

Two Jehorams (849-843)?**2 Kgs 8:16**--- Jehoram, of Judah began to rule in the 5th year of Joram of Israel.**2 Kgs 1:17**--- Joram of Israel became king in the 2nd year of Joram of Judah.**2 Kgs 1:17** --- concerning the death of Ahaziah king of Israel and Jehoram's ascension to the throne

개역한글 왕이 엘리야의 전한 여호와의 말씀대로 죽고 저가 아들이 없으므로 여호람이 대신하여 왕이 되니 유다 왕 여호사밧의 아들 여호람의 제 이년이었더라

공동번역 엘리야가 전한 여훼의 말씀대로 왕이 죽자 그에게 아들이 없었으므로 그의 아우 여호람이 뒤를 이어 왕위에 올랐다. 유다 왕 여호가밧의 아들 여호람 제이 년이었다.

NRSV So he died according to the word of the LORD that Elijah had spoken. **His brother**, Jehoram succeeded him as king in the second year of King Jehoram son of Jehoshaphat of Judah, because Ahaziah had no son.

MT וַיָּמָת כְּדָבַר יְהוָה אֲשֶׁר-דִּבֶּר אֵלָיו וַיִּמְלֹךְ יְהוֹרָם תַּחְתָּיו הַשָּׁנָה שְׁתַּיִם לַיהוֹרָם בֶּן-יְהוֹשָׁפָט מֶלֶךְ יְהוּדָה כִּי לֹא-הָיָה לוֹ בֵּן:

(So he died according to the word of the LORD which Elijah had spoken, and Jehoram reigned in his stead. In the second year of Jehoram son of Jehoshaphat king of Judah; because he had no son.)

LXX (Lucian) καὶ ἀπέθανεν κατὰ τὸ ῥῆμα κυρίου ὃ ἐλάλησεν Ἡλίου [*καὶ ἐβασίλευσεν ἰωραμ ἀδελφὸς αὐτοῦ αὐτὸς ἐν εἰσι δευτέρῳ ἰωραμ υἱοῦ ἰωσαφάτ βασιλεὶ ἰουδα ὅτι οὐκ ἦν αὐτῷ υἱός]

(So he died according to the word of the Lord which Eliu has spoken. And Joram, his brother, reigned his stead in the second year of Joram son of Josaphat king of Judah; for he had no son.)

VUL mortuus est ergo iuxta sermonem Domini quem locutus est Helias et regnavit Ioram **frater eius** pro eo anno secundo Ioram filii Iosaphat regis Iudae non enim habebat filium

Josephus, *Antiquities*, IX, 26.

A very short time thereafter, as Elijah had foretold, the king died and was succeeded in the kingdom by his brother Joram, for he had died childless.

1. 2 Kings 1:17-18, "his brother" in LXX is lacking in the MT

2. A closing account in reference to "the book of the chronicles of the kings of Israel" is absent for Jehoram, king of Israel. For Jehoram, king of Judah, see 2 Kgs 8:23.

a. Jehoram at his ascension to the throne killed all his brothers in Judah and some of princes/officials in Israel (2 Chr 21:4), why?

b. Jehu killed both the king of Israel (Jehoram) and the king of Judah (Ahaziah, son of Jehoram king of Judah)—2 kings 9:14-29. Why Ahaziah, king of Judah, unless he is the son of Jehoram (Israel)?

c. Alliance of Ahab and Jehoshaphat

- peaceful relationship (1 Kgs 22:44)

- Ahab's daughter (Athaliah) = wife of Jehoshaphat's son (Jehoram). 2 Kgs 8:18, 26

- Therefore, Ahab's son Ahaziah who died with no son was Jehoram's brother-in-law.

King Josiah (640–609 B.C.E)

I. Jeroboam I and Josiah

1 Kgs 13: Jeroboam and a man from Judah.

"O altar, altar, thus says the Lord: A son shall be born to the house of David, Josiah by name; and he shall sacrifice on you the priests of the high places who offer incense on you, and human bones shall be burned on you" (1 Kgs 13:2)

Read 2 Kgs 23:15-20.

II. Solomon and Josiah

III. Manasseh and Josiah

2 Kgs 23:26-27. "Still the Lord did not turn from the fierceness of his great wrath, by which his anger was kindled against Judah, because of all the provocations with which Manasseh had provoked him. The Lord said, "I will remove Judah also out of my sight, as I have removed Israel; and I will reject this city that I have chosen, Jerusalem, and the house of which I said, My name shall be there." Vv. 28ff report the rest of the acts of Josiah, focusing on his death at Meggido.

These verses served two purpose.

- 1) Josiah's religious reform did not prevent YHWH's decision to punish Judah because of Manasseh's sin. Read 2 K 21:10-15-- unidentified prophet
- 2) In the present literary context, Josiah's death is the beginning of YHWH's punishment. In fact, these verses are absent in 2 Chr 35:20ff. Josiah's death resulted from his disobedience of the word of God revealed through the Egyptian king Neco II: "What have I to do with you, king of Judah? I am not coming against you today, but against the house with which I am at war; and God has commanded me to hurry. Cease opposing God, who is with me, so that he will not destroy you.... He did not listen to the words of Neco from the mouth of God, but joined the battle in the plain of Megiddo" (2 Chr 35:21-22).

The prophet who delivered YHWH's judgment on Manasseh and Jerusalem is not identified (2 Kgs 21:10-15). Reinterpretation in light of the exile as in a report of YHWH's decision to punish Jerusalem in the midst of Josianic reform in 2 Kgs 23:26-27.