Conclusion:
1. The nation was permanently divided.
2. Israel (10 tribes) would be dispersed among the nations.
3. Judah (2 tribes) would be taken to Babylon and then return to the land.

This lesson available for printing at: http://goo.gl/rlpzUY
2. Instead he followed the advice of his young friends who advised him to make the tax burden even greater. 2 Chron. 10: 8-11.

G) The people’s spokesman at the promised meeting with Israel was Jeroboam. 2 Chron. 10:12-14.

H) This fit into God’s plan. 2 Chron. 10:15.

I) The people revolted, breaking away from Rehoboam’s rule. He continued to reign over the tribe of Judah. 2 Chron. 10:16-17.

J) Rehoboam sent a representative to talk to the revolters and they killed him. 2 Chron. 10:18.

K) He wanted to go to war with the break-away nation, but God sent his prophet to say no. 2 Chron. 11:1-4.

L) Rehoboam strengthened his military posture in Judah and Benjamin by building strong defenses. 2 Chron. 11:5-12.

M) The priests and Levites from Israel migrated to Judah. 2 Chron. 11:13-14, 17.

N) The worship of God was allowed, but contaminated with paganism including homosexuality. 1 Kings 14:22-24.

O) Judah was invaded by King Shishak of Egypt who brought a vast army. Rehoboam had to give the Temple treasures to the Egyptian in order to survive. 2 Chron. 12 This event is documented by findings in Egypt: http://goo.gl/dj8TGX

P) Rehoboam did not marry to the same excess as his father Solomon. 2 Chron. 11:21.

II. Jeroboam I

A) His name means the people multiplied. This name is closer to fitting the man.

B) His father was Nebat, an Ephraimite and his mother was Zeruah, a widow. He was raised without a father. 1 Kings 11:26.

C) Solomon saw that he had exceptional leadership ability and put Jeroboam in charge of the labor gangs from the tribe of Ephraim (Joseph). 1 Kings 11:26-40.

1. He was a valiant warrior.
2. A prophet of God foretold that he would reign over the 10 tribes because of the nation’s idolatry.
3. Solomon wanted to put him to death.
4. He fled to Egypt for safety.
5. When Solomon died, he returned to his native land and was spokesman for those who wanted the taxes lowered.

D) Jeroboam was made king of the 10 tribes of Israel and tried to blot out the worship of God to keep his people from making their pilgrimages to Jerusalem. 1 Kings 12:26-33. He even set up his own priesthood.

E) The Lord sent a prophet to warn Jeroboam against this strategy. 1 Kings 13:1-10

F) When Jeroboam’s son became sick he asked his wife to disguise herself and go to the old prophet Ahijah who had originally told Jeroboam that he would rule Israel. 1 Kings 14.

1. She was to bring a gift as though she were a very poor person. Vs. 3.
2. This plan bombed. Ahijah knew who she was.
3. The prophet told her the child would die.
4. He delivered the bad news of taking the kingdom away from Jeroboam and the eventual deportation of the nation.
5. The child died as she entered the house upon returning home. The timing was precise.