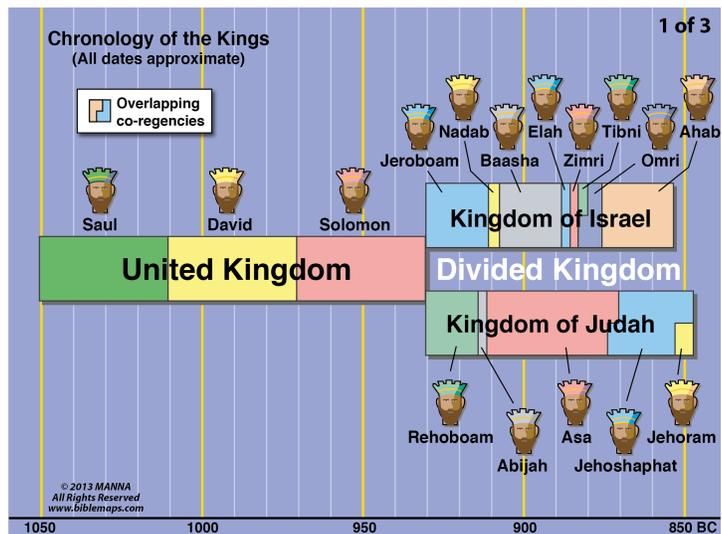


While wicked Ahab was reigning over the northern kingdom of Israel, Jehoshaphat began to reign over Judah (1 Kings 22:41-43; 2 Chronicles 17:3-6). Jehoshaphat was the son of _____—a rare example of good in our study of the divided kingdom (1 Kings 15:14).

2 Chronicles 18 tells us Jehoshaphat made a marriage alliance with Ahab. Several years later, when Ahab asked Jehoshaphat to fight with him against Ramoth-gilead, Jehoshaphat made a great suggestion: “Inquire _____ for the word of the LORD” (18:4).

Then the king of Israel gathered the prophets together, four hundred men, and said to them, “Shall we go to battle against Ramoth-gilead, or shall I refrain?” And they said, “Go up, for God _____ give it into the hand of the king.” But Jehoshaphat said, “Is there not here another prophet of the _____ of whom we may inquire?” And the king of Israel said to Jehoshaphat, “There is yet one man by whom we may inquire of the LORD, Micaiah the son of Imlah; but I _____ him, for he never prophesies good concerning me, but always evil.” (18:5-7)

- What does this tell us about Ahab? Why is this attitude dangerous? Can we fall into the same trap? If so, how?



When Jehoshaphat insisted, a messenger was sent to summon Micaiah to appear before the two kings with a warning: "Behold, the words of the prophets with one accord are _____ to the king. Let your word be like the word of one of them, and speak favorably" (18:12). But listen carefully to Micaiah's reply:

"As the LORD lives, what my God _____, that I will _____." (18:13)

- ✿ What does this tell us about Micaiah? How would you describe the heart behind this attitude? Should we model the same sort of attitude? If so, in what ways?

After delivering a message of disaster to Ahab (18:14-22) and being struck, seized, and thrown in prison (18:23-26), Micaiah said to Ahab, "_____ you return in peace, the LORD has _____ spoken by me" (18:27).

- ✿ Let's read 2 Chronicles 18:28-34. What happened to Ahab king of Israel?

2 Chronicles 19 describes Jehoshaphat's work to bring the people of Judah "back to the LORD, the God of their fathers." His words to the judges he appointed in the land provide a good snapshot of his heart:

"Now then, let the _____ of the LORD be upon you. Be _____ what you do, for there is no injustice with the LORD our God, or partiality or taking bribes." (19:7)

Finally, 2 Chronicles 20 describes a terrifying time when the Moabites, Ammonites, and others came against Jehoshaphat for battle.

- ✿ When Jehoshaphat was afraid, what did he do (20:3)? In what ways can we do the same thing today?
- ✿ Let's pay very careful attention to Jehoshaphat's prayer in 2 Chronicles 20:6-12. What stands out to you? Our circumstances are different, but can we pray in the same way? In what sort of situations? What can we learn from Jehoshaphat's prayer?
- ✿ 2 Chronicles 20 tells us the rest of the story. What happened to the men of Ammon and Moab?

What have you seen and heard in 2 Chronicles 17-20 that makes you appreciate Jesus our King even more?