



God Is Glorified by Protecting Judah

2 Kings 18–19



LESSON GOAL

Students will trust the Lord to glorify His name.

LESSON OBJECTIVES

Students will be able to

- Tell what happened to the northern kingdom of Israel.
- Describe the character of Hezekiah.
- Explain how the Assyrians mocked God.
- Explain how God answered Hezekiah's prayer.

KEY VERSE

“Now therefore, O LORD our God, I pray, save us from his hand, that all the kingdoms of the earth may know that You are the LORD God, You alone” (2 Kings 19:19).

APPLICATION

- Trust that God will glorify His name.
- Rejoice that you can serve the one true God.
- Repent for not glorifying God in your actions and words.
- Praise God for delivering Israel from Assyria.

NEXT WEEK

God Punishes Judah
Read 2 Kings 21–25.

Symbol Key



Craft



Memory Verse



Object Lesson



Game



Visual Aid



Activity



Q & A



Work Sheet



2 Grade Level

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

Hezekiah, King of Judah (2 Kings 18:1–16)

When Hezekiah became king in Judah in 729 B.C., the southern kingdom had existed for a little more than 200 years. Up to this point, the majority of Judah’s kings had done what was right in the Lord’s eyes, although the extent of their devotion to their Lord and their opposition to idolatry varied. One of the worst exceptions was King Ahaz, Hezekiah’s father, who even sacrificed some of his children to Molech (2 Kings 16:1–4). Ahaz was much more like the kings of the northern kingdom of Israel.

For more than 200 years, the northern kingdom of Israel had been led by wicked kings, not one of whom had done what was right in the Lord’s eyes. Despite their idolatry, the Lord had been patient with Israel. He finally exercised judgment in 722 B.C. Just as He had promised Jeroboam through the prophet Ahijah in 1 Kings 14:15–16, He uprooted Israel from the Promised Land and scattered them beyond the Euphrates River (2 Kings 18:9–12). Second Kings 17 records the horrific judgment when Assyria, led by King Shalmaneser, besieged the Israelite capital of Samaria for three years. When Samaria finally fell, the Assyrians, now under King Sargon II, followed their practice of deporting and resettling the conquered people and settling the land with other nations. The 10 northern tribes were forced to settle other parts of the Assyrian empire while the Promised Land was inhabited by those who were not descendants of Abraham. Having been committed to worshiping idols and rejecting God’s prophets (2 Kings 17:7–23), Israel had finally suffered the judgment Moses had predicted 700 years earlier (Deut. 28:64–65).

During his coreign with his wicked father, Ahaz, Hezekiah saw the dreadful punishment God inflicted on Israel at the hand of the Assyrians. Although his father surely would have led Judah to the same judgment, Hezekiah was not like his father. King Hezekiah “did what was right in the sight of the LORD, according to all that his father David had done” (2 Kings 18:3). Unlike his predecessors who followed the Lord, Hezekiah destroyed the high places where the people presented sacrifices, and he smashed the idols, including the bronze serpent made by Moses that the people had long worshiped (2 Kings 18:4). More than any other king of Judah, Hezekiah trusted the Lord and faithfully kept His commandments (18:5–6). The Lord blessed his reign so much that he was able to rebel against the Assyrians and win victories against the Philistines (18:7–8). Hezekiah’s religious reforms included restoring temple worship and leading the people in keeping the Law (2 Chron. 29–31).

Fourteen years into Hezekiah’s sole reign of Judah (701 B.C.), King Sennacherib of Assyria suppressed Hezekiah’s insurrection and conquered the fortified cities of Judah (2 Kings 18:13). With Sennacherib at Lachish, only 25 miles from Jerusalem, King Hezekiah offered to pay the king tribute in order to prevent the conquest of

Jerusalem (18:14). Hezekiah emptied both his own treasury and the temple treasury to find the required 11 tons of silver. He even had to strip the gold from the temple doors to pay the king (18:16). Although the text does not criticize Hezekiah's attempt at buying off Sennacherib, no good came from it.

Promised Defeat to Prophesied Deliverance, Part 1 (2 Kings 18:17–19:7)

His treasuries now full with Israelite silver and temple gold, King Sennacherib continued his advance against Judah. He sent the general of the Assyrian army (Tartan), a high palace official (Rabsaris), and a commander (or governor—Rabshakeh) to engage in psychological warfare with Israel (2 Kings 18:17). Directly addressing themselves to Eliakim (Hezekiah's palace administrator), Shebna (the secretary), and Joah (the recorder), the Assyrian commander threatened Judah with defeat (18:18–26). He warned that Judah would not be able to look to Egypt for help against Assyria (18:20–21, 24). (There are no indications that Hezekiah was planning on doing so.) The Assyrians also warned that Israel could not trust in God to rescue them (18:23, 25). Their first reason was that Hezekiah had offended Israel's God by destroying the high places (18:23). Perhaps some Israelites similarly misunderstood Hezekiah's destruction of the idols and high places. Their second reason was that the Lord had sent Assyria to destroy Judah (18:25). This also may have struck fear in Judah, especially after seeing their northern neighbors go into exile.

Eliakim, Shebna, and Joah must have sensed the disastrous effects that the Assyrian rhetoric could have on Israelite morale. When they asked the Assyrians not to speak in Hebrew, which the common Israelite could understand (2 Kings 18:26), the Assyrians pressed their advantage (18:27–35). They encouraged the Israelites to embrace the promised blessing of resettlement in a different land (18:31–32) instead of listening to Hezekiah's promise that God would protect them (18:30). The Assyrians again assaulted God by comparing the God of Israel to the gods of other nations. The Assyrians reasoned that if the gods of the conquered nations had been unable to protect their people from Assyria, the God of Israel would be able to do no better (18:33–35).

When the message was reported to King Hezekiah, he expressed his grief by tearing his clothes and putting on sackcloth (2 King 19:1). Although Israel was helpless, like a woman without enough strength left to give birth (19:3), Hezekiah was not without hope. His response was to trust in the Lord and look to Him for deliverance. He sent a message through Eliakim, Shebna, and priests to Isaiah the prophet. Hezekiah asked Isaiah to pray for the "remnant," the last tribe of Israel left in the Promised Land. The basis of his request for help from the Lord was not his worth or the people's rights, but only that God had been mocked by the Assyrians' threat (19:4). The Assyrian envoy had ridiculed the God of Israel.

The Lord answered Hezekiah's request before Isaiah even offered the prayer. Speaking the word of the Lord, Isaiah encouraged Hezekiah not to fear the Assyrians' blasphemous words (2 Kings 19:6). He prophesied that the Assyrian king would be influenced by a spirit from the Lord to return to his own land, where he would die (19:7). Hezekiah was right to trust in the Lord to glorify His name. The Lord would not allow Himself to be mocked by the Assyrians.

From Promised Defeat to Prophesied Deliverance, Part 2 (2 Kings 19:8–34)

Even though King Sennacherib heard that Tirhakah of Ethiopia was coming with an army from the south, he continued to make threats against Judah, perhaps trying to avoid being squeezed between Jerusalem to the north and an Ethiopian force coming from the south. In the message, Sennacherib accused God of

deceiving Hezekiah (2 Kings 19:10). He reasoned that if a long line of Assyrian kings had destroyed so many nations and peoples, had defeated so many kings, and had proved so many gods powerless, then the nation of Israel, the king of Israel, and the God of Israel would surely suffer the same defeat (19:11–13). The Assyrians continued to blaspheme the God of Israel by treating Him like the gods of the nations.

Hezekiah's response to the Assyrian boast was to trust in the Lord. He brought the letter containing the Assyrian threat to the temple and spread it out before the Lord (2 Kings 19:14). He began his petition by praising the "LORD God of Israel, the One who dwells between the cherubim" (19:15). While Sennacherib attacked the God of Israel, Hezekiah embraced the fact that God had chosen Israel to be His people and had chosen Jerusalem to be His dwelling place. But Hezekiah knew that Israel's God was not like the powerless gods of the nations. Hezekiah exalted the Lord as the one true God who had made the whole earth. After praising God, Hezekiah prayed that He would respond to Sennacherib's words which had been "sent to reproach the living God" (19:16). Sennacherib had mistakenly thought that the God of Israel was like the gods of the nations, wooden gods that could be made and burned by men (19:17–18). Having repeated Sennacherib's offense against the Lord, Hezekiah presented his request: "O LORD our God, I pray, save us from his hand, that all the kingdoms of the earth may know that You are the LORD God, You alone" (19:19). Hezekiah's prayer for deliverance was offered so that God's name would be exalted among the nations. Hezekiah trusted the Lord to defend the glory of His name.

The Lord sent the prophet Isaiah to tell Hezekiah that He had heard his prayer (2 Kings 19:20). The Lord's answer to his prayer came in the form of a prophecy directed toward Sennacherib (19:21–34). Just as Hezekiah had prayed, God would glorify His name by punishing the blasphemer Sennacherib. Israel would soon be mocking Assyria because of the punishment God would bring (19:21). In verses 22–24, the Lord charged Assyria with having blasphemed Him. Trusting in their military might, Assyria had thought that the God of Israel would be defeated as easily as the gods of the nations. After stating the charge of blasphemy, the Lord then revealed His sovereign power in verses 25–28. He had decreed "from ancient times" that Assyria would be the military power it was (19:25). Assyria had been victorious only because the Lord had said they would be (19:26). But instead of giving glory to God (19:27), the Assyrians had glorified themselves. So the sovereign Lord who had brought them to power would lead them from Israel (19:28). Like a captive led by a hook in the nose (an Assyrian practice), Assyria would be unable to resist the Lord.

In 2 Kings 19:29–34, the Lord addressed Hezekiah and Israel with a revelation of what He has planned for Israel and Assyria. The Lord revealed that although Assyria would not leave in time for the next year's crops to be sown, by the third year Israel would again be reaping crops (19:29). The tribe of Judah, all that was left of Israel, would again be productive and established in the land (19:30). Motivated by zeal for His name, the Lord also revealed long-term plans to protect at least a remnant of Israel—a promise that He has kept. The Lord also had plans for Assyria. The Lord promised that Sennacherib would not even attack Jerusalem but would return to his own city (19:32–33). Concerning Jerusalem, the Lord promised, "I will defend this city, to save it for My own sake and for My servant David's sake" (19:34).

The Lord, Deliverer of Judah (2 Kings 19:35–37)

The Lord glorified His name and delivered Israel in a shocking way. In a passage reminiscent of the death of the Egyptian firstborn (Ex. 12:29–30), the angel of the Lord went through the Assyrian camp and killed 185,000 Assyrians! Having

suffered a massive loss, Sennacherib left Jerusalem without a fight and returned to Nineveh, the capital of Assyria. Sennacherib reigned for 20 more years but never returned to Jerusalem. The Lord eventually fulfilled His promise that He would “cause [Sennacherib] to fall by the sword in his own land” (19:7). While in the temple of his god Nisroch, Sennacherib was killed by his own sons (19:37).

While Sennacherib’s worship and faith were futile, Hezekiah trusted in the true God of Israel. The pattern of Hezekiah’s life was obedience. He demonstrated his passion for the Lord God by destroying Israel’s idols and insisting that Israel worship God the way that God had commanded. A life lived in obedience to God had taught Hezekiah the character of God: God could be trusted to glorify His name. With the Assyrian grip on Jerusalem tightening, Hezekiah righteously shared God’s passion for His glory and pleaded with God to honor His name among the pagans. He trusted God to be concerned for His own praise. The God of Israel answered Hezekiah by delivering Israel from the blasphemous Sennacherib. The believer should share Hezekiah’s trust that God will answer the prayer motivated by His glory.

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.

Whom did King Ahab call to gather at Mount Carmel?
King Ahab called the people of Israel to meet at Mount Carmel with the prophets of Baal for a contest.

What did Elijah tell the people of Israel to do?
Elijah told the people of Israel to decide whom they were going to serve. The Israelites had been trying to serve both the Lord and Baal.

What was the contest?
Each side would put wood on the altar, sacrifice an ox on top, and then call upon their god to send fire. This would prove who the true God was.

Did Baal answer the prophets?
No! No matter what the prophets of Baal did, Baal did not answer them.

Did the Lord answer Elijah? What did He do?
Yes, the Lord did answer Elijah’s prayer. “The fire of the LORD fell, and consumed the burnt offering and the wood and the stones and the dust, and licked up the water that was in the trench.” Nothing was left, not even the stones of the altar.



Mocking

Have you ever had anyone make fun of one of your family members? How did that make you feel? What if they were making fun of God? We know that anything bad that people say about God is not true. God is good and holy and perfect. There is nothing bad about Him, and He never changes. In today's lesson we will learn about how a people called the Assyrians made fun of God and threatened God's people. Let's find out what happened to the Assyrians and the children of Israel.



Carried Away

Because Israel did not obey the voice of the Lord their God, He allowed them to be taken away by another country (Assyria), as He had promised would happen. Pick four students to be the Assyrians, and divide the rest of the class into four teams. Each Assyrian will lead one blindfolded Israelite at a time through a maze of chairs to Assyria. The first team to bring all their Israelites to Assyria wins.



Idol Hunt and Destroy

Materials: items such as toilet paper rolls, construction paper, and clay (things that can be used to symbolize idols, pillars, and serpents)

Directions: Read 2 Kings 18:1–4 to the students. Then explain that today they will be hunting for pillars, idols, and serpents in the high places. Once they are found, the students may destroy the idols as King Hezekiah did. Before class, hide pillars, idols, and serpents around the classroom. At the signal, instruct the students to hunt and destroy these "idols." Discuss with students why Hezekiah removed idols from the land.

Variation: For older students, hide idols with number values on the back. The student with the most idol points wins.



Clinging to God

Second Kings 18:6 says, "For [Hezekiah] held fast to the LORD; he did not depart from following Him, but kept His commandments, which the LORD had commanded Moses." Ask the students what it means to cling. Give a student a pillow, and ask him to cling to it. Try to gently remove it from him. Next, have a student hold onto a rope while being lifted or pulled. Tell the students that in today's lesson they will be learning about a king who was obedient and who clung to God.



An Open Line to God

Bring in a telephone, and ask the students whether they have ever called anyone on the phone and gotten a busy signal or had the phone keep just ringing because no one was home? Ask them if they would like to be able to call God and never get a busy signal or no answer. That is the way it always is when believers talk with God. He is never busy and never away. In today's lesson we will learn about King Hezekiah's prayer to God and what promise God made to Hezekiah.

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

Introduction

When you think of a bully, what comes to your mind? It may not be the nation of Assyria, but that is just what they were. They had taken captive the northern tribes of Israel and were now preparing to do the same to Judah. Before they took anyone captive or tried to attack the city, they tried to make the people surrender by making fun of Israel’s God. Instead of giving in, Judah’s king prayed. In today’s Bible lesson we will see how God answered King Hezekiah’s prayer.



Leadoff Questions

LOQ: What does the Bible say about King Hezekiah?

Answer: King Hezekiah “did what was right in the sight of the LORD, according to all that his father David had done” (2 Kings 18:3). He trusted the Lord and faithfully obeyed His Word.

LOQ: What kinds of religious goals did Hezekiah have for the nation?

Answer: Hezekiah restored the temple worship and led the people in keeping the Law.

LOQ: What had the Assyrians done to Israel?

Answer: The Assyrians had attacked Israel and taken them captive back to Assyria.

LOQ: What was Assyria trying to do to Judah?

Answer: 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.

LOQ: What did King Hezekiah offer to Assyria so that they would not attack?

Answer: Hezekiah gave Sennacherib 11 tons of silver and even the gold stripped from the temple doors.

LOQ: Did these gifts stop Assyria from bothering Judah?

Answer: No; Assyria was trying to make Judah surrender rather than having to attack them.

LOQ: What did Hezekiah do when Assyria began dishonoring God and threatening Judah?

Answer: Hezekiah trusted God. He praised God and looked to Him for safety. He asked that God would be glorified by delivering His people so that all the nations would know that the Lord is God.

LOQ: Who came and encouraged Hezekiah, and what did he say?

Answer: Isaiah came and encouraged Hezekiah, telling him that God had heard his prayer. Just as Hezekiah had prayed, God would glorify His name by delivering Judah and punishing Sennacherib's sin.

LOQ: What did God do to Assyria?

Answer: The angel of the Lord went through the Assyrian camp and killed 185,000 Assyrians.

LOQ: What did Sennacherib do because of all his men who were killed?

Answer: Sennacherib went home to Nineveh, and not an arrow was shot at Judah. When he arrived home, he worshiped his false gods. Years later, while at the temple, two of his sons killed him.

LOQ: Did God keep His promises?

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

Summary

King Hezekiah was known for doing what was right in the sight of the Lord, as King David had done (2 Kings 18:3). Hezekiah trusted the Lord more than any other king and kept His commands (18:5–6). The Lord blessed Hezekiah's reign. In the fourteenth year of Hezekiah's reign of Judah (701 B.C.), King Sennacherib of Assyria tried to stop Hezekiah's resistance by conquering the fortified cities of Judah (2 Kings 18:13). With Sennacherib close to Jerusalem, King Hezekiah offered to pay him a tribute in order to prevent the destruction of Jerusalem (18:14). Even after giving much gold and silver, the Assyrian army continued to threaten Judah and blaspheme the God of Israel by treating Him like the gods of the nations. Hezekiah trusted in the Lord. His concern was for the Lord's glory and that God's name would be exalted among the nations. God responded by answering Hezekiah's prayer. He sent the angel of the Lord into the Assyrians' camp, and the angel killed 185,000 people (19:35). God was faithful to keep His promises and to glorify His name.

Application

God is perfect and holy, and nothing that anyone will ever do or say can change that. God will not allow man to dishonor His holy name. Hezekiah prayed that God would glorify Himself by delivering Judah from Assyria. Hezekiah's concern was for God's glory so that the other nations would know that God is the one and only God. Believers should also be concerned for God's glory and pray that God's name be glorified no matter how hopeless a situation may appear.



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.



Acting It Out

Instruct the students to act out parts of the lesson without using any words. As you teach aspects of the lesson, let the students imitate what has happened. Assign some students to be the Israelites and others to be the Assyrians. Create a “wall,” with the Israelites behind the wall and the Assyrians in front. The Assyrians can try to frighten the Israelites, and the Israelites can look afraid. One student can be King Hezekiah. Hezekiah can pretend to be sad but go and pray to God for help. Another student can then be Isaiah and come to encourage and talk to Hezekiah about how God will protect the people. Finally, many of the Assyrians can pretend to die, and Sennacherib can leave defeated.



Hezekiah’s Story

Have a teacher dress like Hezekiah with sackcloth and ashes. As he arrives in class, he can begin to excitedly explain what has happened over the last couple of days. He can explain that although things looked bleak for Judah, he brought his request to save the people to the Lord, as king that all the nations would know that He alone is God.

Praise and Worship

Battle Hymn of the Republic

Change My Heart, Oh God

Glorify Thy Name

I Will Call upon the Lord

In My Life, Lord, Be Glorified

Mighty Is Our God

O Worship the King

Rejoice in the Lord Always

Trust and Obey

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.



“Who Can Deliver Them?”

Materials: copies of the “Who Can Deliver Them?” craft page, glue, crayons

Directions: Give each student a copy of the craft page. Help him cut along the

black lines to make the boxes flip up. Next, have the students color in the “no” and “yes” block letters. Then have them fold their pages in half and glue the edges together. Read the questions, and then have the students lift the flaps to reveal the answers.



Ring through the Nose

Materials: copies of the “God Is Sovereign over Assyria” page on cardstock, crayons, ring (binder ring, chenille wire, etc.)

Directions: Give each student a copy of the craft page, and instruct him to carefully punch out the nostrils with a pencil. Students should then insert and attach the nose ring through the nostrils. Have students color the ox. Demonstrate how an animal can be led around by someone pulling on a nose ring. Discuss how painful, but also how effective, it would be in controlling an animal. Last, discuss how God’s power over the Assyrians was like someone controlling an ox with a ring through its nose (2 Kings 19:28). God is completely in control of all that happens.



“God Defends Jerusalem”

Materials: Copies of the “God Defends Jerusalem” craft pages, bricks cut from construction paper, scissors, glue

Directions: Cut out the craft along the solid lines, and fold it in half lengthwise. Cut out the squares. Glue on bricks made from construction paper. Make the wall stand up by folding the sides along the dotted lines and gluing it together.



“God Delivers Judah”

Use this work sheet to reinforce the key truths of today’s lesson. The work sheet is located at the back of the lesson.



Journal Page: “Concern for God’s Glory”

Give each student a copy of the journal page at the back of this lesson. The students can complete the page individually, in small groups, or at home.

Coloring Pages

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



MEMORY VERSE

“Now therefore, O LORD our God, I pray, save us from his hand, that all the kingdoms of the earth may know that You are the LORD God, You alone” (2 Kings 19:19).

Who Can Deliver Them?

When Assyria wanted to invade Israel in 2 Kings 18, they asked whether any other gods had delivered the other nations from invasion.

Did the
gods of
Hamath?

Did the
gods of
Babylon?

Did any
gods from
the lands?

Did God deliver the
people of Israel?

2 Kings 19:34–35

YES!

ON

ON

ON



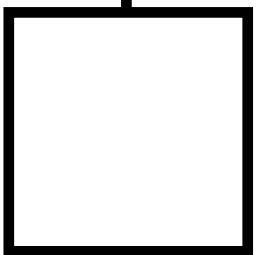
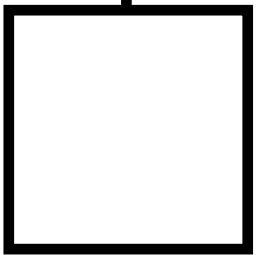
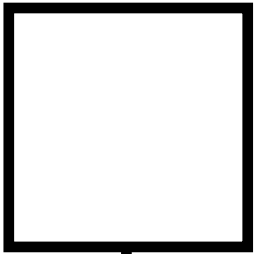
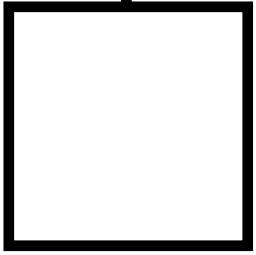
God Is Sovereign over Assyria

The Assyrians thought they were strong,
but God could lead them wherever He wanted.



**“This is the word which the LORD has spoken concerning him [the king of Assyria]:
...‘But I know your dwelling place, your going out and your coming in, and
your rage against Me. Because your rage against Me and your tumult have
come up to My ears, therefore I will put My hook in your nose and My
bridle in your lips, and I will turn you back by the way which you came’”
(2 Kings 19:21–28).**

God Defends Jerusalem



God Defends Jerusalem

“Therefore thus says the LORD concerning the king of Assyria: ‘He shall not come into this city, nor shoot an arrow there, nor come before it with shield, nor build a siege mound against it. By the way that he came, by the same way shall he return; and he shall not come into this city,’ says the LORD. ‘For I will defend this city, to save it for My own sake and for My servant David’s sake.’”
(2 Kings 19:32–34).

God *Delivers* Judah



2 Kings 18–19

Name _____

1. True or False: Hezekiah did what was right in the eyes of the Lord. _____
2. What did Hezekiah destroy? (See 2 Kings 18:4.) _____

3. Hezekiah rebelled against the king of _____.
4. Sennacherib's letter was sent to _____ the living God (2 Kings 19:16).
5. What did Hezekiah ask the Lord to do in 2 Kings 19:19? _____

6. Second Kings 19:22 tells us that Assyria reproached and _____
the living God.
7. Was the Lord faithful in punishing the Assyrians? _____

Concern for God's Glory

"Now therefore, O LORD our God, I pray, save us from his hand, that all the kingdoms of the earth may know that You are the LORD God, You alone" (2 Kings 19:19).

If someone said lies about a person you loved, you would feel sad and want the truth to be known. King Hezekiah felt that way, too, only more so because it was the Holy God of Israel who had been blasphemed. When the king of Assyria, through his messenger, compared the LORD God to false gods, Hezekiah was concerned about God's glory. The King of Assyria had boasted, "Who among all the gods of the lands have delivered their countries from my hand, that the LORD should deliver Jerusalem from my hand?" (2 Kings 18:35)

What did Hezekiah do when he heard these words?

Label each statements below with the name of the person who said it, and circle the statement that is concerned about God's glory.

1. "Who among all the gods of the lands have delivered their countries from my hand, that the LORD should deliver Jerusalem from my hand?" (2 Kings 18:35).

2. "Save us from his hand that all the kingdoms of the earth may know that you are the LORD God" (2 Kings 19:19).

In response to Hezekiah's prayer, how did God reveal His glory?

Concern for God's Glory

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In response to Hezekiah's prayer, how did God reveal His glory?

God wants Christians to be concerned about His glory, too. In 1 Corinthians 10:31, Christians are told, "Whatever you do, do all to the glory of God." If you are concerned about God's glory, your choices will be based on what brings God glory.

What choices can you make this week to bring God glory?

If you have made choices this past week that were not for God's glory, what should you do?

When you pray, how can your prayers, like Hezekiah's, reveal that you are concerned for God's glory?

PRAYER

Lord, thank You for being the God of glory. Help my life to reveal your glory in all the choices I make each day. You are worthy of glory!

God wants Christians to be concerned about His glory, too. In 1 Corinthians 10:31, Christians are told, "Whatever you do, do all to the glory of God." If you are concerned about God's glory, your choices will be based on what brings God glory.

What choices can you make this week to bring God glory?

If you have made choices this past week that were not for God's glory, what should you do?

When you pray, how can your prayers, like Hezekiah's, reveal that you are concerned for God's glory?

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**Israel did not obey the voice of the Lord their God and were taken away to Assyria.
But Hezekiah prayed to the Lord, and Judah was saved (2 Kings 9–12).**



Hezekiah prayed, "Now therefore, O LORD our God, I pray, save us from his hand, that all the kingdoms of the earth may know that you are the LORD God, You alone" (2 Kings 19:19).

