

Joash [Judah] Commissions the Levites to Repair the Temple (c. 820 BC)

2 Kings 12:4–5

4 Then Jehoash said to the priests,

“All the money of the sacred things which is brought into the house of the LORD, in current money, *both* the money of each man’s assessment *and* all the money which any man’s heart prompts him to bring into the house of the LORD,
5 let the priests take it for themselves, each from his acquaintance; and they shall repair the damages of the house wherever any damage may be found.”

2 Chronicles 24:4–5

4 Now it came about after this that Joash decided to restore the house of the LORD.
5 He gathered the priests and Levites and said to them,
“Go out to the cities of Judah and collect money from all Israel to repair the house of your God annually,

and you shall do the matter quickly.” But the Levites did not act quickly.

The Temple is Finally Repaired (814t BC)

2 Kings 12:6–16

6 But it came about that in the twenty-third year of King Jehoash the priests had not repaired the damages of the house.

7 Then King Jehoash called for Jehoiada the priest, and for the *other* priests and said to them,
“Why do you not repair the damages of the house?

Now therefore take no *more* money from your acquaintances, but pay it for the damages of the house.”

8 So the priests agreed that they would take no *more* money from the people, nor repair the damages of the house.

9 But Jehoiada the priest took a chest and bored a hole in its lid and put it beside the altar,
on the right side as one comes into the house of the LORD; and the priests who guarded the threshold put in it all the money which was brought into the house of the LORD.

10 When they saw that there was much money in the chest, the king’s scribe and the high priest came up and tied *it* in bags and counted the money which was found in the house of the LORD.

11 They gave the money which was weighed out into the hands of those who did the work, who had the oversight of the house of the LORD; and they paid it out to the carpenters and the builders

2 Chronicles 24:6–14

6 So the king summoned Jehoiada the chief *priest* and said to him,

“Why have you not required the Levites to bring in from Judah and from Jerusalem the levy *fixed by* Moses the servant of the LORD on the congregation of Israel for the tent of the testimony?”

7 For the sons of the wicked Athaliah had broken into the house of God and even used the holy things of the house of the LORD for the Baals.

8 So the king commanded, and they made a chest and set it outside by the gate of the house of the LORD.

9 They made a proclamation in Judah and Jerusalem to bring to the LORD the levy *fixed by* Moses the servant of God on Israel in the wilderness.

10 All the officers and all the people rejoiced and brought in their levies and dropped *them* into the chest until they had finished.

11 It came about whenever the chest was brought in to the king’s officer by the Levites, and when they saw that there was much money, then the king’s scribe and the chief priest’s officer would come, empty the chest, take it, and return it to its place.

Thus they did daily and collected much money.

12 The king and Jehoiada gave it to those who did the work of the service of the house of the LORD; and they hired masons and carpenters

17 But after the death of Jehoiada the officials of Judah came and bowed down to the king, and the king listened to them.
 18 They abandoned the house of the LORD, the God of their fathers, and served the Asherim and the idols; so wrath came upon Judah and Jerusalem for this their guilt.
 19 Yet He sent prophets to them to bring them back to the LORD; though they testified against them, they would not listen.

The Death of Jehoahaz [Israel] (798n BC)

2 Kings 13:6–9

6 Nevertheless they did not turn away from the sins of the house of Jeroboam, with which he made Israel sin, but walked in them; and the Asherah also remained standing in Samaria.
 7 For he left to Jehoahaz of the army not more than fifty horsemen and ten chariots and 10,000 footmen, for the king of Aram had destroyed them and made them like the dust at threshing.
 8 Now the rest of the acts of Jehoahaz, and all that he did and his might, are they not written in the Book of the Chronicles of the Kings of Israel?
 9 And Jehoahaz slept with his fathers, and they buried him in Samaria; and Joash his son became king in his place.

Jehoash, Jehoahaz's Son, Assumes the Throne of Israel (798n BC)

2 Kings 13:10–11

10 In the thirty-seventh year of Joash king of Judah, Jehoash the son of Jehoahaz became king over Israel in Samaria, *and reigned* sixteen years.
 11 He did evil in the sight of the LORD; he did not turn away from all the sins of Jeroboam the son of Nebat, with which he made Israel sin, but he walked in them.

Joash [Judah] Murders Jehoiada's Son Zechariah (797t BC)

2 Chronicles 24:20–22

20 Then the Spirit of God came on Zechariah the son of Jehoiada the priest; and he stood above the people and said to them, "Thus God has said, 'Why do you transgress the commandments of the LORD and do not prosper? Because you have forsaken the LORD, He has also forsaken you.'"
 21 So they conspired against him and at the command of the king they stoned him to death in the court of the house of the LORD. [[Matt 23:35](#); [Luke 11:51](#)]
 22 Thus Joash the king did not remember the kindness which his father Jehoiada had shown him, but he murdered his son. And as he died he said, "May the LORD see and avenge!"

The Death of Joash [Judah] (797t BC)

2 Kings 12:17–21

17 Then Hazael king of Aram went up and fought against Gath and captured it, and Hazael set his face to go up to Jerusalem.

18 Jehoash king of Judah took all the sacred things that Jehoshaphat and Jehoram and Ahaziah, his fathers, kings of Judah, had dedicated, and his own sacred things and all the gold that was found among the treasuries of the house of the LORD and of the king's house, and sent *them* to Hazael king of Aram. Then he went away from Jerusalem.

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

2 Chronicles 24:23–27

23 Now it happened at the turn of the year that the army of the Arameans came up against him; and they came to Judah and Jerusalem, destroyed all the officials of the people from among the people,

and sent all their spoil to the king of Damascus.

24 Indeed the army of the Arameans came with a small number of men; yet the LORD delivered a very great army into their hands, because they had forsaken the LORD, the God of their fathers. Thus they executed judgment on Joash.

25 When they had departed from him

<p>20 His servants arose and made a conspiracy and struck down Joash at the house of Millo as he was going down to Silla.</p> <p>21 For Jozacar the son of Shimeath and Jehozabad the son of Shomer, his servants, struck <i>him</i> and he died; and they buried him with his fathers in the city of David,</p> <p>and Amaziah his son became king in his place.</p>	<p>(for they left him very sick), his own servants conspired against him because of the blood of the son of Jehoiada the priest, and murdered him on his bed.</p> <p>So he died, and they buried him in the city of David, but they did not bury him in the tombs of the kings.</p> <p>26 Now these are those who conspired against him: Zabad the son of Shimeath the Ammonitess, and Jehozabad the son of Shimrith the Moabitess.</p> <p>27 As to his sons and the many oracles against him and the rebuilding of the house of God, behold, they are written in the treatise of the Book of the Kings.</p> <p>Then Amaziah his son became king in his place.</p>
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Chronological Notes

- 1) Merrill insists that “the Aramean invasion which set the stage for Joash’s death cannot be the same as the campaign under Hazael which is described in 2 Kings 12:17–18, for Hazael died in 801 and Joash lived on until 796. Besides, the two accounts share virtually nothing except the common foe. For example, only 2 Kings records the detail that Jerusalem would have fallen had not Joash bought off the Aramean king by emptying the temple treasury.”¹ However, most scholars see 2 Kings 12:17–18 and 2 Chronicles 24:23–24 as describing the same event.²

¹ Eugene H. Merrill, *Kingdom of Priests*, 364–65. Davis sides with Merrill (Dale R. Davis, *2 Kings: The Power and the Fury*, 184 n. 8.)

² Keil & Delitzsch, *Commentary on the Old Testament*, vol. 3, p. 264.