



# God Punishes Judah

2 Kings 21–25



## LESSON GOAL

Students will fear God, who hates and punishes all sin.

## BIBLE TRUTHS

- Manasseh was a wicked king who did not love God.
- God punished Judah because they disobeyed and worshiped false gods.
- The Lord would one day restore Israel after they repented.

## KEY VERSE

“And the LORD said, ‘I will also remove Judah from My sight, as I have removed Israel, and will cast off this city Jerusalem which I have chosen, and the house of which I said, “My name shall be there”’” (2 Kings 23:27).

## APPLICATION

- Hate sin as God does.
- Repent of your sin, and ask for God’s forgiveness.
- Trust that Christ took the punishment of repentant sinners.
- Rejoice that God is faithful to His promises.

### Symbol Key



Craft



Finger Play



Memory Verse



Object Lesson



Game



Visual Aid



Center



Activity



Q & A



Age Group

# Teacher Planning Sheet

## PREPARE

**Objectives/Truths** to cover this week

- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_

### Personal Application

*As a result of my study in this passage, God wants me to*

- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_

*Three ways students need to apply this passage are*

- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_

## Materials Needed

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

## POINT

*Choose from various ideas to point students to the coming Bible lesson.*

- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_

## PROCLAIM

*Choose from various ideas to proclaim the Bible lesson.*

### Presentation Ideas

- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_

### Praise/Music Ideas

- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_

## PRACTICE

*Choose ideas to help review and apply today's lesson.*

- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_

## PREPARE WITH THE TRUTH

*“Therefore you shall lay up these words of mine in your heart and in your soul... You shall teach them to your children” (Deuteronomy 11:18–19).*

Please take time to prepare your mind and heart to accurately handle the truths of God’s Word (2 Tim. 2:15). Read through the Bible background and study the truths contained in this lesson. Crucial background information is included here to aid you in understanding the Scripture.

### Bible Background

#### Jerusalem’s Judgment Announced (2 Kings 21:1–18)

Although Manasseh had been alive to see God answer his father Hezekiah’s prayer for deliverance from Assyria, he did not follow his father’s example. Instead, Manasseh “did evil in the sight of the LORD” (2 Kings 21:2). Unlike his father, who had destroyed the high places and idols in Judah (2 Kings 18:4), Manasseh rebuilt the high places; worshiped Baal, Asherah, and the heavenly bodies; placed altars to false gods in the Lord’s temple; sacrificed his children; and engaged in occultism (2 Kings 21:3–6). Manasseh’s litany of wickedness even included placing an idol in the temple of the Lord (21:7). Under Manasseh’s leadership, the people of Judah did “more evil than the nations which the LORD had destroyed before the children of Israel” (21:9). Manasseh not only harmed the people spiritually by leading them into idolatry (21:11,16), but he also oppressed them physically. The wicked king had shed so much innocent blood that the text figuratively says that “he had filled Jerusalem from one end to another” (21:16). The Israelites were even more wicked than the Canaanites who had once been in the land (21:10–11).

Because of Manasseh’s wickedness (21:11), the Lord pronounced judgment upon Judah: “Behold, I am bringing such calamity upon Jerusalem and Judah, that whoever hears of it, both his ears will tingle” (21:12). Just as the northern kingdom of Israel (represented by King Ahab and the capital of Samaria) had been punished when they failed to meet God’s standard (21:13), Judah was also going to be punished. The Lord announced that He would forsake the remnant of Israel and allow Judah’s enemies to have victory over them (21:14–15). Even when Manasseh’s grandson Josiah instituted reforms and cleansed the temple (2 Kings 22–23), the Lord declared again that He would bring calamity upon Jerusalem. The Lord said, “I will also remove Judah from My sight, as I have removed Israel, and will cast off this city Jerusalem which I have chosen, and the house of which I said, ‘My name shall be there’” (23:27). The Lord would no longer let the rebellion of His people go unpunished.

#### First Babylonian Invasion (2 Kings 24:1–4)

While Assyria remained the dominant power in the Middle East during the reigns of Manasseh and his son Amon, Babylon slowly rose to power during the reign of Josiah (640–609 B.C.). In the last year of Josiah’s reign, Babylon finally conquered Assyria. Josiah died in battle while trying to prevent the Egyptians from helping the Assyrians (2 Kings 23:28–30). Although Judah was under Egyptian control for a short time (22:31–37), Babylon defeated Egypt in 605 B.C. and then turned its attention to Judah.

Josiah’s son Jehoiakim was quickly shown the power of the Babylonians. Nebuchadnezzar, son of King Nabopolassar, came to Jerusalem in 605 B.C.

Jehoiakim was “bound in bronze fetters” by the crown prince “to carry him off to Babylon” (2 Chron. 36:6). Daniel 1:2 says, “The LORD gave Jehoiakim king of Judah into his hand, with some of the articles of the house of God.” While the temple items clearly were brought to Babylon along with “some of the children of Israel and some of the king’s descendants and some of the nobles” (Dan. 1:3), the text is unclear as to whether Jehoiakim actually made the journey. Perhaps he was allowed to stay in Judah. Within three years, Jehoiakim attempted to rebel against Babylon (602 B.C.). The Lord punished Judah by sending Babylonian troops (Chaldeans), as well as Syrians, Moabites and Ammonites “against Judah to destroy it, according to the word of the LORD which He had spoken by His servants the prophets” (2 Kings 24:2). Because of the sins of Manasseh, Judah found itself in opposition to the Creator of the universe (24:3–4). Neither diplomacy nor rebellion would rescue Judah from God’s powerful judgment.

### **Second Babylonian Invasion (2 Kings 24:8–16)**

The judgment of Jerusalem had only just begun. In 598 B.C., Jehoiachin (also called Jeconiah or Coniah) reigned after the death of his father, Jehoiakim. Although Jehoiachin reigned only three months, his reign was characterized by doing what was evil in the Lord’s sight, just as his father had done (2 Kings 24:8–9). In 597 B.C., Nebuchadnezzar, who had become king of Babylon in 605 B.C., besieged the city of Jerusalem (24:10). Jehoiachin, the royal house, and the officers surrendered to Nebuchadnezzar (24:12). The Babylonians plundered the temple and royal treasuries and destroyed the golden items in the temple (24:13). The author of Kings specifies that Nebuchadnezzar did this “as the LORD had said,” lest the reader think that Nebuchadnezzar was stronger than Israel’s God. Along with the treasure, the king also brought back to Babylon with 10,000 captives, including the king and his family, the captains, the mighty men of valor, and even the craftsmen and smiths (24:14–16). Anyone who was “strong and fit for war” was taken to Babylon (24:16). Only the “poorest people of the land” remained (24:15). Without leaders or army, Nebuchadnezzar hoped that Judah would be unable to revolt again. (During this invasion, Ezekiel was taken captive [Ezek. 1:1–3], while the prophet Jeremiah remained.)

### **Third Babylonian Invasion (2 Kings 25:1–21)**

Having taken Jehoiachin with him back to Babylon, Nebuchadnezzar chose Zedekiah, the son of Josiah, to be king over Judah. Defying common sense, the wicked Zedekiah rebelled against Babylon. Like all of the preceding events, Zedekiah’s revolt was permitted by the Lord. The Lord’s sovereign hand was directing the nations so that He would “finally cast [Israel] out from His presence” (2 Kings 24:20).

In 588 B.C., the final Babylonian invasion occurred. Nebuchadnezzar returned with all his army and laid siege to the walls (2 Kings 25:1). For two and a half years, Jerusalem was besieged by the Babylonian horde (25:2). The food supply diminished slowly until none was left (25:3). When the walls of the city were finally broken through, Zedekiah and his soldiers tried to escape. After the king and his sons were captured, Zedekiah’s sons were killed before his eyes, and then the king’s eyes were put out so that the death of his sons would be the last thing he ever saw (25:7). Zedekiah was then taken to Babylon.

With the walls broken and the resistance quenched, Nebuchadnezzar commanded the systematic destruction of Jerusalem. First, the temple, the king’s palace, and all the “houses of the great” were destroyed by fire (25:9). The walls around the city were then broken down (25:10). Next, the rest of the population were led away captive (25:11). Only the poorest were allowed to stay, in order to

work the land (25:12). The Babylonians also destroyed the bronze pillars, the bronze sea, and the carts in order to transport the bronze back to Babylon. All the utensils and pots, as well as anything made of gold and silver, were likewise taken away (25:13–17). Finally, the rest of the city’s officials were taken to Nebuchadnezzar and executed (25:18–21). With Jerusalem ruined, the temple demolished, and the population decimated, the Lord finished his judgment upon Judah: “Thus Judah was carried away captive from its own land” (25:21).

### **Hope for the Davidic Dynasty (2 Kings 25:27–30)**

The story of the Lord’s dealing with Israel does not end with the exile of Judah into Babylon. Moses had long ago prophesied that the Lord not only would exile Israel but also would return them to the land after they repented (Deut. 30:1–6). In 1 Kings 8:46–53, Solomon prayed that when Israel had been taken captive because of their sin, God would hear them after they confessed and returned to Him. Solomon asked the Lord to forgive them based on Israel’s being the Lord’s people and the Lord’s inheritance (v.51,53). While His people were in exile, the Lord gave them hope that they would see His future kindness and proof that He had not forgotten the Davidic covenant. In 561 B.C., Nebuchadnezzar’s successor, Evil-Merodach, released from prison Jehoiachin (who had been in captivity 37 years) and gave him honor surpassing that given to any of the kings in Babylon (2 Kings 25:27–28). Jehoiachin ate before the Babylonian king the rest of his life. The same Lord who had directed the destruction of Jerusalem was directing affairs in Babylon. As Jews throughout the Babylonian empire heard about the releasing and honoring of the Davidic descendant Jehoiachin, they could be encouraged that the God of Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob had not forgotten the people whom He had rescued from Egypt. Even after fierce judgment, the Lord still had a plan for Israel.

## **POINT TO THE TRUTH**

*“Give ear, O my people, to my law; incline your ears to the words of my mouth” (Psalm 78:1).*

This section includes questions to review last week’s lesson and ideas to prepare students for this week’s lesson. Choose from the following ideas to point to the truths of this lesson.



### **Review Questions**

*Use these questions to review and reinforce key truths.*

What was King Hezekiah known for?

*King Hezekiah was known as a man who did what was right in the sight of the Lord. He trusted the Lord and faithfully obeyed His Word.*

What was Assyria doing to Israel?

*Assyria came to attack King Hezekiah and Judah, as they had many other nations. When they came to the city, the Assyrians began to mock Judah and God.*

What did Hezekiah do when Assyria mocked God and threatened Judah?

*Hezekiah trusted God and looked to Him for Israel’s safety. He asked that God*

would be glorified by delivering His people so that all the nations would know that the Lord is God.

What happened to the Assyrians?

*God punished the Assyrians for their wickedness. During the night, 185,000 Assyrian soldiers were killed throughout the camp. Years later, while worshipping false gods, Sennacherib, the leader of the Assyrians, was killed by his sons.*

Did God keep His promises?

*Yes. God kept His promise to protect Hezekiah and Israel from the Assyrians and to glorify His name.*



### **Envision Invasion**

Not all students will grasp the concept of invasion. It often involves stealing and yet is more than just stealing. It involves an unlawful entry into one's space and an infringement of one's rights and privileges. Ask the students whether they have some space at home that is theirs—a place where they keep their special toys or where they can play uninterrupted. How do they feel when siblings invade their space and privacy? This could be further demonstrated when the class breaks up into groups to play games or do a craft. Some “invaders” could be appointed to go into each group and carry off some of the crafts or members of the group. Today's lesson will teach us about some God-appointed invaders.



### **Exile**

As God's chosen people, Israel enjoyed a number of special rights and privileges. Many of these were closely connected to the land that God promised to give them. The exile was God's removal of these privileges as a form of discipline upon the nation. The students can relate to this in the form of “time out” when they have been talking or disobeying instructions. The exile was time out of the Promised Land and time out of God's blessings.



### **The Fear of the Lord**

Ask the students to name some things they are afraid of (spiders, the dark, getting lost, thunder and lightning, dogs, fire, etc.). What makes them afraid of these things? Is it because they are not accustomed to them or because they may be hurt by them? Fear can make us too scared to go near something or touch it. It can make us hide away and cry. But fear can also help us treat things with the proper respect (for example, not playing with fire, or making sure we stay near mom at the grocery store). Do you know that God wants us to fear Him? God does not want us to run away from Him and cry, but to remember His great holiness and power and to treat Him with the proper respect when we come to Him. And people who do not love God should be afraid that He will punish them for their sins.

## PROCLAIM THE TRUTH

*“Telling to the generation to come the praises of the LORD, and His strength and His wonderful works that He has done” (Psalm 78:4).*

This section includes the Bible lesson, lesson questions, and praise and worship ideas. Song suggestions are included that you can use to proclaim your worship to God. Use the lesson questions to check the students’ understanding. This section also includes various presentation ideas to use during the teaching time. Read the Bible passage several times before you read these pages. All teaching should be done directly from the Bible.

### Bible Lesson

Last week we saw the Lord’s deliverance of Israel from the Assyrians. God had blessed King Hezekiah for his obedience by answering his prayer for deliverance. After the death of King Hezekiah, his son Manasseh took the throne. Manasseh did not follow his father’s example. Instead he “did evil in the sight of the LORD” (2 Kings 21:2).

Manasseh began worshiping the idols his father had hated. He reestablished the altars of false gods and defiled the temple of the Lord. Manasseh led the people wrongly, and Judah began to sin against God. Manasseh was also mean to the people of Judah. He had many of God’s people killed for no reason. The Lord saw that Israel was even more wicked than the Assyrians, and this made Him very angry. Israel had turned away from Him and had done “evil in the sight of the LORD” (2 Kings 21:2).

God hated the sins of the people. He promised to punish Israel and their king for their wickedness. His promise was that Israel no longer would be His people, and that He would let their enemies carry them away. Despite this warning, Israel continued to sin against God. All but one of Manasseh’s descendants “did evil in the sight of the LORD.” They had failed to repent of their sin and ask the Lord’s forgiveness. This continued to make the Lord very angry.

Angered by their sin, the Lord began preparing to punish Israel. He allowed a foreign nation near Israel to rise to great power. This nation was Babylon, and their king was the evil Nebuchadnezzar. The Lord was going to allow King Nebuchadnezzar to attack Israel three times. Because of their sin, God was no longer going to protect Israel as He had in the past. Each one of Babylon’s attacks would prove devastating for Israel.

In the first attack, Israel’s king was Jehoiakim. Jehoiakim was one of Manasseh’s descendants and continued to disobey God’s Word. To punish Israel and Jehoiakim for their sin, God allowed King Nebuchadnezzar to invade Israel. Babylon and all the surrounding nations came to destroy the nation of Judah. Their disobedience had put them in a very serious situation. The Lord did not save His people that day, and He allowed the Babylonians to defeat the Israelites. King Nebuchadnezzar put Jehoiakim in chains and carried him away from his home.

Because Israel did not repent of their sin, God’s judgment continued. Jehoiakim eventually died, and his son Jehoiachin took the throne. Jehoiachin did not learn from the mistakes of his father. He continued to disobey God by worshiping idols. God remained angry with Israel and allowed Babylon to attack them a second time. This time the destruction was worse. Nebuchadnezzar and his men destroyed the temple of the Lord, taking all its treasure for themselves. King

Nebuchadnezzar also chose 10,000 of Israel's most important people and carried them back to Babylon. The Lord left Israel without His temple and punished them by taking away all their wealth.

However, the people of Israel did not learn their lesson. Despite God's discipline, they continued to sin. So the Lord allowed King Nebuchadnezzar to attack Jerusalem a third time. This would be the worst of God's punishment. All of King Nebuchadnezzar's army surrounded the city of Jerusalem. For two and a half years the people of Jerusalem were unable to leave the city. Eventually, the Israelites had eaten all their food and were very hungry. In trying to escape, the new king of Judah was captured. King Nebuchadnezzar was furious. He had everything in the city torn down and burned. The rest of Judah was carried away into captivity. But Zedekiah got the worst treatment. Nebuchadnezzar had his sons killed right in front of him, and then he had his eyes removed. Zedekiah finished the rest of his life in captivity. With Jerusalem ruined, the temple destroyed, and its people carried into captivity, the Lord had finished His punishment of Judah.

Captivity would not be the end for Judah. God had known a long time ago that His people would be disobedient and that He would have to punish them. So He made a promise to Israel that if they repented of their sins, He would return them to their land. All that Israel needed to do was to repent and ask the Lord's forgiveness. Despite His fierce judgment, God continued to love Israel. He had made a promise to them. God always keeps His word, and the Israelites remembered this while in captivity. They repented of their sins and were encouraged that the Lord would not forget them. God would one day raise up one of the descendants of King David. This king would rule over His people forever. Some time later, Jesus would come as a fulfillment of this promise.



## Lesson Questions

Did Manasseh follow his father's example?

*No. Manasseh "did evil in the sight of the LORD" (2 Kings 21:2).*

Did Manasseh lead the people well?

*No. Under King Manasseh's leadership, the people of Judah did "more evil than the nations which the LORD had destroyed before the children of Israel" (21:9). King Manasseh led the people to worship idols, and he killed many people.*

What did God do because of Manasseh's wickedness and Judah's sin?

*Because of Manasseh's wickedness, the Lord said that He would punish Judah's rebellion by casting them off.*

What happened while Jehoiakin was king?

*Nebuchadnezzar, the king of Babylon, attacked Jerusalem. The Babylonians stole things out of the temple. They took 10,000 captives back to Babylon.*

Was Judah destroyed?

*Later Nebuchadnezzar returned with all his army and attacked Jerusalem. They destroyed the temple and burned the houses. The rest of the people were taken away, except for a few poor people.*



## Presentation Ideas



### A Beka Book Flash-A-Cards

Use appropriate A Beka Book Flash-A-Cards with the lesson.



### Betty Lukens Flannelgraph

Use appropriate flannelgraph pieces with the lesson.



### Wipe the Dish

On a dry-erase board or a plastic plate, draw a cityscape of Jerusalem and the temple (squares with pillars). Read 2 Kings 21:1–15, describing Manasseh's sins. Have a student or teacher make blots on the board or plate, all over the city, to represent the following sins of Manasseh: doing evil in the sight of the Lord; rebuilding the high places for idols; building altars for idols; worshiping idols; building idol altars in God's temple; putting children through fire; practicing witchcraft and divination; consulting mediums and spiritualists; provoking God; seducing Israel to do evil. When you read about God's judgment and come to the section in verse 13 about how God would "wipe the dish," wipe the board or plate completely clean, erasing the blots for sin and the city/temple.



### Going, Going, Gone

You can begin the lesson by discussing some of the privileges that Israel enjoyed as God's special people (Jerusalem, the king, land, the priesthood, the Law, the temple, God's presence, abundant food, etc.). You can briefly revisit the blessings of Deuteronomy 28. Place objects representing these blessings (a crown, some dirt, a scepter, a Bible, a picture of the temple, some fruit, etc.) on a table at the front of the class. At the end of the lesson, explain that because of their sin, Israel lost more and more of their privileges until they finally lost the entire land.



### The Fall of Jerusalem

Make a stack of blocks to represent the city of Jerusalem, and place them on a table in front of the students. With each invasion, remove a number of blocks from the tower. This depicts the removal of Israelites from the land at each invasion. After the final invasion, the whole country came crashing down!



### Bad News

What do you do when you hear bad news? How do you respond? What is your first thought? Would your response please the Lord? What response would please the Lord? Younger students might be able better to understand responding to trials through a scenario. Example scenarios may include the following: (1) You are taking a trip to an amusement park such as Disneyland, but your trip is cancelled at the last minute because of rain. How do you respond? (2) Your shoes are worn out and are starting to get a hole. You tell your mom that you need shoes, but she tells you that they don't have the money right now. (3) You find out that your grandfather is very sick.



### Systematic Destruction

Build a city and walls with blocks before class or during the Point time. Use this illustration as you teach to illustrate the series of invasions that eventually led to complete destruction. Break down a portion of the city walls and buildings as you talk about each invasion. As you talk about the final invasion, completely knock down the city and walls.

## Praise and Worship

*ABCDEFGH (Jesus Died for You and Me)*

*God Is So Good*

*Great Is Thy Faithfulness*

*Oh, Be Careful*

*Rejoice in the Lord Always*

*Trust and Obey*



## God Punishes Judah

Manasseh was an evil king;

*(Hold hands at head to indicate crown; make "evil" face.)*

He did not love the Lord.

*(Place hands over heart; shake head.)*

He led the people into sin,

*(Wave hand as though beckoning someone to follow.)*

And idols they adored.

*(Bow down several times.)*

But God would not allow their crime;

*(Hold hands out in "stop" position; shake head.)*

A punishment would come.

*(Place hand on hip; shake finger sternly.)*

Babylon would conquer them,

*(Shake fist.)*

And slaves they would become.

*(Hold wrists together as though bound; drag feet slowly.)*

But in the midst of punishment,

*(Hold hands out, palms up; look side to side.)*

God promised something great:

*(Hold hands wide apart.)*

If Judah would repent of sin,

*(Clasp hands; bow head.)*

His blessing they'd regain.

*(Hold hands in front, palms up; draw fists to chest.)*

God always keeps His promises,

*(Hold hands like a book; nod head.)*

To curse and to forgive.

*(Hold out left hand, palm up, then right hand.)*

So trust His mercy, and obey,  
(Place hand over heart; nod head.)

And in His blessing live.  
(Hold hands overhead as though receiving something; look up.)

## PRACTICE THE TRUTH

*“That they may set their hope in God, and not forget the works of God, but keep His commandments” (Psalm 78:7).*

Choose ideas from this section to review and apply the truths of the Bible lesson.



### “Exile Pop-Up”

Materials: copies of the “Exile Pop-Up” craft page, white paper, scissors, glue, hole puncher, crayons, ten-inch pieces of string

Directions: Before class time, make a paper-man chain by folding an 11x 4.5-inch piece of paper lengthwise into an accordion shape. Trace the template on the craft page onto the strip, and cut out the shape. Unfold the accordion; it will make a chain of four paper men. Punch holes in the hands and feet. (Make enough chains so that every student will have one.) During class, give each student a paper-man chain, and have him draw faces on the men. Next, he should thread yarn through the holes. Then give each student a copy of the craft page, and have him cut out the large card, fold it in half, and glue one half of each end person to the inside. Students can also cut out the verse and glue it inside the card.



### “God’s Judgment on Judah”

Materials: copies of the “God’s Judgment on Judah” base sheet on cardstock, double-sided copies of the two “Exile Cards” sheets, black paper rings large enough for students to wear on their wrists (about three inches in diameter), 12 black paper strips (about 4½ x ¾ inches) per student

Directions: Give each student a copy of the craft pages, 12 black paper strips, and two paper rings. Have the students make a paper chain from the paper strips and then staple them together, placing the two larger rings on the end. They should cut out the circles on the base sheet and glue the end rings over the holes. (For younger students, you may want to precut the circles on the base sheet.) Then they can cut out the three exile cards, fold them in half, and glue them to the middle of the base sheet, forming flaps where the invasion number shows on top and the verse and description are on the inside.

### Coloring Pages

Give each student copies of the coloring sheets at the back of the lesson. Students can color the pages in class or at home.



### More than Coloring

Materials: copies of the coloring pages; glue; salt, sand, or sawdust; red, orange, and yellow tissue paper

Directions: Give each student a copy of the first coloring sheet. In order to emphasize that these false gods were merely manmade statues of rock or wood, have the

students spread glue on the idols and sprinkle salt, sand, or sawdust on each. Let the glue dry. Give each student a copy of the second coloring sheet. Highlight the fire destroyed Jerusalem by having the students glue red, orange, and yellow tissue-paper wads onto the flames.



### MEMORY VERSE

“And the LORD said, ‘I will also remove Judah from My sight, as I have removed Israel, and will cast off this city Jerusalem which I have chosen, and the house of which I said, “My name shall be there”” (2 Kings 23:27).



### Verse Challenge

After reviewing the verse with the students, explain that there will be a memory verse challenge. Have each student do one of these events while reciting the memory verse. Rotate these events among students.

*Walk in place.*

*Hop up and down on one foot.*

*Tell it to a friend.*

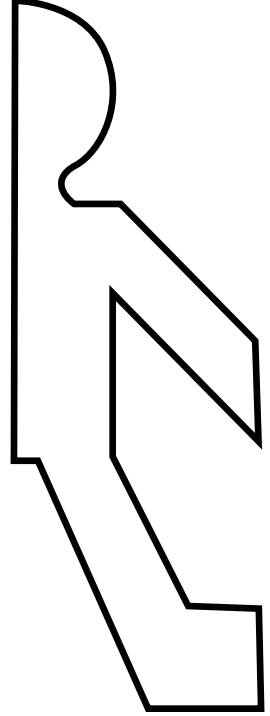
*Pat your head and rub your stomach.*

*Turn around.*

*Clap after each word.*

# Exile Pop-Up

Because of  
Israel's sin,  
God punished  
them, and they  
were taken  
from the land.

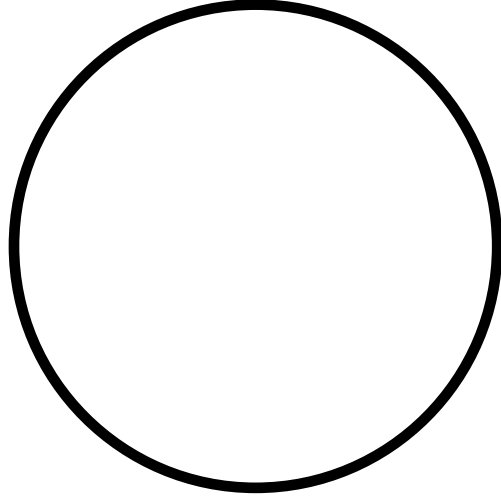
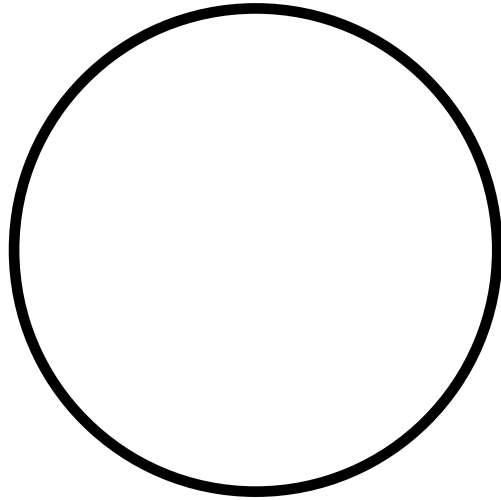


Paper Man  
Chain Template

"Thus Judah was carried away  
captive from its own land"  
(2 Kings 25:21b).



# God's Judgment on Judah



**“Thus Judah was carried away captive from its own land”  
(2 Kings 25:21b).**





# God's Judgment on Judah

Exile Cards, Side 1

## 2 Kings 24:1-4

- King Jehoiakim bound
- A few Israelites taken away
- Temple items taken

## 2 Kings 24:8-16

- King Jehoiachin taken
- 10,000 Israelites taken
- Temple plundered

## 2 Kings 25:1-21

- Jerusalem besieged and destroyed
- King Zedekiah tortured
- All people in exile

## 2 Kings 24:1-4

- King Jehoiakim bound
- A few Israelites taken away
- Temple items taken

## 2 Kings 24:8-16

- King Jehoiachin taken
- 10,000 Israelites taken
- Temple plundered

## 2 Kings 25:1-21

- Jerusalem besieged and destroyed
- King Zedekiah tortured
- All people in exile

# God's Judgment on Judah

Exile Cards, Side 2

1

First  
Invasion

1

First  
Invasion

2

Second  
Invasion

2

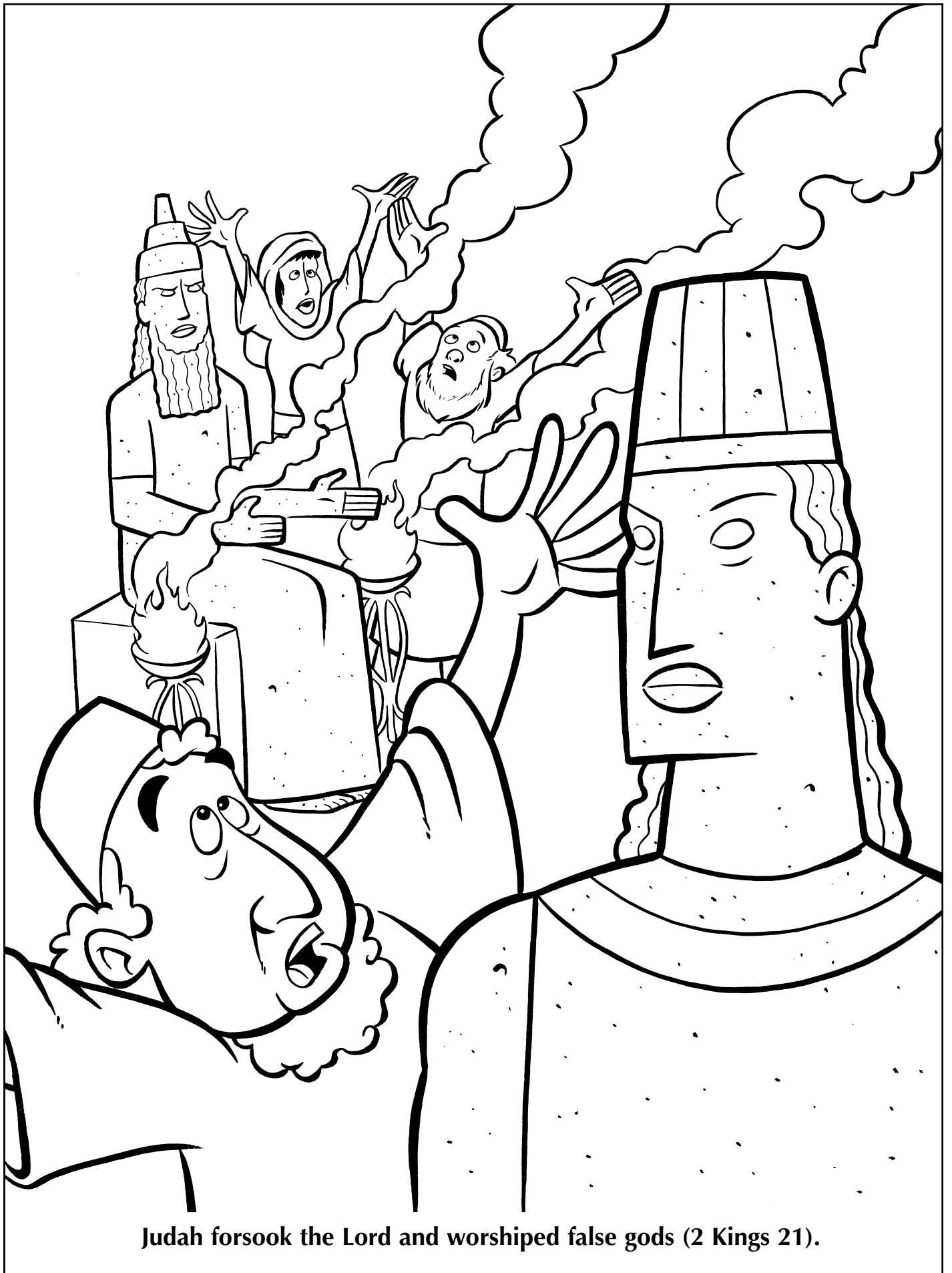
Second  
Invasion

3

Third  
Invasion

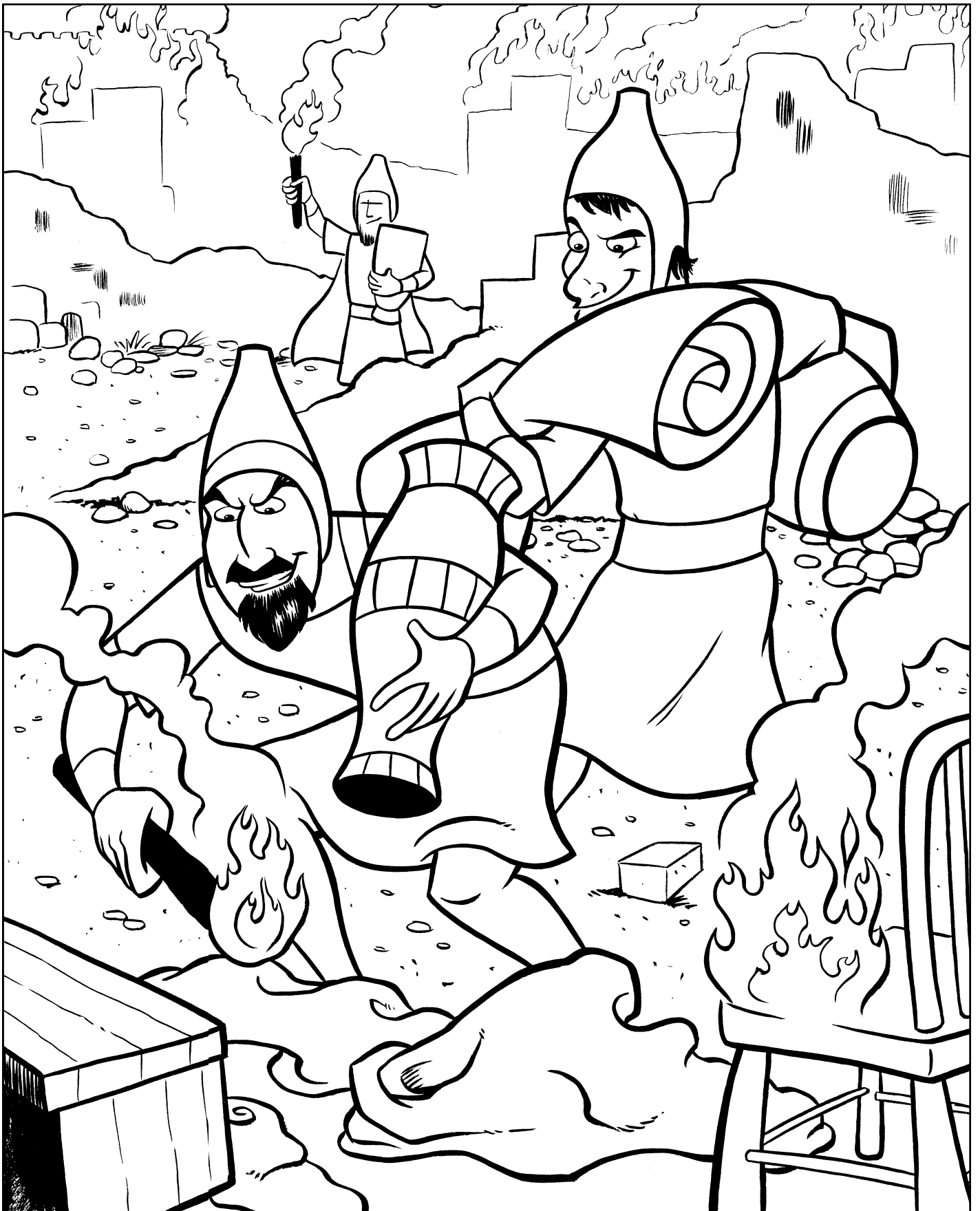
3

Third  
Invasion



Judah forsook the Lord and worshiped false gods (2 Kings 21).





**Because of Judah's sin, God allowed Nebuchadnezzar, the king of Babylon, to attack Jerusalem. He burned the house of the Lord and carried away captive the rest of the people who remained in the city (2 Kings 25).**

