Kings of Israel and Judah

A Chronological Harmony of Samuel Through Chronicles

Jordan Guy, Ph.D. Kevin Youngblood, Ph.D.

Editor

Dwight L. Pierce, J.D.

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Sapulpa, Oklahoma USA

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"Otherwise Indicated" will carry the version reference:

IEB – International English Version (Morris)
ASV – American Standard Version
NIV – New International Version
ALT – Alternative Rendering from the Greek
CJB – Complete Jewish Bible

PREFACE

Students of the Bible have long realized that the account of Israel's history portrayed in 1–2 Samuel through 1–2 Kings parallels the account of Israel's history portrayed in 1–2 Chronicles. According to one estimate, nearly half of 1–2 Chronicles consists of quotations and allusions borrowed from Samuel–Kings. As a result, many preachers, teachers, and students have felt the urgency to prioritize one of these accounts over the other, supplement one account with the other, or ignore one account altogether. When this happens, however, some of the beauty and details of the history of Israel is lost.

Scenario	1 Sam 31	1 Chr 10	SKC Harmony
Same	Now the Philistines	Now the Philistines	Now the Philistines
Similar but not the same	1~ were fighting against Israel,	^{1~} fought against Israel;	fought against Israel;
Extra word/ phrase	³ and the archers overtook him; and he was <i>badly</i> wounded by the archers.	³ and the archers overtook him; and he was wounded by the archers.	and the archers overtook him; and he was badly wounded by the archers.
Rearranged	⁹ They cut off his head and stripped off his weapons	⁹ So they stripped [off] him (his weapons) and took (cut off) his head and his armor	They cut off his head and stripped off his weapons and his armor.
Different	them under the tamarisk tree [oak] at Jabesh	buried their bones (them) under the oak in Jabesh.	and buried them under the oak* in Jabesh. *equally possible is "tamarisk tree"

A biblical harmony offers a middle ground between choosing one version over the other. It preserves the similarities and differences in both accounts while reducing in half the time required to read all six books. Previous harmonies of Samuel–Kings–Chronicles have laid out the two accounts side-by-side in parallel fashion (e.g. Newsome, Crockett, Snyder, Endres), but most do not take the next step of integrating the material into one harmonized account.

This harmony is based on the 1995 version of the New American Standard Bible. We began by laying out the parallel accounts of Samuel–Kings and Chronicles. When the two accounts use the same language, the harmony preserves the wording exactly. When one account uses different language or structure than the other account, attention was given first to the most probable meaning in the underlying Hebrew and immediate linguistic context. Second, attention was given to the *Tendenz* (literary, historical, and theological agenda) of the original authors of Samuel–Kings and Chronicles. Third, attention was given to the modern reader's use and reception of the English words and phrases. When a decision was especially difficult, a footnote has been provided to explain the difficulty and alternative reading. A table illustrating the types of decisions that were made throughout the harmonization process is offered below:

When a verse is quoted from a translation other than the New American Standard Bible, the reference to the alternative version is indicated at the end of the verse in parentheses. For example, we occasionally use the International English Bible (IEB). Our rationale in preferring the IEB at certain points throughout the harmony has to do with some of the basic principles of translation as recited in the IEB introduction. (1) Keep the sentences as short as possible. (2) Use the simplest words possible in the translation. (3) Use simple phrase structures, never stacking embedded verbs more than one level. (4) Always select terms that reflect their proper historical meanings. (5) Never use obsolete English words. For a fuller explanation of the IEB, the reader should consult the Introduction section of *The IEB Study Bible*. Its website is www.IEBible.net.

This harmony has been organized into Acts and Scenes in order to provide a smooth reading experience and easy identification of passages for teachers and students. Underneath each scene's title is a reference to where the passages may be found in Samuel-Kings, Chronicles, and other parallel passages in the Old Testament.

Several footnotes have been provided to offer pertinent information regarding the English or Hebrew text behind a verse or to suggest additional readings from contemporary prophets ministering at the time of the relevant king of Israel or Judah.

This innovative SKC harmony was the brainchild of Dwight Pierce, J.D. with the Pierce-Slinkard Foundation. Dr. Pierce has a passion for missions and for the clarity of God's Word. Concerned that some readers have been confused or even misled by the repetition and apparent contradictions between Samuel–Kings and Chronicles, he commissioned this harmony be compiled to unite the two histories while preserving their uniqueness, allowing each account to take the lead as necessary. Without the vision, encouragement, and financial assistance of the Pierce-Slinkard foundation, this book would not have been possible.

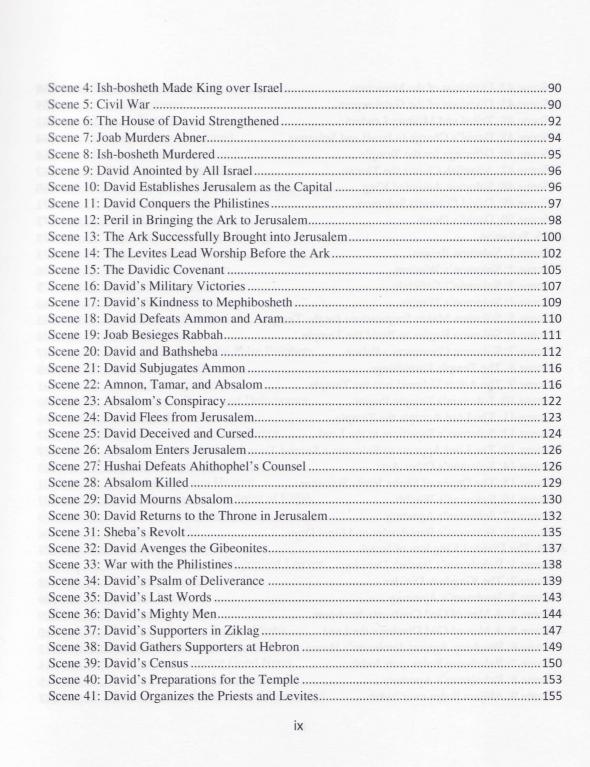
This harmony is dedicated to those who already know the goodness of the Lord and to those who will know it soon.

Jordan Guy, Ph.D. and Kevin Youngblood, Ph.D.

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THE KINGS OF ISRAEL AND JUDAH¹

Production of	Kings of the United Kingdom of Israel
2: Jehn	Saul (1050–1011 BC)
dr defau	David (1011–971 BC)
i: delar	Solomon (971–931 BC)

Kings of Israel	Kings of Judah
Jeroboam (931–910 BC)	Rehoboam (931–913 BC)
Nadab (910–909 BC)	Abijah (913–911 BC)
Baasha (909–886 BC)	Asa (911–870 BC)
Elah (886–885 BC)	Jehoshaphat (872–848 BC)
Zimri (885 BC)	Jehoram (853–841 BC)
Omri (885–874 BC)	Ahaziah (841 BC)
Ahab (874–853 BC)	Athaliah (841–835 BC)
Ahaziah (853–852 BC)	Jehoash (835–796)
Joram (852–841 BC)	Amaziah (796–767 BC)
Jehu (841–814 BC)	Uzziah (792–740 BC)
Jehoahaz (814–798 BC)	Jotham (750–732 BC)
Joash (798–782 BC)	Ahaz (735–716 BC)
Jeroboam II (793–753 BC)	Hezekiah (716–687 BC)
Zechariah (753–752 BC)	Manasseh (697–643 BC)
Shallum (752 BC)	Amon (643–641 BC)
Menahem (752–742 BC)	Josiah (641–609 BC)
Pekahiah (742–740 BC)	Jehoahaz (609 BC)
Pekah (752–732 BC)	Jehoiakim (609–598 BC)
Hoshea (732–722 BC)	Jehoiachin (598–597 BC)
Sennacherih Besieves Judah	Zedekiah (597–586 BC)

¹ Our chronology is based on the work of E. R. Thiele in *The Mysterious Numbers of the Hebrew Kings*, rev. ed. (Grand Rapids: Zondervan, 1983).

A HARMONY OF SAMUEL-KINGS AND CHRONICLES

Act 1: The Genealogy of Israel

Scene 1: The Lineage from Adam to Abraham (1 Chr 1:1–27; cf. Gen 5:1–32; 10:1–32; 11:10–32)

- 1 Adam, Seth, Enosh, Kenan, Mahalalel, Jared, Enoch, Methuselah, Lamech, Noah, Shem, Ham, and Japheth.
- 2 The sons of Japheth were Gomer, Magog, Madai, Javan, Tubal, Meshech, and Tiras.
- 3 The sons of Gomer were Ashkenaz, Diphath, and Togarmah.
- 4 The sons of Javan were Elishah, Tarshish, Kittim, and Rodanim.
- 5 The sons of Ham were Cush, Mizraim, Put, and Canaan.
- 6 The sons of Cush were Seba, Havilah, Sabta, Raama, and Sabteca.
- 7 And the sons of Raamah were Sheba and Dedan.
- 8 Cush became the father of Nimrod; he began to be a mighty one in the earth.
- 9 Mizraim became the father of the people of Lud, Anam, Lehab, Naphtuh, Pathrus, Casluh, from which the Philistines came, and Caphtor.
- 10 Canaan became the father of Sidon, his firstborn, Heth, and the Jebusites, the Amorites, the Girgashites, the Hivites, the Arkites, the Sinites, the Arvadites, the Zemarites, and the Hamathites.
- 11 The sons of Shem were Elam, Asshur, Arpachshad, Lud, Aram, Uz, Hul, Gether, and Meshech.
- 12 Arpachshad became the father of Shelah and Shelah became the father of Eber.
- 13 Two sons were born to Eber, the name of the one was Peleg, for in his days the earth was divided, and his brother's name was Joktan.
- 14 Joktan became the father of Almodad, Sheleph, Hazarmaveth, Jerah, Hadoram, Uzal, Diklah, Ebal, Abimael, Sheba, Ophir, Havilah, and Jobab; all these were the sons of Joktan. 15 Shem, Arpachshad, Shelah, Eber, Peleg, Reu, Serug, Nahor, Terah, Abram, that is Abraham.

Scene 2: The Lineage from Abraham to Jacob (1 Chr 1:28–54; cf. Gen 25:1–6, 12–26; 36:1–43)

1 The sons of Abraham were Isaac and Ishmael.

2 These are their genealogies: the firstborn of Ishmael was Nebaioth, then Kedar, Adbeel, Mibsam, Mishma, Dumah, Massa, Hadad, Tema, Jetur, Naphish, and Kedemah; these were the sons of Ishmael.

3 The sons of Keturah, Abraham's concubine, whom she bore, were Zimran, Jokshan, Medan, Midian, Ishbak, and Shuah. And the sons of Jokshan were Sheba and Dedan. The sons of Midian were Ephah, Epher, Hanoch, Abida, and Eldaah. All these were the sons of Keturah.

- 4 Abraham became the father of Isaac.
- 5 The sons of Isaac were Esau and Israel.
- 6 The sons of Esau were Eliphaz, Reuel, Jeush, Jalam, and Korah.
- 7 The sons of Eliphaz were Teman, Omar, Zephi, Gatam, Kenaz, Timna, and Amalek.

- 8 The sons of Reuel were Nahath, Zerah, Shammah, and Mizzah.
- 9 The sons of Seir were Lotan, Shobal, Zibeon, Anah, Dishon, Ezer, and Dishan.
- 10 The sons of Lotan were Hori and Homam; and Lotan's sister was Timna.
- 11 The sons of Shobal were Alian, Manahath, Ebal, Shephi, and Onam.
- 12 And the sons of Zibeon were Aiah and Anah.
- 13 The son of Anah was Dishon.
- 14 And the sons of Dishon were Hamran, Eshban, Ithran, and Cheran.
- 15 The sons of Ezer were Bilhan, Zaavan, and Jaakan.
- **16** The sons of Dishan were Uz and Aran.
- 17 Now these are the kings who reigned in the land of Edom before any king of the sons of Israel reigned.
- 18 Bela was the son of Beor, and the name of his city was Dinhabah.
- 19 When Bela died, Jobab the son of Zerah of Bozrah became king in his place.
- 20 When Jobab died, Husham of the land of the Temanites became king in his place.
- 21 When Husham died, Hadad the son of Bedad, who defeated Midian in the field of Moab, became king in his place; and the name of his city was Avith.
- 22 When Hadad died, Samlah of Masrekah became king in his place.

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 8 Ram bec
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 - 23 When Samlah died, Shaul of Rehoboth by the River became king in his place.
- 24 When Shaul died, Baal-hanan the son of Achbor became king in his place.
- 25 When Baal-hanan died, Hadad became king in his place; and the name of his city was Pai, and his wife's name was Mehetabel, the daughter of Matred, the daughter of Mezahab.
 26 Then Hadad died. Now the chiefs of Edom were: chief Timna, chief Aliah, chief Jetheth, chief Oholibamah, chief Elah, chief Pinon, chief Kenaz, chief Teman, chief Mibzar, chief Magdiel, chief Iram. These were the chiefs of Edom.

Scene 3: The Sons of Jacob-Israel (1 Chr 2:1–55; cf. Gen 37:1–46:12; Ex 1:1–6; Num 26:19–22; Josh 7:1; Ruth 4:18–22)

- 1 These are the sons of Israel: Reuben, Simeon, Levi, Judah, Issachar, Zebulun, Dan, Joseph, Benjamin, Naphtali, Gad, and Asher.
- 2 The sons of Judah were Er, Onan, and Shelah; these three were born to him by Bath-shua the Canaanitess. And Er, Judah's firstborn, was wicked in the sight of the LORD, so He put him to death. Tamar his daughter-in-law bore him Perez and Zerah. Judah had five sons in all.
- 3 The sons of Perez were Hezron and Hamul.
- 4 The sons of Zerah were Zimri, Ethan, Heman, Calcol, and Dara; five of them in all.
- 5 The son of Carmi was Achar, the troubler of Israel, who violated the ban.
- 6 The son of Ethan was Azariah.
- 7 Now the sons of Hezron, who were born to him were Jerahmeel, Ram, and Chelubai.
- 8 Ram became the father of Amminadab, and Amminadab became the father of Nahshon, leader of the sons of Judah.
- 9 Nahshon became the father of Salma, Salma became the father of Boaz, Boaz became the father of Obed, and Obed became the father of Jesse.
- 10 And Jesse became the father of Eliab his firstborn, then Abinadab the second, Shimea the third, Nethanel the fourth, Raddai the fifth, Ozem the sixth, David the seventh; and their sisters were Zeruiah and Abigail.
- 11 And the three sons of Zeruiah were Abshai, Joab, and Asahel.
- 12 Abigail bore Amasa, and the father of Amasa was Jether the Ishmaelite.

- 13 Now Caleb the son of Hezron had sons by Azubah his wife, and by Jerioth; and these were her sons: Jesher, Shobab, and Ardon.
- 14 When Azubah died, Caleb married Ephrath, who bore him Hur.
- 15 Hur became the father of Uri, and Uri became the father of Bezalel.
- **16** Afterward Hezron went in to the daughter of Machir the father of Gilead, whom he married when he was sixty years old; and she bore him Segub.
- 17 Segub became the father of Jair, who had twenty-three cities in the land of Gilead.
- 18 But Geshur and Aram took the towns of Jair from them, with Kenath and its villages, even sixty cities.
- 19 All these were the sons of Machir, the father of Gilead.
- **20** After the death of Hezron in Caleb-ephrathah, Abijah, Hezron's wife, bore him Ashhur the father of Tekoa.
- 21 Now the sons of Jerahmeel the firstborn of Hezron were Ram the firstborn, then Bunah, Oren, Ozem, and Ahijah.

- 22 Jerahmeel had another wife, whose name was Atarah; she was the mother of Onam.
- 23 The sons of Ram, the firstborn of Jerahmeel, were Maaz, Jamin, and Eker.
- **24** The sons of Onam were Shammai and Jada. And the sons of Shammai were Nadab and Abishur.
- 25 The name of Abishur's wife was Abihail, and she bore him Ahban and Molid.
- **26** The sons of Nadab were Seled and Appaim, and Seled died without sons.
- 27 The son of Appaim was Ishi. And the son of Ishi was Sheshan. And the son of Sheshan was Ahlai.
- 28 The sons of Jada the brother of Shammai were Jether and Jonathan, and Jether died without sons.
- 29 The sons of Jonathan were Peleth and Zaza.
- 30 These were the sons of Jerahmeel.
- 31 Now Sheshan had no sons, only daughters.
- 32 And Sheshan had an Egyptian servant whose name was Jarha.
- 33 Sheshan gave his daughter to Jarha his servant in marriage, and she bore him Attai.
- **34** Attai became the father of Nathan, and Nathan became the father of Zabad, and Zabad became the father of Ephlal, and Ephlal became the father of Obed, and Obed became the father of Jehu, and Jehu became the father of Azariah, and Azariah became the father of

Helez, and Helez became the father of Eleasah, and Eleasah became the father of Sismai, and Sismai became the father of Shallum, and Shallum became the father of Jekamiah, and Jekamiah became the father of Elishama.

35 Now the sons of Caleb, the brother of Jerahmeel, were Mesha his firstborn, who was the father of Ziph; and his son was Mareshah, the father of Hebron.

36 The sons of Hebron were Korah and Tappuah and Rekem and Shema.

37 Shema became the father of Raham, the father of Jorkeam; and Rekem became the father of Shammai.

38 The son of Shammai was Maon, and Maon was the father of Bethzur.

39 Ephah, Caleb's concubine, bore Haran, Moza, and Gazez; and Haran became the father of Gazez.

40 The sons of Jahdai were Regem, Jotham, Geshan, Pelet, Ephah, and Shaaph.

41 Maacah, Caleb's concubine, bore Sheber and Tirhanah.

42 She also bore Shaaph the father of Madmannah, Sheva the father of Machbena and the father of Gibea; and the daughter of Caleb was Achsah.

43 These were the sons of Caleb.

44 The sons of Hur, the firstborn of Ephrathah, were Shobal the father of Kiriath-jearim, Salma the father of Bethlehem, and Hareph the father of Beth-gader.

45 Shobal the father of Kiriath-jearim had sons: Haroeh, half of the Manahathites, and the families of Kiriath-jearim: the Ithrites, the Puthites, the Shumathites, and the Mishraites; from these came the Zorathites and the Eshtaolites.

46 The sons of Salma were Bethlehem and the Netophathites, Atroth-beth-joab and half of the Manahathites, the Zorites.

47 The families of scribes who lived at Jabez were the Tirathites, the Shimeathites, and the Sucathites.

48 Those are the Kenites who came from Hammath, the father of the house of Rechab.