

## The Dynasties of Israel

(Usurpers/dynastic founders in *italics*; citadel/city change in **bold**; bloodshed indicated by <sup>superscript</sup>).  
 Territory ruled varied enormously

*Saul* {**Gibeah**}

Ishbaal

*David*<sup>b</sup> {**Jerusalem**}

Solomon

[rump house of David] \_\_\_\_\_ (not chronologically aligned)

*Jeroboam*<sup>b1</sup> {**Shechem**}

Nadab

*Baasha*<sup>b</sup> {**Tirzah**}

Elah

*Zimri*<sup>b</sup>

*Omri*<sup>b</sup> {**Samaria**}

Ahab

Ahaziah

Jehoram

*Jehu*<sup>b</sup> (843-/839-?)

Jehoahaz

Joash

Jeroboam

Zechariah

*Shallum*<sup>b</sup>

*Menahem*<sup>b</sup> (745-736)

Pekahiah

*Pekah*<sup>b</sup>

*Hoshea*<sup>b</sup> (-723/22)<sup>2</sup>

↓  
 Rehoboam

Abijam

Asa

Jehoshaphat

Jehoram

Ahaziah

{Athaliah}

Joash

Amaziah

Uzziah

Jotham

Ahaz (fall of Samaria)

Hezekiah

Manasseh

Amon

Josiah (640-609)

Jehoahaz

Jehoiakim

Jehoiachin (598; in Babylon)

Zedekiah (598-587)

?

Zerubbabel ("seed of Babylon")

?

- Dr. Robert Coote

<sup>1</sup> For bloodshed, see 1 Kgs 14:30; contrast 12:21-24. The conventional view, in line with the Dtr History, is that with Rehoboam's accession the kingdom of Israel "divided" into two. However, there is no reason to put Jeroboam's usurpation of the house of David in a different category from the other usurpations. The divergence is that the usurped house of David survived—but not, except as a wish, as kings of Israel.

<sup>2</sup> Chart in Hayes-Miller *A History of Ancient Israel and Judah* (1986), 318: "Fall of Samaria (722), after which the kingdom of Israel ceases to exist." This represents the conventional viewpoint. But the surviving house of David—either Ahaz or Hezekiah was king when Samaria fell—saw it differently: they had been the legitimate kings of Israel all along, and now that Samaria had fallen and there were no more Samaria-based contenders, they renewed their revanchist claim to the ancient dominion of Israel, at first against Assyria and then in conjunction with Assyria, Babylon, and, briefly, Persia. It is doubtful the later house of David ever did rule the erstwhile territories of non-Judah Israel. With the demise of the Davidic royal monarchy during Darius' reign, the house of David survived in Jerusalem as a priestly monarchy—under Persian and Hellenistic regimes—until the Hasmonean and Herodian dynasties abandoned the Davidic link, leaving open the possibility of resurgent movements reclaiming the title.