
The Chronicles and Isaiah 13-14

Recall/Review of the Chronicles - Books of ***Retrospection*** written after the Babylonian captivity dealing with Israel's past in a new light - from God's perspective, for the purpose of helping them move forward as they rebuild and await their true King, the Messiah.

The corresponding chapters of Isaiah, 13 and 14, are similar, but with a _____ viewpoint.

Isaiah 13-14 are chapters of _____, or books of prophecy that look forward to future events concerning the fall of Babylon (written before the Captivity, 150 years before the judgment of Babylon.) These chapters are significantly prophetic, dealing with the final judgment of Babylon at the end of the tribulation period.

Both the Chronicles and these chapters of Isaiah deal with Israel in the context of _____. One is regarding freedom from the historical Babylon captivity, the other is regarding freedom from the future Babylon world power in the end times.

Specifically, the sentencing to hell of the antichrist and the final placement of Satan are recorded, ch. 14:4-11, 14:12-15

See Revelation 17-20 to see the fulfillment of these events in the future.

Revelation 17 - Fall of Religious Babylon
Revelation 18 - Fall of Economic Babylon
Revelation 19 - Return of Christ, Fall of antichrist
Revelation 20 - Satan's final battle, Satan judged

So while the Chronicles _____ on history after the Babylonian Captivity is completed, Isaiah 13-14 _____ through history to the final fall of Babylon.

The Chronicles, The Books of Retrospection

Outline of the Chronicles:

Israel's _____ - I Chronicles 1-9
_____ Reign - I Chronicles 10-29
_____ Reign - II Chronicles 1-9
_____ History Until Exile - II Chronicles 10-36

The Books of Samuel and Kings were written _____ the time of exile and thus they are from that perspective.

I and II Chronicles however, were written _____ the time of the Babylonian Exile of Judah (70 years after taken captive) and thus they have a different purpose and perspective.

Most believe, due to language characteristics and time frame, that _____ wrote the books of the Chronicles, although it is possible that Nehemiah had a hand in it as well.

The books of the Chronicles are books of the history of _____ only, since they only would return from captivity to rebuild.

These books were written to those _____, the remnant, who would rebuild the Temple and Jerusalem (covered in Ezra and Nehemiah).

Israel's Genealogies - I Chronicles 1-9

Genealogies included:

Importance of the Genealogies Post Exile:

- Links pre-exile patriarchal families to _____ - _____ surviving remnant.
- While there would be no king taking a throne in Judah, the line of King David had been _____.
- The line of Christ _____ through the captivity.

David's Reign - I Chronicles 10-29

Key events of David's Reign in I Chronicles:

- The _____ moved back to Jerusalem
- _____ Victories of David
- Preparations to build the _____

Solomon's Reign - II Chronicles 1-9

Key Events During Solomon's Reign in II Chronicles:

- The _____ of the Temple
- The _____ of the Temple
- The _____ of Solomon's Reign

Lastly, the history of Judah's until the exile is recorded, ending with Cyrus proclamation to return to Jerusalem. - II Chronicles 10-36

Contrast of Pre-Exile vs Post-Exile Histories:

Samuel and Kings	The Chronicles

Why then would God give us two more books of History covering the same time period? Why the differing emphasis?

The Chronicles are books of _____.

Retrospective Purpose:

1. To show God as _____.
(genealogies and preservation)
2. To show Israel the way of an _____ Nation - learn from their mistakes.
3. To show Israel the way to go forward as a _____ nation.

This is an encouragement to correct the mistake make way back in I Samuel when Israel rejected God as their King and sought to have a human king. **Going forward, Israel does not hurry to set up a new kingdom but rather they hurry to rebuild God's city and God's Temple. Then we find them waiting on the Messiah - even up until the time of Jesus Birth.**

Israel Waiting:

Luke 1:5-17, Matthew 2:1-6, Luke 2:25-38

As we know, the Messiah came almost 2500 years later - and they rejected Him. Today, they are still waiting on the Messiah, but will endure another time of Judgment (7 year tribulation) before they are reconciled.

Romans 11:25-26, Jeremiah 30:7-9, Daniel 9:24-27

Isaiah 13 and 14	I and II Chronicles
13:1	I Chron 9:1
13:6-18	I Chron 16:30-36
13:13	I Chron 16:30
13:12	I Chron 29:4
14:1-7	2 Chron 6:36-39
14:4	2 Chron 36:6
14:12-14	2 Chron 18:18-21
14:25	2 Chron 32:20-23
14:28	2 Chron 28:27

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14:25	2 Chron 32:20-23
14:28	2 Chron 28:27