tribes in the north rebelled against the kingship of David's grandson Rehoboam, and **Jeroboam** reigned over them.

The larger section, the 10 tribes, kept the name **ISRAEL**, and the 2 tribes in the south became known as **JUDAH**.

The prophecy of Josiah comes during the reign of King Jeroboam. But why? Who was Jeroboam? Let's back up a bit and see.

### 1 Kings 11

1. We first meet the man Jeroboam during the reign of Solomon, in 1 Kings 11. Quickly scan your eyes over the first 25 verses of chapter 11 just to familiarize yourself what is happening in the reign of Solomon. Then we get to Jeroboam in v.26; what was Jeroboam's position in the house of Solomon?
2. What is the first thing we read that Jeroboam did?
3. Because of this, what did Solomon plan to do to Jeroboam, (v.40) and what did this cause Jeroboam to do?

## 1 Kings 12

4. Years later, when king Solomon died, his son Rehoboam became king. Rehoboam was a harsh ruler, and when Jeroboam returned to Israel after fleeing the wrath of Solomon, he eventually rebelled against king Rehoboam. In your own words, describe what happened in vv.19-20.



5. In v.21, why did Rehoboam assemble an army to fight against Israel?
6. God had commanded every Israelites to worship Him in a very specific way and in a very specific place. Reading and comparing both 1 Kings 11:36 & Deut.12:5-7, where was their worship to take place?
7. God emphasizes His point a few times in Deuteronomy 12. What is it that God further tells His people in Deut. 12:13-14?
8. Back to 1 Kings 12. Because of this, what was Jeroboam afraid would happen? (vv.26-27)



9. Jeroboam's solution was to set up a *different* place to worship, and a different way to worship. Read vv.26-33. In your own words, give a quick summary of what happens in these verses:

vv.28-30 -

v.31 -

v.32 -

v.33 -



10. Note that much of what Jeroboam did was *very similar* to what Yahweh had commanded. He could reason that after all, he just felt like he could make things easier on the people by making a few changes. But God wasn't happy with this. It led the people away from Him. We may sometimes think of "better ways" to worship our God. After all, the Bible was written thousands of years ago, and times definitely have changed. But it's not up to us to change what God has asked us to do. Pick *any* three of the verses on the right, and in those verses, write who the verse is talking about, and what God says was the result of Jeroboam's actions here.

1 Kings 16:26 ~  
~ 1 Kings 22:52  
2 Kings 3:3 ~  
~ 2 Kings 10:29  
2 Kings 13:2 ~  
~ 2 Kings 13:11  
2 Kings 14:24 ~  
~ 2 Kings 15:9  
2 Kings 15:18 ~  
~ 2 Kings 15:24  
2 Kings 15:28 ~  
~ 2 Kings 23:15

## 1 Kings 13

11. God was angry at Jeroboam for setting up a false way of worship, so immediately He sent a prophet to him. Where was Jeroboam and what was he doing when the prophet came to him?
12. The man of God was from Judah. Why do you think this is significant?



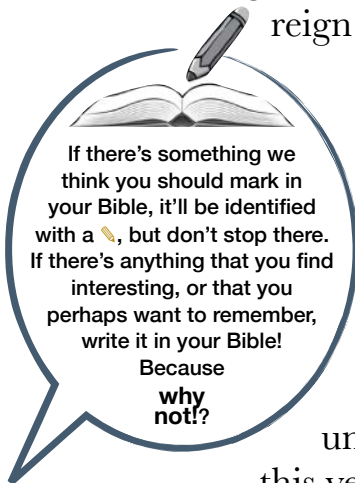
13. What did the prophet speak to?

14. The prophet prophesied about a future king of Israel. (*Not* one of Jeroboam's seed!) There were four details given about this future king: what were they?

- his lineage, -
- his name, -
- and two things he would do -

Later on, we'll see these fulfilled!

15. The prophet then gave a sign that the prophecy he just gave would be fulfilled, and the sign came to pass immediately. (vv.3-5) Why do you think he did this?
16. For most kings, we are given a ‘summary’ of their reign in God’s eyes; whether they did good or bad. The evil kings are often compared to Jeroboam, the type of the ‘ultimate bad king;’ who are the good kings often compared to?
17. The prophecy about Josiah was given in the days of Jeroboam king of Israel (also known as “Jeroboam 1” since there were two kings of Israel named Jeroboam.) Take a look at Appendix A in the back of this workbook; the ‘Kings and Prophets of Israel & Judah chart.’ About how many years after Jeroboam’s reign did Josiah reign over the southern nation of Judah?



18. 🖍️ There is a great emphasis on **obeying the word of Yahweh** in 1 Kings 13. Underline or **color in** the 10 occurrences of the phrase “word of the LORD” in this chapter.

19. Proverbs 14:12 says “There is a way which seemeth right unto a man, but the end thereof are the ways of death.” Explain this verse in your own words. How can this lesson be applied to what happened to Jeroboam in 1 Kings 13?

The first act of **Jeroboam's** reign was to institute the **worship of idols.**



Years later, one of the first acts of **Josiah** is get **rid of idol worship!**



## Section 1: Setting the Scene

### Part 2: Josiah's Heritage: Hezekiah, Manasseh, & Amon 2 Kings 18-21

Now let's skip ahead a couple hundred years and take a quick look at the kings that immediately preceded Josiah, so we can better understand the world into which Josiah was born.

### Hezekiah

Let's begin about 200 years after Jeroboam, with Josiah's great-grandfather, King Hezekiah, the king of the Southern Tribes of Judah.

20. Hezekiah's reign is recorded in **2 Kings 18-20**, **2 Chronicles 29-32**, & **Isaiah 36-39**. He was the son of the very wicked king Ahaz. He began to reign about 76 years before Josiah's reign began. In 2 Kings 18, God's commentary on Hezekiah's life was that he did that which was right in the sight of Yahweh as David did. Turn to the record in 2 Kings 18. What did Hezekiah do that God records for us in the following verses as a summary of his faithfulness?
  - v.4 -
  - v.5 -
  - v.6 -
  - v.7 -
  - v.8 -
  
21. Put yourself in Josiah's shoes: What is one of the acts from the life of your great-grandfather Hezekiah that may inspire you to give up everything and serve God? and why?
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
22. What happened to the Northern Tribes of Israel during Hezekiah's early reign, and why? (vv.9-12)
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
23. Was the Northern Kingdom of Israel ever restored? (you may want to take another look at the chart in Appendix A.)

24. A few years after this, (v.13) the brutal king of Assyria decided to finish the job by attacking the Southern Kingdom of Judah. After a very long siege of Jerusalem, Hezekiah's prayers were answered. What did God do to deliver His people in Judah from Assyria? (2 Kings 19:32-35)



## Manasseh



25. Hezekiah reigned over Judah for 29 years and spent a lot of time and effort to try to turn the people to God. When he died, his son Manasseh (Josiah's grandfather) began to reign. His reign is recorded in **2 Kings 21:1-18** & **2 Chronicles 33:1-20**. His reign was the longest in all of Judah's or Israel's history. He reigned for 55 years and was incredibly wicked. Turn to 2 Chronicles 33; what events does God record for us in the following verses as a summary of his wickedness?

v.3-

v.4-5 -

v.6 -

v.7 -

26. What is God's comment on just *how* wicked Manasseh was as king in v.9?

27. What are God's comments on how wicked king Manasseh was in the record in 2 Kings 21:11?

28. However, despite all of the incredible wickedness of Manasseh, what important lesson do we learn from 2 Chron. 33:11-13?

## Amon

29. After Manasseh's 55 year reign as king, his son Amon, (Josiah's father,) began his short, 2-year reign as king over Judah. He also was very wicked. His reign is recorded in **2 Kings 21:19-26** & **2 Chronicles 33:21-25**. Turn to 2 Chronicles 33; what events does God record for us in the following verses as a summary of his wickedness?  
v.22 -  
v.23 -
30. There is an indication that Manasseh tried to teach his son Amon the ways of God, because it says but Amon "forsook" Yahweh (2 Kings 21:22) which indicated he may have at least known Yahweh at some point. Why do you think Amon wasn't affected by Manasseh's repentance?
31. God made a decision to send the Southern Tribes of Judah into captivity just as He had the Northern Tribes of Israel. Look at 2 Kings 21:11-15, 2 Kings 23:26-27, & 2 Kings 24:3-4. What reason did He give in all three of these places for His anger against Judah?

## Josiah



32. The reign of Josiah is recorded for us in **2 Kings 22:1 - 23:30**, & **2 Chronicles 34-35**. How old was Josiah when he became king?

33. God was determined to send Judah into captivity because of Manasseh's wickedness, and we know from Josiah's words in 2 Kings 23:26 that he knew he could not change this fact. Yet during his reign, Josiah still spent his entire reign doing all he could to try to teach the people, and rid the land of wickedness. Why do you think he bothered to reform the nation when he *knew* the nation was going to be taken and destroyed?

34. What lesson does this teach us?

35. Although Manasseh's wickedness is recorded for us, it is also recorded that at the end of his life he did repent. See 2 Chron. 33:10-19. What evidence is there that Manasseh's repentance was sincere?

36. What impact may this have had on his grandson Josiah?

God's commentary on **Hezekiah** in 2 Kings 18:5-6 is: "He trusted in the Lord God of Israel; so that **after him was none like him among all the kings of Judah, nor any that were before him.** For he clave to the Lord, *and* departed not from following him, but kept his commandments, which the Lord commanded Moses." Yet speaking of **Josiah** in 2 Kings 23:25, God says: "And like unto him was **there no king before him,** that turned to the Lord with all his heart, and with all his soul, and with all his might, according to all the law of Moses; **neither after him arose there any like him.**"

Do these two quotes contradict each other?

The distinction is in the qualities of spirituality they each showed:

Hezekiah's outstanding quality was the **complete trust** he showed when the most powerful nation in the world had them completely surrounded, and there was no way out. No king before or since demonstrated such complete reliance on God under such trial.

Josiah's distinction was different. He trusted in God, but it was his **complete turning** to God that made him stand out. He read God's word and responded to what he read with a total dedication that was not shown by other kings before or since.

37. **Compare** and **contrast** God's commentary on Hezekiah's reign in 2 Kings 18:5-6 with God's commentary of Josiah's reign in 2 Kings 23:25.

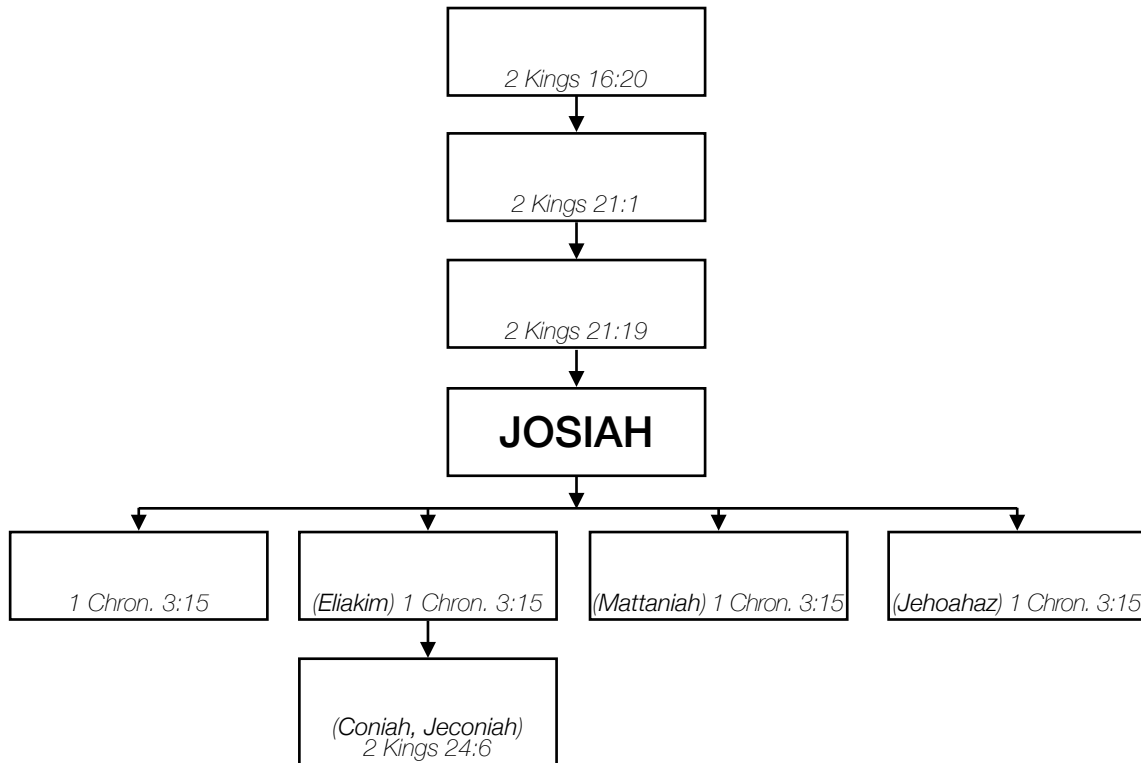


## Section 1: Setting the Scene

### Part 3: Intro to Josiah's Family Tree


2 Kings 23-25; 1 Chronicles 3:13-16; Jeremiah 22-39

38. Using the verses shown, fill in Josiah's Family Tree  
(alternate names given in brackets)



*use this completed family tree to help fill in the chart on the next page*

39. Using what you've learned so far, with the help of the verses shown, fill in the chart below:

Name of King:	Years of reign:	Relationship to Josiah:	Main References	God's summary: good or bad king?	give at least one significant detail from the reign of this king.
Hezekiah	729-686 BC		2 Kings 18:1-20:21 2 Chr. 29:1-32:33 Isa. 36:1-39:8		
Manasseh	696-642 BC		2 Kings 21:1-18 2 Chr. 33:1-20		
Amon	642-640 BC		2 Kings 21:19-26 2 Chr. 33:21-25		
Josiah	640-609 BC		2 Kings 22:1-23:30 2 Chronicles 34-35	good	purged the land of idolatry
Jehoahaz	609 BC		2 Kings 23:31-34 2 Chr. 36:1-4 Jer. 22:1-12		
Jehoiakim	609-598 BC		2 Kings 23:34-24:7 2 Chr. 36:4-8 Jer. 22:13-26		
Jehoiachin	598-597 BC		2 Kings 24:8-17 2 Chr. 36:8-10 Jer. 22:24-30		
Zedekiah	597-586 BC		2 Kings 24:17-25:7 2 Chr. 36:10-21 Jer. 39:1-10		

40. Which of Josiah's sons never became king?



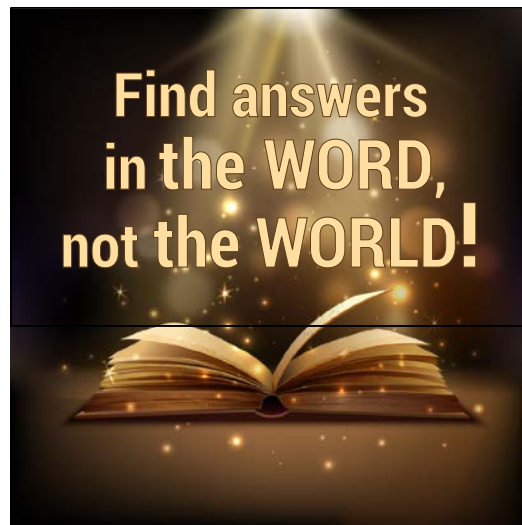


## Section 2: the Early Reign of Josiah

Part 1: the first 8 years as king  
2 Kings 22:1-2; 2 Chronicles 34:1-3

1. ✎ What was Josiah's mother's name, and what is the meaning of her name?
2. This gives us a hint of how Josiah may have learned to be righteous when he obviously didn't learn it from his father. How do you think Josiah was able to be so different from his father?
3. Think about what we've learned so far in this study; what other positive influences may there have been for young king Josiah?
4. In 2 Kings 22 we're told that Josiah "turned not aside to the right hand or to the left," and in the 2 Chronicles account we're told he "declined neither to the right hand, nor to the left." What does this phrase mean?
5. God does not use this phrase about many people. Of who else is this phrase used in scripture?
6. How old was Josiah in the eighth year of his reign?

7. ✎ Use a concordance to find the meaning behind the word 'seek' in 2 Chron. 34:3. seek: Heb. '*darash*' =
8. This same Hebrew word '*darash*' is used in Deut 19:18 where *darash* is translated as "make diligent inquisition" which helps us understand what this word really means. It is used in the following verses: what does the context of these verses tell us about the meaning of this word for "seek"?  
2 Chron. 31:21 -  
  
Ezra 7:10-  
  
Deut 4:29 (the second 'seek' in this verse is our word *darash*)
9. Find at least two other verses in Bible that encourage us to seek God while we are young.
10. In 2 Chron. 34:3 it says that, "Josiah began to seek after the God of David his father:" Did David have a different God? Was David Josiah's father? What does this phrase mean?



## Section 2: the Early Reign of Josiah

Part 2: in the 12th year of his reign...

The first purge

2 Chronicles 34:3-7



11. Josiah began to 'purge' the land in his 12th year. Use a dictionary to find out what the word 'purge' means.   purge =
12. What might be a modern 'equivalent' to the High Places?
13. We don't have literal carved or molten images that we worship in our lives, yet we know this applies to us as well. For us idols can be things that take us away from serving God. They are things that we spend our time and money on that compete with the time and resources that we could or should be giving to God. What are some 'images' or 'idols' that we need to be aware of in our lives today? What can we do that will help us to follow the example of Josiah?
14. What evidence in the text is there that Josiah was personally involved in the work, and didn't just delegate the work to others?

15. Describe what Josiah did to these false idols in 2 Chron. 34:4-7. Why do you think he was he so thorough?
  
16. Who else in Israel's history had taken an idol and ground it into powder, and where is that found?
  
17. Why is it significant that Josiah purged "throughout all the land of Israel?" (Hint: What nation was Josiah that king of? Was there a king in the northern nation of Israel?)
  
18. God will help us if we make an effort to do what is right. Josiah began the long task of purging the land of wickedness in his 12th year - Read Jeremiah 1:1-2: what did God do to help Josiah in this work?
  
19. 📌 Josiah's name means "Yahweh Heals." In what way(s) did Josiah heal?

**High place**—an eminence, natural or artificial, where worship by sacrifice or offerings was made (1 Kings 13:32; 2 Kings 17:29). The first altar after the Flood was built on a mountain (Gen. 8:20). Abraham also built an altar on a mountain (12:7, 8). It was on a mountain in Gilead that Laban and Jacob offered sacrifices (31:54). After the Israelites entered the Promised Land they were strictly enjoined to overthrow the high places of the Canaanites (Ex. 34:13; Deut. 7:5; 12:2, 3), and they were forbidden to worship the Lord on high places (Deut. 12:11–14), and were enjoined to use but one altar for sacrifices (Lev. 17:3, 4; Deut. 12; 16:21).

**Grove**—Heb. 'asherah', properly a wooden image, or a pillar representing Ashtoreth, a sensual Canaanitish goddess, probably usually set up in a grove (2 Kings 21:7; 23:4). In the Revised Version the word "Asherah" is introduced as a proper noun, the name of the wooden symbol of a goddess.

**Carved Images:** See Isaiah 44:13-17; Isaiah gives a minute description of the process of carving idols of wood.

**Molten Images:** literally, 'a pouring over.' That is, the fusion of metal, especially in the casting of an image. In Ex. 32:4, Aaron made a molten image of a calf for the people to worship.

**Baalim:** plural for Baal, the name appropriated to the principal male god of the Phoenicians. Baal is identified with Molech (Jer. 19:5). The priests of Baal were in great numbers (1 Kings 18:19), and of various classes (2 Kings 10:19). Their mode of offering sacrifices is described in 1 Kings 18:25–29. The sun-god, under the general title of Baal, or "lord," was the chief object of worship of the Canaanites. Each locality had its special Baal, and the various local Baals were summed up under the name of Baalim, or "lords."



## Section 3: Finding the Book of the Law (the 18th year)

### Part 1: Josiah's Instant Response 2 Kings 22:3-20; 2 Chronicles 34:8-28

1. Look at 2 Chronicles 34:8. How long had it been since Josiah began to seek after the God of David his father?
2. Look at 2 Chronicles 34:8. How long had it taken him to purge the land from idolatry?
3. Here we see that Josiah wasn't just interested in smashing idols to bits. He also built up and repaired the House of God. In this way, there is a need for both negative and positive action for a spiritual reform.  
Think of our minds like an empty jar, and the world around us like rainfall that surrounds us and is constantly pouring into us, filling us up.  
If we empty our minds of the world, the world will only fill it again unless we actively and consistently work on filling it with something else. But we cannot try to fill our mind with God's ways unless we push out the negative influences first. Try to fill in the chart below with things a little more specific to your life, for your personal reformation:

<b>"Put off the old man"</b> <b>NEGATIVE:</b> (stop doing this)	<b>"Put on the new man"</b> <b>POSITIVE:</b> (start doing this)
Stop wasting time with reading material from the world.	Read more of the things that can help me: the Bible, Christadelphian books, ...
Stop filling my mind with the world's music.	Build a collection of music that will fill my mind with Godly thoughts
Spend less time playing video games.	

4. Why did Josiah send Shaphan the scribe to Hilkiah the High Priest?
5. Where did the money that was brought into God's house come from?
6. What did Josiah instruct them to do with the money that had been gathered?



7. What sorts of tradesmen were involved in the repair of the Temple? (See both the Kings & Chronicles account.)
8. How does your ecclesia obtain money to cover its expenses?
9. List five ways that it spends the money that it collects (you may need to ask your ecclesia's treasurer for help on this one.)
10. Explain 2 Kings 22:7 in your own words.

11. There were a wide variety of skilled workers that were needed, right down to those that could do "any manner of service". How does this apply to your Ecclesia, Sunday School, and CYC today? (hint: 1 Corinthians 12:12-31; Ephesians 4:11-16)
  
12. How do you think the house of God had fallen into such disrepair?
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
13. When else in the history of Israel and Judah had such a renovation of the Temple previously taken place? From which king may Josiah have taken ideas for repairing God's house?
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
14. 📖 In 2 Chronicles 34:14 it says the book found was "given by Moses". The KJV margin and other translations say "by the hand of Moses". This could very well have been an original copy of the Law, actually written by Moses. See Deut. 31:24-26; where was the book that Moses wrote put?

The content of the Law given to Moses is spread among the books of **Exodus, Leviticus, and Numbers**, and then restated and added to in **Deuteronomy**.

15. Who was it that found the book of the law in the house of the Lord?
16. Read Jeremiah 1:1. Who was Jeremiah's father?
17. When did Jeremiah begin to prophesy, and what event ended his prophesying?

18. What indications are there in the record that both Hilkiah and Shaphan did not initially realize the significance of the book they had found? (See 2 Chron. 34:15-18)
19. What were Josiah's immediate reactions to hearing the book of the law read? (two things)



20. In Jeremiah 15:15-16 we see Jeremiah's reaction to this event. Thinking about Jeremiah's reaction, and Josiah's reaction, what is the lesson for us in our reaction to the reading of God's Word?

21. In Deut. 31:26, Moses says the book would be 'witness *against*' the people; what does this mean?
22. In Deut. 31:27-29, what reason did Moses give for keeping this book as a witness for the next generations of people to come?
23. Why do you think finding the book of the law was such a big deal to Josiah?
24. How can we make reading the word of God a big deal for us?
25. Why did Josiah send Hilkiah and the others to inquire of Yahweh? What was it about what he heard from the book of the law that caused him to do this? (2 Chron. 34:21 & 2 Kings 22:13)



26. To whom did Hilkiah, Ahikam, Achor, Shaphan, and Asahiah go to inquire of Yahweh?



27. Deuteronomy 28 is a part of the book of the law that talks about blessings that would come upon Israel if they obeyed God and curses that would come upon them if they did not. What are five of the curses in Deut. 28 that you think would have most concerned Josiah?

28. Unlike Josiah, you probably aren't reading the word of God for the first time. What can you do to make sure that your reaction to God's amazing word becomes/stays alive in your life?

29. Who was Huldah, and where did she live?

30. Huldah's response to the king's inquiry begins with her saying that all the words of the book would be fulfilled. What was the reason she gave that God's wrath would not be turned away?

31. Compare Huldah's words here and Romans 11:22. What does this tell us about God's character?

32. What comfort was there to Josiah himself with regards to the impending judgment?
33. Comment on how Joel 2:13 may relate to this event in Josiah's life.
34. How did Huldah say Josiah would die?
35. Josiah was told that he would be spared from the evil because his heart was tender. See also Proverbs 16:5, Psalm 95:8 & Psalm 10:17. What does this mean? How can we be sure we are the same?
36. Josiah was told he would not see the evil that would come on the people. Find where similar words are said of Hezekiah.
37. Josiah was told clearly that judgment from God was coming, and nothing could change that. Why then do you think he went on with his reforms? Why bother when the people were going into captivity anyway?

## Section 3: Finding the Book of the Law (the 18th year)

### Part 2: the Duties of Kings

#### Deuteronomy 17:14-20



38. When the book of the law was found, it is likely that it included the book of Deuteronomy. In Deuteronomy there is a section which Josiah would have found particularly relevant, because it was written specifically for the kings of Israel. List the instructions kings were given in Deuteronomy 17:16-19.
39. Why was the king supposed to write out his own copy of the law?
40. List all the benefits that would come from the king writing out and reading the book of the law everyday. (v19-20)
41. One of the benefits a king would have from reading the word of God each day fits perfectly with what is said about Josiah in 2 Kings 22. Explain that connection.
42. What encouragement may Josiah have received when he read verse 20?
43. Read Revelation 5:9-10, which is speaking of those in the kingdom with Christ. With that in mind, why is it important for us to pay particular attention to the duties of kings?
44. As potential kings of the future, what instructions are we given from 1 Timothy 4:13-16, about how to spend our time now?



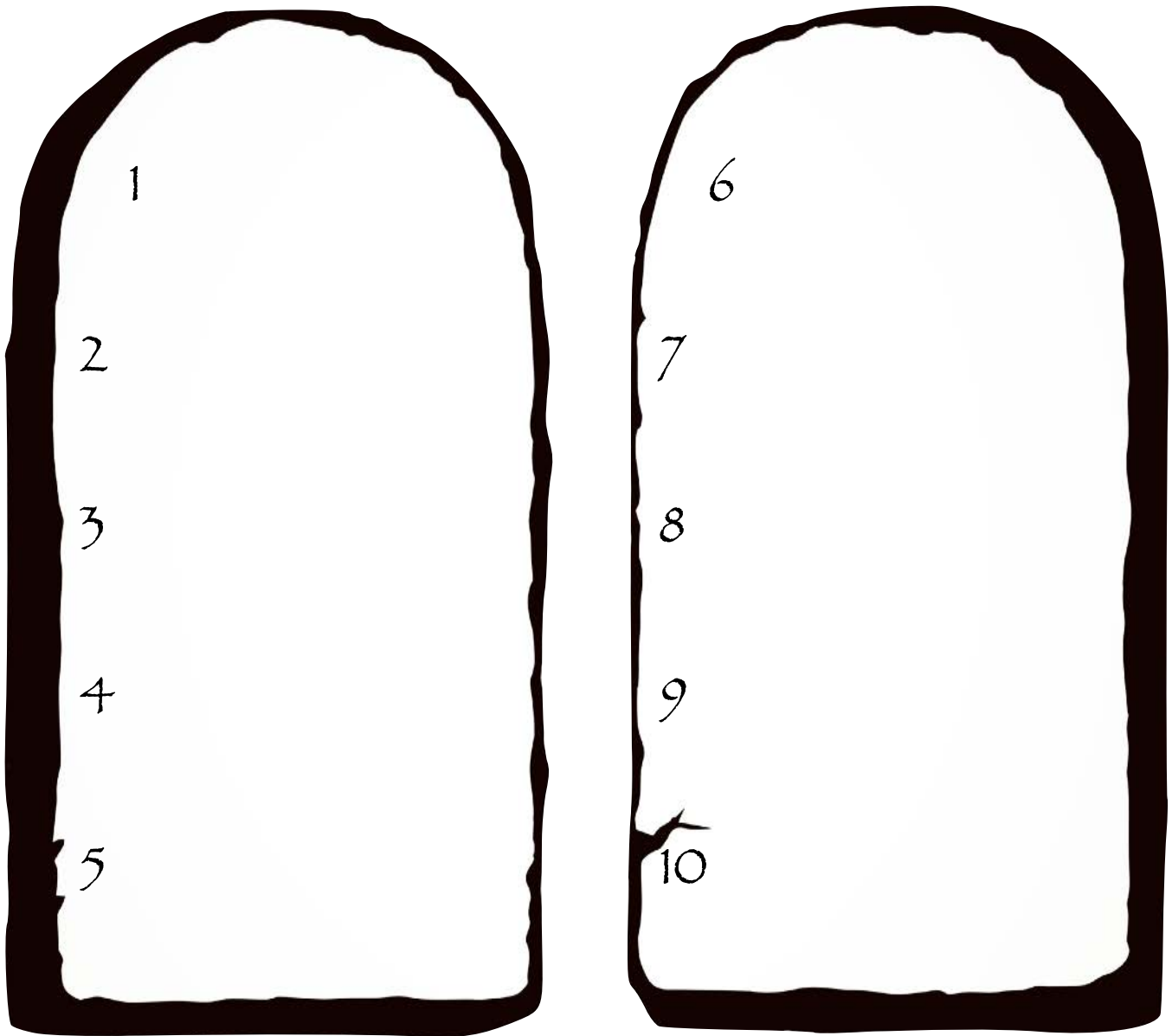
## Section 3: Finding the Book of the Law (the 18th year)

Part 3: the Book of the Covenant  
2 Kings 23:1-3; 2 Chronicles 34:29-33

45. What was the first thing Josiah did after hearing back from Huldah the prophetess about the book of the law, and who all was there? (2 Chron.34:29-30 & 2 Kings 23:1-2)
46. Why would it have been important for Josiah to have all the people hear the word read? (Think about what Josiah had been told would happen to his people.)
47. Josiah stood by the pillar in the house of Yahweh. The Temple had two pillars: and in 1 Kings 7:21 we see that they were actually named. One was named **Jachin**, meaning '*Yah shall establish*', and the other was named **Boaz**, or '*In it is strength*'. In the space below draw either a picture, or a site plan of the temple mount. (You may also do this on a separate page and insert it into your workbook here.) Mark the location of the temple, the pillars Jachin and Boaz, and where the people would have stood to hear the book of the law read.

48. Another king, named Joash also 'stood near a pillar'. (2 Kings 11:14). Why do you think he stood near to the pillar? Be sure to explain who Athaliah was and what was happening to her in this chapter.
49. a) Up to now we have been reading about **the book of the law** that had been found in the temple. What is the Hebrew word for the word 'law' found in 2Kings 22:8?  
49. b)What is does this word mean?
50. In 2 Kings 23:2 and in 2 Chronicles 34:30 it says that Josiah read in the ears of all of the people, "all the words of **the book of the covenant** which was found in the house of the LORD." **The book of the covenant** was part of **the book of the law** that we have been reading about up to now. The only other place in the Bible where we find the phrase, '**the book of the covenant**' is in Exodus 24:7. In that verse, what did the people say after Moses read the book of the covenant to them?
51. In Exodus 19:5-6 the children of Israel camped in front of Mt. Sinai for the first time and God offered to give them a very special blessing. This blessing was part of His covenant. What was the blessing that God offered?
52. In v.5 What did God ask the people to do in order to receive that blessing?
53. How did the people respond to the covenant that God offered to them in v7-8?

54. In Exodus 20-23, after making this offer to Israel, God defined some of the requirements of His covenant. These chapters are thought to be the **book of the covenant** that Moses read to the people in Exodus 24:7. There is one part of this **book of the covenant** that is known to most people, even people who have not read the Bible. It is called the Ten Commandments. Write out your own copy of the ten commandments below. (You may want to only write a summary of some of the longer ones).



55. After the people agreed to the covenant in Exodus 24:7 what did Moses do with the blood to show that the covenant was now in force?

56. Josiah make a covenant to do several things after he had read **the book of the covenant** to the people in 2Kings 23:3? Write what he promised do and explain what it meant in your own words.
57. The word ‘stood’ used twice in 2 Kings 23:3 doesn’t *necessarily* mean just the act of standing. Although Josiah more than likely did stand by a pillar, this word has a bigger meaning than just standing. Look up the word ‘stood.’ What does it mean at the end of the verse that “all the people stood to the covenant”? (other versions may be helpful)
58. The similarities between the covenant that the people made with God under Moses and the one they made with God under Josiah are hard to miss. In many ways the people in Josiah’s time were renewing the covenant that Israel had made under Moses at Mt. Sinai. If the people in Josiah’s time were sincere about their commitment to God and they kept God’s covenant what would they be unto God?  
Hint: Ex. 19:5

We often think of prophets as aging men who wrote letters to kings or answered questions that people had about God, but a prophet’s main job was to go around and teach the people. Day in, day out, this is what they’d do. They did their best to preach to and teach the people about God so that they would turn to God and could be a part of God’s Kingdom.

59. Take a look at Appendix A: What prophets were teaching the people during the time of Josiah?
60. Jeremiah would have reminded the people regularly about the covenant they had made with God. Turn to Jeremiah 11:1-10. What was Jeremiah trying to teach the people, and how do these words relate to the days of Josiah?

61. Jer. 31:31-34, was written during the time of Josiah, and it speaks of the kingdom age. You will notice that these verses also talk about a covenant made with Israel. How do we know that this covenant is not the same one made with Israel at Mt Sinai?
62. In which verse does God say that Israel broke that covenant?
63. What does it mean in verse v33 when it says, “I will put my law in their inward parts, And write it in their hearts?”



64. What is the final benefit given through this covenant in v34?
65. God also made a covenant with Abraham and his seed. This covenant was all about the coming kingdom. In Genesis 15:18 what did God promise Abram's seed as part of the covenant?
66. Who is the seed that this verse is talking about? Hint Gal. 3:16
67. But the covenant made with Abraham was not just for Jesus. It was for us as well. What do we need to do to be a part of the covenant and to have a place in the coming kingdom? Gal. 3:27-29.



## Section 3: Finding the Book of the Law (the 18th year)

Part 4: the Second Purge  
2 Kings 23:4-20; 2 Chronicles 34:33



68. In the twelfth year of Josiah's reign he purged Judah and Jerusalem then, after the book of the law had been found, in the eighteenth year he began a second purge. What may have prompted Josiah to instigate this second purge?
69. What types of vessels were found in the Temple of God? What did Josiah do with them?
70. Who had ordained (appointed) the priests to burn incense to the Baal, the sun, moon, planets and the host of heaven?
71. What did Josiah do with these priests?
72. Josiah didn't just take these idolatrous things and toss them into the trashcan. He wanted to make sure they were *gone* gone. What all did Josiah do to the grove that was found in Yahweh's house?
73. What did Josiah do to the houses of the sodomites that were by the house of Yahweh?
74. The "high places" were also a target of Josiah's reforms, and he defiled, (or corrupted) them. What were 'high places'? (Bible Dictionary)
75. Why did Josiah determine to get rid of them?

**Valley of Hin'nom** (lamentation), also called "the valley of the son" or "children of Hinnom" is a deep and narrow ravine, with steep, rocky sides, to the south and west of Jerusalem... On the southern brow, overlooking the valley at its eastern extremity, Solomon erected high places for Molech, (1 Ki 11:7) whose horrid rites were revived from time to time by later kings. Ahaz and Manasseh made their children "pass through the fire" in this valley, (2Ki 16:3; 2Ch 28:3; 33:6) and the fiendish custom of infant sacrifice to the fire-gods seems to have been kept up in Topheth, which was another name for this place. To put an end to these abominations the place was polluted by Josiah, who renders it ceremonially unclean by spreading over it human bones and other corruptions, (2Ki 23:10,13,14; 2Ch 34:4,5) from which time it appears to have become the common cesspool of the city, into which sewage was conducted, to be carried off by the waters of the Kidron. From its ceremonial defilement, and from the detested and abominable fire of Molech, if not from the supposed ever-burning funeral piles, the later Jews applied the name of this valley "Ge-Hinnom," "Gehenna" (land of Hinnom) to denote the place of eternal destruction. In this sense Jesus uses the word in Mt 5:29; 10:28; 23:15; Mr 9:43; Lu 12:5.

76. Josiah defiles "Topheth, in the valley of the son of Hinnom". This later became known as "Gehenna"! What was significant about this place? (Bible Dictionary)
77. Josiah destroyed many altars, idols and other relics of false worship that had been made or left by other kings. What did he do with the false altars he found that the kings of Judah had made?
78. What does this tell us about his faith, courage and zeal?
79. What did Josiah do with the images and the groves?
80. Josiah had already purged the land and the house of God earlier in his life. How many years has it been since Josiah first purged the land? How and why do you think these things were allowed back in?

**Jesus also purged the Temple twice.**



**John 2:15  
Matthew 21:12**

81. What did he do with the altar and high place that Jeroboam had made?
82. Does this sound familiar? It should! It must have rung a bell in Josiah's mind too. Read 2 Kings 23:16. After Josiah got to the altar made by Jeroboam, and he destroyed it, v. 16 seems to say, "and then all of the sudden he turned around and saw that the sepulchers were right there and he remembered something!" Josiah's actions here were prophesied almost 350 years before this!!! Explain how 2 Kings 23:15-20 fulfills the prophecy of 1 Kings 13:2.
83. Make sure to 📌 mark this in both places: where it was prophesied and where it was fulfilled!
84. What did Josiah do to these images and other idolatrous paraphernalia? What is the lesson for us?

**THIS IS THE WAY TO DEAL WITH IDOLS.**

It does no lasting good to just shift them out of our sight.  
We have to deal with our idols ruthlessly.



Today's idols WILL be ground to powder.  
We have two choices: either we grind them to powder in our lives today and be a part of the Kingdom of God, or we share in the fate of the Kingdom of Men when they are ground to powder by the stone power, as described by Daniel to Nebuchadnezzar a few years after Josiah.

"If thine eye offend thee, pluck it out."  
**NOW. BEFORE IT'S TOO LATE.**

85. Josiah first cleansed the house and Jerusalem, and then went out into the surrounding areas. Why do you think he did this?

86. Josiah went outside the borders of Judah, and took his reforms to the heart of the false worship established by Jeroboam in Bethel. Why do you think he was able to exercise authority outside his 'jurisdiction'?

87. We hear a lot about 'The Reformation of Josiah' Look up 'reform' in a thesaurus. Write at least 5 synonyms for REFORM that may help us understand what 'Josiah's Reform' was.

88. Josiah purged the land, and reformed it. What is the difference between a purge and a reformation, and why do we need both?

89. Josiah was quick to reform the priesthood. Why would this have been a priority?

The history of Israel is a story of a battle against idolatry.

The battle goes on today.

An Idol is ANYTHING that robs God of our heart/ time/ affection/ energy.

*The second purge seems to be more extensive. It appears that all of the additional idolatrous practices which Josiah targeted in the second purge were specifically mentioned in the Law - and because he now knew about these after reading the Book of the Law, he set about to eradicate them.*

90. It is easy for us to dismiss the warnings against idolatry because we are not tempted to bow down to things like a golden calf. However, we also know that idolatry is still with us today. Idolatry has always been a problem for the people of God, and will continue to be until Christ returns to reform the earth, so we need to be aware. Many times in the New Testament we are warned against idolatry. Explain what idolatry is defined as in the following verses, and how they could apply to your life today:
- 1 Corinthians 10:7
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  - Colossians 3:5
91. In 1 Cor. 10:14, Paul tells us to flee idolatry. How can we "flee idolatry" today?
92. Ezekiel, who was more than likely born and raised during Josiah's reign, and began to prophesy soon after, also warned about this. Explain what Ezekiel was saying to the people do in Ezekiel 33:31 and how could this apply to us today?
93. Read Deuteronomy 29:9-12, which would have been part of the 'book of the law' written by Moses that Josiah found. How does this sound similar to the events in the time of Josiah?
94. Consider 2 Chronicles 34:33. How successful do you think Josiah's reforms were, and why?



## Section 4: The Great Passover (the 18th year)

### Part 1: the Passover Ordinances Deuteronomy 16:1-8

1. One of the sections of the Law that Josiah would have read was in Deuteronomy 16. What feast were they told to observe in Deuteronomy 16:1?
2. In what month was it to be kept? (See also Ex. 12:2)
3. What event was this feast was commemorating?
4. Why would the Passover feast be of particular interest to people that were going to be taken out of the land of Israel?
5. When Moses penned the words of v.2) did they know "the place" God had chosen to place His name? Where was this "place"?
6. The account of the original Passover in Exodus 12 gives us information about how Israel celebrated the Passover. Match the details of the Passover below with what each represents. 📌 Then **mark** what each represents in your Bible in Ex. 12.

male lamb without blemish  
 put its blood on your doorpost  
 eat the flesh of the lamb  
 unleavened bread  
 bitter herbs  
 loins girded

make the sacrifice of Jesus our thinking  
 our bitter struggle against flesh  
 we are ready for deliverance  
 Jesus was sinless  
 live free from sin  
 shows we participate in Jesus' sacrifice

7. The very next thing Josiah did after purging the land is hold a Passover feast. It would have taken a lot of effort to get everything ready for the Passover Feast, yet we read he holds it in the eighteenth year of his reign: the same year he found the book of the Law. Why do you think Josiah didn't wait until the next year to hold the Passover?



8. Where did Moses tell the people that the Passover was to be held, and where did Josiah hold the Passover?
9. On what day of which month did Josiah keep the Passover? Was this the proper timing? What does this tell us about Josiah?
10. Josiah gave instructions to the priests, and “encouraged them to the service.” How can you encourage others in the things of the Truth? (Hezekiah also does this in 2 Chron. 31:4, and Hebrews 10:24 also gives us the same message.)
11. 2 Chronicles 35:3 tells us that the Levites taught all Israel. Find another verse in scripture that tells us that teaching was a *main* duty of the Levites.
12. Josiah gave very specific instructions to the Levites. List the details of these duties: (2 Chronicles 35:3-6)

13. The Levites had to prepare and sanctify themselves before they could help others. What is the lesson for us? (also Matthew 7:5)
  
14. Josiah was a great example of a generous spirit. How many lambs, kids and bullocks did Josiah personally provide?
  
15. Good works can be infectious! (as can bad works.) The princes and chiefs followed the example of Josiah by providing animals for the people. In **total**, how many animals of each type were donated by the princes and the chief Levites?  
Lambs, kids & "small cattle" -  
Bullocks & Oxen -
  
16. Give an example from your life where someone "copied" someone else in a good way.
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
17. The people then enjoyed a fellowship meal together. Describe how the average Israelite may have felt at this time, and why.
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
18. Try to imagine just how busy the Passover time was. They all worked their hardest and gave their best to make the preparations. In a wonderful spirit of co-operation and harmony, the Levites helped out the priests (2 Chronicles 35:14). What did they do, and what is the lesson for us?
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
19. Verse 15 tells us that the singers, the sons of Asaph were in their place, or at their station. To find out why this was important, let's find out what some of the duties of the sons of Asaph were. Each of these verses give us another aspect of duty they had. What were some of the duties of the sons of Asaph?  
1 Chron. 25:1-2 -  
1 Chron. 26:1 -  
2 Chron. 20:14 -  
Ezra 3:10 -  
Neh. 11:22 -  
& the titles of Psalms 73-83 -



20. Priests, Levites, singers, porters - it seems everyone had a role to play and a function to perform. How is this similar to ecclesial life today?
  
21. Why do you think the scriptures give so much detail about Josiah's keeping of the Passover feast?
  
22. Read Exodus 13:8-9. Why was the Passover such a powerful source of **personal** motivation for the people? How can this be true for us today?
  
23. This was the greatest keeping of the Passover since the times of the Judges. Find other occurrences of when the Passover feast was kept.
  
24. Why do you think other kings might not have kept the Passover?
  
25. Go back over the text of 2 Chronicles 35 and note verses that specifically say Josiah was following the ordinances of the law. Why is this significant?



## Section 5: Be Ye Doers of the Word

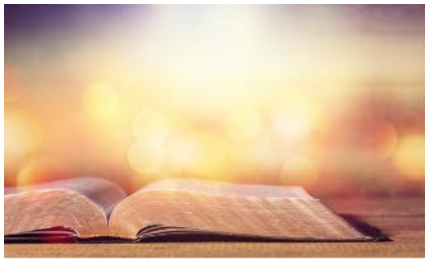
### Part 1: Warnings from the Law Deuteronomy 30

1. In Josiah's time the northern tribes of Israel had already been taken captive by Assyria, and Josiah knew that Judah was in imminent danger of the same. How would/should the words of Deuteronomy 30:1-3 have impacted the people of Josiah's day?
2. Deuteronomy 30:5-6 tells us that God will circumcise our heart. What does this mean, and what would be the result of it?
3. In light of God's soon-coming judgement of Judah with the Babylon army, how do these words of Deuteronomy 30 apply to Josiah's time?
4. In light of God's soon-coming judgement of the world today, with the return of Christ, how do these words of Deuteronomy 30 apply to you in our time?

“

Purge out therefore the old leaven,  
that ye may be a new lump, as ye are unleavened.  
For even Christ our passover is sacrificed for us:  
therefore let us keep the feast,  
not with old leaven,  
neither with the leaven of malice and wickedness;  
but with the unleavened bread of sincerity and truth.  
1 Corinthians 5:7-8

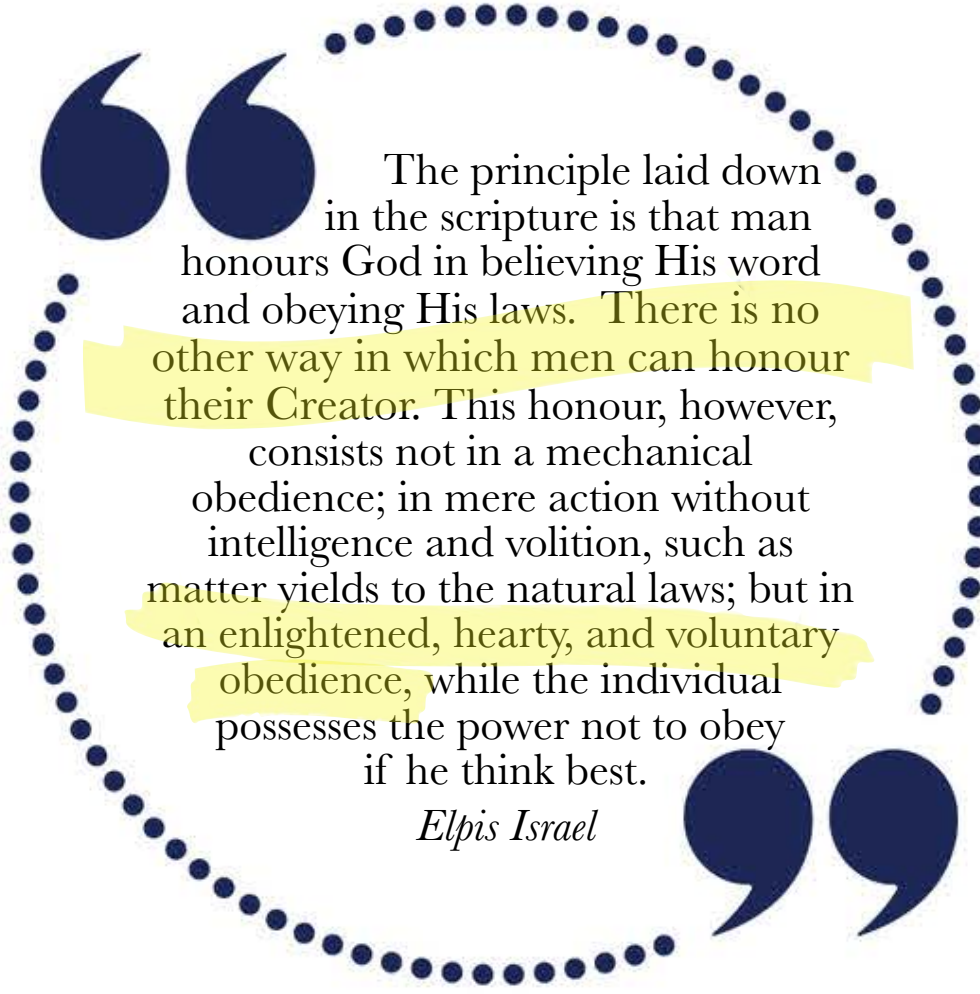
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## Section 5: Be Ye Doers of the Word

### Part 2: And Not Hearers Only James 1:17-27

5. Josiah's reforms had a big impact on the people of Judah because Josiah was very diligent about his purges and his reforms. As the king, he had the power and influence to make sure the that people turned back to God. However, turning to God by just doing what the king says was not what God was looking for. God wanted the people to turn to Him with their hearts. What do the words of the LORD in Jeremiah 3:10 tell us about the conversion of most of the people in Judah?
  
6. Zephaniah was another prophet who prophesied in the time of Josiah. He also comments on the way that many in Judah turned to God in Zeph. 1:5-6. Write what these verses tell us in your own words (use another translation or a Bible commentary to help you understand.)
  
7. In Matthew 7:21-23 Jesus talks about people who call Jesus their lord and pretend that they have been serving him, when all the while they have been serving themselves. What does Jesus ultimately say to them?
  
8. How does the parable of the wise builder teach this same lesson? (See Matthew 7:24-29)
  
9. If Josiah could have seen what the lives of most of the people of Judah had been built on, what would he have seen under them?
  
10. What can we do to judge ourselves to see if we are faithfully serving our master?



The principle laid down in the scripture is that man honours God in believing His word and obeying His laws. There is no other way in which men can honour their Creator. This honour, however, consists not in a mechanical obedience; in mere action without intelligence and volition, such as matter yields to the natural laws; but in an enlightened, hearty, and voluntary obedience, while the individual possesses the power not to obey if he think best.

*Elpis Israel*



## Section 6: The End of Judah

### Part 1: The Death of Josiah 2 Kings 23:24-30; 2 Chronicles 35:20-27

1. Armed with the word of God as his guide, Josiah did everything in his power to banish everything from the land that would offend God. 2 Kings 23:24 lists some things he 'put away' and comments that he put away "all the abominations that were spied in the land of Judah and in Jerusalem." What is the reason given why he put these things away?
2. How can we apply what Josiah does in this verse to us in our attempt to serve our God?
3. What do you think made Josiah's life so outstanding in the sight of God?
4. "Heart, soul and might" - where else are these words found together in scripture?
5. Even though Josiah's effort to turn God's people back to Him was absolute, God still didn't turn from his wrath against Judah. For what reason was God still angry with Judah, and does this mean Josiah's efforts were wasted?
6. Instead of learning from the example of Israel, Judah fell into the same mistakes, and was to suffer the same fate. What is the lesson for us today?
7. Why do you think it mentions the "preparing of the Temple" in the context of Josiah's death? 2 Chronicles 35:20

8. Why might Josiah have gone out against the king of Egypt?
  
9. Read Pharaoh-Necho's words in 2 Chronicles 35:21. Do you think he was telling the truth? Why didn't Josiah listen to him?
  
10. In 2 Chronicles 35:22 we are told that Josiah disguised himself in battle. Why might he have done so?
  
11. Huldah said Josiah would be "gathered to his grave in peace", yet he died in battle, shot with an Egyptian arrow. How then can the words of Huldah be understood? How was he gathered to his grave in peace?
  
12. Josiah fell at Megiddo, what country is Megiddo in?
  
13. We are told that all Judah and Jerusalem mourned for Josiah. What does that tell us about how they felt about him?
  
14. Jeremiah wrote the book of Lamentations to lament the destruction of the city of Jerusalem, which he had been warning the people about for many years. See if you can find anything in the book of Lamentations that may refer specifically to Josiah.
  
15. Write a few sentences on how you would have felt receiving the news of Josiah's passing if you were a Jew living at that time.

16. Who became king in Josiah's place? Was he Josiah's firstborn son?
17. Write a few sentences (in your own words) to summarize the life of Josiah.

The summary of Josiah's life in 2 Chronicles 35:26 comments on Josiah's acts and his '**goodness**'. This is the Hebrew word '*chessed*' and is an **attribute of God!** (Exodus 34:6)

**Josiah was manifesting  
God in his life!**

18. Find as many parallels as you can between Josiah and Jesus. Fill in the verses under 'Josiah' in the chart and see if you list other parallels below.

	<b>Josiah</b>	<b>Christ</b>
He was prophesied of before birth		Luke 1:32
He was a son of David		Matt 1:1
He sought God in his youth		Luke 2:49
He cleansed the temple		John 2:13-16
He cleansed the temple again		Mark 11:15-17
He had a zeal for house of God		John 2:17
He condemned idolatry & hypocrisy		Matt 23
He foretold impending disaster		Mark 13
He sought lost sheep of Israel		Luke 15
He built up the house of God		John 14:2
He prepared a Passover		Mark 14:15
He provided Passover lamb		1 Cor 5:7
He instituted a 'new' covenant		Mark 14:24
He was a unique man		John 1:14
He demonstrated the Father's character		John 14:9
He never turned to left or right		1 Pet 2:22
He turned to God with all his heart,soul, might		Heb 10:7
He died in saving his people		Heb 2:9-15
The nation mourned his death		Zech 12:10-11






## Section 6: The End of Judah

### Part 2: The Last Kings of the Kingdom of Judah

2 Chronicles 36:1-23; Ezekiel 21:24-27

19. Fill in the chart below, outlining the last five kings of Judah before the end of the Kingdom:

Name of King	Relationship to Josiah	# of years as king	Good King or Bad?	What ended his reign as Judah's king?
Josiah				died in battle


20. After the death of Josiah, who did the people of the land anoint as king?

21. Just 3 months later, the King of Egypt chose to intervene in the affairs of Judah by making Eliakim king. What did he change his name to?

A fun way to remember the last 5 kings of Judah:

JOSIAH HAS KIM'S CHIN

Josiah  
Jehoahaz  
Jehoiakim  
Jehoiachin  
 then Zedekiah  
 because Z's the end!



22. It is significant that the next foreign power to be mentioned is Babylon because there were many prophecies about the coming of Babylon. Find at least two that were written before Josiah and explain how they relate to what is beginning to happen in the days of Josiah's sons.

23. Both people and vessels were taken captive to Babylon at this time. In fact the vessels taken from the temple come to represent the people taken from their homeland to Babylon. What were the vessels of the house of Yahweh?

24. Daniel 1 talks about the vessels being taken to Babylon and at the same time it talks about some people being taken. Who was taken to Babylon at this same time? (Daniel 1:1-10)



25. Can you think of some other well-known people who were taken to Babylon?

26. Read through Daniel 5:1-17, which takes place about 60 years later in Babylon. What significant event in Babylon's history happens with these vessels? What does this represent?

27. Read the last three verses of chapter 5 through the first three verses of chapter 6. What did the event with the vessels in the above question lead to?
  
28. Why do you think the last four kings of Judah were so unfaithful? Why didn't the reforms of Josiah have more of an impact on his sons and grandson?
  
29. What reforms of Josiah were "un-done" in the reign of the last king, Zedekiah? (See 2 Chronicles 36:11-14)
  
30. God continued to try to reach out to the people. What was the people's response? (See 2 Chronicles 36:15-16)
  
31. In 2 Chronicles 36:16 we are told that the ultimately there was no remedy for Judah. What does the margin say is a possible translation of the word remedy? How does this relate to the meaning of the name of Josiah?
  
32. God had done so much for the people of Judah, he had given them many prophets and teachers to try to make them see the mistakes that they were making but it was not helping. That is why there was no remedy, no way to solve the problem. Jesus talks about this same problem in his day and he says that even though God wanted to save His people, He couldn't do it because they were constantly attacking the people that He sent to help them. What names are mentioned in Matt. 23:35 that show that this was the problem from the beginning all the way up to the end of the Old Testament?

33. Since there was no remedy, the only thing God could do was to bring Babylon to remove Judah from the promised land. Judah was going to be taken into captivity so that they could see all that God had done for them. How long was the captivity of Judah going to last? (See Jer. 25:11-13; 29:10-11)



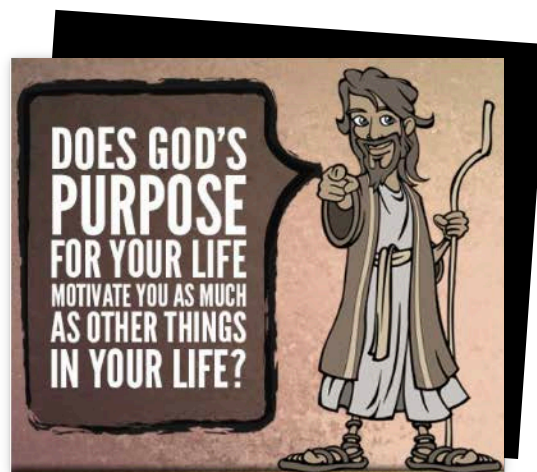
34. Under the king of which nation did the people return to the land? (See also Ezra 1:1-8)

35. Was the Kingdom of Israel re-established when they came back from Babylon?

36. Based on the words in Ezekiel 21:24-27, who was to be the next king after Zedekiah?

37. When will he be king and where will he reign from?

38. Find at least 10 verses that refer to the return of Christ and the setting up of the kingdom.



## We hope you enjoyed your intro study of the life of Josiah!

Make sure to go back through your workbook to double check that you've completed every question, then give this completed workbook to a parent. Ask them to look at your workbook to certify its completion, then have a **parent sign** below. Their signature declares that they have examined your workbook and confirm that you have completed it to the best of your ability.

X \_\_\_\_\_

If you haven't already, now is the time to review "Intro page C" and decide on a **project** to complete. Projects must be completed *before* camp, and must be brought to camp. All projects will be displayed in the Main Hall. **Do your best work!**

Have a parent sign the front cover of this workbook, confirming that they have reviewed

- your **WORKBOOK**,
- and your **PROJECT**,
- and your **MINUTE MEDITATION**.

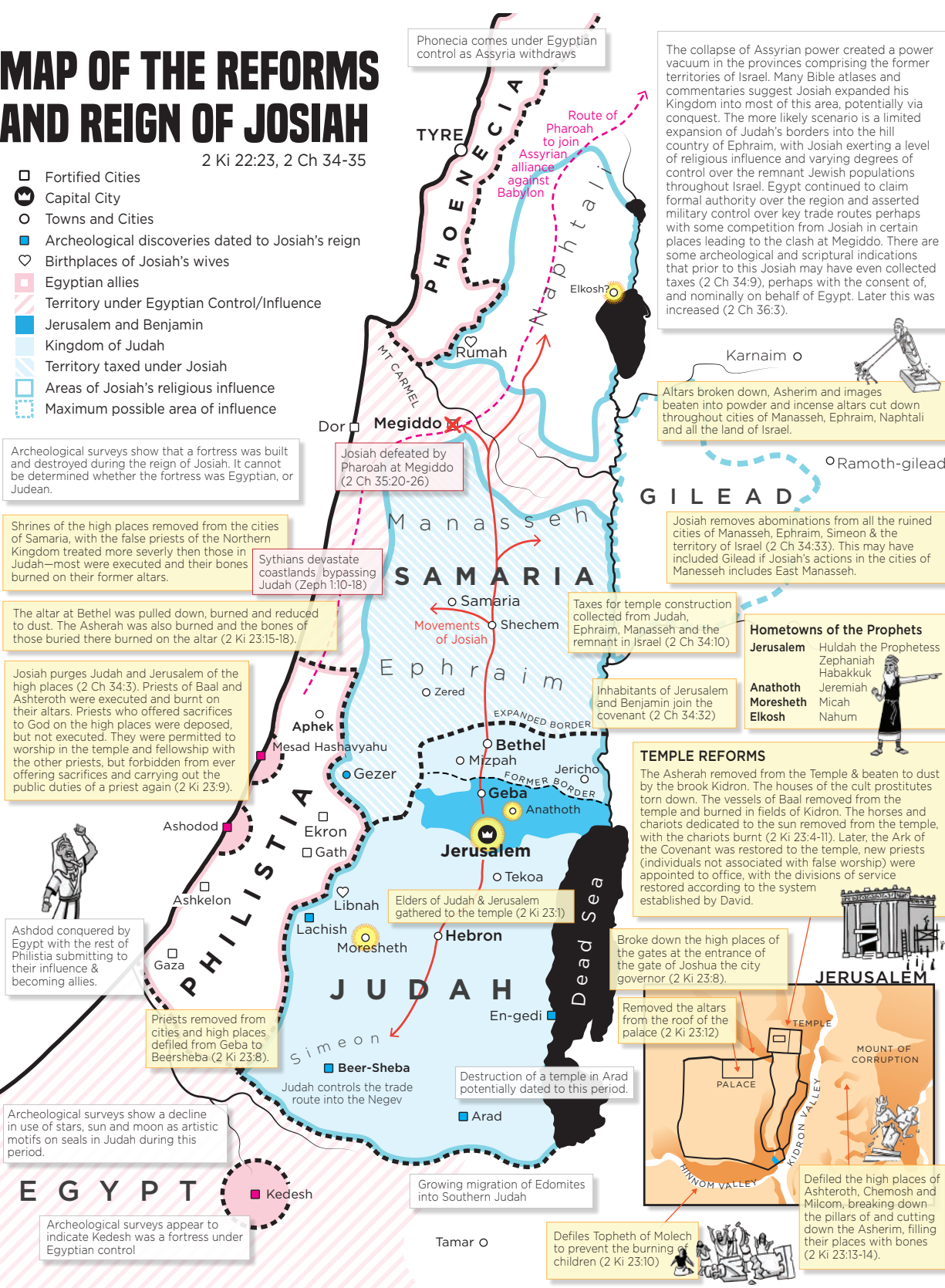
**You will be writing a "Minute Meditation" later on as part of your studies. Keep that in mind as you go through this workbook. Is there anything that is of particular interest to you? Is there something you want to look into further? Is there an interesting point you'd like to share? Make a note of it so you can come back to it when it's time to write your Minute Meditation!**



# MAP OF THE REFORMS AND REIGN OF JOSIAH

2 Ki 22:23, 2 Ch 34-35

- Fortified Cities
- ⊙ Capital City
- Towns and Cities
- Archeological discoveries dated to Josiah's reign
- ♡ Birthplaces of Josiah's wives
- ▭ Egyptian allies
- ▨ Territory under Egyptian Control/Influence
- Jerusalem and Benjamin
- Kingdom of Judah
- ▨ Territory taxed under Josiah
- ▭ Areas of Josiah's religious influence
- ▭ Maximum possible area of influence



Archeological surveys show that a fortress was built and destroyed during the reign of Josiah. It cannot be determined whether the fortress was Egyptian, or Judean.

Shrines of the high places removed from the cities of Samaria, with the false priests of the Northern Kingdom treated more severely than those in Judah—most were executed and their bones burned on their former altars.

The altar at Bethel was pulled down, burned and reduced to dust. The Asherah was also burned and the bones of those buried there burned on the altar (2 Ki 23:15-18).

Josiah purges Judah and Jerusalem of the high places (2 Ch 34:3). Priests of Baal and Ashteroth were executed and burnt on their altars. Priests who offered sacrifices to God on the high places were deposed, but not executed. They were permitted to worship in the temple and fellowship with the other priests, but forbidden from ever offering sacrifices and carrying out the public duties of a priest again (2 Ki 23:9).

Ashdod conquered by Egypt with the rest of Philistia submitting to their influence & becoming allies.

Priests removed from cities and high places defiled from Geba to Beersheba (2 Ki 23:8).

Archeological surveys show a decline in use of stars, sun and moon as artistic motifs on seals in Judah during this period.

Archeological surveys appear to indicate Kedesh was a fortress under Egyptian control

Phoenecia comes under Egyptian control as Assyria withdraws

The collapse of Assyrian power created a power vacuum in the provinces comprising the former territories of Israel. Many Bible atlases and commentaries suggest Josiah expanded his Kingdom into most of this area, potentially via conquest. The more likely scenario is a limited expansion of Judah's borders into the hill country of Ephraim, with Josiah exerting a level of religious influence and varying degrees of control over the remnant Jewish populations throughout Israel. Egypt continued to claim formal authority over the region and asserted military control over key trade routes perhaps with some competition from Josiah in certain places leading to the clash at Megiddo. There are some archeological and scriptural indications that prior to this Josiah may have even collected taxes (2 Ch 34:9), perhaps with the consent of, and nominally on behalf of Egypt. Later this was increased (2 Ch 36:3).

Josiah defeated by Pharaoh at Megiddo (2 Ch 35:20-26)

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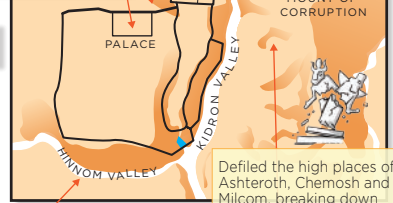
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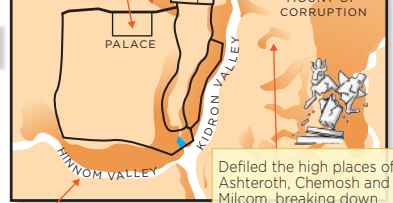
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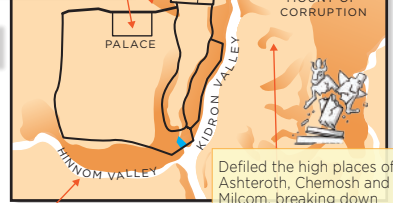
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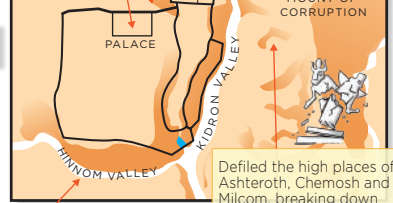
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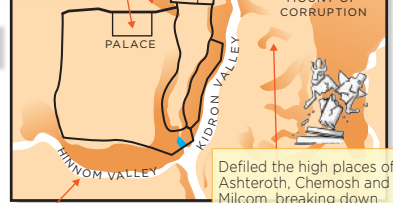
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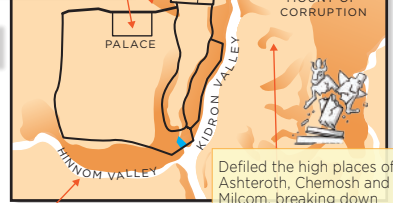
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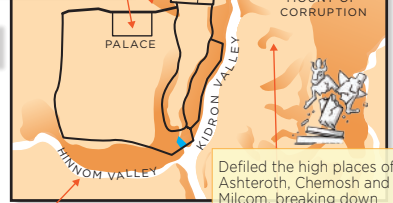
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# KINGS

### THE CRITERIA FOR KINGS:

- ✓ WORSHIP THE GOD OF ISRAEL ALONE?
- ✓ RID ISRAEL OF IDOLATRY?
- ✓ FAITHFUL TO THE COVENANT?

NORTHERN ISRAEL: 10 120

SOUTHERN JUDAH: 8 112

### THE ROLE OF PROPHETS:

- SPEAK ON GOD'S BEHALF
- COVENANT WATCHDOGS
- CALL OUT IDOLATRY AND INJUSTICE
- CHALLENGE TO REPENT AND FOLLOW THE TORAH!

### DAVID

17-19 KINGDOM OF ISRAEL

18-19 MESSIANIC KING

- ESTABLISH GOD'S KINGDOM OVER THE NATIONS
- FULFILL THE PROMISES TO ABRAHAM (GENESIS 12)

12-16 ISRAEL SPLITS IN TWO

17-18 SOLOMON'S REIGN

19-25 JERUSALEM'S DEMISE AND BABYLONIAN EXILE

26-30 EXILE

31-36 RETURN

### SOLOMON SUCCEEDS DAVID

Stay faithful to God... AND MURDER MY ENEMIES!

1-10 SOLOMON ASKS FOR WISDOM... AND BUILDS THE TEMPLE

11-16 ISRAEL SPLITS IN TWO

17-18 SOLOMON'S DOWNFALL

19-25 JERUSALEM'S DEMISE AND BABYLONIAN EXILE

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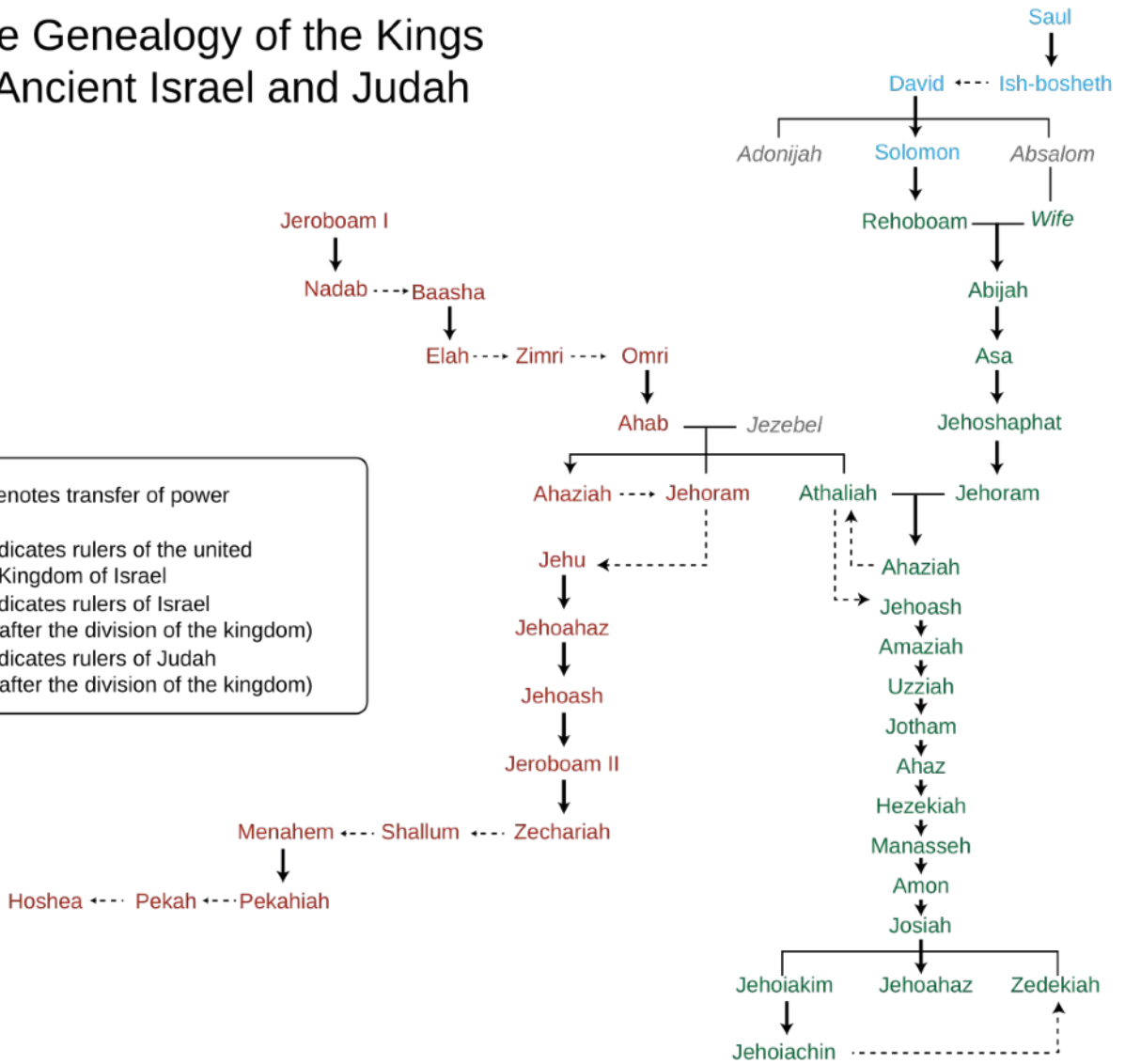
created by the Bible Project





# The Genealogy of the Kings of Ancient Israel and Judah

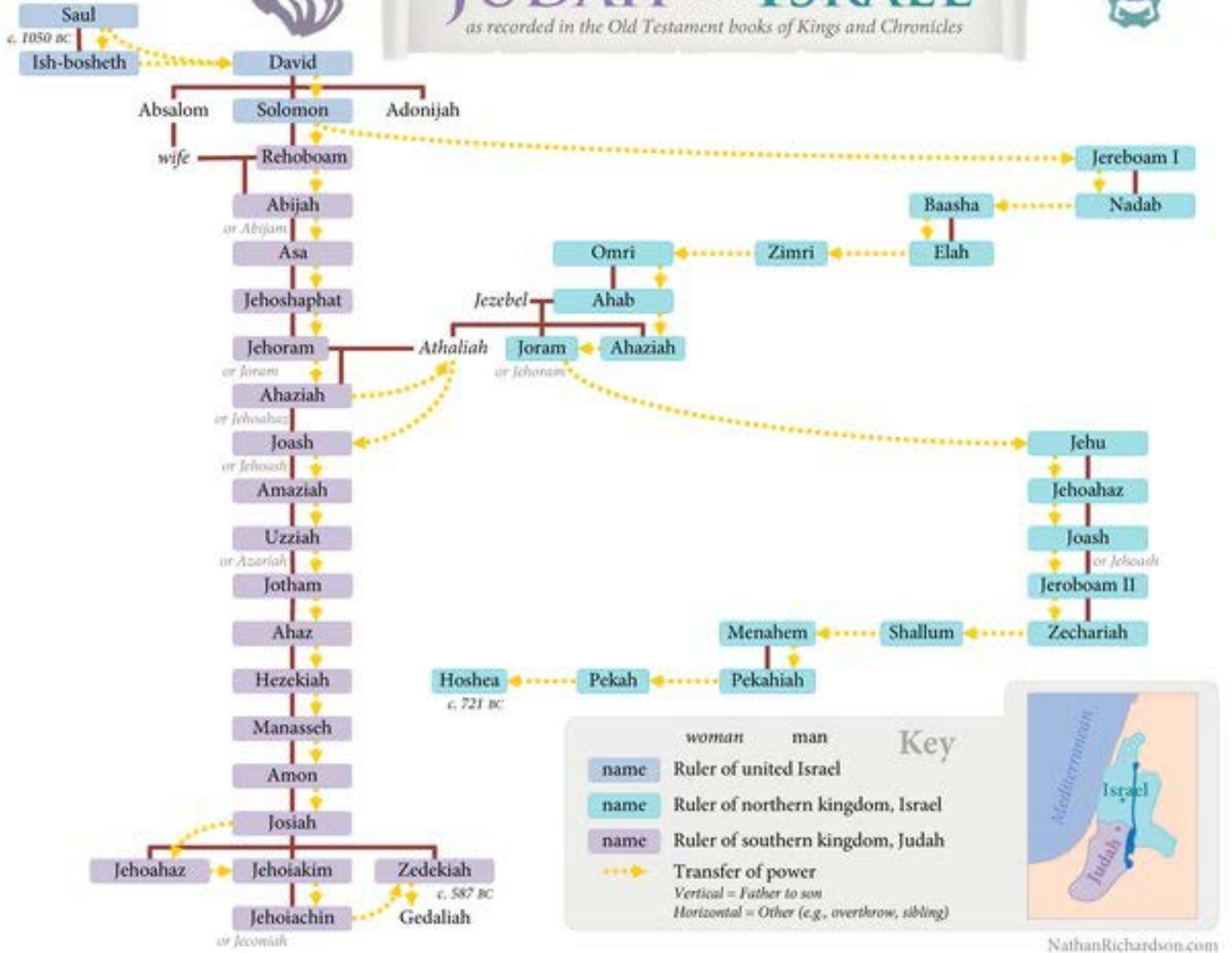
- ↓ Denotes transfer of power
- Indicates rulers of the united Kingdom of Israel
- Indicates rulers of Israel (after the division of the kingdom)
- Indicates rulers of Judah (after the division of the kingdom)





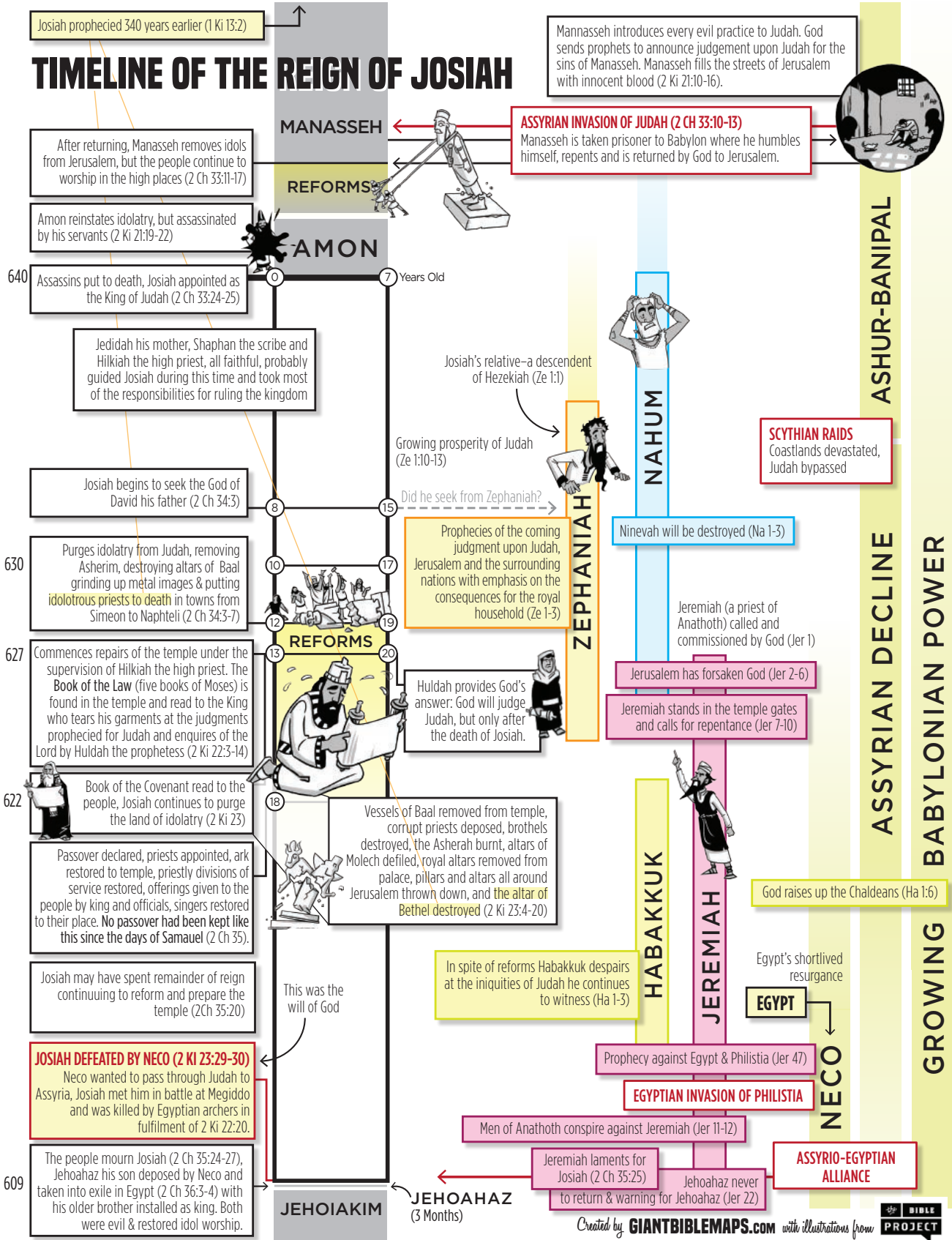
# GENEALOGY OF THE KINGS OF JUDAH AND ISRAEL

as recorded in the Old Testament books of Kings and Chronicles



NathanRichardson.com

# TIMELINE OF THE REIGN OF JOSIAH





<b>Kings of Israel (Northern Kingdom)</b>			
<b>Kings</b>	<b>Yrs. of Reign</b>	<b>Dates B.C.</b>	<b>Biblical Reference</b>
<b>Jeroboam I</b>	22	976-954	1 Kings 11:26 - 14:20
<b>Nadab</b>	2	954-953	1 Kings 15:25-28
<b>Baasha</b>	24	953-930	1 Kings 15:27 - 16:7
<b>Elah</b>	2	930-929	1 Kings 16:6-14
<b>Zimri</b>	(7 days)	929	1 Kings 16:9-20
<b>Omri</b>	12	929-918	1 Kings 16:15-28
<b>Ahab</b>	21	918-898	1 Kings 16:28 - 22:40
<b>Ahaziah</b>	1	898-897	1 Kings 22:40 - 2 Kings 1:18
<b>Jehoram (Joram)</b>	11	897-885	2 Kings 3:1 - 9:25
<b>Jehu</b>	28	885-857	2 Kings 9:1 - 10:36
<b>Jehoahaz (Joahaz)</b>	16	857-841	2 Kings 13:1-9
<b>Jehoash (Joash)</b>	16	841-825	2 Kings 13:10 - 14:16
<b>Jeroboam II</b>	40	825-773	2 Kings 14:23-29
<b>Zechariah</b>	1/2	773-772	2 Kings 14:29 - 15:12
<b>Shallum</b>	(1 month)	772	2 Kings 15:10-15
<b>Menahem</b>	10	772-762	2 Kings 15:14-22
<b>Pekahiah</b>	2	762-760	2 Kings 15:22-26
<b>Pekah</b>	20	760-740	2 Kings 15:27-31
<b>Hoshea</b>	9	740-731	2 Kings 15:30 - 17:6

<b>Kings of Judah (Southern Kingdom)</b>			
<b>Kings</b>	<b>Yrs. of Reign</b>	<b>Dates B.C.</b>	<b>Biblical Reference</b>
<b>Rehoboam</b>	17	976-959	1 Kings 11:42 - 14:31
<b>Abijah</b>	3	959-956	1 Kings 14:31 - 15:8
<b>Asa</b>	41	956-915	1 Kings 15:8-24
<b>Jehoshaphat</b>	25	915-893	1 Kings 22:41-50
<b>Jehoram (Joram)</b>	8	893-886	2 Kings 8:16-24
<b>Ahaziah</b>	1	886-885	2 Kings 8:24 - 9:29
<b>Athaliah (Queen)</b>	6	885-879	2 Kings 11:1-20
<b>Joash (Jehoash)</b>	40	879-840	2 Kings 11:1 - 12:21
<b>Amaziah</b>	29	840-811	2 Kings 14:1-20
<b>Uzziah (Azariah)</b>	52	811-759	2 Kings 15:1-7
<b>Jotham</b>	18	759-743	2 Kings 15:32-38
<b>Ahaz</b>	19	743-727	2 Kings 16:1-20
<b>Hezekiah</b>	29	727-698	2 Kings 18:1 - 20:21
<b>Manasseh</b>	55	698-643	2 Kings 21:1-18
<b>Amon</b>	2	643-640	2 Kings 21:19-26
<b>Josiah (Josias)</b>	31	640-609	2 Kings 22:1 - 23:30
<b>Jehoahaz (Joahaz)</b>	(3 months)	609	2 Kings 23:31-33
<b>Jehoiakim</b>	11	609-597	2 Kings 23:34 - 24:5
<b>Jehoiachin</b>	(3 months)	597	2 Kings 24:6-16
<b>Zedekiah</b>	11	597-586	2 Kings 24:17 - 25:30