

Clues to Identify Kings

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*Each set of clues identifies a king of Israel and/or Judah.
For each set tell "Who was this king" as soon as possible.
Answers are given at the end.*

- A. 1. A handsome man, on a journey he was anointed king by a prophet he had just met.
2. More than once he prophesied with the prophets.
3. He gathered an army and rescued the people of Jabesh Gilead.
4. Right after making a sacrifice, he was rejected as king.
5. He persecuted the man chosen to replace him.
6. In zeal for his people he wrongly killed many non-Israelites.
7. Just before his death he consulted with a medium.
- B. 1. He was of much help to a king older than himself.
2. He was the youngest of eight brothers.
3. He lived for years in desert areas.
4. He made into an army those who were in distress, in debt, and discontented.
5. One of his wives previously had a harsh and evil husband.
6. He made a Jebusite town the capital of his kingdom.
7. His own son tried unsuccessfully to take away his throne.
8. He made many preparations for the temple.
9. God made an eternal covenant with him.
- C. 1. His mother's first marriage was to a Hittite.
2. God called him "Jedidiah" (beloved of the LORD).
3. At least two of his brothers tried to usurp the throne before him.
4. Soon after he began to reign, he purged some outstanding wrong-doers.
5. He was extremely wise and wealthy, but his marriage alliances caused division and eventual ruin.
6. He built the temple for the LORD.
- D. 1. Before becoming king, he was appointed by the king to supervise the forced labor of the house of Joseph.
2. His kingship was predicted by the prophet Ahijah from Shiloh.
3. He was an Ephraimite who began to rule in Shechem.
4. When he stretched his hand toward an opponent sent from God, his hand dried up.
5. He created a new priesthood, a new feast, new centers of worship, and new objects to focus worship.
6. He was the first king of Israel when it separated from Judah.
- E. 1. His favorite wife was Maacah, Absalom's granddaughter.
2. During his rule, for the first time idolatry flourished, even including male cult prostitutes.
3. Shishak, king of Egypt, took away the shields of gold and other treasures belonging to his kingdom.

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4. The immediate cause of his first and greatest political failure was following the wrong advice.
 5. He was the first king of Judah when Israel separated from it.
- F.
1. His brother died as a child because God found something good in that brother.
 2. While besieging a Philistine town, he was assassinated.
 3. Last king of his dynasty, he was the second king of separated Israel.
- G.
1. He fulfilled Ahijah's prophecy when he destroyed the entire family of the previous dynasty.
 2. He fortified Ramah, trying unsuccessfully to isolate his enemy.
 3. Paid by the king of Judah, the king of Aram broke his treaty with this man and conquered some of his land.
 4. Because this man made his nation sin, the LORD through Jehu predicted the end of his dynasty.
 5. He founded the second dynasty over separated Israel.
- H.
1. He continued the war against the other part of divided Israel, a war first begun by his father.
 2. He was great-grandson of the king to whom other kings of Judah are compared.
- I.
1. He purged idolatry from his kingdom, including male cult prostitutes and the power of his own grandmother.
 2. When his enemy fortified Ramah, trying to isolate him, he paid the Arameans to attack his enemy's land.
 3. In his old age he was diseased in his feet.
- J.
1. He was getting drunk at Tirzah when he was killed by a commander of chariots.
 2. His brief reign was the last in the second dynasty.
- K.
1. He was a commander over chariots.
 2. He killed all the males and friends of the king, thus fulfilling the prophecy of Jehu.
 3. He reigned only seven days, then burned the king's house with himself in it.
- L.
1. He was commander of the army when the king was assassinated.
 2. The people made him, instead of the king's assassin, to be the new king.
 3. For his kingdom he built a new capital city on a hill.
- M.
1. During his reign the Arameans began to get strong, but twice he defeated them in war.
 2. He was sentenced to death because he let an Aramean go free.
 3. He became depressed because a neighbor refused to sell him property.
 4. One of his adversaries was a famous prophet who called down fire.
 5. He built a house for Baal in the new capital.
 6. His wife was one of the most wicked women in history.

- N. 1. He nearly lost his life in battle when he disregarded a message from the LORD and was mistaken for his royal ally.
2. Though generally a good king, he was too friendly with the wicked dynasty in Samaria.
3. He made large ships, which were destroyed before they could sail.
4. When he and his allies were attacking Moab, Elisha told them how to get water.
- O. 1. He fell through the lattice in the upper chamber.
2. He sent messengers to inquire of Baal-zebub.
3. Elijah called down fire on his messengers, predicted his death.
4. He followed Ahab as king, was like his mother Jezebel.
- P. 1. He was the last king of Omri's dynasty.
2. When his army plus those of Judah and Edom were about to die of thirst, Elisha predicted the help that came.
3. He was wounded in battle by the Arameans when Ahaziah of Judah was with him.
4. He was a brother of Ahaziah of Israel and son of Ahab.
5. He was killed by Jehu and his body thrown in Naboth's field.
- Q. 1. When he tried to put down Edom's rebellion, he was nearly killed.
2. He was Jehoshaphat's son and had Ahab's daughter as wife.
- R. 1. He went with his uncle, also a king, to fight Hazael of Aram.
2. He was son of Jehoram and Athaliah.
3. He was killed by Jehu after he visited his uncle Jehoram.
- S. 1. He was anointed by a prophet sent by Elisha.
2. He was commissioned to kill Ahab's family, which he did.
3. He drove his chariot like a madman.
4. He destroyed Baal's worshipers and temple.
5. Because he destroyed Ahab's family, his dynasty lasted four more generations.
- T. 1. The LORD let the Arameans cut his army down to 10,000 foot soldiers and ten chariots.
2. He was son of king Jehu.
- U. 1. This king tried to kill all other members of the royal family.
2. This king tore the royal robes and shouted "Treason, treason" before being killed.
3. This was the only king not descended from David to rule in Judah.
4. Married to Jehoram, this king was the daughter of Ahab and Jezebel.
- V. 1. In his last years he had to pay tribute so that Hazael would leave Jerusalem.
2. He was assassinated by two officials.
3. As a baby he was rescued from death by his aunt and hidden six years in the temple.
4. At age seven he was made king by the high priest.

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5. He arranged for the temple to be repaired.
- W. 1. He defeated King Amaziah and tore down much of the wall of Jerusalem.
2. He visited Elisha, who lay dying, and shot an arrow of victory over the Arameans.
3. He defeated Ben-Hadad three times and recovered some cities.
- X. 1. He killed the servants—but not their sons—who assassinated his father.
2. He defeated Edom but lost to Jehoash of Israel.
3. He was assassinated at Lachish.
- Y. 1. His reign of 41 years was one of the longest in Israel.
2. He restored the borders of Israel as predicted by Jonah.
3. Amos predicted his death and the exile of Israel.
- Z. 1. He had a long reign of 52 years.
2. He did right like his father Amaziah.
3. The LORD struck him with a skin disease for the last years of his reign.
- AA. 1. He was the last king in the dynasty of Jehu.
2. His assassination fulfilled a prophecy by the prophet Jehu.
- BB. 1. He assassinated the last king in the dynasty of Jehu.
2. He reigned only one month.
- CC. 1. He was cruel to Tiphshah (Tappuah?) because it didn't open to him.
2. He gave Tiglath-Pileser of Assyria a thousand talents of silver exacted from the rich.
- DD. 1. As Azariah ruled in Judah, this was the second and last king of his own dynasty.
2. He was assassinated by his officer accompanied by fifty Gileadites.
- EE. 1. Tiglath-Pileser of Assyria captured much of his realm and carried away many captives.
2. The only king in his dynasty, he reigned twenty years.
- FF. 1. He was coregent with his father, who had to live in a separate house.
2. He did right like his father, and he built the upper (north) gate of the temple.
3. In his time Israel and Aram started coming against Judah.
- GG. 1. After four kings who did right, he did wrong.
2. He followed the ways of the kings of Israel and even sacrificed his son to an idol.
3. To protect his realm from Aram and Israel, he made a treaty with Tiglath-Pileser of Assyria, who captured Damascus.
4. In the temple he had a great altar built like one in Damascus.
- HH. 1. He paid tribute to Shalmanezar of Assyria, but later rebelled.

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2. During his reign Assyria invaded his country, captured his capital, and took his people captive.
- II. 1. Before him or after him there was none like him in trusting God.
2. He destroyed the bronze serpent Moses had made.
3. After the Assyrians carried the ten tribes into captivity and invaded his land, he paid a tribute in gold taken from the temple.
4. When the Assyrians threatened his capital and scorned the LORD, his prayers brought the LORD's miraculous delivery.
5. When mortally ill, he was spared for fifteen more years and given a miraculous sign.
6. To messengers from Babylon he foolishly showed the treasures of his kingdom.
- JJ. 1. The sins committed in his long reign caused God to turn Judah over to its enemies.
2. He did evil more than the nations the LORD had dispossessed, including star worship, witchcraft, and sacrificing his son.
3. He filled Jerusalem with innocent blood.
4. He was taken to Babylon, where he repented and from where God restored him.
- KK. 1. He walked in the way of his father, worst of the kings of Judah.
2. After reigning two years, he was assassinated.
- LL. 1. Eight years old when he began to reign, he did right.
2. When he heard the book of the law found by the high priest, he humbled himself and personally escaped the judgment it threatened.
3. He and the people made a covenant to walk with the LORD.
4. His reforms included cleansing the temple of idolatry, doing away with idolatrous priests, and defiling Topheth in the Valley of Hinnom.
5. He destroyed the altar at Bethel after burning human bones on it.
6. He led in the greatest celebration of the Passover since the times of the Judges.
7. He was killed at Megiddo by Pharaoh Neco.
- MM. 1. Son of one of the best kings of Judah, he reigned only three months.
2. He was imprisoned by Pharaoh Neco and died in Egypt.
- NN. 1. He was made king by Pharaoh Neco, who changed his name and required tribute.
2. He served Nebuchadnezzar of Babylon for three years, then rebelled.
- OO. 1. He was the latest link of David's line to rule on David's throne.
2. After three months of ruling he was carried into exile in Babylon with ten thousand others.
3. In Babylon he was later released from prison and treated well.
- PP. 1. After he rebelled against Babylon, Jerusalem was besieged from his ninth to his eleventh year.

2. The Chaldeans caught him near Jericho, killed his sons, put out his eyes, took him to Babylon.
3. The Chaldeans destroyed the temple, the great houses, and the walls.

ANSWERS

Most of the references given below have parallels in 1 or 2 Chronicles. Many of the kings can also be studied in prophetic passages not listed here.

- A. SAUL (1 Sam. 9-31)
B. DAVID (1 Sam. 16 to 2 S. 24)
C. SOLOMON (1 K. 1-11)
D. JEROBOAM (1 K. 11:26-40; 12:25 to 14:20)
E. REHOBOAM (1 K. 12:1-24; 14:21-31)
F. NADAB (1 K. 15:25-31)
G. BAASHA (1 K. 15:32 to 16:7)
H. ABIJAH(M) (1 K. 15:1-8)
I. ASA (1 K. 15:9-24)
J. ELAH (1 K. 16:8-14)
K. ZIMRI (1 K. 16:9-20)
L. OMRI (1 K. 16:15-28)
M. AHAB (1 K. 16:29 to 22:40)
N. JEHOSHAPHAT (1 K. 22:1-50; 2 K. 3:4-27)
O. AHAZIAH OF ISRAEL (1 K. 22:51-53; 2 K. 1:1-18)
P. JORAM (JEHORAM) OF ISRAEL (2 K. 3)
Q. JEHORAM (JORAM) OF JUDAH (2 K. 8.)
R. AHAZIAH OF JUDAH (2 K. 8)
S. JEHU (2 K. 9-10)
T. JEHOAHAZ (2 K. 10,13)
U. ATHALIAH (2 K. 11)
V. JOASH OF JUDAH (2 K. 11-12)
W. JEHOASH (JOASH) OF ISRAEL (2 K. 13-14)
X. AMAZIAH (2 K. 14)
Y. JEROBOAM II (2 K. 14:23-29; Amos 7:1-11)
Z. AZARIAH (UZZIAH) (2 K. 15:1-7)
AA. ZECHARIAH (2 K. 15:8-12)
BB. SHALLUM (2 K. 15:13-15)
CC. MENAHEM (2 K. 15:16-22)
DD. PEKAHIAH (2 K. 15:23-26)
EE. PEKAH (2 K. 15:27-31)
FF. JOTHAM (2 K. 15:5,32-38)
GG. AHAZ (2 K. 16:1-20)
HH. HOSHEA (2 K. 17:1-6)
II. HEZEKIAH (2 K. 18-20; ISA. 36-39)
JJ. MANASSEH (2 K. 21:1-18)
KK. AMON (2 K. 21:19-26)
LL. JOSIAH (2 K. 22:1 TO 23:30; JER.)
MM. JEHOAHAZ OF JUDAH (2 K. 23:30-33)
NN. JEHOIAKIM (ELIAKIM) (2 K. 23:34 TO 24:6)
OO. JEHOIACHIN (2 K. 24:6-17; 25:27-30)
PP. ZEDEKIAH (MATTANIAH) (2 K. 24:17 TO 25:7)