



Reading Our Bible Together in 2020

2 Chronicles: The Later History of Israel from a Liturgical Point of View

1 and 2 Chronicles generally covers the same period of time as 1 and 2 Samuel and 1 and 2 Kings; however, the point of view is completely different. Samuel and Kings comprise a political history that shows how the nations of Israel and Judah and their kings did or did not do the will of God and were rewarded or punished appropriately. 1 and 2 Chronicles summarizes much of this history, with certain characteristic omissions and additions. 1 Chronicles greatly expands the history of the Temple in Jerusalem, especially the genealogy of the tribe of Levi. The action of 2 Chronicles is parallel to 1 Kings 2 – Ezra 1:3. Just as 1 Chronicles downplays David's sins and difficulties, 2 Chronicles ignores the entire northern kingdom of Israel to the extent possible. Several kings of Israel are never mentioned; others are mentioned only when necessary, e.g., they invade the southern kingdom of Judah, where the Temple is located. In addition, godly kings of Judah get considerably more coverage than ungodly kings.

Mar. 23	2 Chronicles 1:1-17	The beginning of Solomon's rule.
Mar. 24	2 Chronicles 2:1-18	Solomon gathers material for the Temple and institutes the corvée.
Mar. 25	2 Chronicles 3:1-17	Solomon builds the Temple.
Mar. 26	2 Chronicles 4:1-22	Solomon furnished the Temple.
Mar. 27	2 Chronicles 5:1-14	The Temple is completed, and God enters.
Mar. 30	2 Chronicles 6:1-21	Solomon addresses the people and dedicates the Temple with prayer.
Mar. 31	2 Chronicles 6:22-42	
Apr. 1	2 Chronicles 7:1-22	Solomon and the people offer sacrifices; God warns against sin.
Apr. 2	2 Chronicles 8:1-18	Solomon does some kingly stuff, especially in the Temple.
Apr. 3	2 Chronicles 9:1-31	The Queen of Sheba visits. Solomon's reign come to an end.
Apr. 6	2 Chronicles 10:1-19	Young King Rehoboam alienates the northern tribes.
Apr. 7	2 Chronicles 11:1-23	King Jeroboam of Israel builds false shrines; some people move south.
Apr. 8	2 Chronicles 12:1-16	Judah is at war with Egypt.
Apr. 9	2 Chronicles 13:1-22	King Abijah wages war on Israel.
Apr. 10	2 Chronicles 14:1-15	King Asa institutes religious reforms.
Apr. 13	2 Chronicles 15:1-19	King Asa continues religious reforms.
Apr. 14	2 Chronicles 16:1-14	King Asa makes an unwise political alliance.
Apr. 15	2 Chronicles 17:1-19	Good King Jehoshaphat's reign begins in Judah.
Apr. 16	2 Chronicles 18:1-34	Jehoshaphat makes peace with Israel through a marriage alliance.
Apr. 17	2 Chronicles 19:1-11	Jehoshaphat does some kingly stuff.

Apr. 20	2 Chronicles 20:1-21	Jehoshaphat receives aid from God.
Apr. 21	2 Chronicles 20:22-37	
Apr. 22	2 Chronicles 21:1-20	King Jehoram of Judah follows the idolatrous ways of Israel.
Apr. 23	2 Chronicles 22:1-12	King Ahaziah isn't any better; Queen Athaliah usurps the throne.
Apr. 24	2 Chronicles 23:1-21	The priests and Levites restore the Davidic dynasty, anointing young Joash as king of Judah.
Apr. 27	2 Chronicles 24:1-27	King Joash worships God and gods.
Apr. 28	2 Chronicles 25:1-28	King Amaziah worships God and gods.
Apr. 29	2 Chronicles 26:1-23	King Uzziah worships God, but gets into trouble.
Apr. 30	2 Chronicles 27:1-9	King Jotham worships God; the people also worship idols.
May 1	2 Chronicles 28:1-27	King Ahaz worships gods and gets into <i>big</i> trouble.
May 4	2 Chronicles 29:1-36	King Hezekiah institutes religious reforms.
May 5	2 Chronicles 30:1-27	Hezekiah reinstitutes the Passover celebration.
May 6	2 Chronicles 31:1-21	Hezekiah continues religious reforms.
May 7	2 Chronicles 32:1-22	Hezekiah seeks God's help when Judah is attacked.
May 8	2 Chronicles 32:23-33	Hezekiah ends his days in great wealth.
May 11	2 Chronicles 33:1-25	King Manasseh undoes all his father's work, but repents at the end.
May 12	2 Chronicles 34:1-13	King Josiah reinstitutes religious reforms.
May 13	2 Chronicles 34:14-33	Josiah's repairs of the Temple lead to rediscovery of the Law.
May 14	2 Chronicles 35:1-27	Josiah reinstitutes the Passover celebration.
May 15	2 Chronicles 36:1-23	Several kings pass in a blur; Jerusalem is destroyed; the Exile gets two verses.

“Reading Our Bible Together” originated in 2007 at St. John’s United Methodist Church in Albuquerque and is our largest continuing Bible study. A scripture passage and a brief study tip are distributed to most participants by email five days a week. The study tips are made available outside our walls through a Facebook page and an archive at www.daily-bible-study-tips.com. We each read at a time and place of our own choosing. Answers to reader questions and other supplements occasionally come out on Saturdays. To receive daily study tips by email, write or call Regina Hunter at drhunter@nmia.com or 294-2877.