English Standard Version

The Good, The Bad and The Ugly
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BEFORE YOU BEGIN WE WANT YOU TO KNOW . . .

We are so thrilled that you have chosen to study *The Good, The Bad, and The Ugly*, the last in our ten-course series of the Kings and Prophets. It will be such a blessing to your life because the Old Testament places a tremendous emphasis on the holy character and works of God that anticipate fulfillment in the person of Christ in the New Testament. In essence, it lays the groundwork for the only salvation possible—the salvation God provides in His Son “by which we must be saved.” The Bible is a progressive revelation—all sixty-six parts are essential to understanding the whole counsel of God.

As you begin this series, it’s vital to understand the importance of a study like this and some of the differences between studying (primarily historical) Old Testament books and (primarily doctrinal) New Testament epistles.

- In the Old Testament we come to know God—who He is and how He works in the affairs of mankind—and we develop a godly fear of His awesome majesty, holy character, and works.

- The nation that is in the front and center of all God’s dealings is Israel. So as you study Kings and Chronicles, you find yourself immersed in Israel’s history, studying events surrounding the reigns of her kings in an effort to get the big picture—to understand how these events affect her relationship to God and how God responds to His covenant people. It’s much like looking at the history of your country through the lives of its leaders, what the times were like under each, the direction each led the country, and how each impacted its future.

- As you observe the texts of Kings and Chronicles, remember observing history is different from observing doctrine. If you’ve done New Testament Precept courses, you’ll find doing Observation Worksheets of historical books is much different from doing one on a doctrinal epistle. You don’t want to get bogged down with details; rather, you want to get a general understanding of the times and God’s dealings. Also, your focus on key words will not be as strong as when you’re observing doctrine.

- It’s not important to remember every detail of a king’s life as long as you understand the essence of it—how lessons from his life and leadership can apply to your life and walk with the Lord.

- If you study the entire series (we pray that you will), you will also hear and understand God’s message to His people through the voices of His prophets during those times.

- According to 1 Corinthians 10:11 and Romans 15:4, what God chose to preserve in the Old Testament is for our example and instruction, “on whom the end of the ages has come” (1 Corinthians 10:11). The application, the encouragement, and the hope from these historical studies are distinctive.
IMPORTANT NOTE TO IN & OUT LEADERS

We have included “The Who’s Who Optional Review” after the last lesson for you and your students to help review the kings studied in this course.

Here are some suggestions of how this optional assignment can be used:

➤ In scheduling this course, plan an extra week at the end and have your students complete the optional assignment for that week. You can encourage them to be creative by preparing a song, poem, skit, etc. and/or sharing some of their completed sketches. This is a great way to review the kings of Israel and Judah and some of the main events of their reign. Allow time for students to tell how God spoke to them through His Word in this course. You may also have a time of fellowship with snacks or a luncheon.

➤ If you’re completing this course and then breaking for the summer, you can assign students to complete the optional assignment during the break. Use letters, phone calls, or emails to remind them to review what they’ve done before your first meeting in the fall. At your first meeting, briefly review the kings to help new students understand the context. Let students show some of their sketches. Then help all students get started on their first lesson, making sure the new ones know how to do the assignments.
The Kindness and Severity of God

Sometimes we miss God in the events of life because we do not understand His full counsel. We want to know and be assured of His love, experience His kindness—to present Him to the world as merciful and compassionate, which He truly is.

Yet because He is holy, righteous, and just, He deals severely with His chosen people, Israel, and the nations of this world when they spurn Him.

We pray, Beloved, that God will use this seven-week study to help you understand more clearly God’s kindness and severity—kindness to those who continue in His kindness, severity to those who do not believe and obey.

Taking It In

We have come to the last of the Kings and Prophets Series. If you have been with us all the way, you know what a great accomplishment this is. We are so very proud of you in the Lord for your diligence and discipline.

1. After prayer, read 2 Kings 21.
   a. Note who is sitting on the throne of Judah as the chapter begins and the name of his father.

   b. By way of review, take a few minutes and read 2 Kings 18:1-12.
      1) Note what kind of king Manasseh’s father was.

      2) What happened to the Northern Kingdom during Hezekiah’s reign?
The Good, The Bad and The Ugly
Lesson 1, 2 Kings 21; 2 Chronicles 33

2 Kings 21

1. Observe 2 Kings 21 and mark the following words and phrases, including and geographical location.*

Before you begin observing, cut out the Key Word Bookmark on the back cover of your workbook. On the blank side, list the words below and mark them the way you will throughout this study. An asterisk [*] denotes words with suggested markings on the bookmark.

a. references to time*
b. geographical locations*
c. doing evil in the sight of the Lord
d. sin*
e. house—see tabernacle* (the temple of the Lord in Jerusalem)

3. When you finish, reflect on Manasseh’s reign. Look at the words you marked and see what you learn. List the evil Manasseh did and how God defines it.
4. Now let’s observe a parallel account of Manasseh in 2 Chronicles 33.
   a. Use the bookmark of key words. Add the following:
      1) prayer, prayed*
      2) Babylon
   b. Now, what did you learn about Manasseh that wasn’t recorded in 2 Kings?
   c. What do you learn from Manasseh’s life about judgment—the severity of
      a sovereign God? What about the kindness of the Lord?

5. Record the themes of 2 Kings 21 and 2 Chronicles 33 on the appropriate At a
   Glance charts.

6. Then turn to “The Kings of Israel and Judah” in the Appendix.
   a. Record what you learned about Manasseh and Amon on the chart.
   b. Find the column “Prophets to Judah.” To the left of Manasseh’s name,
      you’ll see “The prophets.” Record a brief summary of their messages
   c. Now move to the left one more column and record Manasseh’s enemy
      from 2 Chronicles 33:11. From his name draw an arrow pointing toward
      Manasseh.
1. Finally, compare the days of Manasseh with our days. What do you see? What can you learn?

2. Do you see how Manasseh’s life can be used to give others hope? How? Ask God to use what you’ve learned, then continue in prayer until you see Him use you. What you’re learning is not just for you—it’s to equip you to teach others. God is going to use you, faithful one.

*It’s been quite a week, hasn’t it? Once again, we all thank you for your determination to honor God by studying His Word, knowing man lives by every word which proceeds out of the mouth of God. Don’t let anything rob you or deter you in your pursuit of God.*

*You’re loved . . .*
MANASSEH was twelve years old when he began to reign, and he reigned fifty-five years in Jerusalem. His mother's name was Hephzibah.

And he did what was evil in the sight of the LORD, according to the despicable practices of the nations whom the LORD drove out before the people of Israel.

For he rebuilt the high places that Hezekiah his father had destroyed, and he erected altars for Baal and made an Asherah, as Ahab king of Israel had done, and worshiped all the host of heaven and served them.

And he built altars in the house of the LORD, of which the LORD had said, “In Jerusalem will I put my name.”

And he built altars for all the host of heaven in the two courts of the house of the LORD.

And he burned his son as an offering and used fortune-telling and omens and dealt with mediums and with necromancers. He did much evil in the sight of the LORD, provoking him to anger.

And the carved image of Asherah that he had made he set in the house of which the LORD said to David and to Solomon his son, “In this house, and in Jerusalem, which I have chosen out of all the tribes of Israel, I will put my name forever.

And I will not cause the feet of Israel to wander anymore out of the land that I gave to their fathers, if only they will be careful to do according to all that I have commanded them, and according to all the Law that my servant Moses commanded them.”

But they did not listen, and Manasseh led them astray to do more evil than the nations had done whom the LORD destroyed before the people of Israel.

And the LORD said by his servants the prophets,

“Because Manasseh king of Judah has committed these abominations and has done things more evil than all that the Amorites did, who were before him, and has made Judah also to sin with his idols,
therefore thus says the LORD, the God of Israel: Behold, I am bringing upon Jerusalem and Judah such disaster that the ears of everyone who hears of it will tingle.

“And I will stretch over Jerusalem the measuring line of Samaria, and the plumb line of the house of Ahab, and I will wipe Jerusalem as one wipes a dish, wiping it and turning it upside down.

“And I will forsake the remnant of my heritage and give them into the hand of their enemies, and they shall become a prey and a spoil to all their enemies, because they have done what is evil in my sight and have provoked me to anger, since the day their fathers came out of Egypt, even to this day.”

Moreover, Manasseh shed very much innocent blood, till he had filled Jerusalem from one end to another, besides the sin that he made Judah to sin so that they did what was evil in the sight of the LORD.

Now the rest of the acts of Manasseh and all that he did, and the sin that he committed, are they not written in the Book of the Chronicles of the Kings of Judah?

And Manasseh slept with his fathers and was buried in the garden of his house, in the garden of Uzza, and Amon his son reigned in his place.

Amon was twenty-two years old when he began to reign, and he reigned two years in Jerusalem. His mother’s name was Meshullemeth the daughter of Haruz of Jotbah.

And he did what was evil in the sight of the LORD, as Manasseh his father had done.

He walked in all the way in which his father walked and served the idols that his father served and worshiped them.

He abandoned the LORD, the God of his fathers, and did not walk in the way of the LORD.

And the servants of Amon conspired against him and put the king to death in his house.

But the people of the land struck down all those who had conspired against King Amon, and the people of the land made Josiah his son king in his place.

Now the rest of the acts of Amon that he did, are they not written in the Book of the Chronicles of the Kings of Judah?

And he was buried in his tomb in the garden of Uzza, and Josiah his son reigned in his place.
MANASSEH was twelve years old when he began to reign, and he reigned fifty-five years in Jerusalem.
2 And he did what was evil in the sight of the LORD, according to the abominations of the nations whom the LORD drove out before the people of Israel.
3 For he rebuilt the high places that his father Hezekiah had broken down, and he erected altars to the Baals, and made Asheroth, and worshiped all the host of heaven and served them.
4 And he built altars in the house of the LORD, of which the LORD had said, “In Jerusalem shall my name be forever.”
5 And he built altars for all the host of heaven in the two courts of the house of the LORD.
6 And he burned his sons as an offering in the Valley of the Son of Hinnom, and used fortune-telling and omens and sorcery, and dealt with mediums and with necromancers. He did much evil in the sight of the LORD, provoking him to anger.
7 And the carved image of the idol that he had made he set in the house of God, of which God said to David and to Solomon his son, “In this house, and in Jerusalem, which I have chosen out of all the tribes of Israel, I will put my name forever,
8 and I will no more remove the foot of Israel from the land that I appointed for your fathers, if only they will be careful to do all that I have commanded them, all the law, the statutes, and the rules given through Moses.”
9 Manasseh led Judah and the inhabitants of Jerusalem astray, to do more evil than the nations whom the LORD destroyed before the people of Israel.
10 The LORD spoke to Manasseh and to his people, but they paid no attention.
11 Therefore the LORD brought upon them the commanders of the army of the king of Assyria, who captured Manasseh with hooks and bound him with chains of bronze and brought him to Babylon.
And when he was in distress, he entreated the favor of the LORD his God and humbled himself greatly before the God of his fathers.

He prayed to him, and God was moved by his entreaty and heard his plea and brought him again to Jerusalem into his kingdom. Then Manasseh knew that the LORD was God.

Afterward he built an outer wall for the city of David west of Gihon, in the valley, and for the entrance into the Fish Gate, and carried it around Ophel, and raised it to a very great height. He also put commanders of the army in all the fortified cities in Judah.

And he took away the foreign gods and the idol from the house of the LORD, and all the altars that he had built on the mountain of the house of the LORD and in Jerusalem, and he threw them outside of the city.

He also restored the altar of the LORD and offered on it sacrifices of peace offerings and of thanksgiving, and he commanded Judah to serve the LORD, the God of Israel.

Nevertheless, the people still sacrificed at the high places, but only to the LORD their God.

Now the rest of the acts of Manasseh, and his prayer to his God, and the words of the seers who spoke to him in the name of the LORD, the God of Israel, behold, they are in the Chronicles of the Kings of Israel.

And his prayer, and how God was moved by his entreaty, and all his sin and his faithlessness, and the sites on which he built high places and set up the Asherim and the images, before he humbled himself, behold, they are written in the Chronicles of the Seers.

So Manasseh slept with his fathers, and they buried him in his house, and Amon his son reigned in his place.

Amon was twenty-two years old when he began to reign, and he reigned two years in Jerusalem.

And he did what was evil in the sight of the LORD, as Manasseh his father had done. Amon sacrificed to all the images that Manasseh his father had made, and served them.

And he did not humble himself before the LORD, as Manasseh his father had humbled himself, but this Amon incurred guilt more and more.

And his servants conspired against him and put him to death in his house.

But the people of the land struck down all those who had conspired against King Amon. And the people of the land made Josiah his son king in his place.
# 2 Kings 21–25 AT A GLANCE

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# The Good, The Bad and The Ugly

## The Kings of Israel and Judah

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<tr>
<td>980</td>
<td>David (1011–971)</td>
<td>Son of Jesse, heart: Lord appointed as king &amp; made covenant with Israel &amp; gave him pattern for temple.</td>
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<tr>
<td>970</td>
<td>Solomon (971–931)</td>
<td>Son of</td>
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<td>930</td>
<td>Abijam or Abijah Son of</td>
<td>Shemaiah 931-901</td>
<td>Egypt</td>
<td>Man of God from Judah</td>
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<td>Idoida 921-902</td>
<td>Jeroboam 931-910 Son of</td>
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