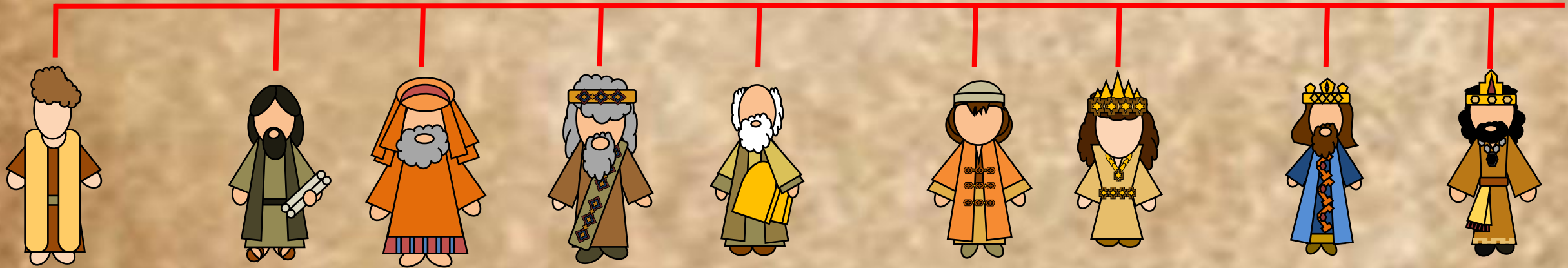
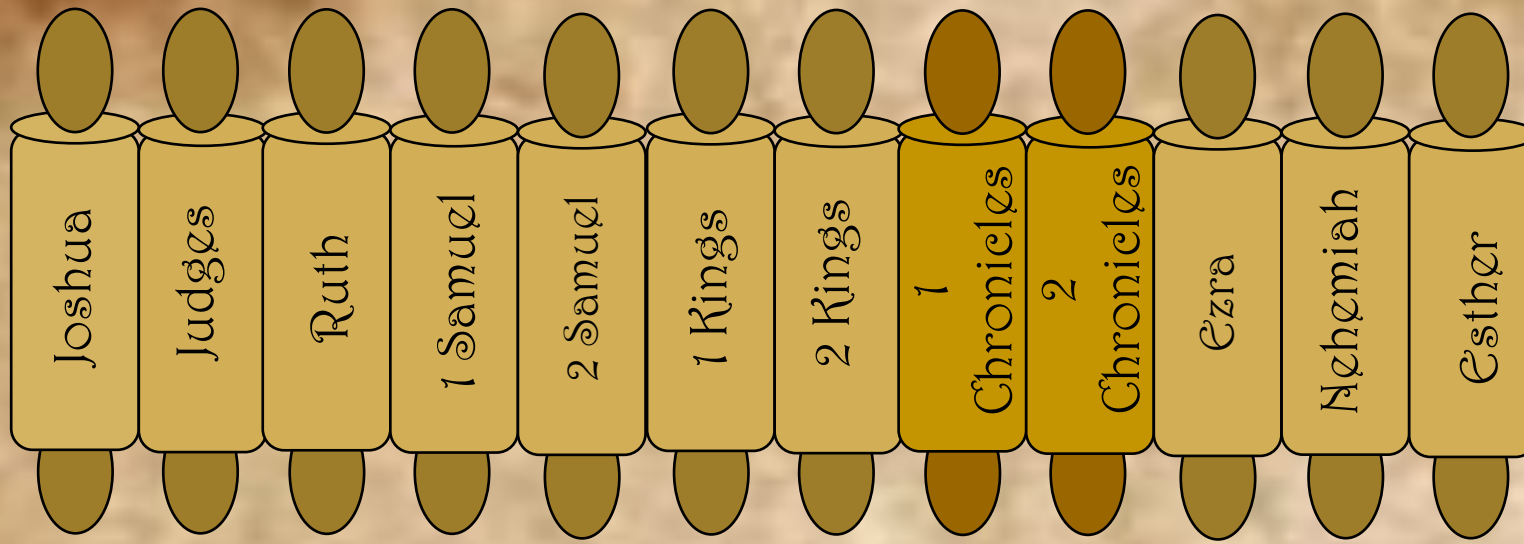


1 and 2 Chronicles

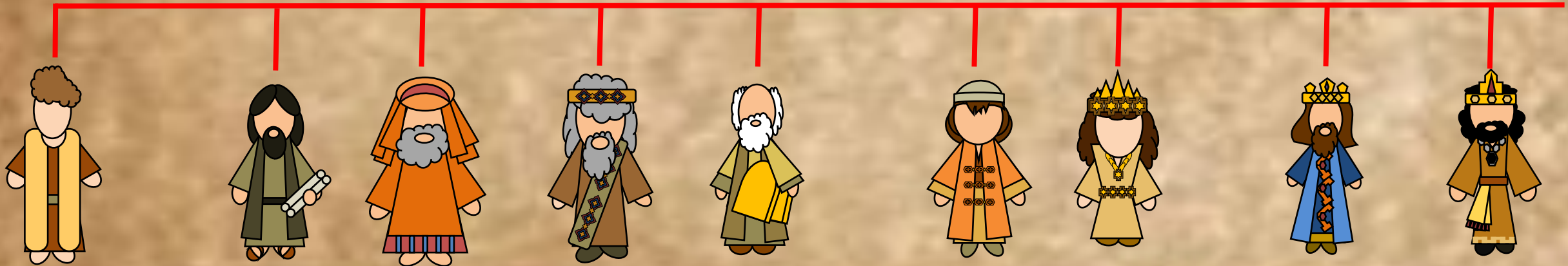
*And these plates of brass, which contain these engravings, which have the records of the holy scriptures upon them, which have the genealogy of our forefathers, even from the beginning—
Alma 37:3*





The books of 1 and 2 Chronicles contain a brief history of the Lord's people from the time of Adam to the time of King Cyrus of Persia.

1 Chronicles provides a genealogy of the Lord's people from the time of Adam to the time of the Babylonian captivity as well as a brief account of the reign of King David.



Prophets During the Reign of the Kings

NORTH

Ahijah

Jehu

Elijah

Michaiah

Jonah

Amos

Hosea

Micha



SOUTH

Iddo Azariah Hanani Jehaziel Obediah Joel Isaiah Micah Nahum Zephaniah Habakkuk Jeremiah Ezekiel Daniel

Psalm

A poem of praise, worship, or lamentation, often set to music.

David wrote some of the psalms contained in the book of Psalms



Give thanks unto the LORD, call upon his name, make known his deeds among the people.

Sing unto him, sing psalms unto him, talk ye of all his wondrous works.

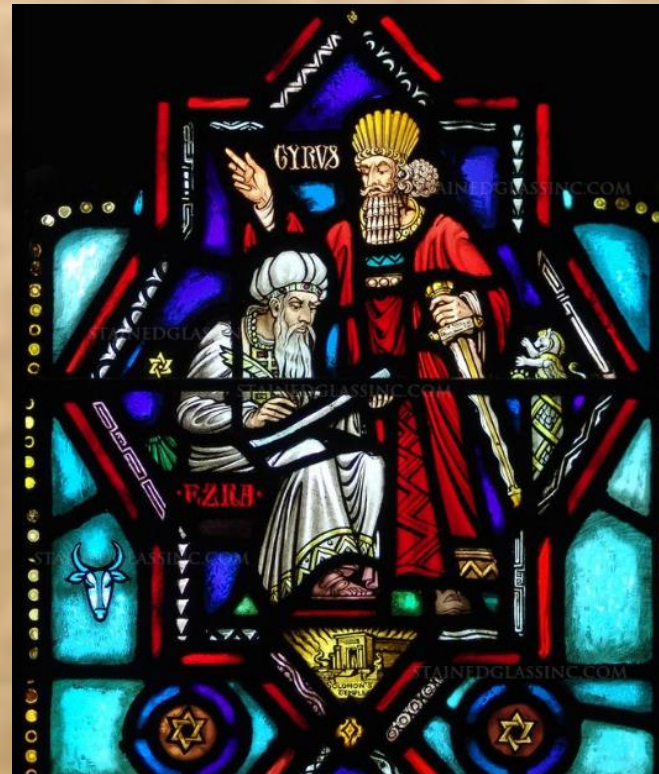
Glory ye in his holy name: let the heart of them rejoice that seek the LORD.

Seek the LORD and his strength, seek his face continually.

Remember his marvellous works that he hath done, his wonders, and the judgments of his mouth;

2 Chronicles

This book provides a history of events from the time of King Solomon until the time when King Cyrus of Persia allowed the Jews to return to Jerusalem.



King Cyrus of Persia, recognized for his pivotal role in biblical history, is shown entrusting the scribe Ezra with authority to restore worship in Jerusalem. This powerful moment reflects divine providence through earthly rulers, as Cyrus fulfills prophetic scripture by supporting the rebuilding of the temple. Ezra, seated and pen in hand, represents faithfulness to the law of God and the sacred task of guiding the people in righteousness. The Star of David, temple image, and sacrificial symbols surrounding the figures enrich the spiritual gravity of this sacred commission.

Asa

His name means: healer or physician

He was the king of Judah around 956 to 916 BC

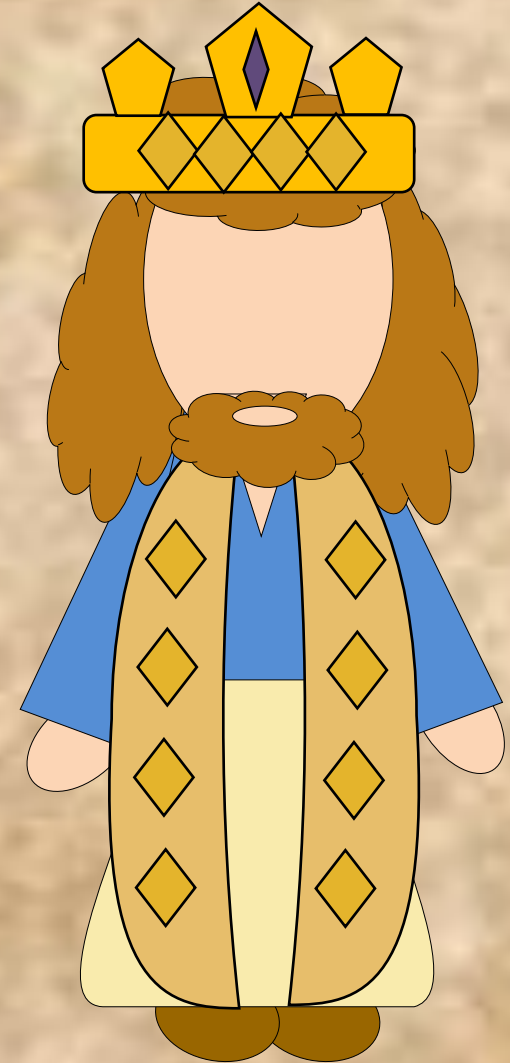
His heart was “perfect with the Lord all his days” (1 King 15:14)

He strengthened Israel’s defenses and held off enemies aggression

Inspired by the prophet Azariah, he took action to cleanse the land of idolatry

He caused the people to renew their vows to Jehovah

He died in the 45th year of his reign and was succeeded by his son Jehoshaphat



A Time of Peace

ASA

He took away the idols away from the mountains.

He commanded that the people turn to the Lord

He built fences, walls and towers around the cities for protection

The land was at rest



Ethiopians Attack

*Zerah the Ethiopian with an
host of a thousand
thousand, and three
hundred chariots*

Asa prayed to the Lord to
protect them in battle in
the valley of Zephathah at
Mareshah

The Lord helped them in
the battle and the
Ethiopians fled; Asa's army
went after them until they
were "destroyed"



Azariah

He was the son of Oded

He inspired the king of Judah, Asa, to restore righteous worship and renew their covenants with the Lord (2)

Hear ye me, Asa, and all Judah and Benjamin; The LORD is with you, while ye be with him; and if ye seek him, he will be found of you; but if ye forsake him, he will forsake you.



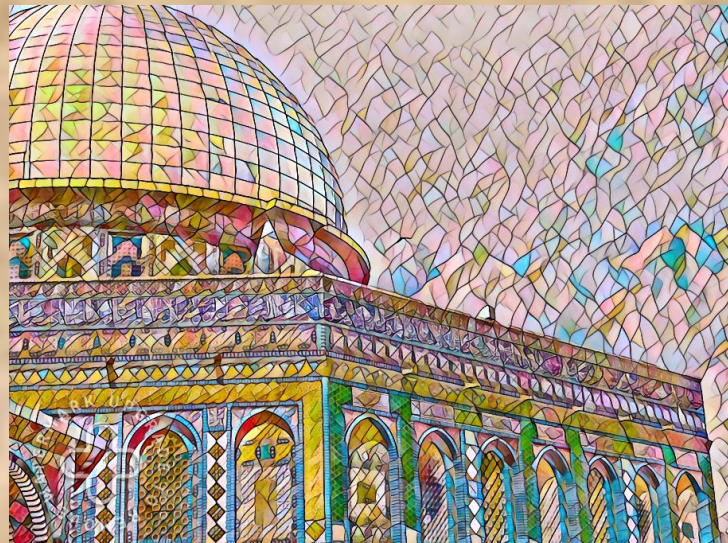
The peace the gospel brings is not just the *absence* of war. It is the *opposite* of war. Gospel peace is the opposite of any conflict, armed or unarmed. It is the opposite of national or ethnic hostilities, of civil or family strife. (3)



Gathering at a Time of Peace

So they gathered themselves together at Jerusalem in the third month, in the fifteenth year of the reign of Asa.

And all Judah rejoiced at the oath: for they had sworn with all their heart, and sought him with their whole desire; and he was found of them: and the LORD gave them rest round about.



And they offered unto the LORD the same time, of the spoil which they had brought, seven hundred oxen and seven thousand sheep.

And they entered into a covenant to seek the LORD God of their fathers with all their heart and with all their soul;

Jehoshaphat

He was the son of Asa and Asubah, and great-great-great grandson of Solomon

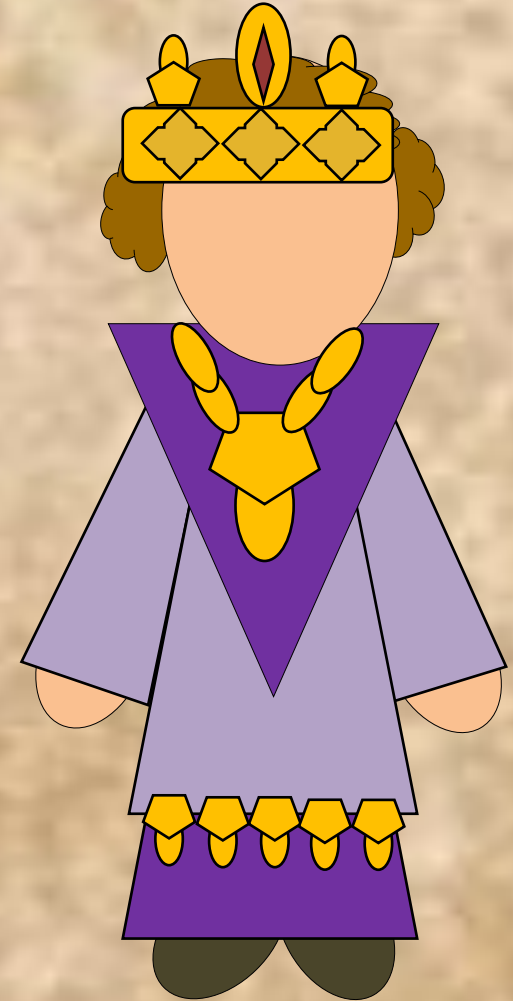
He ruled Judah twenty years at the same time Ahab ruled Israel

When he came into power Judah was in apostasy

During this time, the enemies of Jehoshaphat came up to battle against his people

Like his father he was a reformer of righteousness

He “sought the Lord with all his heart” (2 Chronicles 22:9)



Jehoshaphat and His People

Jehoshaphat and the people of Judah went to war with the people of Ammon, Moab, and Mount Seir, also called the land of Edom.

They approached the war singing praises to God. God then blessed them by causing confusion among their enemies, who turned on and killed one another.

Jehoshaphat's people then collected significant treasures from their deceased enemies. (4)



Fasting and Praying

And Jehoshaphat feared, and set himself to seek the LORD, and proclaimed a fast throughout all Judah.

And Judah gathered themselves together, to ask help of the LORD: even out of all the cities of Judah they came to seek the LORD.



Be not afraid nor dismayed by reason of this great multitude; for the battle is not yours, but God's.

As we fast and pray for deliverance, the Lord will be with us in our challenges

Seek, Believe, and Praise

As we seek the Lord in His temple, He will hear and help us



As we believe in the Lord and his prophets, we will prosper



As we praise the Lord through music, He will bless us

Gospel Principles

Stated succinctly, a gospel principle is a doctrinally based guideline for the righteous exercise of moral agency. Principles derive from broader gospel truths and provide direction and standards as we press forward on the covenant path. (5)



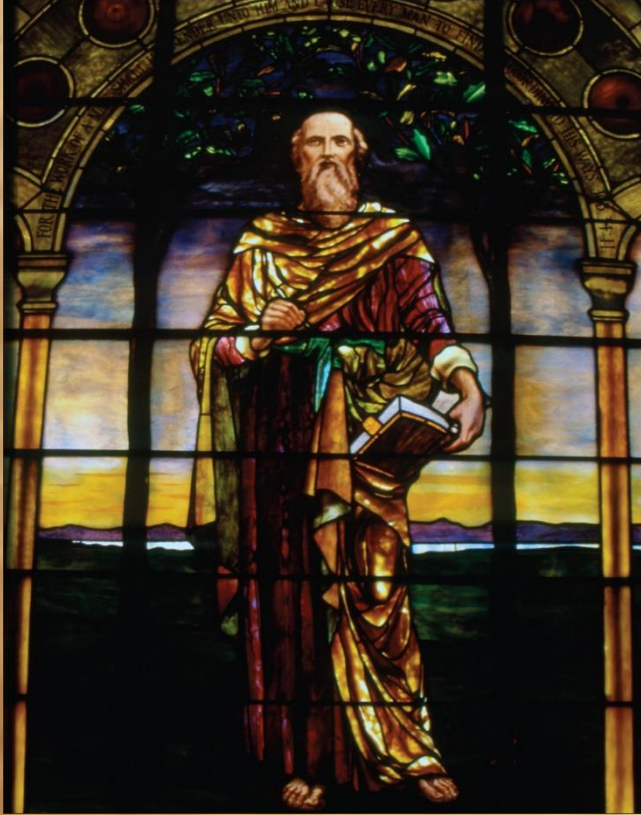
Principles are concentrated truth, packaged for application to a wide variety of circumstances. A true principle makes decisions clear even under the most confusing and compelling circumstances. It is worth great effort to organize the truth we gather to simple statements of principle. (6)

The next slides are from the Bible Dictionary that don't necessarily have to do with 1 and 2 Chronicles but they point out the importance of scriptures and who was what during this time period. It also shows the prophets during this time.



Wisdom in Literature

Psalms and Proverbs, along with Job, Ecclesiastes, and the Song of Solomon, are collectively known as the wisdom literature or the poetry books.



"Job" (detail) Tiffany Glass and Decorating Company, 1897, Restored by Bovard Studio, 2000



Ecclesiastes Angels, Stained Glasses. Louis Comfort Tiffany Glass

Amos, Jonah, and Hosea

The Lord called prophets to minister to the people in the Northern Kingdom



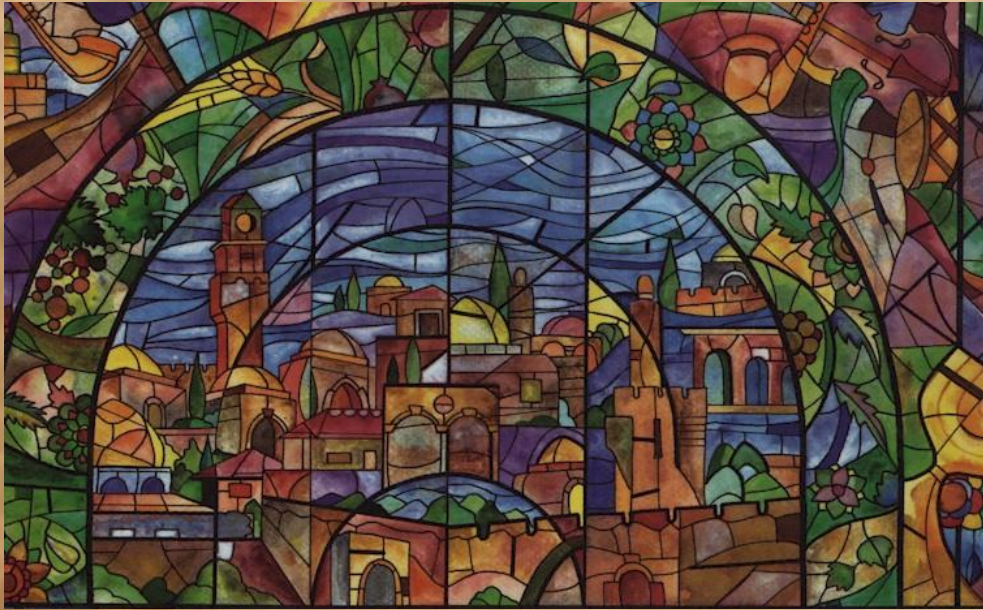
Joel, Isaiah, and Micah

The Lord called prophets to minister to the people in the Southern Kingdom



Lehi

The Lord called Lehi to leave Jerusalem before the captivity of Judah



Lehi and his family left Jerusalem shortly before the Babylonians destroyed Jerusalem in 586 B.C.



Daniel and Ezekiel

While the Jews were in captivity in Babylon the Lord continued to call Prophets



The Persians

The Persians conquered the Babylonian Empire and allowed the Jews from the former Kingdom of Judah to return to Jerusalem to rebuild the temple



Haggai and Zechariah

They administer to the Jews who returned to Jerusalem



Esther--Queen of Persia



Some years later, a Jew named Esther became the queen of Persia.

Ezra and Nehemiah



Ezra led most of the Jews back to Jerusalem and sought to reestablish the law of Moses among the people.

Nehemiah also came to Jerusalem and led the Jews in rebuilding the walls of the city



St. Vincent de Paul Chapel, St. Louis, MO

Malachi

The Last Prophet in the Old Testament

The prophecy of
Malachi was spoken
about 430 BC



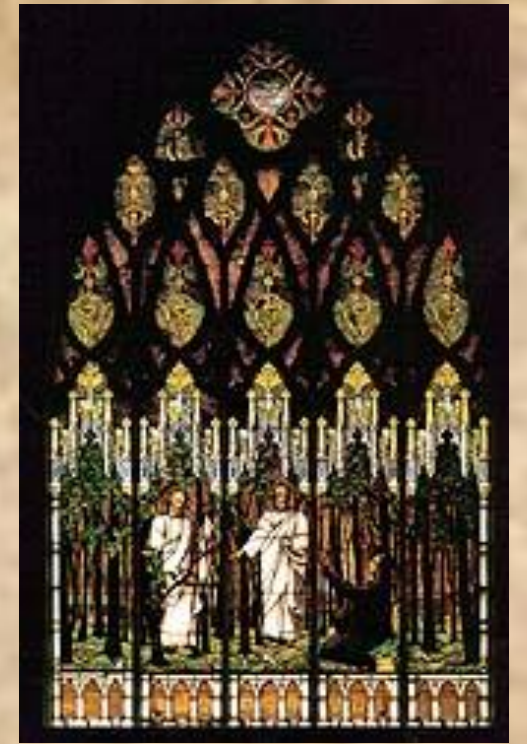
The Old Testament prophet Malachi foresaw Elijah's role in latter-day temple and family history work. (Malachi 4:5-6)

Sources:

Videos: The Lord Communicates Through Prophets (1:52)
God's Laws Bless His Children (2:08)



1. Bible Dictionary
2. Who's Who in the Old Testament pg. 19,88 Pinegar and Allen
3. World Peace by Elder Dallin H. Oaks April 1990 Gen. Conf.
Presentation by ©<http://fashionsbylynda.com/blog/>
4. Seminary manual 2026 Lesson 91
5. Elder David A. Bednar ("The Principles of My Gospel," *Liahona*, May 2021, 123)
6. Elder Richard G. Scott ("Acquiring Spiritual Knowledge," *Ensign*, Nov. 1993, 86)



Liberty Park Ward, Utah



Kaysville Utah Tabernacle

Sao Paulo Brazil—LDS
Temple

 The Americas

 Northern Kingdom
(Israel)

Captivity
in Assyria



 United Kingdom of Israel
(Kings David and Solomon)

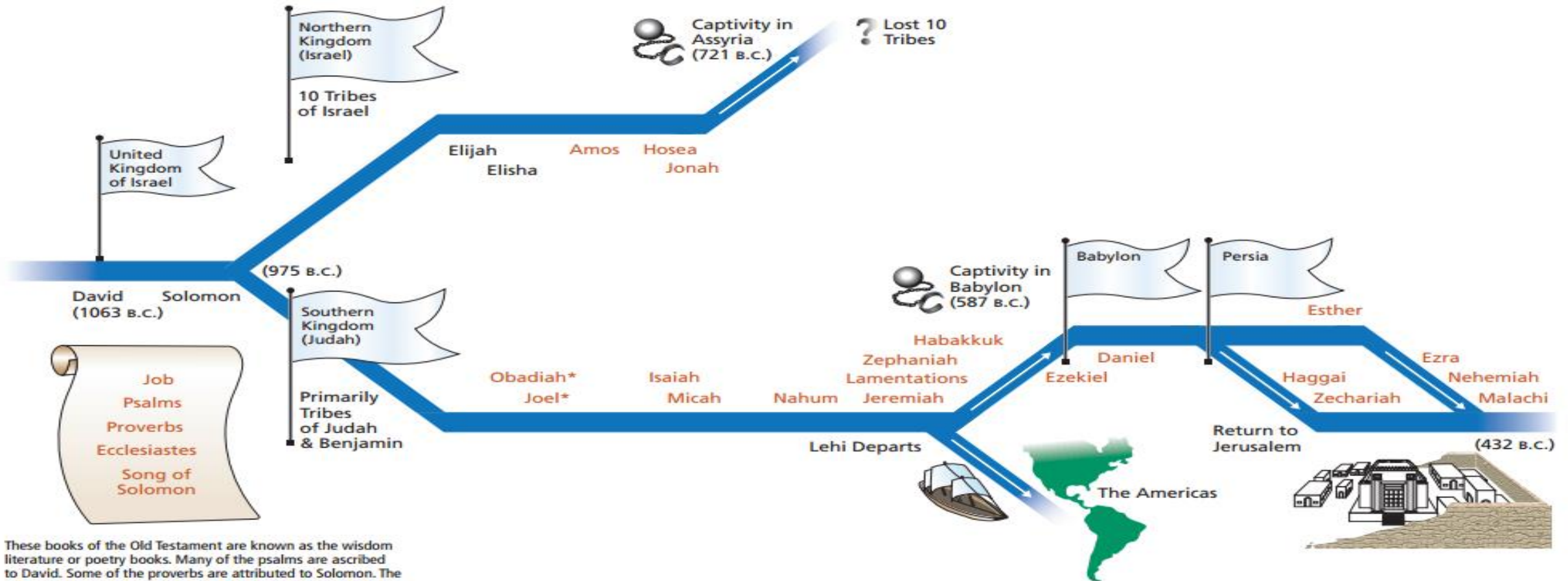
Southern Kingdom
(Judah)



Captivity
in Babylon



The Kingdoms of Israel and Judah at a Glance



These books of the Old Testament are known as the wisdom literature or poetry books. Many of the psalms are ascribed to David. Some of the proverbs are attributed to Solomon. The authors of Ecclesiastes, Song of Solomon, and Job are unknown. When Job lived is also unknown. The Joseph Smith Translation "states that 'the Songs of Solomon are not inspired writings'" (Bible Dictionary, "Song of Solomon").

* Time of ministry uncertain

David's Mighty Ones

David moved his 600 band and their families from place to place

He called them his "mighty ones"
Found in 1 Chronicles 11

Joab—Commander-in-chief under David. He was King David's nephew who murdered Abner but was rehabilitated in the minds of the people after going up the water way and capturing Jerusalem (Jebus) from the inside

Abishai—elder brother of Joab and therefore another nephew of David. He accompanied David on the dangerous night mission into the camp of Saul. He saved David's life when he was about to be killed by Goliath's son. In one battle he slew 300 Philistines. He was loyal to David during Absalom's rebellion.

Jashobeam—a Hachmonite who was chief of David's captains and famed for having taken on a large body of Philistines single-handedly

Eleazar—son of Dodo, the Ahohite, who was with David at Pasdammin, and when the other soldiers had fled he was one of the few that stood his ground and drove the Philistines away.

Benaiah—son of Jehoiada. He slew two lion-like men of Moab; also he went down and slew a lion in a pit in a snowy day. And he slew an Egyptian, man of great stature.

Asahel—youngest brother of Joab and Abishai, a nephew of David. He was extremely fleet-footed and was overtaking Abner, commander of the northern Kingdom when Abner thrust his spear into Asahel so that the butt-end pierced him through and killed him.

Elhanan—also son of Dodo of Bethlehem and apparently a brother of Eleazar

Shammoth—the Harorite, sometimes spelled Shmmah, the Harodite

Helez—the Pelonite

Ira—the son of Ikkes the Tekoite

Abiezer—the Antothite

Sibbecai—the Hushathite, identified as Mebunnai in 2 Samuel 23:27

Ilai—the Ahohite identified as Zalmon in 2 Samuel 23:28

Maharai—the Netphathite

Heled—son of Baanah the Netophathite identified as Heleb in 2 Sam. 23:29

Ithai—son of Ribai of Gibeah in Benjamin

Benaiah—the Pirathonite

Hurai—of the brooks of Gaash, identified as Hiddai in 2 Samuel 23:30

Abiel—the Arbathite, identified as Abialbon in 2 Sam. 23:31

Azmaveth—the Baharumite

Eliabba—the Shaalbonite

Jonathan—the son of Shage the Hararite

Ahiam—son of Sacar the Hararite

Eliphal—son of Ur, identified as Elephelet in 2 Sam. 23:34

Hepher—the Mecherathite

Ahijah—the Pelonite

Hezro—the Carmelite, identified as Hezrai in 2 Sam. 23:35

Naarai—son of Ezbai

Joel—the brother of Nathan

Mibhar—the son of Haggeri

Zeleg—the Ammonite

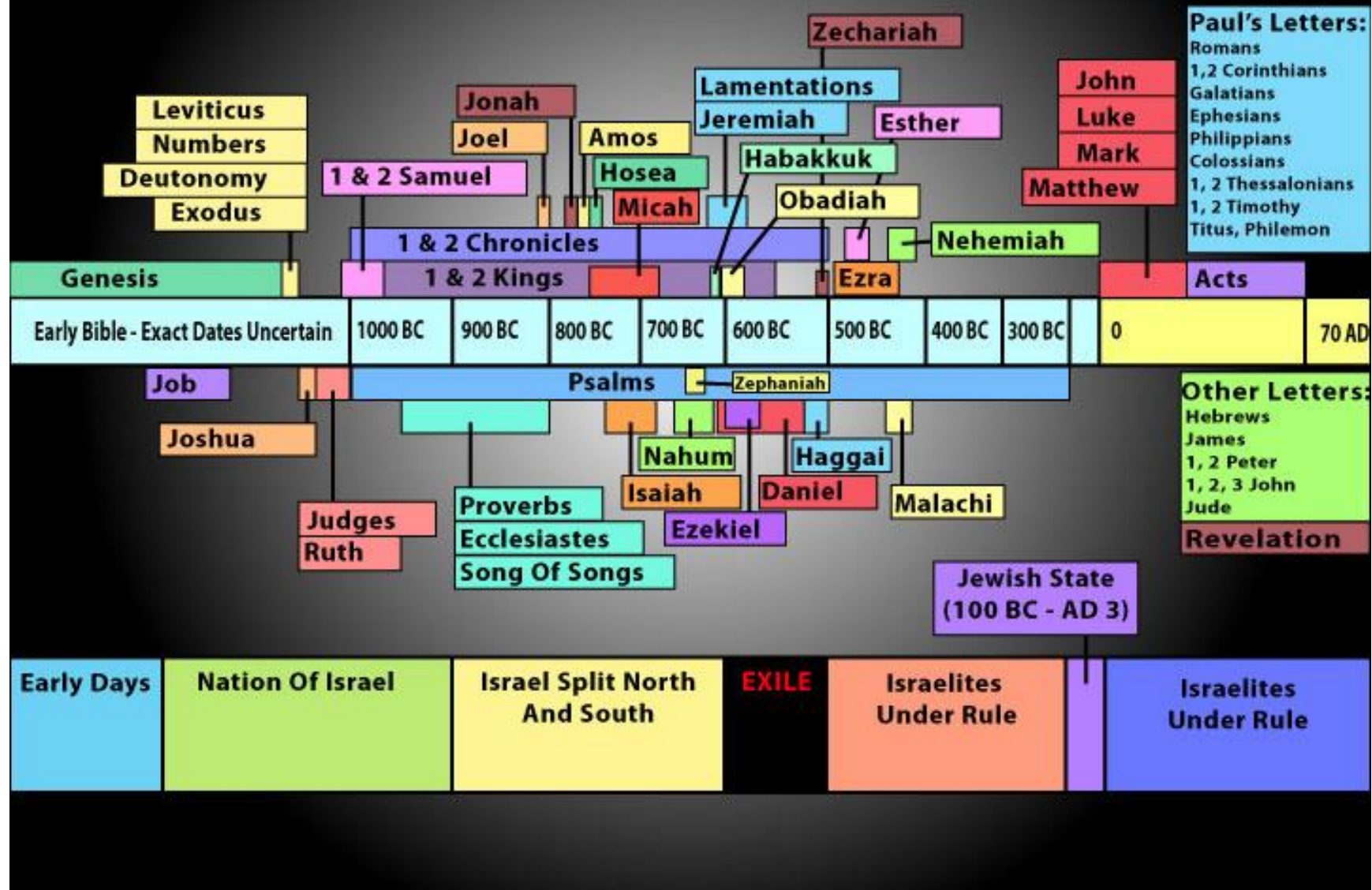
Naharai—the Berothite, who served as the armor-bearer for Joab, the chief commander.

Ira—the Ithrite

Gareb—the Ithrite

Uriah—the Hittite, husband of Bath-sheba and a loyal soldier to David

BIBLE TIMELINE



Judah—931 BC to 586 BC

Approximate dates

Israel—931 BC to 722BC

Kings	Year	Years Reigned	Prophets	Kings	Year	Years Reigned	Prophets
Jeroboam	930-909 BC	22	Ahijah, man of God Iddo	Rehoboam	930-913 BC	17	Shemaiah, Iddo
Nadab	909-908 BC	2		Abijam/Abijah	913-910 BC	3	Iddo
Baasha	908-886 BC	24	Jehu	Asa	910-869 BC	41	Azariah, Hanani
Elah	886-895 BC	2		Jehoshaphat	872-848 BC	25	Jehaziel
Zimri, Tibni, Omri	885 BC	7 days, 12		Jehoran	848-841 BC	8	Obadiah ?
Ahab	874-853 BC	22	Elijah, Michaiah	Ahazaih	841 BC	1	
Ahaziah	853-852	2	Elijah	Athaliah	841-835 BC	6	
Jehoram/Joram	852-841 BC	12	Elisha	Jehoash/Joash	835-796 BC	40	Joel
Jehu	841-814 BC	28	Elisha	Amaziah	796-767 BC	29	Joel
Jehoahaz	814-798 BC	17	Elisha	Azariah/Uzziah	792-740 BC	52	Joel, Isaiah
Jehoash/Joash	798-782 BC	16	Elisha Jonah	Jotham	750-735 BC	16	Isaiah, Micah
Jeroboam II	793-753 BC	41	Jonah, Amos, Hosea	Ahaz	735-715 BC	16	Isaiah, Micah
Zechariah	753 BC	6 mon	Hosea	Hezekiah	715-686 BC	29	Isaiah, Micah
Shallum	752 BC	1 mon	Hosea	Manasseh	697-642 BC	55	Nahum
Menahem	752-742 BC	10	Hosea	Amon	642-640 BC	2	Nahum
Pekahiah	742-740 BC	2	Hosea	Josiah	640-609 BC	31	Naham, Zephaniah, Habakkuk, Jeremiah, Huldah
Pekah	752-732 BC	20	Hosea, Micha	Jehoahaz	609 BC	3 mon	Habakkuk, Jeremiah
Hoshea	732-722 BC	9	Hosea, Micha	Jehoiakim	609-598 BC	11	Habakkuk, Jeremiah, Daniel
				Jehoiachin	598 BC	3 mon	Jeremiah, Daniel
http://gen2revarg.com/gentorevkingsandprophets.html Mark Barry—the kings of Judah and Israel			Red indicates Righteous Kings	Zedekiah	597-586 BC	11	Jeremiah, Ezekiel, Daniel