2 Kings—42 May 1, 2016 PM

HEZEKIAH'S EVIL SUCCESSORS

(2 Kings 21:1-26)

I.	The I	Reign of	Manasseh (2 Kings 21:1-18)	
	A.	The c	ontext of Manasseh: became king at age and reigned _	years (21:1)
	B.	The _	of Manasseh (21:2-7 <i>a</i>)	
		1.	He was as as the	
		2.	He rebuilt the	
		3.	He instituted worship of and his consort	
		4.	He devoted himself to	
		5.	He built altars to these gods	
		6.	He practiced, even his ow	/n
		7.	He practiced the	
		8.	He placed an image of the	in the Temple
	C.	The _	of Manasseh (21:7 <i>b</i> -9)	
		1.	By not following example, he broke the Davidio	·
		2.	By the sanctuary, he	the Lord
		3.	By disregarding the of, he	the land
	D.	The _	of Manasseh (21:10-15)	
		1.	Pronounced by God through "His the	,,
		2.	Pronounced coming	

		3. Demonstrates God's			
	[E.	The of Manasseh (2 Chron. 33:10-17)]			
		1. He was by the Assyrians and taken to Babylon			
		2. His was			
		3. His changed			
	F.	The of Manasseh (21:16-18)			
II.	The Reign of Amon (2 Kings 21:19-26)				
	A.	The context of Amon: became king at age and reigned years (21:19)			
	B.	The of Amon: Just like his (21:20-22)			
	C.	The of Amon (21:22-26)			
III.	Lessons				
	A.	Judah's pursuit of illustrates that humanity's propensity for			
		is			
	B.	The and of Manasseh's reign demonstrates that we rarely know why God allows the to			
	C. The commentary on Manasseh's reign implies that sometimes				
	are no	ot just the but are God's judgment			
		1. It is possible for sin to reach a			
		2. A conversion can be for one's			
	D.	Judah's to the dynasty of reminds that God's			
		are while the world is in			