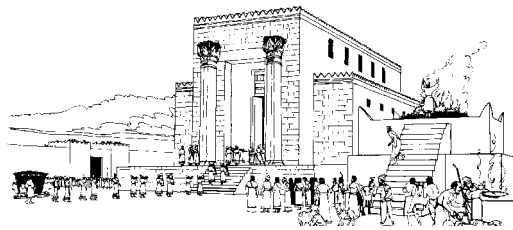


The History of Israel

Volume 2

The United Kingdom

Keith Sharp



The History of Israel Volume 2 The United Kingdom

To the Teacher

The History of Israel (Volume 2, The United Kingdom) is a Bible study guide for teenagers and adults to be used in Bible classes in local congregations. This workbook is not intended to replace the word of God as the class text. Nor is it a commentary. Rather, it consists of questions within the framework of an analytical outline designed to help the student study properly, so he can discover for himself what the Bible teaches.

My experience is that adult and teenage classes generally do not like graded lessons. Thus, this book has no grading system.

However, these same classes have a tendency to “bog down” or stray from the lesson unless some time goals are established and followed. Thus, this study guide is designed to lead the student through the reigns of Saul, David, and Solomon, the kings of the United Kingdom period of Israel’s History, in sixteen lessons.

Each lesson starts with a memory verse. I believe committing the word of God to memory is an important, often neglected aspect of the lives of Christians.

The workbook contains several types of questions: terms to define, places to locate, people to identify, fact questions, thought questions, reports to the class, charts and maps to fill in, as well as reviews. Each question has a purpose. There are no pointless, filler questions, trick questions or true-false questions.

Although a particular word may appear many times in the Bible text, it will be given as a term to define only once, unless it is later translated from a different Hebrew word, used in a different sense, or has a special importance in a later context. The same principle is true of places to locate and people to identify. These questions are designed to help the student understand the language of the text and place the events in their historical and geographical settings.

There is a glossary in the back of the book which defines the terms and identifies the people.

There are maps in the back of the book with blank maps beneath each to be filled in from the map above. The student should find each place to locate on the appropriate map and write in its name in the proper place on the blank map below. To the right of each place to locate is the name of the map on which it is found.

Fact questions are for the purpose of checking the student’s knowledge of what he read.

Thought questions are designed to measure the student's understanding of and ability to apply the text.

Each class should end with a review orally in class of the theme of each section of the biblical book being studied to that point. Beginning with lesson two, each class should start with the oral review found at the first of each lesson. In this way the students will be able to remember the general framework of the history of Israel and its location in the Bible.

Because the lessons call for a fast overview of the history of Israel, it is crucial that each student study his lesson and complete the questions outside class. It is best in class to concentrate on the thought questions and to only spend time on other questions with which some student might have trouble.

In addition to reading the entire biblical text to be studied in each lesson, the student should read each passage again separately as he comes to it in the analytical outline. Finally, in order to answer the fact and thought questions, every student must read the passage that answers each question. If the student will follow the suggested steps in the lesson, he will read each verse of the lesson three times: beginning with the longest for overall grasp, then shorter reading for outline, and finally shortest reading for analysis.

The questions are based on the **New King James Version** of the Bible. It minimizes confusion over the text when the teacher and all the students study from the same translation.

No work book can even begin to replace a competent teacher, with a good working knowledge of the Scriptures, an unswerving love of and loyalty to truth, a deep faith in God and His word, a pure life, an humble opinion of himself, an understanding of and love for his students, and the ability to communicate.

I hope and pray this volume is useful to you in learning more about the history of God's Old Testament people, Israel, as He worked out through them over the centuries His ultimate plan for the salvation of mankind through His Son, Jesus Christ. May it deepen your faith, help you to learn more of God's Word, and enliven your interest for deeper study and more diligent service to the Lord. - The Author

Course Plan

Volume 2 United Kingdom

Lesson One: Saul Becomes King - 1 Samuel chapters 9 - 12

Lesson Two: The Sins of Saul - 1 Samuel chapters 13 - 15

Lesson Three: The Rise of David - 1 Samuel chapters 16 - 20

Lesson Four: David a Fugitive from Saul - 1 Samuel chapters 21 - 27

Lesson Five: The Fall of the House of Saul - 1 Samuel chapters 28-31; 1 Chronicles chapter 10

Lesson Six: David's Great Victory Over the House of Saul - 2 Samuel chapters 1 - 4; 1 Chronicles 12:1-22

Lesson Seven: David's Great Rule - 2 Samuel chapters 5 - 7; 1 Chronicles 11:1-9; 12:23-40; 13:1 - 17:27

Lesson Eight: David's Great Victories Over God's Enemies - 2 Samuel chapters 8 - 10; 1 Chronicles chapters 18 - 19

Lesson Nine: David's Great Sins - 2 Samuel chapters 11 - 12; 1 Chronicles chapter 21

Lesson Ten: The Rebellion of Absalom - 2 Samuel chapters 13 - 19

Lesson Eleven: The Conclusion of the Reign of David - 2 Samuel chapters 20 - 24

Lesson Twelve: The Wise Rule of Solomon - 1 Chronicles chapters 28 - 29; 1 Kings chapters 1 - 2; Introduction to 2 Chronicles; 2 Chronicles chapter 1

Lesson Thirteen: The Glory of Solomon - 1 Kings chapters 4, 9 - 10; 2 Chronicles chapters 8 - 9

Lesson Fourteen: Solomon Builds a House for God - 1 Kings chapters 5 - 7; 2 Chronicles 2:1 - 5:1

Lesson Fifteen: Solomon Dedicates the Temple - 1 Kings 8:1 - 9:9; 2 Chronicles 5:2 - 7:22

Lesson Sixteen: The Kingdom Is Divided - 1 Kings chapters 11:1 - 12:24; 2 Chronicles 9:29 - 11:4

Lesson One
Saul Becomes King
Memory Verse: 1 Samuel 12:24

Reading Assignment: 1 Samuel chapters 9 - 12

I. Saul Chosen To Be King

Please read 1 Samuel chapters 9 - 10.

A. Terms To Define

- | | |
|------------|-----------|
| 1. seer | 3. anoint |
| 2. prophet | 4. signs |

B. Fact Questions

1. Describe Saul. (9:1-2)
2. On what kind of journey did he go? (9:3-5)
3. How did Saul happen to meet Samuel? (9:6-14)
4. What instructions did the Lord give Samuel concerning Saul? (9:15-17)
5. How did Samuel greet Saul? (9:18-20)
6. How did Saul respond? (9:21)
7. How did Samuel honor Saul before the people? (9:22-24)
8. How was Saul made king? (9:25 - 10:1)
9. By what signs was God's choice of Saul confirmed? (10:2-13)
10. Relate the conversation between Saul and his uncle. (10:14-16)
11. How did Samuel rebuke Israel at Mizpah? (10:17-19)
12. How was Saul revealed to Israel as God's choice for their king? (10:20-24)
13. Did the people accept Saul? (10:24,27)
14. What did Samuel explain to the people? (10:25)
15. How and where did Saul begin his government? (10:26)

C. Thought Questions

1. Why was God displeased with Israel for wanting a king?

2. What qualities did Saul possess that pleased Israel?
3. When Saul was selected king, was he humble? Was he eager to rule?

II. Saul's Victory Over Ammon Leads to Renewal of the Kingdom

Please read 1 Samuel chapter 11.

A. Place to Locate

Bezek

B. Fact Questions

1. Why did the elders of Jabesh Gilead send word to Saul? (11:1-4)
2. How did Saul and Israel respond? (11:4-9)
3. What was the outcome? (11:10-11)
4. What effect did this have on Saul's rule? (11:12-15)

C. Thought Questions

1. Did Saul pass his first test as king?
2. What did this reveal about his character as a young man?

III. Samuel Addresses the People at Saul's Coronation

Please read 1 Samuel chapter 12.

A. Fact Questions

1. How did Samuel challenge Israel? (verses 1-3)
2. How did they respond? (verses 4-5)
3. What history did Samuel review? Why? (verses 6-12)
4. What warning did he deliver? (verses 13-15)
5. What sign confirmed the warning was from God? (verses 16-18)
6. How did the people react? (verse 19)
7. How did Samuel reassure and charge them? (verses 20-25)

B. Thought Question

Did Samuel follow the example of other great leaders of Israel in delivering a farewell address?

V. Summary:

1. Saul was the first king of Israel.
2. The theme of 1 Samuel chapters 9 - 12 is **Saul Becomes King**.

Lesson Two
The Sins of Saul
Memory Verse: 1 Samuel 15:22-23

Reading Assignment: 1 Samuel chapters 13 - 15

I. Review

II. Saul's Unlawful Sacrifice

Please read 1 Samuel 13:1-14.

A. Terms to Define

1. abomination
2. supplication

B. Place to Locate

1. Michmash

C. Fact Questions

1. Why did the Philistines come to fight Israel? (verses 1-5)
2. How did the Israelites react? (verses 6-7)
3. Why did Saul offer a sacrifice at Gilgal? (verses 8-9)
4. What did Samuel think of this? (verses 10-14)

D. Thought Questions

1. Why was it wrong for Saul to offer a sacrifice?
2. Did he have excuses for what he did? Did they do any good?
3. What does this event reveal about Saul?
4. What effect did it have on his rule?

III. Saul's Foolish Command

Please read 1 Samuel 13:15 - 14:46.

A. Terms to Define

1. pim
2. countenance

B. Fact Questions

1. What was the situation of Israel at this time? (13:15-23)
2. What did Jonathan and his armor bearer do? (14:1-14)
3. What happened between Israel and the Philistines as the result? (14:15-23)

4. What foolish command did Saul give? (14:24)
5. What were the results of this command? (14:25-46)

C. Thought Questions

1. Did Saul commit any sins in these events?
2. What does this narrative reveal about Saul's character?

IV. Saul's Wars

Please read 1 Samuel 14:47-52.

A. Term to Define sovereignty

B. Place to Locate Zobah

C. Fact Questions

1. Describe Saul's rule over Israel. (verses 47-48,52)
2. Describe his family and administration. (verses 49-51)

V. Saul's Stubbornness & Rebellion

Please read 1 Samuel chapter 15.

A. Places to Locate

1. Havilah
2. Shur

B. Fact Questions

1. What command did the Lord give Saul through Samuel? (verses 1-3)
2. Did Saul obey? (verses 4-9)
3. What did the Lord reveal to Samuel? (verses 10-11)
4. What was Samuel's reaction? (verse 11)
5. Would Saul accept correction from Samuel? (verses 12-21)
6. How did Samuel rebuke Saul? (verses 22-23)
7. Did Saul then admit his sin? (verses 24-25)
8. Would Samuel accept Saul's confession? (verses 26-31)
9. What did Samuel do to Agag? (verses 32-33)

10. What was Samuel's relationship to Saul thereafter? (verses 34-35)

11. What did the Lord think of Saul? (verse 35)

C. Thought Questions

1. Of what sins was Saul guilty in the matter of the Amalekites?

2. Did Saul find plausible excuses? Did this do any good?

3. Why did the Lord not forgive Saul these sins?

4. What price did Saul pay for these sins?

5. What lessons should we learn from the downfall of Saul?

VI. Summary:

The theme of 1 Samuel chapters 13 - 15 is **The Sins of Saul**.

Lesson Three
The Rise of David
Memory Verse: 1 Samuel 16:7

Reading Assignment: 1 Samuel chapters 16 - 20

I. Review

II. Samuel Anoints David

Please read 1 Samuel 16:1-13.

A. Fact Questions

1. Where did the Lord send Samuel? Why? (verse 1,3)
2. Why did Samuel sacrifice at Bethlehem? (verses 2,4-5)
3. How was David chosen king? (verses 6-13)

B. Thought Questions

1. Did the Lord have Samuel practice deception?
2. Does the Lord find admirable the same qualities people do?

III. The Spirit Departs from Saul

Please read 1 Samuel 16:14-23.

A. Fact Questions

1. What happened to Saul? (verses 14-15)
2. How did he try to handle this problem? (verses 16-20)
3. Did David serve Saul well? (verses 21-23)

B. Thought Questions

1. What is “a distressing spirit from the Lord”?
2. What kind of young man was David? (verses 11-12,18)

IV. David Kills Goliath

Please read 1 Samuel chapter 17.

A. Place to Locate

Valley of Elah

B. Questions to Discuss in Class

1. What then transpired? (verses 1-3)
2. Describe Goliath. How did he challenge Israel? (verses 4-10)
3. Would any Israelite answer his challenge? (verses 11,23-25)



4. Describe David and his family. (verses 12-15)
5. How did David come to be with the army? (verses 16-22)
6. What was David's attitude toward Goliath? (verses 23-24)
7. What did David's brother Eliab think of David? (verses 28-30)
8. What did Saul think of David? (verses 31-33)
9. How courageous was David? (verses 34-37)
10. Why would David not wear Saul's armor? (verses 38-39)
11. Describe how David killed Goliath. (verses 40-51)
12. What was the result of this conflict? (verses 51-58)

C. Thought Questions

1. Why was David so courageous?
2. Why didn't Saul know David?

V. Saul's Fear of David

Please read 1 Samuel chapter 18.

A. Term to Define

soul

B. Fact Questions

1. How close did Jonathan and David become? (verses 1-4)
2. How much renown did David gain? Why? (verses 5-7)
3. How did this affect Saul's attitude toward David? (verses 8-9)
4. What did Saul try to do to David? (verses 10-11)
5. Why was Saul afraid of David? What did he do? (verses 12-13)
6. What were the results? (verses 14-16)
7. How did Saul try to rid himself of David through guile? What were the results? (verses 17-7)
8. Why was Saul so afraid of David? What was the result? (verses 28-29)

9. Why was David highly esteemed? (verse 30)

VI. Saul Pursues David

Please read 1 Samuel chapter 19.

A. Fact Questions

1. What order did Saul give concerning David? (verse 1)
2. How did Jonathan intervene in David's behalf? What was the result? (verses 2-7)
3. What then occurred? (verses 8-10)
4. How did Michal help David escape? (verses 11-17)
5. Where did David take refuge? (verses 18-19)
6. What happened when Saul tried to take him? (verses 20-24)

B. Thought Question

Does 1 Samuel 19:24 contradict 1 Samuel 10:12?

VII. Jonathan Helps David

Please read 1 Samuel chapter 20.

A. Terms to Define

1. New Moon
2. unclean

B. Fact Questions

1. To whom did David then go? Relate and explain their conversation and agreement. (verses 1-16)
2. What plan did they agree upon? (verses 17-23)
3. What happened at the feast? (verses 21-34)
4. How did Jonathan let David know about Saul's treachery? (verses 35-40)
5. Describe the parting of David and Jonathan. (verses 41-42)

VIII. Summary: The theme of 1 Samuel chapters 16-20 is **The Rise of David**.

Lesson Four

David a Fugitive from Saul

Memory Verse: 1 Samuel 23:14

Reading Assignment: 1 Samuel 21:1 - 28:2; 1 Chronicles 12:1-18

I. Review

II. Introduction to First Chronicles

A. Arrangement

The two books of Chronicles were originally one. “Chronicles” means “journals,” “annals,” or “records.”

B. Author

The author of Chronicles is unknown. Jewish tradition designates Ezra as the author. Apparently Chronicles was written during the time of Ezra (cf. 1 Chronicles 3:19; Ezra 2:1-2; also 2 Chronicles 36:22-23; Ezra 1:1-4). The writer made extensive use of earlier historical documents (cf. 2 Chronicles 9:29; 16:11; 20:34; 24:27; 25:26; 27:7; 28:26; 32:32; 33:18; 35:27; 36:8).

C. Purpose

The purpose of First Chronicles was to provide the basis for the restoration of Israel to Canaan after the Babylonian captivity.

The land was divided by inheritance from ancestors (Numbers 26:51-56). To return to inherit the land, the Israelites had to know their ancestry. Also, the priesthood was hereditary (Exodus 29:29-30,44). Furthermore, the genealogies had to be preserved so they could know Christ when He came. He was to be descended from Abraham (Genesis 12:3), Judah (Genesis 49:10), and David (1 Chronicles 17:11-15; cf. 2 Samuel 7:12-16). Jesus met these genealogical demands (Matthew 1:1; Luke 1:30-33). Thus, genealogies were vital to Old Testament Israel.

The Jewish genealogical records were destroyed when Jerusalem and the temple were destroyed in A.D. 70. No Israelite today knows what tribe he is from. The Jews cannot restore the rule of the lineage of David on this earth, the priesthood of the lineage of Aaron, or the inheritance by tribes. Thus, Old Testament Israel cannot be restored (cf. Jeremiah 19:10-11). We are not to be concerned religiously with genealogies (1 Timothy 1:4; Titus 3:9).

D. Analysis

The first nine chapters of First Chronicles are the genealogical tables of Israel from Adam to the time of Ezra. These tables provide one major basis of the restoration that took place following Cyrus’ decree that the Jews could return to Palestine (2 Chronicles 36:22-23; cf. Ezra 1:1-4). Contrary to the claims of premillennialists, who contend that only Judah was restored, there was a remnant from every tribe in Israel who returned (1 Chronicles 9:2; cf. Nehemiah 7:73).

Chapters ten through twenty-nine discuss the basis of the glory of the nation: the glorious reign of David. David's rule was glorious because He was loyal to the Lord (1 Chronicles 29:10-19), and the Lord was therefore with him (1 Chronicles 12:18). David's organization of temple worship is given in detail (chapters 22-26) as a basis for restoration of temple worship.

E. Outline

1. The Genealogies - chapters 1 - 9
 - a. Adam to Israel - chapter 1
 - b. Judah to David - chapter 2
 - c. Descendants of David to Return from Babylon - chapter 3
 - d. The Tribes of Israel - chapters 4 - 7
 - e. Benjamin Through House of Saul - chapter 8
 - f. Possessions & Service of Levites After Return from Babylon- chapter 9
2. The Basis for the Kingdom's Glory: The Reign of David - chapters 10-29
 - a. David Established as King - chapters 10-12
 - b. David Brings the Ark to Jerusalem - chapters 13-16
 - c. David Purposes to Build a House for the Lord - chapter 17
 - d. David's Victories - chapters 18-20
 - e. David Prepares for the Temple - chapters 22-26
 - (1) Preparations for Building - chapter 22
 - (2) Levitical Duties - chapter 23
 - (3) Priestly Duties - chapter 24
 - (4) Musicians - chapter 25
 - (5) Porters, Treasurers, Officers, Judges - chapter 26
 - f. David's Captains - chapter 27
 - g. David's Final Words & Prayer - chapters 28-29

F. Summary

1. The term "Chronicles" means "journals."
2. The theme of First Chronicles is the Basis for Restoration.
3. The twofold basis for restoration given in First Chronicles is the Genealogies and the Glorious Reign of David.
4. David's reign was glorious because David was loyal to the Lord.

III. David Flees Saul

Please read 1 Samuel chapters 21 - 24.

A. Terms to Define

- | | |
|--------------|------------|
| 1. showbread | 2. proverb |
|--------------|------------|

B. Places to Locate

- | | |
|------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Nob | 4. Wilderness of Ziph |
| 2. Adullam | 5. Wilderness of Maon |
| 3. Keilah | |

C. Fact Questions

1. Describe what took place at Nob. (21:1-9)
2. What happened in Gath? (21:10-15)
3. How did David gather an army? (22:1-2; 1 Chronicles 12:1-18)
4. How did he provide safety for his parents? (22:3-4)
5. Where did David then go? Why? (22:5)
6. Tell how the priests and the inhabitants of Nob were murdered. (22:6-19; cf. Psalm 52)
7. How did Abiathar the priest gain safety? (22:20-23)
8. Describe David's victory over the Philistines at Keilah and his escape from Saul there. (23:1-13)
9. How did Jonathan encourage David in the Wilderness of Ziph? (23:14-18)
10. How did the people of that place betray David? (23:19-23)
11. How did David escape Saul this time? (23:24-29)
12. Tell how David spared Saul's life in the cave at En Gedi. (24:1-15)
13. How did Saul respond? (24:16-21)
14. What was the result? (24:22)



D. Thought Questions

1. Was David justified in lying to Ahimelech about his mission and in eating the showbread?
2. Did David sin in deceiving the king of Gath?
3. Was David responsible for the deaths of the priests?

IV. The Death of Samuel

Please read 1 Samuel 25:1.

Place to Locate

Wilderness of Paran

V. Nabal & Abigail

Please read 1 Samuel 25:2-44.

A. Terms to Define

1. Nabal
2. reviled
3. scoundrel

B. Place to Locate

Carmel

C. Fact Questions

1. Describe Nabal and Abigail (verses 2-3)
2. What request did David make of Nabal? (verses 4-9)
3. How did Nabal reply? (verses 10-11)
4. What was David's reaction? (verses 12-13, 21-22)
5. Who saved Nabal from being murdered and David from committing murder? How? What was her attitude toward David? (verses 14-20, 23-31)
6. How did David respond? (verses 32-35)
7. What happened to Nabal? (verses 36-38)
8. What did David then do? (verses 39-42)
9. Who else did David take to be his wife? (verse 43)
10. What happened to Michal? (verse 44)

D. Thought Question

1. Was Abigail right to go against her husband's decision?
2. How do these events show God's providential care for David?

VI. David Again Spares Saul

Please read 1 Samuel 26.

A. Fact Questions

1. Who again betrayed David to Saul? (verse 1)
2. What did Saul do? (verses 2-3)
3. How did David respond? Why was he successful? (verses 3-12)

4. How did David demonstrate to Saul his innocence? (verses 13-20, 22-24)
5. What was Saul's response? (verses 21,25)

B. Thought Question

What does this event demonstrate about the Lord's care for David and about David's character?

VII. David Seeks Refuge Among the Philistines

Please read 1 Samuel 27:1 - 28:2; 1 Chronicles 12:19-22

A. Peoples to Identify

1. Girzites
2. Jerahmeelites

B. Fact Questions

1. Where did David seek refuge? Why? (27:1-4)
2. What city did Achish give David? Why? How long was David among the Philistines? What was the permanent result of his dwelling in that city? (27:5-7)
3. How did his army grow at this time? (1 Chronicles 12:19-22)
4. What did David do while dwelling there? (27:8-10)
5. How did he conceal his activities from Achish? (27:11-12)
6. How much trust did Achish place in David? (28:1)
7. Did David promise to fight for the Philistines against Israel? (28:2)

C. Thought Questions

1. Was David justified in killing all the people in the places he raided?
2. Was he right to deceive Achish?

VIII. The theme of 1 Samuel chapters 21 - 27 is **David a Fugitive from Saul.**

Lesson Five
The Fall of the House of Saul
Memory Verse: 1 Chronicles 10:13-14

Reading Assignment: 1 Samuel chapters 28-31; 1 Chronicles chapter 10

I. Review

II. Saul Consults the Medium at En Dor

Please read 1 Samuel 28:3-25.

A. Terms to Define

- | | |
|---------------|---------|
| 1. mediums | 3. Urim |
| 2. spiritists | |

B. Places to Locate

- | | |
|-----------|--------|
| 1. Shunem | En Dor |
| 2. Gilboa | |

C. Fact Questions

1. What was the situation with Saul at this time? (verses 3-6)
2. To whom did Saul go for advice? (verses 7-8)
3. What transpired there? (verses 9-14)
4. What was revealed to Saul? (verses 15-19)
5. What was Saul's reaction to the message? (verse 20)
6. How did the woman try to comfort him? (verses 21-25)

D. Thought Questions

1. What does this narrative reveal about the spiritual condition of Saul at this time?
2. Did the medium really have the power to communicate with the dead?

III. The Philistines Reject David

Please read 1 Samuel chapter 29.

A. Term to Define

angel

B. Place to Locate

Jezreel

C. Fact Questions

1. Why did the Philistines refuse to let David go to battle with them? (verses 1-5)
2. What was the relationship between David and Achish? (verses 6-11)

IV. David Fights the Amalekites

Please read 1 Samuel chapter 30.

A. Places to Locate

- | | |
|----------------|-------------|
| 1. Brook Besor | 4. Ramoth |
| 2. Cherethites | 5. Jattir |
| 3. Caleb | 6. Eshtemoa |

B. Fact Questions

1. What was the situation at Ziklag when David returned? (verses 1-3,5)
2. How did David and his men react? (verses 4,6)
3. How did David handle this crisis? (verses 7-20)
4. What did the wicked and worthless men with David propose? (verses 21-22)
5. What was David's response? (verses 23-25)
6. How did David seek favor with the people of Judah? (verses 26-31)

V. The Death of Saul

Please read 1 Samuel chapter 31 and 1 Chronicles chapter 10.

A. Term to Define

Dagon

B. Place to Locate

Beth Shan

C. Fact Questions

1. How did Saul and his sons die? (1 Samuel 31:1-6; 1 Chronicles 10:1-6)
2. What happened to Israel at that time? (1 Samuel 31:7; 1 Chronicles 10:7)
3. What did the Philistines do with the bodies of Saul and his sons? (1 Samuel 31:8-10; 1 Chronicles 10:8-10)
4. What did the inhabitants of Jabesh Gilead do? Why? (1 Samuel 31:11-13; 1 Chronicles 10:11-12)

D. Thought Question

Why did God reject Saul and choose David?

VI. Summary: The Theme of 1 Samuel chapters 28 - 31 is **The Fall of Saul.**



Lesson Six

David's Great Victory Over the House of Saul

Memory Verse: 2 Samuel 1:19

Reading Assignment: 2 Samuel chapters 1 - 4

I. Review

II. Introduction to Second Samuel

A. Theme

The theme of Second Samuel is the great reign of King David (2 Samuel 5:10,12). The entire book is about his rule. There is more written in the Scriptures about David than about any other Bible character except Jesus Christ.

B. David

David was great because he had such deep faith in God (2 Samuel 22:1-4,32-37,47-51). Thus, he was truly God's choice as king (1 Samuel 13:14; 16:7,11-13). David was also a prophet from the day he was anointed king (1 Samuel 16:13; 2 Samuel 23:1-2) and was the greatest of the psalmists (inspired poets) of Israel (2 Samuel 23:1) as well as its greatest warrior (1 Samuel 18:6-7; 2 Samuel 22:1). He ruled justly (2 Samuel 8:15) in the fear of God (2 Samuel 23:3-4). His life and rule became the standard by which later kings were measured (cf. 1 Kings 9:1-4; 11:4-6,38; 15:3-5,11; 2 Kings 14:3; 16:2; 18:3; 2 Chronicles 28:1; 29:2; 34:2). Thus, the pinnacle of Israel's greatness was reached as the result of the reign of King David and through the help of the Lord (2 Samuel 5:12).

David was also guilty of great sins (2 Samuel chapters 11,24), but he was forgiven (2 Samuel 12:13; Psalm 32:1-5; 2 Samuel 24:25) because he repented (2 Samuel 12:13; Psalm 51:1-4; 2 Samuel 24:10).

C. God's Promise to David

God promised to set up the rule of David's house perpetually (2 Samuel 7:12-16). This promise has been ultimately fulfilled in the reign of Jesus Christ (Luke 1:30-33; Acts 2:29-36; 13:22-23), the seed of David (Matthew 1:1).

D. Outline

1. David's Great Victory Over the House of Saul - chapters 1 - 4
 - a. David Mourns for Saul & Jonathan - chapter 1
 - b. War Between David & Ishbosheth - chapters 2 - 4
2. David's Great Rule - chapters 5-7
 - a. David Unites the Kingdom - chapter 5
 - b. David Brings the Ark to Jerusalem - chapter 6
 - c. God's Great Promise to David - chapter 7
3. David's Great Victories Over God's Enemies - chapters 8 - 10

- a. David Defeats Moab, Philistia, Zobah, & Syria - chapter 8
- b. David's Kindness to Mephibosheth - chapter 9
- c. David Defeats the Ammonite & Syrian Alliance - chapter 10
- 4. David's Great Sins & Their Punishments - chapters 11 - 21
 - a. David Commits Adultery & Murder - chapter 11
 - b. God's Judgment on David - 12:1-23
 - c. Birth of Solomon - 12:24-25
 - d. Defeat of Ammon - 12:26-31
 - e. Rape of Tamar & Death of Amnon - chapter 13
 - f. Rebellion of Absalom - chapters 14-19
 - g. Rebellion of Sheba - chapter 20
 - h. Three Years of Famine - 21:1-14
 - i. Defeat of Philistines - 21:15-22
- 5. Conclusion: Great Faith, Great Strength, Great Sin - chapters 22 - 24
 - a. Great Faith: David's Psalm of Praise - 22:1 - 23:7
 - b. Great Strength: David's Mighty Men - 23:8-39
 - c. Great Sin: David's Punishment for Sin of Numbering People - chapter 24
- E. Summary
 1. The theme of Second Samuel is **The Great Reign of David**.
 2. David was great because of his faith in God.
 3. David was Israel's greatest king, psalmist, and warrior; and he was a prophet.
 4. David's great sins were adultery, murder, and an unauthorized census.
 5. God forgave David's sins because David repented.
 6. God's great promise to David was "Your throne shall be established forever." (2 Samuel 7:16).
 7. This promise is fulfilled in the reign of His Son, Jesus Christ. - Luke 1:30-33; Acts 2:29-36

II. David Mourns for Saul & Jonathan

Please read 2 Samuel chapter 1

A. Term to Define

lamented

B. Fact Questions

1. Relate how David received word of Saul's death. (verses 1-10)
2. How did David react to the news? (verses 11-12)
3. What did David do to the one who brought the news? Why? (verses 13-16)
4. Explain the lamentation David wrote about the deaths of Saul and Jonathan.(verses 17-27)

C. Thought Questions

1. What is "the Book of Jasher"?

2. What does David's reaction to the deaths of Saul and Jonathan reveal about David's character?

III. David Made King of Judah in Hebron

Please read 2 Samuel 2:1-7.

Fact Questions

1. Why did David go to Hebron? (verses 1-3)
2. What happened to him there? (verse 4)
3. What message did David send to Jabesh Gilead? Why? (verses 4-7)

IV. Ishbosheth Made King of Israel

Please read 2 Samuel 2:8-11.

A. Place to Locate

Mahanaim

B. Fact Questions

1. Describe Ishbosheth. Of what was he made king? By whom? Where did he rule? How long?
2. How long did David reign in Hebron?

V. War Between David & Ishbosheth

Please read 2 Samuel 2:12 - 4:12.

A. Fact Questions

1. Describe what happened at the pool of Gibeon. (2:12-17)
2. What happened to Asahel? (2:18-23)
3. How was the battle brought to an end? (2:24-28)
4. What were the results of the battle? (2:29-32)
5. How did the war go between David and Ishbosheth? (3:1)
6. Describe David's family in Hebron. (3:2-5)
7. Why did Abner forsake Ishbosheth? (3:6-11)
8. How did Abner and David come to peace? (3:12-21)
9. How did Abner die? (3:22-27)
10. How did David react to Abner's murder? (3:28-39)

11. Describe Mephibosheth. (4:4)

12. How did Ishbosheth die? (4:1-3,5-7)

13. What did David do to his murderers? (4:8-12)

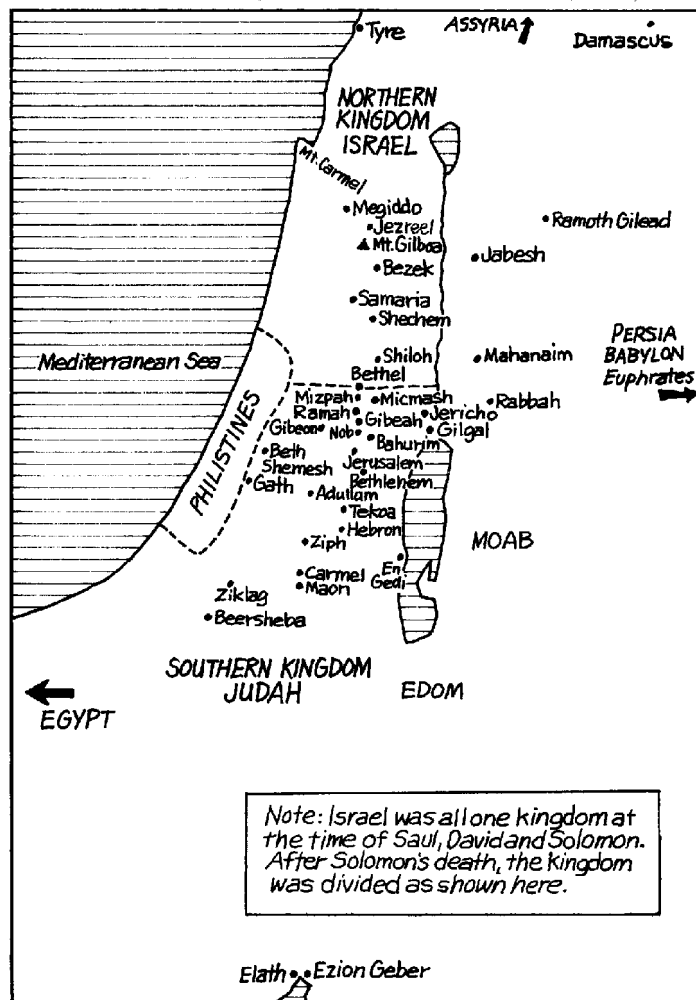
B. Thought Question

1. What do David's reactions to the murders of Abner and Ishbosheth demonstrate about David?

2. Why did all that David did please the people? (3:36)

VI. Summary: The theme of 2 Samuel chapters 1-4 is **David's Great Victory Over the House of Saul.**

WHERE IT ALL HAPPENED (1 and 2 Samuel; also 1 and 2 Chronicles, Psalms)



Lesson Seven
David's Great Rule
Memory Verse: 2 Samuel 7:16

Reading Assignment: 2 Samuel chapters 5 - 7; 1 Chronicles 11:1-9; 12:23-40; 13:1 - 17:27

Review

I. David Made King Over All Israel

Please read 2 Samuel 5:1-5.

Fact Questions

1. How was David made king over all Israel? (2 Samuel 5:1-3; 1 Chronicles 11:1-3).
2. How old was David when he became king? How long did he reign in Hebron? How long in Jerusalem? What was the total length of his reign? (2 Samuel 5:4-5)

II. David's Army at Hebron

Please read 1 Chronicles 12:23-40.

Fact Questions

1. Describe the army David had in Hebron after he became king over all Israel. (verses 23-37)
2. How loyal was this army? (verses 38-40)

III. David Takes the Stronghold of Zion & Makes Jerusalem His Capital

Please read 2 Samuel 5:6-10 and 1 Chronicles 11:4-9.

A. Term to Define

Millo

B. Place to Locate

Zion

C. Fact Questions

1. Describe David's conquest of Zion. (2 Samuel 5:6-8; 1 Chronicles 11:4-6)
2. What did David do to Jerusalem? (2 Samuel 5:9; 1 Chronicles 11:7-8)
3. What was David's reign like? Why? (2 Samuel 5:10; 1 Chronicles 11:9)

IV. David's Palace, Wives, & Children

Please read 2 Samuel 5:11-16 and 1 Chronicles 14:1-7.

A. Term to Define

concubines

B. Fact Questions

1. How did David acquire a palace? (2 Samuel 5:11; 1 Chronicles 14:1)
2. What did the Lord do for David? Why? (2 Samuel 5:12; 1 Chronicles 14:2)

3. Describe David's family at this time. (2 Samuel 5:13-16; 1 Chronicles 14:3-7)

V. David Drives Back the Philistines

Please read 2 Samuel 5:17-25 and 1 Chronicles 14:8-17.

A. Term to Define

Baal Perazim

B. Places to Locate

1. Valley of Rephaim
2. Geba

C. Fact Questions

1. Describe David's first victory as king over the Philistines (2 Samuel 5:17- 21; 1 Chronicles 14:8-12)
2. How did his second battle with the Philistines go? (2 Samuel 5:22-25; 1 Chronicles 14:13-16)
3. What did these victories do for David's renown? (1 Chronicles 14:17)

VI. David Brings the Ark to the House of Obed-Edom

Please read 2 Samuel 6:1-11 and 1 Chronicles chapter 13.

A. Terms to Define

1. sistrums
2. Perez Uzzah

B. Places to Locate

1. Baale Judah
2. Shihor
3. Hamath

C. Fact Questions

1. Why did David and Israel want to bring the ark to Jerusalem? (1 Chronicles 13:1-4)
2. How did they bring it? (2 Samuel 6:1-5; 1 Chronicles 13:5-8)
3. What happened to Uzzah? (2 Samuel 6:6-7; 1 Chronicles 13:9-10)
4. How did David react to this? (2 Samuel 6:8-10; 1 Chronicles 13:11-13)
5. How did the Lord treat the house of Obed-Edom while the ark was there? (2 Samuel 6:11; 1 Chronicles 13:14)

D. Thought Question

Why did the Lord kill Uzzah? Is there a principle we can learn from this? (cf. Exodus 25:14-15; Numbers 4:15; 1 Chronicles 15:2,12-15)

VII. David Brings the Ark to Jerusalem

Please read 2 Samuel 6:12-23 and 1 Chronicles 15:1 - 16:43.

A. Terms to define

1. despised
2. Alamoth
3. Sheminith

B. Fact Questions

1. Why did David bring the ark on to Jerusalem? (2 Samuel 6:12)
2. What did David build in Jerusalem? (1 Chronicles 15:1)
3. With what kind of ceremonies was the ark brought? (2 Samuel 6:13-15; 1 Chronicles 15:3-8)
4. What did Michal, David's wife, think of his celebrating? (2 Samuel 6:16; 1 Chronicles 15:29)
5. With what festivities and ceremonies was the ark placed in the tabernacle? (2 Samuel 6:17-19; 1 Chronicles 16:1-6)
6. Describe the psalm that David wrote for this occasion. (1 Chronicles 16:7- 36; cf. Psalms 105:1-15; 96:1-13; and 106:1,47-48)
7. Describe the worship that David then instituted in Jerusalem. (1 Chronicles 16:37-43)
8. What happened between Michal and David? (2 Samuel 6:20-23)

C. Thought Question

Why is the ark, the tabernacle, and the worship associated with them so important in the reign of David?

VIII. The Promise to David

Please read 2 Samuel chapter 7 and 1 Chronicles chapter 17.

A. Term to Define

redeem

B. Fact Questions

1. What did David desire to do? (2 Samuel 7:1-2; 1 Chronicles 17:1)
2. What did Nathan the prophet advise David to do? (2 Samuel 7:3; 1 Chronicles 17:2)
3. What did the Lord reveal to Nathan about David's plans? (2 Samuel 7:4-7; 1 Chronicles 17:3-6)

4. What promise did God reveal to Nathan to give to David? (2 Samuel 7:8-17; 1 Chronicles 17:7-15)

5. How did David respond to this? (2 Samuel 7:18-29; 1 Chronicles 17:16-27)

C. Thought Question

How was the Lord's promise to David fulfilled? (cf. 1 Chronicles 28:1-7; 1 Kings 5:2-5; 8:14-26; 2 Chronicles 6:3-10; Psalm 89:3,19-45,49-51; Luke 1:30-33; Acts 2:29-36; 13:22-23)

IX. Summary: The theme of 2 Samuel chapters 5-7 is **David's Great Rule**.

Lesson Eight
David's Great Victories Over God's Enemies
Memory Verse: 2 Samuel 8:15

Reading Assignment: 2 Samuel chapters 8 - 10; 1 Chronicles chapters 18 - 19

Review

I. David's Empire

Please read 2 Samuel 8:1-14 and 1 Chronicles 18:1-13.

A. Term to Define

Metheg Ammah

B. People to Identify

1. Moabites

2. Edomites

C. Fact Questions

1. What nations did David conquer? (2 Samuel 8:1-6,13-14; 1 Chronicles 18:1-7,12-13)

2. How did David's victories enrich Israel? (2 Samuel 8:7-10; 1 Chronicles 18:8-10)

3. What did David do with these riches? (2 Samuel 8:11-12; 1 Chronicles 18:11)

D. Thought Questions

1. How complete were his victories?

2. Why was he so successful? (2 Samuel 8:14; 1 Chronicles 18:6,12)

V. David's Administration

Please read 2 Samuel 8:15-18 and 1 Chronicles 18:14-17.

A. Terms to Define

1. recorder

3. Cherethites

2. scribe

4. Pelethites

B. Short Answer: Name the office each of these men occupied. (2 Samuel 8:16-18; 1 Chronicles 18:15-17)

1. Joab

4. Ahimelech

2. Jehoshaphat

5. Seraiah (Shavsha)

3. Zadok

6. Benaiah

C. Fact Question

What was David's reign like? (2 Samuel 8:15; 1 Chronicles 18:14)

VI. David's Kindness to Mephibosheth

Please read 2 Samuel chapter 9.

A. Persons to Identify

1. Zibah
2. Mephibosheth

B. Fact Questions

1. What did David do for Mephibosheth? (2 Samuel 9:5-8, 11-13)
2. What directions did he give Zibah? (2 Samuel 9:9-11)

B. Thought Question

Why did David show such kindness to Mephibosheth?

VII. David Defeats the Ammonite & Syrian Alliance

Please read 2 Samuel chapter 10 and 1 Chronicles chapter 19.

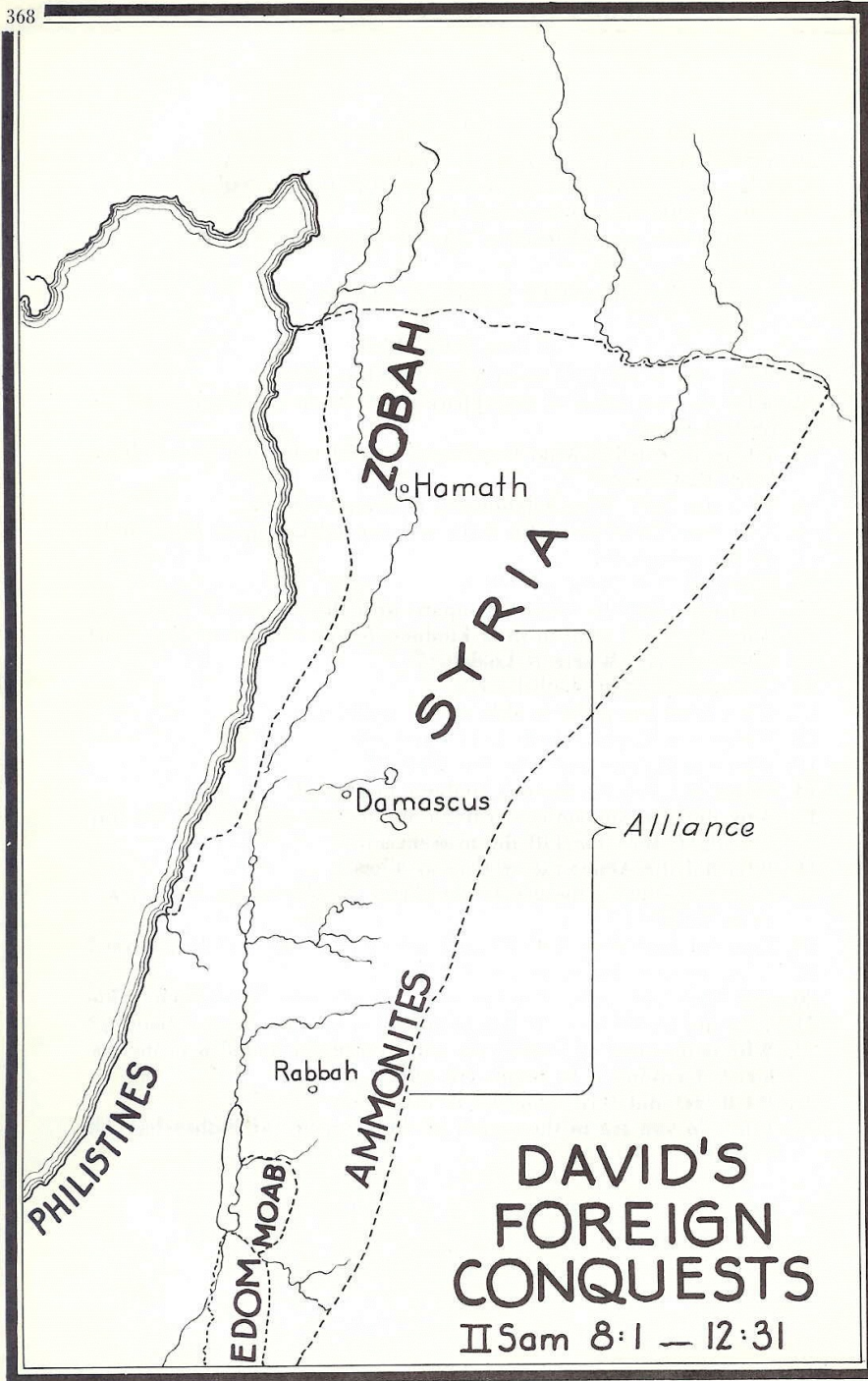
A. Place to Locate

Medeba

B. Fact Questions

1. How did war come about between Ammon and Israel? (2 Samuel 10:1-6; 1 Chronicles 19:1-7)
2. What happened when Israel fought against Syria and Ammon? (2 Samuel 10:7-14; 1 Chronicles 19:8-15)
3. What happened when all Syria fought against David? (2 Samuel 10:15-19; 1 Chronicles 19:16-19)

VIII. The Theme of 2 Samuel chapters 8 - 10 is **David's Great Victories over God's Enemies.**



Don DeWalt, *Sacred History and Geography*. 368.

Lesson Nine

David's Great Sins and the Beginning of Great Trouble

Memory Verse: 2 Samuel 12:13

Reading Assignment: 2 Samuel chapters 11 - 14; 1 Chronicles 20:1-3

Review

I. David Commits Adultery & Murder

Please read 2 Samuel chapter 11; 1 Chronicles 20:1

A. Fact Questions

1. Relate how David committed adultery with Bathsheba. What was the result? (verses 1-5)

2. How did David try to cover up his sin? (verses 6-15)

3. What were the results? (verses 16-27)

B. Thought Questions

1. In what ways were David and Bathsheba each at fault in the sin of adultery?

2. How does one sin often lead to another?

II. David Repents & Is Forgiven But Punished

Please read 2 Samuel 12:1-25.

A. Terms to define

1. Solomon
2. Jedidiah

B. Fact Questions

1. How did Nathan bring David to confess his sins? (verses 1-13)

2. How was David punished? Why? (verses 11-19)

3. How was Bathsheba comforted? (verses 24-25)

C. Thought Questions

1. Did Nathan demonstrate courage by rebuking David? Should preachers today be like Nathan?

2. Why did God take the kingdom away from Saul for sparing part of Amalek but forgive David of adultery and murder? (cf. 1 Samuel 15:22-23; 2 Samuel 12:12-13; Psalm 19:12-13)

3. Did God overlook David's sins, or did David have to meet the divine terms of pardon?

4. How is David's attitude toward the sickness and death of his child an example for us? (verses 15-23)

David's Forgiveness		Our Forgiveness
Psalm 51:17; 38:2-8	Repent	Acts 8:22
Leviticus 5:5; Psalm 32:5; 38:18; 51:3-4; 2 Samuel 12:13	Confess	1 John 1:9
Psalm 38:1; 51:1-2,5-14	Pray	Acts 8:22
Leviticus 4:22-26	Sacrifice	Hebrews 10:4; 9:13-14
2 Samuel 12:13; Psalm 32:1-2	Forgiven	1 John 1:9

III. Rabbah Is Captured

Please read 2 Samuel 12:26-31 and 1 Chronicles 20:2-3.

Fact Questions

1. How was Rabbah conquered? (2 Samuel 12:26-29; 1 Chronicles 20:1)
2. What were the results? (2 Samuel 12:30-31; 1 Chronicles 20:2-3)

IV. Amnon & Tamar

Please read 2 Samuel 13:1-22.

A. Term to Define

desolate

B. Fact Questions

1. What were Amnon's feelings toward his half-sister Tamar? (verses 1-2)
2. How did he manage to satisfy his lust toward her? (verses 3-14)
3. What feelings did Amnon then have toward Tamar? (verse 15)
4. What effect did this have on Tamar? (verses 16-19)
5. How did Absalom and David react to this? (verses 20-22)

C. Thought Questions

1. How does this sordid affair demonstrate the difference between love and lust?
2. How did David contribute to this sin?
3. Why was his reaction so weak?

V. Absalom Murders Amnon

Please read 2 Samuel 13:23-39.

A. Fact Questions

1. How did Absalom craftily take revenge on his half-brother Amnon? (verses 23-29)
2. How was the news brought to David? How did David react? (verses 30-36)
3. What did Absalom then do? (verses 37-38)
4. What was David's attitude toward Absalom? (verses 37,39)

B. Thought Question

How did David's own sins and weakness contribute to these griefs he had to bear?

VI. Absalom Returns & Is Reconciled to David

Please read 2 Samuel chapter 14.

A. Fact Questions

1. How did Joab craftily go about getting David to bring Absalom home? (verses 1-17)
2. Did David see through his ploy? (verses 18-20)
3. What did David allow Absalom to do? (verses 21-24)
4. What was Absalom like? (verses 25-27)
5. How did Absalom effect reconciliation with his father David? (verses 28-33)

B. Thought Questions

1. Why was Joab so interested in Absalom?
2. What was the attitude of the wise woman of Tekoa toward Absalom?

VII. The Theme of 2 Samuel chapters 11 - 14 is **David's Great Sins and the Beginning of Great Trouble.**

Lesson Ten
The Rebellion of Absalom
Memory Verse: 2 Samuel 18:33

Reading Assignment: 2 Samuel chapters 15 - 19

Review

I. The Rebellion of Absalom & Flight of David

Please read 2 Samuel chapters 15:1 - 16:14.

A. Places to Locate

1. Brook Kidron
2. Mount of Olives

B. Fact Questions

1. How did Absalom win the favor of the people? (15:1-6)
2. How did Absalom shrewdly arrange rebellion? (15:7-12)
3. What did David have to do? (15:13-18)
4. How faithful was Ittai to the king? (15:19-22)
5. In what direction did David flee? (15:23; cf. Psalm 63)
6. What did David have Zadok do? (15:24-29)
7. What was David's attitude as he fled? (15:30; cf. Psalms 3, 4, & 63)
8. What was David's attitude toward Ahithophel? (15:31; cf. Psalms 41 & 55)
9. What did David have Hushai do? (15:32-37)
10. What did Zibah do? (16:1-4)
11. How did Shimei treat David? (16:5-8)
12. What was David's attitude toward this? (16:9-14)

C. Thought Questions

1. How did David bring these troubles on himself?
2. Which of these events fulfilled prophecy? (cf. 2 Samuel 12:10-12)

II. Hushai Defeats the Counsel of Ahithophel

Please read 2 Samuel 16:15 - 17:23.

A. Term to Define

oracle

B. Fact Questions

1. How did Hushai deceive Absalom? (16:15-19)
2. How did Absalom, at Ahithophel's counsel, humiliate his father and assert his right to the throne? (16:20-22)
3. How wise was Ahithophel's advice? (16:23)
4. What was Ahithophel's advice to Absalom on how to defeat David? (17:1-3)
5. Did Absalom like this advice? (17:4)
6. How did Hushai defeat Ahithophel's counsel? (17:5-14)
7. How did Hushai see to it that David escaped danger? (17:15-22)
8. What did Ahithophel do? (17:23)

III. Absalom's Defeat & Death

Please read 2 Samuel 17:24 - 19:8.

A. Fact Questions

1. How did Absalom prepare for war? (17:24-26)
2. How were the people of David refreshed? (17:27-29)
3. How did David prepare for the battle? (18:1-4)
4. What command did he give concerning Absalom? (18:5)
5. How did the battle go? (18:6-8)
6. How did Absalom die? (18:9-15)
7. How did the rebellion end? (18:16-18)
8. How was news of the victory and of Absalom's death taken to David? (18:19-32)
9. How did David react to news of Absalom's death? (18:33)

10. How did David's mourning affect the people? (19:1-4)

11. How did Joab rebuke him? (19:5-7)

12. What was the result? (19:8)

B. Thought Question

How did David contribute to Absalom's death?

IV. David Reinstated as King in Jerusalem

Please read 2 Samuel 19:9-43.

Fact Questions

1. What dispute arose in Israel? (19:9-10)

2. How did David win over the men of Judah? (19:11-14)

3. How was David brought over the Jordan? (19:15-18)

4. How did David show mercy to Shimei? (19:18-23)

5. How were David and Mephibosheth reconciled? (19:24-30)

6. How did David honor Barzillai and Chimham? Why? (19:31-39)

7. Why did the men of Israel quarrel with those of Judah over David? (19:40-43)

V. David Makes the Temple Arrangements

Please read 1 Chronicles chapter 22.

Fact Questions

1. What preparations did David make for the construction of the temple? (verses 1-4)

2. Why did David make these preparations? (verse 5)

3. Why did David not build the temple himself? (verses 6-8)

4. Upon what promise did David base his charge to Solomon? (verses 9-10)

5. How did David bless Solomon? (verses 11-13)

6. What material had David gathered for the temple? (verses 14-16)

7. How did David charge the leaders of Israel? (22:17-19)

VI. The theme of 2 Samuel chapters 15 - 19 is the **Rebellion of Absalom**.

Lesson Eleven

The Conclusion of the Reign of David

Memory Verse: 2 Samuel 22:47

Reading Assignment: 2 Samuel chapters 20 - 24; 1 Chronicles 11:10-47; 20:4-8; chapter 21
Review

I. The Rebellion of Sheba

Please read 2 Samuel chapter 20.

A. Places to Locate

1. Abel
2. Beth Maacah

B. Fact Questions

1. What caused Israel to rebel against David? (verses 1-2)
2. What did David do with the concubines Absalom had defiled? (verse 3)
3. How did Amasa die? (verses 4-13)
4. How was the rebellion ended? (verses 14-22)
5. Who were David's chief officers? (verses 23-26)

II. David Avenges the Gibeonites

Please read 2 Samuel 21:1-14.

Fact Questions

1. Why was there famine in Israel? (verses 1-2)
2. How were the Gibeonites appeased? (verses 3-9)
3. Why did David bury the remains of Saul, Jonathan, and the men who were hanged? (verses 10-14)

III. David Again Defeats the Philistines

Please read 2 Samuel 21:15-22 and 1 Chronicles 20:4-8.

A. Place to Locate

Gob

B. Fact Questions

1. How did it come about that David no longer led Israel in battle? (2 Samuel 21:15-17)
2. How were the giants of the Philistines killed? (2 Samuel 21:18-22; 1 Chronicles 20:4-8)

IV. David's Praise of God

Please read 2 Samuel chapter 22. (cf. Psalm 18)

A. Term to Define

Cherub

B. Fact Question

What is the setting for this psalm? (verse 1)

Praise God: The Rock of My Salvation

2 Samuel 22; cf. Psalm 18

I. Introduction of Praise: God is my strength. - verses 2-4

II. Recollection: God saved me from death. - verses 5-25

A. God heard my call when death encompassed me. - verses 5-7

B. The strength of God is shown by the mighty storm. - verses 8-16

C. The Lord delivered me from my strong enemy. - verses 17-20

D. The Lord rewarded my righteousness. - verses 21-25

III. God is the strength of those who trust Him. - verses 26-46

A. God rewards men according to their works. - verses 26-28

B. God is my strength. - verses 29-35

C. God made me great. - verses 36-46

IV. Conclusion of Praise: Praise the Lord, who is my salvation. - verses 47-51

C. Thought Questions

1. Study this song of praise in the light of the above outline and see if you can outline it yourself.

2. What is its theme?

3. What does it demonstrate about the reason for David's greatness?

V. David's Last Words

Please read 2 Samuel 23:1-7.

A. Term to Define

psalmist

B. Fact Questions

1. How did David describe himself? (verse 1)
2. How did David speak? (verse 2)
3. What should a ruler be like? (verses 3-4)
4. Had David's rule been thus without fault? (verse 5)
5. What was David's salvation and desire? (verses 5-7)

VI. David's Mighty Men

Please read 2 Samuel 23:8-39 and 1 Chronicles 11:10-47.

Fact Questions

1. Describe, as much as possible, the rank of the heroes of David's army mentioned in these chapters.

2. Describe the special exploits of:
 - a. Josheb-Basshebeth (2 Samuel 23:8; 1 Chronicles 11:11)
 - b. Eleazar (2 Samuel 23:9-10; 1 Chronicles 11:12-14)
 - c. Shammah (2 Samuel 23:11-12)
 - d. three of the thirty chief men (2 Samuel 23:13-1; 1 Chronicles 11:15-19)
 - e. Abishai (2 Samuel 23:18-19; 1 Chronicles 11:20-21)
 - f. Benaiah (2 Samuel 23:20-23; 1 Chronicles 11:22-25)

VII. David's Census

Please read 2 Samuel chapter 24 and 1 Chronicles chapter 21.

A. Term to Define

plague

B. Fact Questions

1. Describe the census and its results. (2 Samuel 24:1-9; 1 Chronicles 21:1-16)
2. What punishment was brought upon Israel? (2 Samuel 24:10-16; 1 Chronicles 21:7-14)
3. How was the plague stopped? (2 Samuel 24:17-25; 1 Chronicles 21:15-30)

C. Thought Questions

1. Why was it a sin for David to take a census?
2. Why do 2 Samuel and 1 Chronicles give different numbers for the census?
3. Why did David insist on paying Araubah (Ornan)?

VIII. The theme of 2 Samuel chapters 20 - 24 is the **Conclusion of the Reign of David**.

Lesson Twelve

Solomon Anointed King

Memory Verse: 1 Kings 1:48

Reading Assignment: 1 Kings chapters 1 - 2; 1 Chronicles chapters 23 - 29

I. Introduction to First Kings

A. Arrangement

Originally the two books of Kings were one.

B. Author

The author of the two books is unknown. He drew material from annals in existence at the time (cf. 1 Kings 11:41; 14:19).

C. Theme

While First and Second Kings cover almost exactly the same period of history as 2 Chronicles, Kings is written from an entirely different standpoint than Chronicles. The books of Kings were written from the prophetic standpoint. They relate the history of Israel and Judah to God's promise to David (2 Samuel 7:12-16) and to the conflict between God's prophets and the corrupt kings of Israel and Judah. First Kings records that in each stage of Israel's apostasy God sent a prophet to cry out against them. The theme of First Kings is **Departed Glory**.

D. Plan

Because of the faithfulness of David his father, the reign of Solomon achieved unparalleled splendor (10:4-7,14,23). When his reign began, Solomon loved the Lord (3:1-3) and was granted preeminent wisdom and wealth as well as peace (3:4-14; 4:29-30,34; 10:1-7,14,23). All God's promises to Israel were fulfilled (4:20-21; 8:56). Solomon built for the Lord a magnificent temple (chapters 5-8). After this the Lord delivered Solomon a promise and a threat (9:1-9). He pledged to Solomon a perpetual dynasty if he would remain faithful, but He threatened the destruction of Israel if Solomon turned away from serving Him. In his old age Solomon allowed his foreign wives to lead him into idolatry (11:1-13). This was the undoing of Solomon and of Israel. The kingdom, except for Judah, was to be taken from Solomon's offspring and to be given to Solomon's servant Jeroboam (11:9-13,26-40).

The foolishness of Rehoboam, Solomon's son, occasioned the division of Israel (12:1-17).

Jeroboam, who became king over the ten northern tribes, introduced calf worship. He corrupted the object, place, and time of worship and also corrupted the priesthood in order to keep Israel from going to Jerusalem to worship and thus returning in heart to the lineage of David (12:25-33). A man of God was sent from Judah to condemn this apostasy but to no avail (chapter 13). All the kings of Israel thereafter were idolatrous.

Ahab, under the influence of his wicked Phoenician wife Jezebel, reached the depths of apostasy by introducing the worship of Baal and the Ashtoreth (16:29-33). The Lord then raised up the great prophet Elijah, who demonstrated conclusively that the Lord is the only true God (18:20-40). Elijah triumphed over wicked, idolatrous Ahab and Jezebel.

But Israel continued her apostasy unabated after the death of Ahab. She was doomed and without excuse.

Of the kings of Judah of this period, Rehoboam and Abijam were wicked, Asa was good, and Jehoshaphat served the Lord but erred grievously in making peace with wicked Ahab (22:44). Jehoshaphat's compromise with Ahab opened the door for the apostasy and downfall of Judah and very nearly brought about the extinction of the lineage of David.

As First Kings closes, the people of Judah were practicing the idolatry introduced by Solomon (22:43), and Israel had completely apostatized and was ripe for destruction.

E. Outline

1. The Glorious Reign of Solomon - chapters 1 - 11
 - a. Solomon Becomes King - 1:1 - 2:11
 - b. Solomon's Rule Established - 2:12-46
 - c. Solomon's Wise Choice - chapter 3
 - d. Solomon's Glory - chapter 4
 - e. The Temple's Glory - chapters 5 - 8
 - f. Solomon's Splendor - chapters 9 - 10
 - g. Solomon's Apostasy - chapter 11
2. The Glory Departs (Division & Apostasy) - chapters 12 - 22
 - a. Division - 12:1-24
 - b. Apostasy - 12:25 - 16:34
 - (1) Jeroboam - 12:25 - 14:20
 - (a) Jeroboam's Idolatry - 12:25-33
 - (b) Call to Repentance - chapter 13
 - (c) Jeroboam Punished - 14:1-18
 - (d) Jeroboam's Death - 14:19-20
 - (2) Rehoboam's Inglorious Reign - 14:21-31
 - (3) Abijam (Judah, wicked) - 15:1-8
 - (4) Asa (Judah, good) - 15:9-24
 - (5) Nadab (Israel, wicked) - 15:25-31
 - (6) Baasha (Israel, wicked) - 15:32 - 16:7
 - (7) Elah (Israel, wicked) - 16:8-14
 - (8) Zimri (Israel, wicked) - 16:15-20
 - (9) Omri (Israel, very wicked) - 16:21-28
 - (10) Ahab (Israel, extremely wicked) - 16:29-34
3. Call to Repentance - chapters 17 - 19
 - a. Elijah Challenges & Defeats Idolatry - chapters 17-18

- b. Elijah Flees Jezebel - chapter 19
- 4. The Apostasy Continues - chapters 20 - 22
 - a. Ahab's Victories Over Syria - chapter 20
 - b. Naboth's Vineyard - chapter 21
 - c. Ahab's Death - 22:1-40
 - d. Jehoshaphat (Judah, good but a compromiser) - 22:41-50
 - e. Ahaziah (Israel, wicked) - 22:51-53

F. Fact Question

What is the theme of First Kings?

II. Adonijah Attempts to Usurp the Throne

Please read 1 Kings 1:1-27.

A. Term to Define

Shunammite

B. Fact Questions

1. What was David's condition? (verse 1)
2. What did his servants do about it? (verses 2-4)
3. What did Adonijah do? (verses 5-10)
4. How did Nathan and Bathsheba handle this matter? (verses 11-27)

C. Thought Question

1. What was Adonijah like?
2. Why was he rebellious and self-willed?

III. David Has Solomon Anointed as King

Please read 1 Kings 1:28-53 and 1 Chronicles 23:1 - 29:25.

A. Term to Define

Parbar

B. Place to Locate

Gihon

C. Fact Questions

1. What did David promise Bathsheba? (1 Kings 1:28-31)
2. What did David command to be done for Solomon? (1 Kings 1:32-35)
3. What was the reaction of Benaiah? (1 Kings 1:36-37)

4. What arrangements did David then make for the temple and its worship?
 - a. the Levites (1 Chronicles chapter 23)
 - b. the sons of Aaron, i.e., the priests (1 Chronicles 24:1-19)
 - c. the rest of the Levites (1 Chronicles 24:20-31)
 - d. the musicians (1 Chronicles chapter 25)
 - e. the gatekeepers (1 Chronicles 26:1-19)
 - f. the treasurers (1 Chronicles 26:20-28)
5. How did he organize the officials and judges? (1 Chronicles 26:29-32)
6. How did David set up the military divisions? (1 Chronicles 27:1-15)
7. What about the heads of the various tribes? (1 Chronicles 27:16-24)
8. What were the other state offices? (1 Chronicles 27:25-34)
9. What instructions did David give Solomon before all the leaders of Israel? (1 Chronicles chapter 28)
10. How did David challenge the leaders of Israel to give for the temple? (1 Chronicles 29:1-5)
11. How did they respond? (1 Chronicles 29:6-9)
12. How did David bless the Lord before Israel? (1 Chronicles 29:10-15)
13. For what did he pray? (1 Chronicles 29:16-19)
14. How did Israel respond? (1 Chronicles 29:20)
15. How was Solomon made king? (1 Kings 2:38-40; 1 Chronicles 29:21-22)
16. What became of Adonijah and his followers? (1 Kings 2:41-53)
17. What was the result? (1 Chronicles 22:23-25)

VII. David Gives a Last Charge to Solomon

Please read 1 Kings 2:1-9

Fact Question

1. What parting charge did David give to Solomon?

VIII. Solomon's Rule Established

Please read 1 Kings 2:10-46.

A. Terms to Define

- | | |
|----------------|---------------------------|
| 1. kingdom | 4. the ark of the Lord |
| 2. established | 5. tabernacle of the Lord |
| 3. priest | 6. altar |

B. Fact Questions

1. What happened to Solomon's rule? (2 Kings 2:10-12,46; 2 Chronicles 1:1)
2. How did Adonijah try to wrest the throne from Solomon? (1 Kings 2:13-18)
3. How did Solomon stop this threat? (1 Kings 2:19-25)
4. What was done to Joab? Why? (1 Kings 2:28-35; cf. 2:5-6)
5. What did Solomon do to Shemei? Why? (1 Kings 2:36-46; cf. 2:8-9)

C. Thought Questions

1. What was Solomon's attitude toward his mother? (1 Kings 2:19-22)
2. What did Solomon do to Abiathar the priest? Why? How did this fulfill prophecy? (1 Kings 2:26-27; cf. 1 Samuel 2:22-33)

IX. Summary

- A. The theme of First Kings is **Departed Glory**.
- B. The theme of First Kings chapters 1 - 2 is **Solomon Becomes King**.

Lesson Thirteen

The Wisdom and Wealth of Solomon

Memory Verse: 1 Kings 10:23

Reading Assignment: 1 Kings chapters 3-4, 9 - 10; 2 Chronicles chapters 1, 8 - 9

I. Introduction to Second Chronicles

A. History Covered

Second Chronicles traces the history of God's ancient people, the Jews, from the time of Solomon through the periods of the Divided Kingdom, Judah Alone, and the Babylonian Captivity to the decree of Cyrus of Persia to restore Israel to Canaan. During the Divided Kingdom period Second Chronicles only traces the history of the kings of Judah. This is because the inspired writer is concerned with the restoration of Israel based on the rule of David and the levitical priesthood, and only Judah had kings of the lineage of David and priests descended from Aaron.

B. Theme

This book demonstrates that righteousness toward God is the basis of national greatness (7:11-22). In fact, the theme of Second Chronicles is **Righteousness Is the Basis of Israel's Glory**. The glory of the reigns of David and Solomon departed because Judah became unrighteous (36:11-21).

C. Outline

1. The Glory of the Temple & of the Reign of Solomon - chapters 1 - 9
 - a. Solomon Comes to Power - chapter 1
 - b. Solomon Builds the Temple - chapters 2 - 7
 - c. Solomon's Glory - chapters 8 - 9
2. Kings of Judah (The Glory Departs) - 10:1 - 36:21
 - a. Rehoboam - chapters 10 - 12
 - b. Abijah - chapter 13
 - c. Asa - chapters 14 - 16
 - d. Jehoshaphat - chapters 17 - 20
 - e. Jehoram - chapter 21
 - f. Ahaziah - 22:1-9
 - g. Athaliah (Queen) - 22:10 - 23:21
 - h. Joash - chapter 24
 - i. Amaziah - chapter 25
 - j. Uzziah - chapter 26
 - k. Jotham - chapter 27
 - l. Ahaz - chapter 28
 - m. Hezekiah - chapters 29 - 32
 - n. Manasseh - 33:1-20
 - o. Amon - 33:21-25
 - p. Josiah - chapters 34 - 35

- q. Jehoahaz - 36:1-4
- r. Jehoiakim - 36:5-8
- s. Jehoiachin - 36:9-10
- t. Zedekiah - 36:11-21

3. The Decree of Cyrus - 36:22-23

II. Solomon Requests Wisdom

Please read 1 Kings 3:1-15 and 2 Chronicles 1:2-12.

A. Terms to Define

- | | |
|------------------|----------------|
| 1. treaty | 4. uprightness |
| 2. mercy | 5. justice |
| 3. righteousness | 6. wise |

B. Fact Questions

1. Whom did Solomon marry? (1 Kings 3:1)
2. What were the people doing? Why? (1 Kings 3:2)
3. What about Solomon? (1 Kings 3:3)
4. What did Solomon do at Gibeon? (1 Kings 3:4; 2 Chronicles 1:2-6)
5. How did Solomon acquire his great wisdom? (1 Kings 3:5-12; 2 Chronicles 1:7-12)
6. What more did the Lord promise Solomon? (1 Kings 3:13-14; 2 Chronicles 1:12)
7. How did Solomon respond?

E. Thought Questions

1. What was the significance of the fact Solomon married Pharaoh's daughter?
2. Which is more important: wisdom, long life, wealth, or victory over one's enemies?
3. How can we acquire wisdom?

III. The Wisdom of Solomon

Please read I Kings 3:16-28 and 4:29-34.

A. Terms to Define

- | | |
|-----------------------|-------------|
| 1. compassion | 3. proverbs |
| 2. largeness of heart | 4. hyssop |

B. Fact Questions

1. How did King Solomon dramatically demonstrate his wisdom? (1 Kings 3:16-27)
2. What effect did this have on Israel? (1 Kings 3:28)
3. How great was Solomon's wisdom? (1 Kings 4:29-34)

IV. The Administration of Solomon

Please read 1 Kings 4:1-19.

A. Places to Locate

- | | |
|--------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Ephraim | 14. Jezreel |
| 2. Makaz | 15. Abel Meholah |
| 3. Shaalbim | 16. Jokneam |
| 4. Beth Shemesh | 17. Ramoth Gilead |
| 5. Elon Beth Hanan | 18. Gilead |
| 6. Arruboth | 19. Argob |
| 7. Socoh | 20. Bashan |
| 8. Hephher | 21. Mahanaim |
| 9. Dor | 22. Naphtali |
| 10. Taanach | 23. Asher |
| 11. Megiddo | 24. Aloth |
| 12. Beth Shean | 25. Issachar |
| 13. Zaretan | 26. Benjamin |

B. People to Identify

Amorites

C. Fact Questions

1. How did Solomon's rule differ from David's and from all those who followed him? (1 Kings 4:1)

2. Name the top officials of Solomon’s administration.

- a. priest (high priest)
- b. scribes
- c. recorder
- d. commander of the army
- e. over the officers (explain)
- f. over the labor force (explain)

g. governors

name	territory
(1)	
(2)	
(3)	
(4)	
(5)	
(6)	
(7)	
(8)	
(9)	
(10)	
(11)	
(12)	

V. The Wealth of Solomon

Please read 1 Kings 4:20-28; 10:14-29; 2 Chronicles 1:13-17; and 9:13-28

A. Terms to Define

- 1. tribute
- 2. kors
- 3. shekels
- 4. minas
- 5. House of the Forest of Lebanon

B. Places to Locate

- | | |
|--------------|-------------|
| 1. the River | 6. Arabia |
| 2. Tiphseh | 7. Keveh |
| 3. Gaza | 8. Syria |
| 4. Dan | 9. Tarshish |
| 5. Beersheba | |

C. Fact Questions

1. How wealthy was Solomon?
2. How extensive was his rule? (I Kings 4:20-21,24; 2 Chronicles 9:26)
3. What great blessing did Israel enjoy under Solomon’s rule? (1 Kings 4:24-25)

D. Thought Questions

1. Over how much of the land God promised to the seed of Abraham did Solomon rule? Has the Abrahamic land promise been fulfilled? (Genesis 15:18-21; 2 Chronicles 9:26; Joshua 21:43-45; Nehemiah 9:7-8)
2. Did Solomon’s wealth contribute to his spiritual decline? (cf. Deuteronomy 17:14-17)

VI. The Achievements of Solomon

Please read 1 Kings 9:15-28 and 2 Chronicles chapter 8.

A. Terms to Define

- | | |
|------------|------------------------------|
| 1. incense | 4. Feast of Unleavened Bread |
| 2. temple | 5. Feast of Weeks |
| 3. talents | 6. Feast of Tabernacles |

B. Places to locate

- | | | |
|--------------|----------------|------------------|
| 1. Tyre | 6. Baalath | 11. Red Sea |
| 2. Galilee | 7. Tadmor | 12. Edom |
| 3. Hazor | 8. Lebanon | 13. Ophir |
| 4. Gezer | 9. Ezion Geber | 14. Hamath Zobah |
| 5. Beth Shan | 10. Elath | |

C. Peoples to Identify

- | | |
|---------------|--------------|
| 1. Hittites | 3. Hivites |
| 2. Perizzites | 4. Jebusites |

D. Fact Questions

1. Why did Solomon raise a labor force? (1 Kings 9:15)

2. What did Pharaoh give his daughter as a dowry? (1 Kings 9:16)
3. Other than the temple, what did Solomon build? (1 Kings 9:17-19,24,26; 2 Chronicles 8:1-6,11)
4. Whom did he use as forced laborers? (1 Kings 9:20-21; 2 Chronicles 8:7-8)
5. Who were his officers? (1 Kings 9:22-23; 2 Chronicles 8:9-10)
6. How did Solomon worship the Lord? (1 Kings 9:25; 2 Chronicles 8:12-15)
7. How did Solomon employ a merchant fleet to increase his wealth? (1 Kings 9:26-28; 2 Chronicles 8:17-18)

VII. The Fame of Solomon

Please read I Kings 10:1-13 and 2 Chronicles 9:1-12.

A. Terms to Define

- | | |
|-----------|----------|
| 1. spirit | 2. almug |
|-----------|----------|

B. Place to Locate

Sheba

C. Fact Questions

1. Tell about the visit of the Queen of Sheba to Solomon. (1 Kings 10:1-5; 2 Chronicles 9:1-2)
2. How did she react to what she saw and heard? (1 Kings 10:5-10; 2 Chronicles 9:3-8)
3. How was Solomon's wealth then increased? (1 Kings 10:10-12; 2 Chronicles 9:9-11)
4. What did Solomon do for the Queen of Sheba? (1 Kings 10:13; 2 Chronicles 9:12)

VIII. Summary

A. The theme of Second Chronicles is **Righteousness Is the Basis of Israel's Glory.**

B. The theme of 1 Kings chapters 3-4 is **The Wisdom of Solomon.**

C. The theme of 1 Kings chapters 9 - 10 is **The Wealth of Solomon.**

Lesson Fourteen
Solomon Builds a House for God
Memory Passage: 1 Kings 6:11-13

Reading Assignment: 1 Kings chapters 5 - 7; 2 Chronicles 2:1 - 5:1

I. Review

II. Solomon Prepares to Build the Temple

Please read 1 Kings chapter 5 and 2 Chronicles chapter 2.

A. Terms to Define

1. Blessed
2. Sabbaths
3. prudence

B. People to Identify

Gebalites

C. Fact Questions

1. How did Solomon organize the work force to build the temple? (2 Chronicles 2:1-2, 17-18; 1 Kings 5:13-18)
2. What was the attitude of King Hiram of Tyre toward Solomon? (1 Kings 5:1,7; 2 Chronicles 2:11-12)
3. What did Solomon request from Hiram? (1 Kings 5:2-6; 2 Chronicles 2:3,7-10)
4. Why did Solomon build the temple? (2 Chronicles 2:4-6)
5. Did Hiram cooperate with Solomon? (1 Kings 5:8-12; 2 Chronicles 2:15-16)
6. Who supervised the construction of the temple? What were his qualifications? (2 Chronicles 2:13-14; 1 Kings 7:13-14)

D. Thought Question

Can man really build a house in which God will dwell? (2 Chronicles 2:6; 6:18; 1 Kings 8:27; Isaiah 66:1-2; Acts 7:47-50; 17:22-28).

III. Solomon Builds the Temple

Please read 1 Kings chapters 6-7 and 2 Chronicles 3:1 - 5:1.

A. Terms to Define

- | | |
|--------------------|------------|
| 1. sanctuary | 6. Jachin |
| 2. cubits | 7. Boaz |
| 3. inner sanctuary | 8. laver |
| 4. statutes | 9. censers |
| 5. judgments | |

B. Places to Locate

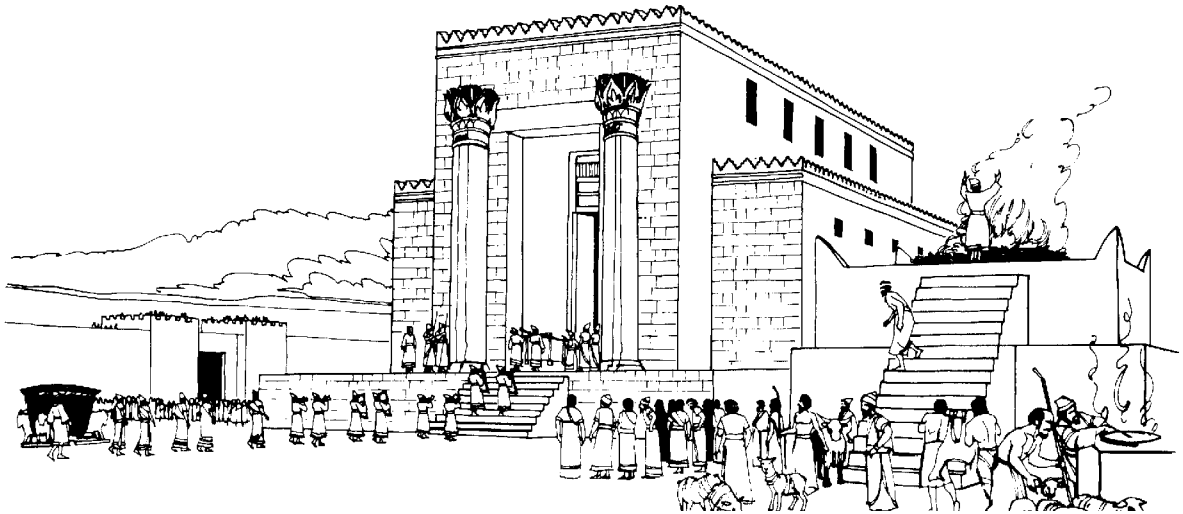
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|------------|-----------------|
| 1. Jordan | 3. Mount Moriah |
| 2. Succoth | 4. Parvaim |

C. Fact Questions

1. When did Solomon begin to build the temple? (1 Kings 6:1; 2 Chronicles 3:2)
2. Where was the temple located? (2 Chronicles 3:1)
3. Describe the temple Solomon built.(1 Kings 6:1-10,14-36; 2 Chronicles 3:3-14; 4:9-10)
4. How long did it take to build the temple? (1 Kings 6:37-38)
5. How long did Solomon take to build his own house? (1 Kings 7:1)
6. Describe and tell the function of each of these structures Solomon built.(1 Kings 7:2-12)
 - a. the House of the Forest of Lebanon
 - b. the Hall of Pillars
 - c. the Hall of Judgment
 - d. the house for Pharaoh's daughter
7. Describe the two pillars that were set in front of the temple (1 Kings 7:15-22; 2 Chronicles 3:15-17)
8. What kind of altar did Solomon make? (2 Chronicles 4:1)
9. What was the Sea of bronze like?(1 Kings 7:23-26; 2 Chronicles 4:2-5)

10. What was its purpose? (2 Chronicles 4:6)
11. Describe the carts for the temple.(1 Kings 7:27-37)
12. What was their purpose? (1 Kings 7:38-39)
13. What were the lavers like? (1 Kings 7:38-39)
14. What was their use? (2 Chronicles 4:6)
15. Describe the articles for the outside of the temple (1 Kings 7:40-47; 2 Chronicles 4:9-18)
16. What were the furniture and utensils for inside the temple like? (1 Kings 7:48-51; 2 Chronicles 4:7-8; 4:19 - 5:1)

IV. Summary: The theme of 1 Kings chapters 5 - 7; 2 Chronicles 2:1 - 5:1 is **Solomon Builds a House for God.**



Lesson Fifteen
Solomon Dedicates the Temple
Memory Verse: 1 Kings 8:27; 2 Chronicles 6:18

Reading Assignment: 1 Kings 8:1 - 9:9; 2 Chronicles 5:2 - 7:22

I. Review

II. Terms to Define

- | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. ark of the covenant | 9. covenant |
| 2. tabernacle of meeting | 10. retribution |
| 3. Most Holy Place | 11. pestilence |
| 4. supplication | 12. blight |
| 5. transgressions | 13. salvation |
| 6. peace offerings | 14. saints |
| 7. burnt offerings | 15. glory of the Lord |
| 8. grain offerings | |

II. Places to Locate

- | | |
|----------|-------------------|
| 1. Zion | 3. Hamath |
| 2. Horeb | 4. Brook of Egypt |

III. Peoples to Identify

Levites

IV. Fact Questions

1. How was the ark of the covenant brought into the Most Holy Place? (1 Kings 8:1-5; 2 Chronicles 5:26,11-13)
2. Describe the ark and its setting in Solomon's day. (1 Kings 8:6-9; 2 Chronicles 5:7-10)
3. How did Solomon bless Israel? (1 Kings 8:14-21,54-61; 2 Chronicles 6:3-11)
4. What promise did Solomon ask the Lord to keep? (1 Kings 8:22-26; 2 Chronicles 6:12-17)
5. What did Solomon ask the Lord to do in regard to the temple? (1 Kings 8:28-53; 2 Chronicles 6:19-42)
6. How was the temple dedicated? (1 Kings 8:62-66; 2 Chronicles 7:4-10)

7. Did the Lord accept Solomon's prayer for the temple? (1 Kings 9:1-3; 2 Chronicles 7:12-16)

V. Thought Questions

1. How did the Lord show his acceptance of the temple? (1 Kings 8:10-13; 2 Chronicles 5:13; 6:1-2; 7:1-3; cf. Exodus 40:34-35; Ephesians 2:19-22)

2. What promise to David had God fulfilled at this time? (1 Kings 8:15-21; 2 Chronicles 6:4-11; cf. 2 Samuel 7:12-13; 1 Chronicles 7:11-12)

3. How did Solomon recognize the unique nature of the Lord? (1 Kings 8:23,59-60)

4. In what way would the temple help foreigners to the knowledge of the Lord? (1 Kings 8:41-43)

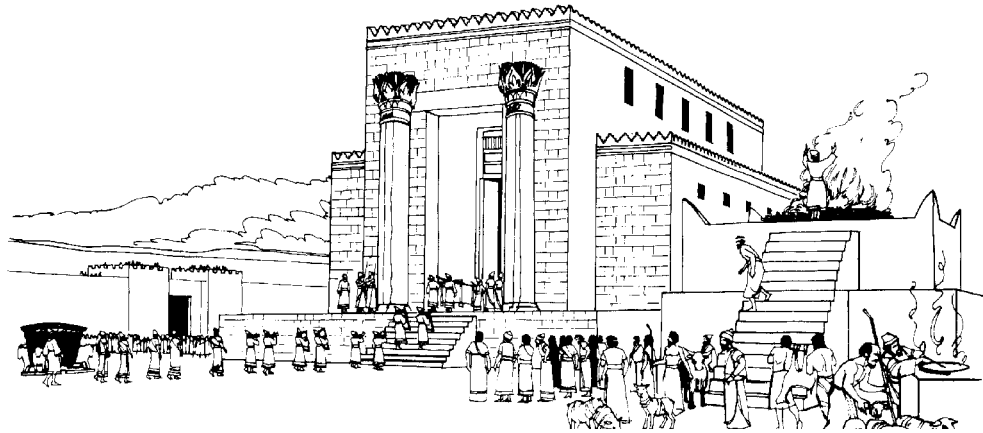
5. How many people sin against the Lord? (1 Kings 8:46; cf. Ecclesiastes 7:20; John 16:8; Romans 3:10,19-20,23; 5:12; Galatians 3:22; James 3:2; 1 John 1:8,10)

6. How did Solomon recognize and confirm Moses' warning to Israel concerning the faithfulness of God? (1 Kings 8:46-53)

7. On what condition would God establish Solomon's throne? (1 Kings 9:4-9; 2 Chronicles 7:19-22)

8. Did Solomon and his sons keep the condition?

VII. Summary: The theme of 1 Kings chapter 8 and 2 Chronicles chapters 5 - 7 is **Solomon Dedicates the Temple.**



Lesson Sixteen
The Kingdom Is Divided
Memory Verse: 1 Kings 11:11

Reading Assignment: 1 Kings chapters 11:1 - 12:24; 2 Chronicles 9:29 - 11:4

I. Review

II. The Spiritual Decline of Solomon

Please read 1 Kings 11:1-13.

A. Terms to Define

- | | |
|---------------|----------------|
| 1. concubines | 4. abomination |
| 2. Ashtoreth | 5. Chemosh |
| 3. Milcom | 6. Molech |

B. Peoples to Identify

- | | |
|--------------|--------------|
| 1. Ammonites | 2. Sidonians |
|--------------|--------------|

C. Fact Questions

1. From where did Solomon take wives? (1 Kings 11:1-2)
2. How many wives and concubines did Solomon have? (1 Kings 11:3)

D. Thought Questions

1. How did Solomon's wives turn him from the Lord? (1 Kings 11:4-8; cf: Exodus 34:11-16; Deuteronomy 7:1-4)
2. How did the Lord punish Solomon? (1 Kings 11:9-12; cf: 9:1-9)
3. Why did the Lord reserve one tribe for Solomon's posterity to rule? (1 Kings 11:13; cf: 2 Samuel 7:12-16)

III. The Troubles of Solomon

Please read 1 Kings 11:14-40

A. Term to Define

abhorred

B. Places to Locate

Midian

Damascus

Paran

Zereda

Zobah

C. Fact Questions

1. How did Hadad the Edomite become Solomon's adversary? (1 Kings 11:14-22)

2. What about Rezon? (1 Kings 11:23-25)

3. How did Jeroboam trouble Solomon? (1 Kings 11:26-40)

D. Thought Question

Could the posterity of Jeroboam have had enduring rule over Israel? On what condition?

IV. The Death of Solomon

Please read 1 Kings 11:41-43 and 2 Chronicles 9:29-31.

A. Terms to Define

Shilonite

B. People to Identify

1. Nathan

2. Iddo

C. Fact Question

How long did Solomon reign?

V. Rehoboam Divides the Kingdom

Please read 1 Kings 12:1 - 24 and 2 Chronicles 10:1 - 11:4.

A. Terms to Define

1. Congregation

3. chastise

2. elders

4. scourges

B. Place to Locate

Shechem

C. Person to Identify

Adoram

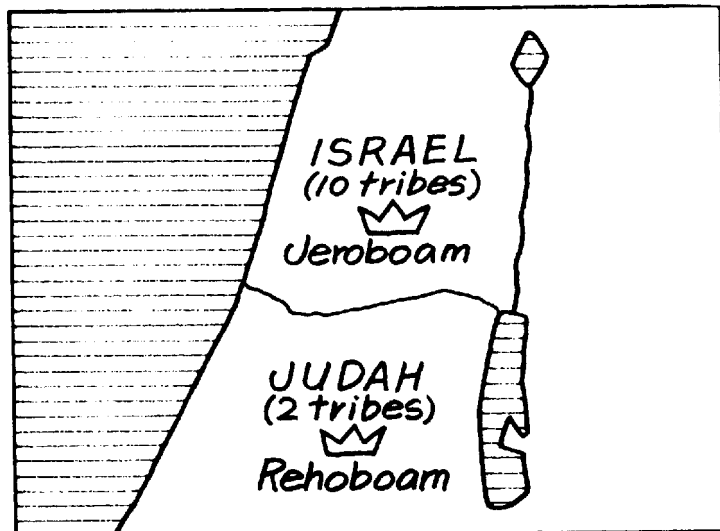
D. Fact Questions

1. What request did the people of Israel make of Rehoboam when he became king? Who led them in making this demand? (1 Kings 12:1-4; 2 Chronicles 10:1-4)
2. What advice did the elders give Rehoboam? (1 Kings 12:5-7; 2 Chronicles 10:5-7)
3. How did the young men advise Rehoboam to reply to the people? (1 Kings 12:8-11; 2 Chronicles 10:8-11)
4. How did Rehoboam reply to the people? (1 Kings 12:12-15; 2 Chronicles 10:12-15)
5. How did Israel react? (1 Kings 12:16-20; 2 Chronicles 10:16-19)
6. Why did Rehoboam not fight to regain the rebellious tribes? (1 Kings 12:21-24; 2 Chronicles 11:1-4)

E. Thought Questions

1. What should a good ruler be like?
1. What caused the kingdom to divide?
2. What mistakes did Rehoboam make?

VI. Summary: **Solomon's Idolatry and Rehoboam's foolishness caused the kingdom to divide.**



Glossary

A

abhorred - loathed, dreaded

abomination

1 Samuel 13:4 - abhorrent, odious, a stench

2 Kings 23:13 - detestable thing

Adoram - officer in charge of tribute under David, Solomon, and Rehoboam

Alamoth - soprano or treble, high pitched sound, derived from *Almah*, “virgin”

almug - same as algum; close-grained, hard wood, suitable for carving; perhaps sandal wood

altar - a place for offering slain animals as sacrifices

Ammonites - descendants of Ammon, the illegitimate son of Lot by incest with his younger daughter; dwelt east of the Dead Sea, north of Moab

angel - heavenly messenger

anoint - solemnly set apart to office by pouring oil upon the head

ark of the covenant - gold-plated, wooden chest in Holy of Holies of temple; which at this time contained only the tablets of stone on which were written the ten commandments and which symbolized God’s presence

Ashtoreth - leading female deity of Canaanites, moon goddess, worshiped by temple prostitution

B

Baal Perazim - literally, “lord of the breaks,” the site of a victory of David over the Philistines, and of a great destruction of their images; also called ‘Mount Perazim’

Blessed - toward God, to praise; toward man, to invoke good upon

blight - blackened or dried up by the hot, dry east wind

Boaz - uncertain meaning, name of the left of the two 18 cubit brazen pillars on the porch of the temple

burnt offerings - offerings that were burned in whole or in part upon the altar as being sacrificed to God

C

censers - containers to hold fire

chastise - chasten, discipline, reduce to duty and obedience

Chemosh - “subduer,” baal, i.e., chief god, of the Moabites

Cherethites

(1 Samuel 30:14) - A Philistine tribe in Southern Canaan

(2 Samuel 8:18) - “executioners,” a contingent of David’s bodyguards

Cherub - winged figure representing heavenly creatures around the throne of God

compassion - within the bowels, tender love

Congregation - assembly, gathering of the people

concubines - secondary wives, usually slaves
countenance - eyes
covenant - treaty, alliance, pledge
cubits - measure of length, from the elbow to the tip of the middle finger, ca. 18-22 inches

D

Dagon - chief Philistine idol-god, composed of human body and hands with fish's tail, personified regenerative powers of nature
desolate - one laid waste, the joy of her life hopelessly destroyed
despised - treated with contempt

E

Edomites - descendants of Esau, from mountainous region south of the Dead Sea called Mt. Seir
elders - older men, tribal leaders, who had acted as counselors
established - made stable and secure

F

Feast of Tabernacles Tabernacles - one of the three great feasts which all Jewish males were obligated to attend, also called Feast of Ingathering, kept on fifteenth day of seventh month, Jews dwelt in booths in commemoration of wilderness wanderings as well as celebrating harvest
Feast of Unleavened Bread - one of the three great feasts which all Jewish males were obligated to attend, connected with Passover, seven day feast in commemoration of deliverance from Egypt, began on fifteenth day of first month
Feast of Weeks - one of the three great feasts which all Jewish males were obligated to attend, also called Feast of Harvest and Feast of Firstfruits in the Old Testament and Pentecost in the New Testament, it came fifty days after the Sabbath of the Passover and lasted one day

G

Girzites - entirely
glory of the Lord - holy, glorious manifestation of the presence of God
grain offerings - both words from one Hebrew term, "*minchah*," literally meaning a present with which one sought the good will of a superior, consisted of fine wheat flour, or cakes of fine wheat flour, or roasted grains as an offering of first fruits, combined with oil and sometimes incense (cf. Leviticus chapter 2)

H

Hittites - descendants of Heth, a son of Canaan, who for centuries were a great Middle Eastern power, rivaling Egypt and Assyria
Hivites - descendants of Canaan dwelling in the vicinity of Shechem
House of the Forest of Lebanon - building of cedar used as an armory
hyssop - a low growing, bitter herb

I

Iddo - seer (prophet) who denounced the sins of Jeroboam the son of Nebat and who wrote a chronicle of the reigns of Solomon, Rehoboam and Abijah
inner sanctuary - the Most Holy Place or Holy of Holies in the Temple, containing the ark of the covenant and the cherubim, in which the high priest interceded with the Lord on behalf of Israel on the Day of Atonement
incense - substances burned to produce aromatic smoke

J

Jachin - means "He will establish"
Jebusites - descendants of Canaan who dwelt in and around Jerusalem
Jedidiah - "Beloved of the Lord"
Jerahmeelites - descendants of Jerahmeel, first-born of Hezron, one of 3 large families of Judah from Hezron
Josheb-Basshebeth - "dwelling in rest," one of David's mighty warriors
judgments - decisions of right or justice between persons; the laws upon which court decisions were to be based
justice - decisions of right between contending parties

K

kingdom - dominion, reign
kors - liquid and dry measure, same as homer, ca. 90 gallons

L

lamented - chanted a mournful song
largeness of heart - breadth of mind
laver - large bronze vessel which held water

M

mediums - sorcerers, necromancers, those who pretended to call up the spirits of dead persons and to communicate with them; used ventriloquy to deceive
Mephibosheth - son of Jonathan, lame in both feet, taken by David to “eat at the king's table”
mercy - kindness, goodness
Metheg Ammah - literally, “bridle of the mother city” reference to the city of Gath
Milcom - also called “Molech,” name means “great king,” national god of the Ammonites; worshiped by Israelites in the Valley of Hinnom, worshiped by burning first born child alive as sacrifice to the god
Millo - means “mound,” a fortification or citadel near Jerusalem; probably part of the fortification of the Jebusite city that David captured, strengthened by Solomon, restored by Hezekiah
minas - one mina equals one one hundredth of a talent of gold
Moabites - descendants of Moab, the illegitimate son of Lot by incest with his elder daughter, lived in land bounded on the north by the Amon River and on the south by the Zered in the territory east of the Dead Sea
Molech - see “Milcom”
Most Holy Place - see “inner sanctuary”

N

Nabal - Fool
Nathan - a prophet of God in the court of King David who communicated to David God's will that Solomon, not David, build a house for God and that David's throne would be established forever and who brought David to repentance for His adultery with Bathsheba and murder of Uriah
New Moon - the beginning of the Jewish month, at which time the two silver trumpets were to be blown and burnt offerings were to be sacrificed to the Lord

O - P

oracle - word
Parbar - open porticoes surrounding the courts of the temple
peace offerings - offerings in which the victim was slain
Pelethites - “runners,” i.e., couriers, a company of David's bodyguard
Perez Uzzah - means “Breach of Uzzah,” the place where the Lord smote Uzzah for touching the ark
Perizzites - a tribe in the hill country of Judah
pestilence - that which sweeps away, plague, epidemic
pim - ca. two-thirds shekel weight
plague - stroke, slaughter, a destructive calamity sent by God
priest - a descendant of Aaron, the brother of Moses, whose duty was to minister in the holy things pertaining to the service of God and to teach the people the law

prophet - one who speaks for God
proverb - sentences of ethical wisdom, ethical maxims, similitude
proverbs - short, easily remembered sentences composed of two or more parallel lines concisely expressing an important principle of living; wise sayings gained by experience and confirmed and recorded by inspiration
prudence - insight, understanding
psalmist - one who writes songs of praise

Q - R

recorder - “remembrancer,” officer who keeps record of all that takes place around the king, keeps the king informed of all affairs of the kingdom, places his approval on the king's commands, and keeps an official record of all royal business
redeem - ransom, deliver, rescue
retribution - requirement of punishment
reviled - taunted, blasphemed, defied
righteousness - correspondence to the will of God in both character and conduct, freedom from guilt

S

Sabbaths - days of rest, abstinence from labor
saints - holy ones
salvation - deliverance from evil
sanctuary - sacred place, temple, palace of God as King
scoundrel - literally, “son of Belial,” worthless, good for nothing, base, wicked, ungodly
scourges - whips
scribe - official secretary of state; wrote letters and proclamations, drew up edicts, and kept accounts
seer - ancient name for a prophet (cf. 1 Samuel 9:9), as one who received visions from God
shekels - weight of money, approximately 65 cents, middle of five Hebrew weights
Sheminith - means “eighth,” perhaps lower pitch
Shilonite - inhabitant of Shiloh
showbread - bread of the face, or presence, because it was always before the presence of the Lord, placed in the Holy Place daily, eaten by the priests
Shunammite - native of Shunem
Sidonians - inhabitants of Sidon
signs - miraculous acts as a tokens or proofs of divine power and authority
sistrums - musical instruments consisting of two iron rods fastened together at one end, upon which rings were hung loosely, so as to make a tinkling sound when shaken
Solomon - “Man of Peace”
soul - seat of emotions
sovereignty - authority to rule as king

spirit - vigor

spiritists - literally, "knowing, wise," those who professed acquaintance with the unseen world

statutes - things prescribed or enacted by law

supplication

1 Samuel 13:14 - entreaty, implying humble submission to appease wrath and procure favor

1 Kings 8:28 - prayer for help and mercy

T

tabernacle of the Lord - tent made according to the pattern God gave Moses in which God's holy presence dwelt in Israel

tabernacle of meeting - same as tabernacle of the Lord

talents - a standard measure of weight for precious metals, ca. \$30,000 in gold

temple - house built by Solomon as a spiritual, figurative habitation for God

the ark of the Lord - gold-plated, wooden chest in Holy of Holies of temple; which at this time contained only the tablets of stone on which were written the ten commandments and which symbolized God's presence

transgressions - acts of going beyond the commandments of God

treaty - covenant, alliance, league

tribute - sum of money or other valuable thing paid by one people to ruler of another as acknowledgment of submission

U

unclean - defiled under Mosaic laws of uncleanness, unsuitable for communion with Him Who is holy

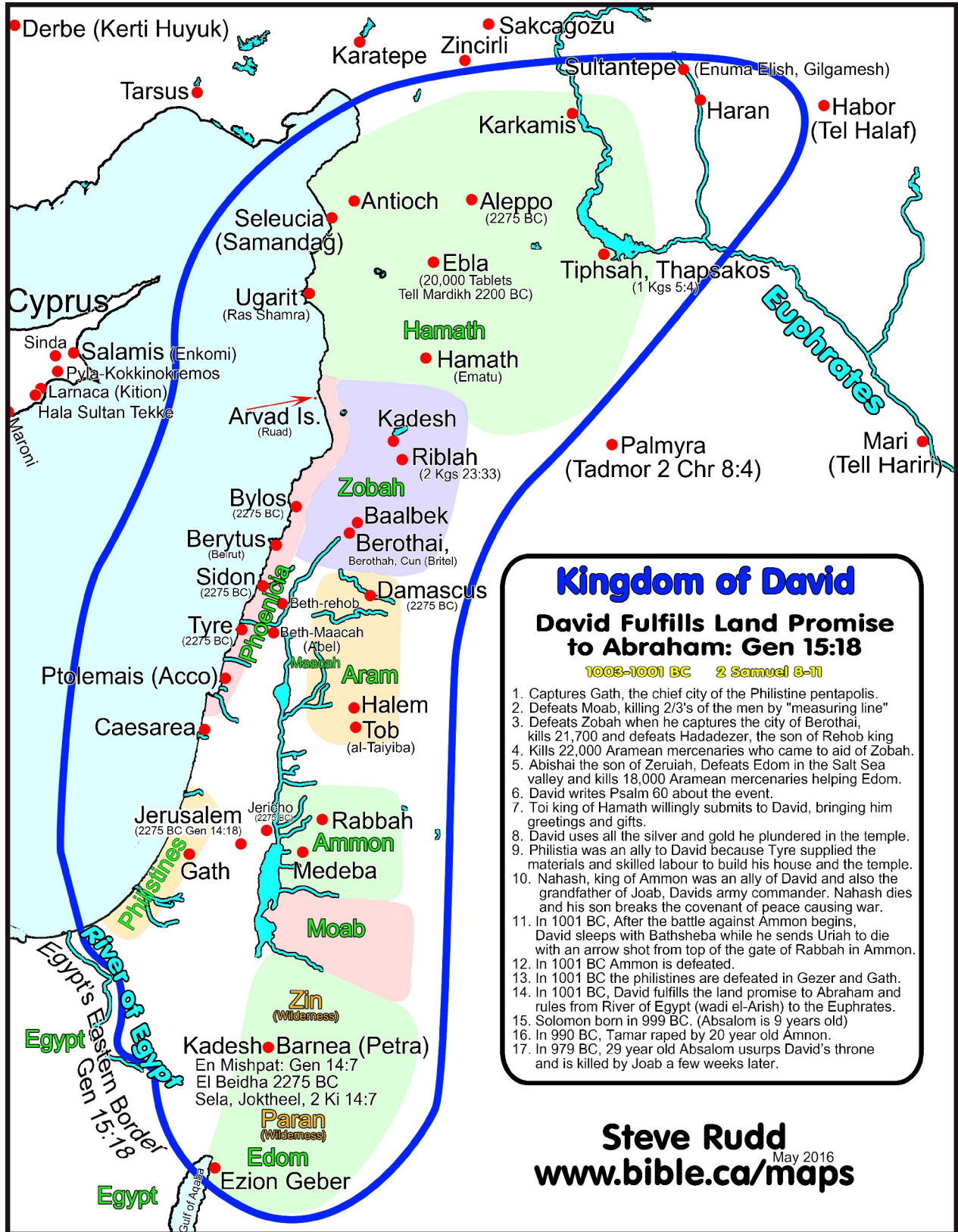
uprightness - moral straightness or integrity

Urim - "lights," stones kept on the high-priest's breastplate, used in determining God's decision in certain questions and issues

W - X - Y - Z

wise - skillful in the use of knowledge

Zibah - a servant of Saul whom David made steward of Jonathan's son, Mephibosheth

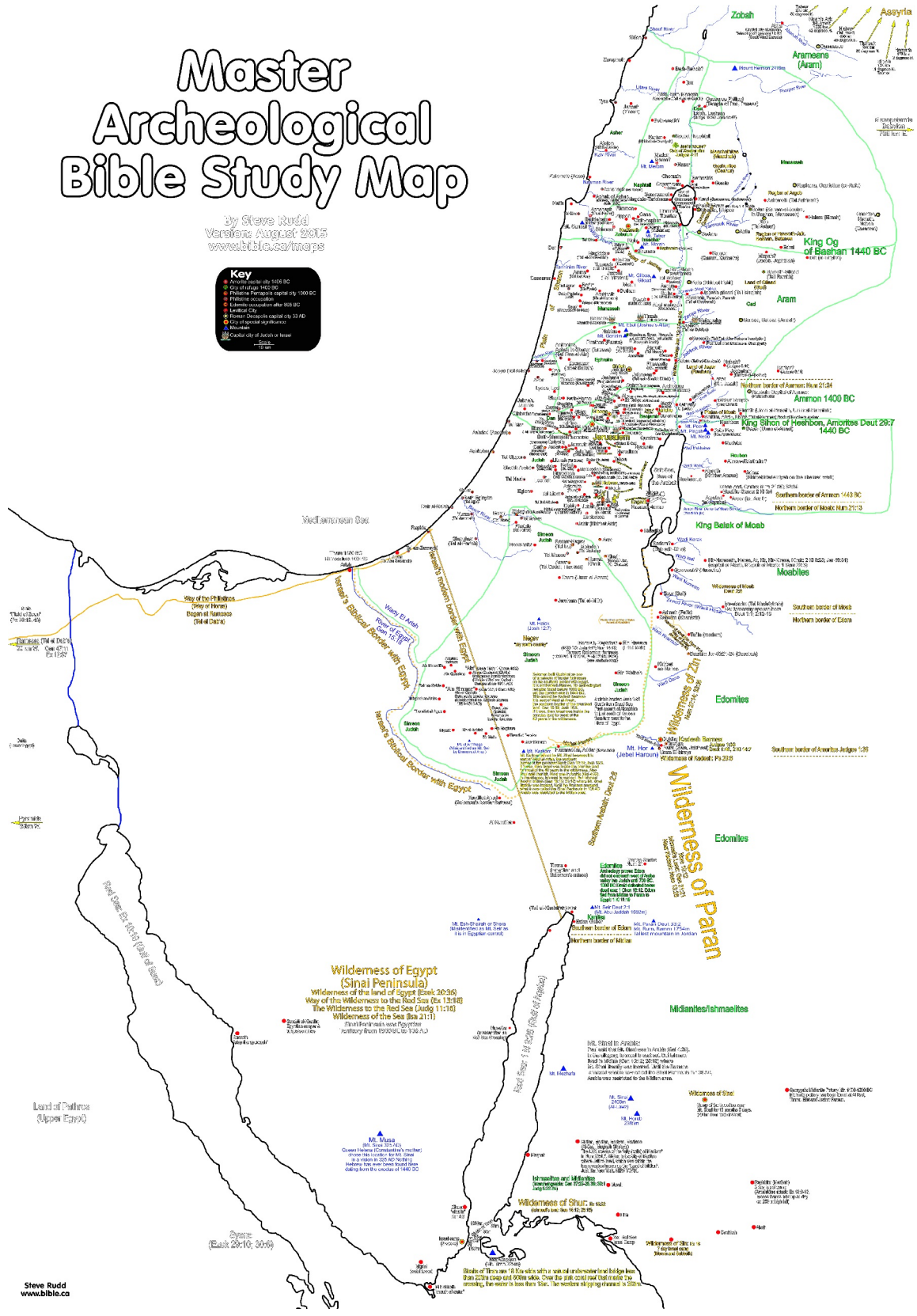


Master Archeological Bible Study Map

By Steve Rudd
Version: August 2015
www.bible.ca/maps

Key

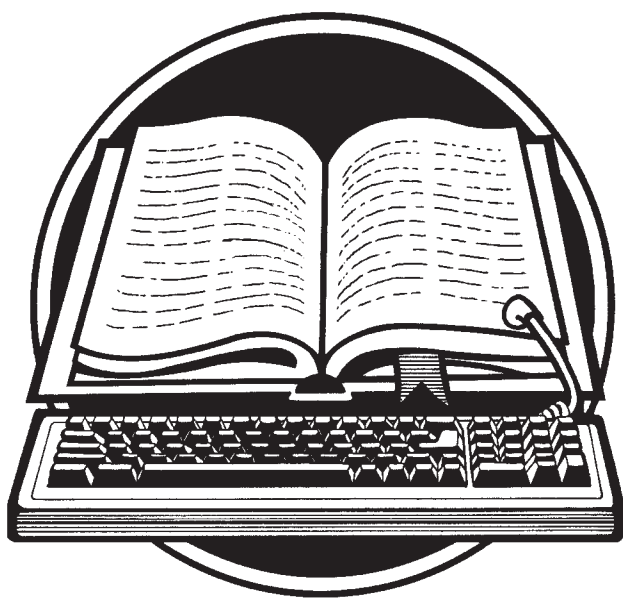
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Review

1. **Saul was the first king of Israel.**
2. The theme of 1 Samuel chapters 9 - 12 is **Saul Becomes King.**
3. The purpose of First Chronicles was to **provide the basis for the restoration of Israel to Canaan after the Babylonian captivity.**
4. The theme of 1 Samuel chapters 13 - 15 is **The Sins of Saul.**
5. The theme of 1 Samuel chapters 16-20 is **The Rise of David.**
6. The term "Chronicles" means "**journals.**"
7. The theme of First Chronicles is the **Basis for Restoration.**
8. The twofold basis for restoration given in First Chronicles is the **Genealogies** and the **Glorious Reign of David.**
9. David's reign was glorious because **David was loyal to the Lord.**
10. The theme of 1 Samuel chapters 21 - 27 is **David a Fugitive from Saul.**
11. The Theme of 1 Samuel chapters 28 - 31 is **The Fall of Saul.**
12. The theme of 2 Samuel chapters 1-4 is **David's Great Victory Over the House of Saul.**
13. The theme of 2 Samuel chapters 5-7 is **David's Great Rule.**
14. The Theme of 2 Samuel chapters 8 - 10 is **David's Great Victories over God's Enemies.**
15. The Theme of 2 Samuel chapters 11 - 14 is **David's Great Sins and the Beginning of Great Trouble.**
16. The theme of 2 Samuel chapters 15 - 19 is the **Rebellion of Absalom.**
17. The theme of 2 Samuel chapters 20 - 24 is the **Conclusion of the Reign of David.**
18. The theme of First Kings is **Departed Glory.**
19. The theme of First Kings is **Departed Glory.**
20. The theme of First Kings chapters 1 - 2 is **Solomon Becomes King**
21. The theme of Second Chronicles is **Righteousness Is the Basis of Israel's Glory.**
22. The theme of 1 Kings chapters 3-4 is **The Wisdom of Solomon.**
23. The theme of 1 Kings chapters 9 - 10 is **The Wealth of Solomon.**
24. The theme of 1 Kings chapters 5 - 7 is **Solomon Builds a House for God.**
25. The theme of 1 Kings chapter 8 is **Solomon Dedicates the Temple.**
26. **Solomon's Idolatry and Rehoboam's foolishness caused the kingdom to divide.**



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