

II CHRONICLES

Book note for 2 Chronicles

The emphasis of this book is on the kings of Judah. It ends with the captivity of Israel, as it happened. But in type, the captivity is also a type of that of A.D. 70 under Titus (whose name means honorable, nurse). (Note continued to book note of Ezr. 1.)

Chapter note for 2 Chronicles 1

1 The solemn offering of Solomon at Gibeon. 7 Solomon's choice of wisdom is blessed by God. 13 Solomon's strength and wealth.

2 Chr 1:12

N.B. the singular, "is."

Chapter note for 2 Chronicles 2

1, 17 Solomon's labourers for the building of the temple. 3 His embassy to Hiram for workmen and provision of stuff. 11 Hiram sendeth him a kind answer.

2 Chr 2:2

1 Ki. 5:16. See v. 18.

2 Chr 2:4

-- **SHOWBREAD**

Should be spelled "shewbread."

2 Chr 2:10

1 Kings 5:11 says 20,000 measures of wheat and 20 measures of PURE oil FOR HIRAM'S HOUSEHOLD. 2 Chr. 2:10 lists 20,000 measures each of BEATEN wheat, barley, baths of wine, and baths of oil.

The resolution is that Hiram's personal use is listed in 1 Kings 5:11 whereas 2 Chr. 2:10 is for the servants.

2 Chr 2:13

4:16.

2 Chr 2:18

See note to 1 Ki. 5:16 for a note on a Bible problem.

Chapter note for 2 Chronicles 3

*1 The place, and time of building the temple. 3 The measure and ornaments of the house. 10 The cherubims.
14 The vail and pillars.*

2 Chr 3:1

Ornan = Araunah in 2 Sam. 24:16; 1 Chr. 21:15. The place where Isaac was to be offered (Gen. 22:2).

Moriah = seen (or taught) by JAH.

2 Chr 3:2

A.M. 2992. 1 Ki. 6:1.

2 Chr 3:5

-- **CEILED**

Ceiled is spelled *cieled* in Cambridge Bible. This points to heaven (*ciel*) and is more readily understood by foreign-speaking peoples.

2 Chr 3:6

Paravaim = oriental region.

2 Chr 3:14

Ex. 26:31.

-- **VEIL**

Vail in A.V.

Chapter note for 2 Chronicles 4

1 The altar of brass. 2 The molten sea upon twelve oxen. 6 The ten lavers, canddlesticks, and tables. 9 The courts, and the instruments of brass. 19 The instruments of gold.

2 Chr 4:2

See note to 1 Ki. 7:23 for $\pi = 3$ resolution.

2 Chr 4:5

1 Ki. 7:26 says 2,000 baths. See note there.

2 Chr 4:11

Note, Hiram the king, not Hiram the artisan (v. 16).

2 Chr 4:16

2:13.

2 Chr 4:17

Zeredathah = piercing; cooling(?).

2 Chr 4:19

-- **SHOWBREAD**

Should be spelled "shewbread."

Chapter note for 2 Chronicles 5

1 The dedicated treasures. 2 The solemn induction of the ark into the oracle. 11 God being praised giventh a visible sign of his favour.

2 Chr 5:3

Ca. Sept-Oct. **A.M. 2999-3000.** Eighth month was the dedication in 1 Ki. 6:38, seventh month starts activities here and in 1 Ki. 8:1, which see.

2 Chr 5:7

1 Ki. 8:6.

2 Chr 5:8

1 Ki. 8:7.

2 Chr 5:10

Evidently the ark of Deu. 10:1-5, not Ex. 25:10.

2 Chr 5:12

Ac. 1:15.

2 Chr 5:13

“N.B. In devotional music, God with his grace is always present,” wrote Bach of this passage (vss. 11-14) at this verse.

-- **MUSIC**

Correct KJV spelling is musick. Only the U.S. spells the word music.

Chapter note for 2 Chronicles 6

1 Solomon having blessed the people, blesseth God. 12 Solomon's prayer in the consecration of the temple, upon the brasen scaffold.

2 Chr 6:7

1 Ki. 5:3; 2 Sam. 7:1; 1 Chr. 17:1.

2 Chr 6:18

Also see notes to 1 Ki. 8:27 and Psa. 148:4.

2 Chr 6:25

Verses 27, 35, 39.

2 Chr 6:27

V. 25.

2 Chr 6:35

V. 25.

2 Chr 6:36

Psa. 14:3; Rom. 3:10.

2 Chr 6:42

Isa. 55:3; Ac. 13:34.

Chapter note for 2 Chronicles 7

1 God having given testimony to Solomon's prayer by fire from heaven, and glory in the temple, the people worship him. 4 Solomon's solemn sacrifice. 8 Solomon having kept the feast of tabernacles, and the feast of the dedication of the altar, dismisseth the people. 12 God appearing to Solomon giveth him promises upon condition.

2 Chr 7:2

Rev. 15:8.

2 Chr 7:6

-- MUSIC

Correct KJV spelling is musick. Only the U.S. spells the word music.

2 Chr 7:10

See 2 Chr. 5:3.

Chapter note for 2 Chronicles 8

*1 Solomon's buildings. 7 The Gentiles which were left Solomon maketh tributaries; but the Israelites rulers.
11 Pharaoh's daughter removeth to her house. 12 Solomon's yearly solemn sacrifices. 14 He appointeth the
priests and Levites to their places. 17 The navy fetcheth gold from Ophir.*

2 Chr 8:1

A.M. 3012. 1 Ki. 9:10 q.v.

2 Chr 8:18

1 Ki. 9:28 reads 420 talents. See note there.

Chapter note for 2 Chronicles 9

1 The queen of Sheba admireth the wisdom of Solomon. 13 Solomon's gold. 15 His targets. 17 The throne of ivory. 20 His vessels. 23 His presents. 25 His chariots and horse. 26 His tributes. 29 His reign and death.

2 Chr 9:18

Three sixes, overtones of Solomon as a type of the antichrist. 6 lions, 6 steps, 6 lions. For geocentric import see note to Isa. 66:1.

2 Chr 9:21

About three years, the time it takes to circumnavigate the earth by sail on a trading expedition.

2 Chr 9:25

1 Ki. 4:26 says 40,000. See note there.

2 Chr 9:30

A.M. 3028.

2 Chr 9:31

Rehoboam = enlarger of the people.

Chapter note for 2 Chronicles 10

*1 The Israelites, assembled at Shechem to crown Rehoboam, by Jeroboam make a suit of relaxation unto him.
6 Rehoboam, refusing the old men's counsel, by the advice of young men answereth them roughly. 16 Ten
tribes revolting kill Hadoram, and make Rehoboam to flee.*

2 Chr 10:1

A.M. 3028.

Chapter note for 2 Chronicles 11

1 Rehoboam raising an army to subdue Israel, is forbidden by Shemaiah. 5 He strengtheneth his kingdom with forts and provision. 13 The priests and Levites, and such as feared God, forsaken by Jeroboam, strengthen the kingdom of Judah. 18 The wives and children of Rehoboam.

2 Chr 11:4

Rom. 8:28.

2 Chr 11:21

1 Ki. 15:2; 2 Chr. 13:2.

Chapter note for 2 Chronicles 12

1 Rehoboam, forsaking the Lord, is punished by Shishak. 5 He and the princes, repenting at the preaching of Shemaiah, are delivered from destruction, but not from spoil. 13 The reign and death of Rehoboam.

2 Chr 12:1

A.M. 3034.

2 Chr 12:13

Born A.M. 2987, ruled A.M. 3028-3045.

Chapter note for 2 Chronicles 13

1 Abijah succeeding maketh war against Jeroboam. 4 He declareth the right of his cause. 13 Trusting in God he overcometh Jeroboam. 21 The wives and children fo Abijah.

2 Chr 13:1

Early **A.M. 3045-48.**

Abijah is called Abijam in 1 Ki. 15:1.

2 Chr 13:2

1 Ki. 15:1; 2 Chr. 11:20.

Michaiah = who is like JAH?

Uriel = light of God.

Gibeah = hilly (cup? cistern?)

Abijah = worshipper (father) of JAH.

Micahaiah and Uriel have different names, cf. 1 Ki. 15:2 and 2 Chr. 11:20.

2 Chr 13:5

Num. 18:19.

2 Chr 13:7

1 Ki. 14:21 says Rehoboam was 41 when he started to reign. Here he is said to be “young.” Clearly both can be the case, especially if he had been sheltered by Solomon.

2 Chr 13:11

-- **SHOWBREAD**

Should be spelled “shewbread.”

2 Chr 13:12

Compare 1 Sam. 9:16.

Chapter note for 2 Chronicles 14

1 Asa succeeding destroyeth idolatry. 6 Having peace, he strengtheneth his kingdom with forts and armies. 9 Calling on God, he overthroweth Zerah, and spoileth the Ethiopians.

2 Chr 14:1

A.M. 3050. 1 Kings 15:8 v.f.

2 Chr 14:3

He may have done this to some extent early in his reign, but he really did it his 15th year (15:10).

2 Chr 14:9

A.M. 3061, after the land was quiet for 10 years (v. 1). If measured from the first year of Asa's reign, the war started in his 11th year and ended in his 14th or 15th year (15:10). The war thus lasted three or four years; probably three-and-a-half years.

Chapter note for 2 Chronicles 15

1 Asa with Judah and many of Israel, moved by the prophecy of Azariah the son of Obed, make a solemn covenant with God. 16 He putteth down maachah his mother for her idolatry. 18 He bringeth dedicated things into the house of God, and enjoyeth a long peace.

2 Chr 15:1

The war with Ethiopia ended late in Asa's 14th year or early in his 15th (v. 10).

2 Chr 15:8

Apparently Obed accompanied his son (v. 1) and gave a prophecy that is not recorded.

2 Chr 15:10

See note to 14:3.

2 Chr 15:16

See note to 1 Ki. 15:10. 1 Ki. 15:13.
Kidron: (2 Ki. 23:12, 2 Chr. 29:16).

Chapter note for 2 Chronicles 16

1 Asa, by the aid of the Syrians, diverteth Baasha from building of Ramah. 7 Being reprov'd thereof by Hanani, he putteth him in prison. 11 Among his other acts in his disease he seeketh not God, but to the physicians. 13 His death and burial.

2 Chr 16:1

A.M. 3063.

1 Ki. 15:16 v.f.

There appears to be a problem here, for Baasha ruled only until the 27th year of Asa, this being the 36th. Most commentators think that the time of the rulership was counted not from the start of Asa's reign but from the division of the kingdom. There is precedence for this in Judges, where the occupation times are counted in a judge's tenure, even if he was dead.

But the 36th year after the division of the land fell on the 16th year of Asa, and therein lies another problem. We know that the Ethiopian war ended the 14th or early 15th year of Asa (15:1, 10), so there would be less than two years of peace and prosperity until this war and the curse of verse 9, the removal of peace. It makes more sense, then, especially given 15:19, that the war with Baasha mentioned here did happen in the 36th year of Asa's reign. At the time, Omri was king of Israel. Omri was Baasha's army commander, who had striven to keep Baasha's son, Elah, on the throne and to avenge the latter's murder by Zimri. Apparently, once Omri killed his rival for the throne, Tibni, he executed an order that Baasha had given him, an order he had not yet been able to implement, to attack Judah. Thus the war is reckoned to Baasha, albeit executed by Omri.

The killer problem with this second theory is that it does not explain the use of Baasha's name in vss. 5-6. A possible resolution is as follows: It is clear from the chronology of the kings that Elah's rule and Baasha's overlap one year. Elah's and Baasha's rule end the same year (reckoned by references to Asa's reign). It is possible that Baasha abdicated to his son some days or weeks before Zimri's plot. (For details see 1 Ki. 15-16.) Baasha may have escaped Zimri's massacre of his family, perhaps by being with Omri at the time. During Omri's reign in Tirza, Baasha may have been reckoned a co-regent with Omri, dying childless in Omri's sixth or seventh year. During that time, the attack here mentioned took place. Once Baasha was dead, Omri appointed his son, Ahab, co-regent in Baasha's place, and moved the capital from Tirza to Samaria. By this, the problem is resolved.

2 Chr 16:4

Abel-maim = Valley, plain or meadow of waters.

2 Chr 16:9

"... strong on behalf ... him" see Psa. 41:11 for a practical example.

(Cont'd from Isa 5:20) A nation about to be destroyed shall have wars because they no longer rely on the Lord (v. 7) but on pagan nations. When Winston Churchill lined up with the Vatican, after England altered its Coronation Oath for its kings (1910) so it would not offend Catholics, and tried to slam the door on Jewish immigration to the land of Israel (1921, 1929, 1939, 1946), the British Empire literally vanished. In both wars (World Wars I and II), England was unable to beat Germany without the aid of a country that was built on the King James Bible -- translated in England! Korea and Vietnam were America's wages for ignoring this verse. A nation doomed for destruction cannot recover itself. Egypt didn't (Exodus), Babylon didn't (Jer. 50-51), Greece didn't, Rome didn't, Israel didn't (2 Ki. 17-18) and Judah didn't (Jer. 52). Nor did Germany or England.

Atheistic countries (Russia and Red China for example) and Catholic countries will be God's instruments for the destruction of America. These are the countries America has sold herself to. The Assyrians (see their "religion" in 2 Ki. 17:30-31; 19:37) and the Babylonians (see their "religion" in Dan. 1:7; 4:8) were God's instruments for destroying his chosen "elect" (Dan. 7:22, 27). [Next Ac. 17:21.]

2 Chr 16:12

A.M. 3086.

2 Chr 16:13

A.M. 3089. 1 Ki. 15:10.

Chapter note for 2 Chronicles 17

1 Jehoshaphat, succeeding Asa, reigneth well, and prospereth. 7 He sendeth Levites with the princes to teach Judah. 10 His enemies being terrified by God, some of them bring him presents and tribute. 12 His greatness, captains, and armies.

2 Chr 17:7

A.M. 3091.

Chapter note for 2 Chronicles 18

1 Jehoshaphat, joined in affinity with Ahab, is persuaded to go with him against Ramoth-gilead. 4 Ahab, seduced by false prophets, according to the word of Micaiah, is slain there.

2 Chr 18:1

1 Kings 22. 21:6.

2 Chr 18:2

A.M. 3107.

2 Chr 18:16

1 Ki. 22:17.

2 Chr 18:21

Note that one spirit can simultaneously occupy many bodies or minds.

Chapter note for 2 Chronicles 19

1 Jehoshaphat, reprov'd by Jehu, visiteth his kingdom. 5 His instructions to the judges, 8 to the priests and Levites.

2 Chr 19:2

Contra those who say "Hate the sin, but love the sinner." Cf. Psa. 5:5.

Chapter note for 2 Chronicles 20

1 Jehoshaphat in his fear proclaimeth a fast. 5 His prayer. 14 The prophecy of Jahaziel. 20 Jehoshaphat exhorteth the people, and setteth singers to praise the Lord. 22 The great overthrow of the enemies. 26 The people, having blessed God at Berachah, return in triumph. 31 Jehoshaphat's reign. 35 His convoy of ships, which he made with Ahaziah, according to the prophecy of Eliezer, unhappily perished.

2 Chr 20:1

Jehoshaphat = the Lord judges (will plead).

2 Chr 20:2

Syria = Aram = deceiver.

Hazazon-tamar = rows of palms.

En-gedi = fountain of happiness (or of goat).

2 Chr 20:7

Isa. 41:8; Jas. 2:23.

2 Chr 20:10

Seir = rough, bristly; related etymologically to *devil* and *goat*.

Egypt = captivity, slavery.

Deu. 2:4, 9, 19; Num. 20:21.

2 Chr 20:11

Psa. 83.

2 Chr 20:14

Jahaziel = beheld of God.

2 Chr 20:16

Ziz = glistening, wing, flower.

Jeruel = founded of God.

2 Chr 20:20

Tekoah = pitching of tents); trumpet blast.

2 Chr 20:26

Berachah = blessing.

2 Chr 20:31

Born A.M. **3053**; started reigning **3088**, died **3113**.

Chapter note for 2 Chronicles 21

1 Jehoram, succeeding Jehoshaphat, slayeth his brethren. 5 His wicked reign. 8 Edom and Libnah revolt. 12 The prophecy of Elijah against him in writing. 16 The Philistines and Arabians oppress him. 18 His incurable disease, infamous death, and burial.

2 Chr 21:5

His second first coregency with his father started in **A.M. 3104**. The second started in **3109** which went till **3116**. Born **3077**. 2 Ki. 1:17.

2 Chr 21:6

See 18:1.

2 Chr 21:11

Fornication = voluntary sexual intercourse between partners (in restricted sense an unmarried man) who are not married to each other. In Scripture extended to adultery. Among the peripheral meanings are harlotry and lechery. In a circa 1450 reference listed in the Oxford English Dictionary the word is applied to David's adultery with Bathsheba. Etymologically, the word is said to stem from the Latin for arch and is presumed to have been characteristic of brothels in Rome. Beyond that, though, the word appears to stem from the Greek word used in the New Testament, *porneia*, from which we get our word pornography. For adultery see Ex. 20:14. Also see Mat. 5:32.

2 Chr 21:17

Jehoahaz = Ahaziah (22:1) = Azariah (22:6). He became prorex soon after, 2 Ki. 8:25; 9:29. For a problem associated with him see 2 Ki. 8:26 note.

2 Chr 21:19

A.M. 3120.

2 Chr 21:20

A.M. 3116. That is, he was 40 when he died. 22:2.

Chapter note for 2 Chronicles 22

1 Ahaziah succeeding reigneth wickedly. 5 In his confederacy with Joram the son of Ahab, he is slain by Jehu. 10 Athaliah, destroying all the seed royal, save Joash, whom Jehoshabeath his aunt hid, usurped the kingdom.

2 Chr 22:1

Two Ahaziahs, 22-year old Jehoahaz of 21:17 and 42-year old stepson of Jehoram. See 2 Ki. 8:26 note. One of them is also called Azariah (v. 6).

2 Chr 22:2

2 Ki. 8:26 says Ahaziah was 22 years old while here he is said to be 42. See note there for the resolution.

2 Chr 22:6

This Azariah may be the 42-year old Ahaziah (v. 2). The 22-year old is also called Jehoahaz (21:17).

2 Chr 22:12

A.M. 3121-27.

Chapter note for 2 Chronicles 23

1 Jehoiada, having set things in order, maketh Joash king. 12 Athaliah is slain. 16 Jehoiada restoreth the worship of God.

2 Chr 23:1

A.M. 3123.

2 Chr 23:13

-- MUSIC

Correct KJV spelling is musick. Only the U.S. spells the word music.

Chapter note for 2 Chronicles 24

1 Joash reigneth well all the days of Jehoiada. 4 He giveth order for the repair of the temple. 15 Jehoiada's death and honourable burial. 17 Joash, falling to idolatry, slayeth Zechariah the son of Jehoiada. 23 Joash is spoiled by the Syrians, and slain by Zabad and Jehozabad. 27 Amaziah succeedeth him.

2 Chr 24:1

A.M. 3123-63.

2 Chr 24:25

A.M. 3163.

2 Chr 24:26

Shimeath, see 2 Ki. 12:21.

Chapter note for 2 Chronicles 25

1 Amaziah beginneth to reign well. 3 He executeth justice on the traitors. 5 Having hired an army of Israelites against the Edomites, at the word of a prophet he loseth the hundred talents, and dismisseth them. 11 He overthroweth the Edomites. 10, 13 The Israelites, discontented with their dismissal, spoil as they return home. 14 Amaziah, proud of his victory, serveth the gods of Edom, and despiseth the admonitions of the prophet. 17 He provoketh Joash to his overthrow. 25 His reign. 27 He is slain by conspiracy.

2 Chr 25:1

A.M. 3160-89. 2 Ki. 14:1.

2 Chr 25:17

Some time before Joash's death in **A.M. 3175**.

2 Chr 25:25

From **A.M. 3175-90**. Apparently Amaziah lived for another year after his resignation at king (2 Ki. 14:17).

2 Chr 25:28

City of Judah = city of David (2 Ki. 14:20).

Chapter note for 2 Chronicles 26

1 Uzziah succeeding, and reigning well in the days of Zechariah, prospereth. 16 Waxing proud, he invadeth the priest's office, and is smitten with leprosy. 22 He dieth, and Jotham succeeds him.

2 Chr 26:1

A.M. 3178-3230. His father died in 3189. He reigned with his father for 12 years. Verse 3.

2 Chr 26:3

v. 1.

2 Chr 26:15

Origin of the catapult.

Chapter note for 2 Chronicles 27

1 Jotham, reigning well, prospereth. 5 He subdueth the Ammonites. 7 His reign. 9 Ahaz succeedeth him.

2 Chr 27:1

A.M. 3230-3246.

Chapter note for 2 Chronicles 28

1 Ahaz reigning very wickedly is greatly afflicted by the Syrians. 6 Judah being captivated by the Israelites is sent home by the counsel of Obed the prophet. 16 Ahaz sending for aid to Assyria is not helped thereby. 22 In his distress he groweth more idolatrous. 26 He dying, Hezekiah succeedeth him.

2 Chr 28:1

A.M. 3245-3261.

2 Chr 28:4

Re. green tree: (2 Ki. 17:10, Isa. 57:5).

Chapter note for 2 Chronicles 29

1 Hezekiah his good reign. 3 He restoreth religion. 5 He exhorteth the Levites. 12 They sanctify themselves, and cleanse the house of God. 20 Hezekiah offereth solemn sacrifices, wherein the Levites were more forward than the priests.

2 Chr 29:1

A.M. 3258-3287.

2 Chr 29:7

Ex. 25:31; 1 Sam. 3:3.

2 Chr 29:16

Kidron: (15:16, 30:14).

2 Chr 29:18

-- **SHOWBREAD**

Should be spelled "shewbread."

2 Chr 29:25

Re. David's commandment, cf. 1 Chr. 15:16.

Chapter note for 2 Chronicles 30

1 Hezekiah proclaimeth a solemn passover on the second month for Judah and Israel. 13 The assembly, having destroyed the altars of idolatry, keep their feast fourteen days. 27 The priests and Levites bless the people.

2 Chr 30:6

Wording suggests this was after the exile which was in **A.M. 3265**.

2 Chr 30:14

Kidron: (29:16, Jer. 31:40).

Chapter note for 2 Chronicles 31

1 The people is forward in destroying idolatry. 2 Hezekiah ordereth the courses of the priests and Levites, and provideth for their work and maintenance. 5 The people's forwardness in offerings and tithes. 11 Hezekiah appointeth officers to dispose of the tithes. 20 The sincerety of Hezekiah.

Chapter note for 2 Chronicles 32

1 Sennacherib invading Judah, Hezekiah fortifieth himself, and encourageth his people. 9 Against the blasphemies of Sennacherib, by message and letters, Hezekiah and Isaiah pray. 21 An angel destroyeth the host of the Assyrians, to the glory of Hezekiah. 24 Hezekiah praying in his sickness, God giveth him a sign of recovery. 25 He waxing proud is humbled by God. 27 His wealth and works. 31 His error in the embassy of Babylon. 32 He dying, Manasseh succeedeth him.

2 Chr 32:1

A.M. 3271. 2 Ki. 18:13.

2 Chr 32:5

Hence archeologists found a double wall by the King's gardens. See 2 Ki. 25:4 etc. Re. Millo: 1 Chr. 21:8; (Judg. 9:6).

2 Chr 32:21

At Lachish.

2 Chr 32:24

2 Ki. 20:8-11; Isa. 38:1-8. Hezekiah's sign.

2 Chr 32:30

2 Ki. 20:20; Neh. 3:16; Isa. 22:9.

Hezekiah's Tunnel. Twenty feet inside the Pool of Siloam entrance the following inscription was found: *This is the story of the boring through. While the pick-axes were swung each toward his fellow, and while 3 cubits remained to be bored, there was heard the voice of a man calling his fellow -- for there was a split in the rock on the right hand and on the left. When the tunnel was joined the tunnelers hewed the rock, each man toward his fellow, pick-axe against pick-axe. And the water flowed from the spring toward the reservoir for 1200 cubits. The height of the rock above the head of the tunnellers was a hundred cubits.* The tunnel is 1750 feet long. The 65 feet nearest Gihon Spring was part of the Jebusite tunnel mentioned as the gutter of 2 Sam. 5:6-9.

2 Chr 32:31

Based on the usage of the word land in this verse, some commentators have concluded Hezekiah's sign was limited to the land of Israel, not global. To this may be added that theory based on 2 Ki. 20:8 the reference here is limited to the shadow on the sundial of Ahaz; that the sign was a supernatural bending of the shadow not involving any real change of position of the sun in the sky.

Chapter note for 2 Chronicles 33

1 Manasseh's wicked reign. 3 He setteth up idolatry, and would not be admonished. 11 He is carried into Babylon. 12 Upon his prayer to God he is released, and putteth down idolatry. 18 His acts. 20 He dying, Amon succeedeth him. 21 Amon reigning wickedly is slain by his servants. 25 The murderers being slain, Josiah succeedeth him.

2 Chr 33:1

2 Kings 21

A.M. 3287-3342.

2 Chr 33:21

Amon = one brought up; trained; skilled.

A.M. 3342-3344.

Chapter note for 2 Chronicles 34

1 Josiah's good reign. 3 He destroyeth idolatry. 8 He taketh order for the repair of the temple. 14 Hilkiyah having found a book of the law, Josiah sendeth to Huldah to enquire of the Lord. 23 Huldah prophesieth the destruction of Jerusalem, but respite thereof in Josiah's time. 29 Josiah, causing it to be read in a solemn assembly, reneweth the covenant with God.

The steps for revival of a nation, church, or individual.

2 Chr 34:1

2 Kings 22.

A.M. 3344-3375.

2 Chr 34:3

A.M. 3347 and 3351.

2 Chr 34:7

Note, not restricted to Judah.

2 Chr 34:8

A.M. 3363.

Shapham = cunning

Azaliah = reserved by JAH

Maaseiah = refuge or work of JAH

Joah = brother of the JAH

2 Chr 34:9

Hilkiyah = JAH is my portion. Lord's gentleness.

2 Chr 34:12

-- MUSIC

Correct KJV spelling is musick. Only the U.S. spells the word music.

2 Chr 34:14

Note the response (as per Isa. 66:2) to the finding of the Bible -- verses 15, 18, 19, 21, 26, 27, 30, 31.

2 Chr 34:22

Huldah = weasel; glider; perpetuity.

Chapter note for 2 Chronicles 35

1 Josiah keepeth a most solemn passover. 20 He, provoking Pharaoh-neco, is slain at Megiddo. 25 Lamentations fo Josiah.

2 Chr 35:19

A.M. 3361.

2 Chr 35:20

A.M. 3375.

Charchemish: Jer. 48:7; Isa. 10:9. See note to Chemosh in Num. 21:29.

2 Chr 35:22

Megiddo = place of multitudes; rendezvous.

2 Chr 35:25

Jeremiah = the LORD will cast out; elevated by the Lord; the Lord will arise, exalt.
Lam. 3:10-14.

Chapter note for 2 Chronicles 36

1 Jehoahaz succeeding is deposed by Pharaoh, and carried into Egypt. 5 Jehoiakim reigning ill is carried bound into Babylon. 9 Jehoiachin succeeding reigneth ill, and is brought into Babylon. 11 Zedekiah succeeding reigneth ill, and despiseth the prophets, and rebelleth against Nebuchadnezzar. 14 Jerusalem, for the sins of the priests and people, is wholly destroyed. 22 The proclamation of Cyrus.

2 Chr 36:2

A.M. 3375. 2 Ki. 23:31.

2 Chr 36:4

Eliakim = God will set up; God will raise, God of raising.

Jehoiakim = Lord will set up or raise up.

2 Chr 36:5

A.M. 3375 .

2 Chr 36:6

“To” implies he might not have made it to Babylon. Hence 2 Ki. 24:6. For further information see note to Jer. 22:18.

2 Chr 36:8

Jehoiachin = Jeconiah in 1 Chr. 3:16.

2 Chr 36:9

M. 3386.

For an apparent discrepancies see 2 Ki. 24:8.

Jehoiachin is in the line of Joseph, Mary’s husband (Mat. 1).

2 Chr 36:11

A.M. 3386-97.

2 Chr 36:15

Parallels the Apostles.

2 Chr 36:20

First mention of Persia. The country was founded by Persis, whose name means “one who takes by storm.” Thus the word Persian or Persia is translated as horseman. Maybe that is why the Persians worshipped fire and the winds as well as water, earth, moon, and sun.

2 Chr 36:21

Until A.M. 3464. Apparently the sabbath year was not kept for 490 years (70 times 7 = 490).

2 Chr 36:22

First mention of Cyrus. See note to Ezr. 1:1. For a biographical sketch of Cyrus, see note to Isa. 44:28.

2 Chr 36:23

The Masoretic text is so arranged that this is the last verse in it, a command to the Hebrew Bible believer to *return* to the land.