

## Judah's Great King: The Reign of Hezekiah (2 Kings 18-20; 2 Chronicles 29-32; Isaiah 36-39)

### I. INTRODUCTION

\*Romans 15:4

#### A. Samaria Captured

1. Assyrian King Shalmaneser V besieged Samaria (the capital of Israel) for \_\_\_\_\_ long years (2 Kings 17:3-5).
2. At the close of the three years, Shalmaneser passed away, and his successor Sargon II continued on, and finalized the \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ of Israel (2 Kings 17:6).

#### B. Grounds for Deportation

1. The Lord had \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ sent prophets to Israel in every generation, but they would \_\_\_\_\_ listen to them (2 Kings 17:9-17).
2. Being faithful to His word, the Lord poured out His divine \_\_\_\_\_ in the form of the Assyrian army, and Israel's \_\_\_\_\_ from the Promised Land (2 Kings 17:18-23; Isaiah 8:1-8).

### II. THE CHARACTER OF THE KING

#### A. The Question of Hezekiah's Co-regency and Sole Reign

1. Hezekiah had a co-regency with his father, King Ahaz beginning in \_\_\_\_\_, the young prince would have been approximately \_\_\_\_\_ years old.
2. Thirteen years later, in \_\_\_\_\_ Hezekiah began his \_\_\_\_\_ reign as king.

#### B. "He Did That Which Was Right"

1. Hezekiah trusted in the Lord God of Israel, so that \_\_\_\_\_ him there was none like him among \_\_\_\_\_ the kings of Judah, nor who were \_\_\_\_\_ him (2 Chron. 29:1-2; 31:20-21).
2. After the willful, \_\_\_\_\_ habits of his father, Hezekiah's aggressiveness and \_\_\_\_\_ toward Mosaic reform was unparalleled (2 Chron. 29:3-10).

### III. MOSAIC REFORMATION

#### A. The Cleansing and Reconstruction of the Temple

1. Hezekiah wasn't interested in a mere housecleaning project, because he had it in his heart not \_\_\_\_\_ to rededicate the \_\_\_\_\_ and the \_\_\_\_\_ but also to enter into a \_\_\_\_\_ with the Lord (2 Chron. 29:10-19).
2. True \_\_\_\_\_ was to be the first thing on the agenda and it was the sincere desire of Hezekiah's \_\_\_\_\_ (2 Chron. 29:10-11).

#### B. Ceremonial and Worship Aspects of the Law Reenacted

1. Hezekiah \_\_\_\_\_ all of the spiritual bankruptcy that he had observed in \_\_\_\_\_ 715 BC when he began to rule independently of his father (2 Chron. 29-31).
2. The king sought a *humble* gathering together of both north and south on the \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ of the \_\_\_\_\_ of God and nothing else (2 Chron. 30:1-12).
3. The observance of this first Passover was so grand, that there was \_\_\_\_\_ since the days of King Solomon when the kingdom was still \_\_\_\_\_ (2 Chron. 30:26).

### IV. JERUSALEM'S FORTIFICATION (2 Kings 18:7; 2 Chron. 32:1-8)

#### A. Judah's King Rebels

1. Before Hezekiah's reign, his father King Ahaz had an \_\_\_\_\_ with the \_\_\_\_\_ king Tiglath-pileser III (Isaiah 7-8).
2. Hezekiah, king of "little" Judah, \_\_\_\_\_ against the king of the most \_\_\_\_\_ military army in the world (2 Kings 18:7).

#### B. Building Projects

1. King Hezekiah \_\_\_\_\_ the Assyrian army in full force, and began to make \_\_\_\_\_ for an invasion (2 Chron. 32:1-2).
2. In addition to diverting the \_\_\_\_\_ system, King Hezekiah also had the \_\_\_\_\_ that had been broken down rebuilt for fortification (2 Chron. 32:3-8).

### V. CONCLUSION