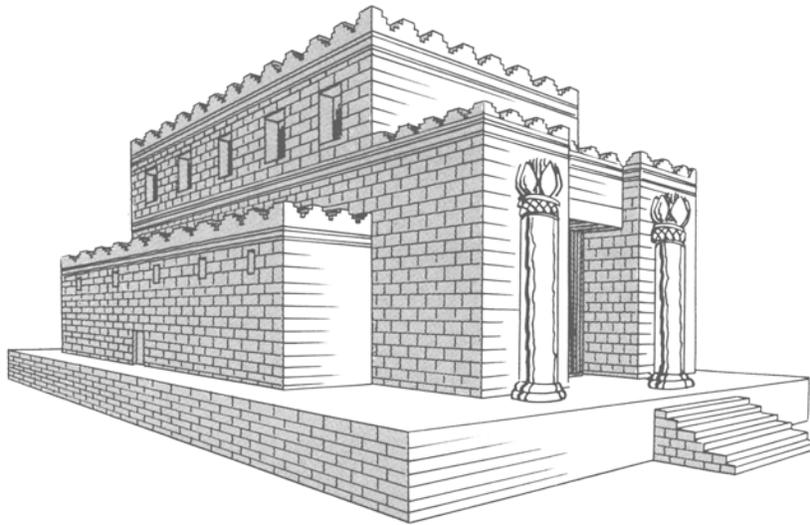


THE OLD TESTAMENT

THE UNITED KINGDOM



Year 2 Quarter 2
by
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LESSON 1

DAVID ANOINTED KING

I Sam. 16

INTRODUCTION. Because Saul disobeyed God in his expedition against the Amalekites by sparing Agag, the king, and the best of the animals, the Lord rejected him as king over Israel. Saul and Samuel each went to their own homes after the battle, and Samuel went to see Saul no more in his lifetime.

The Lord told Samuel to mourn no longer for Saul but to go on a secret mission to Bethlehem. There He instructed Samuel to anoint David, the youngest son of Jesse of the tribe of Judah, as the next king of Israel. Although God "rent" the kingdom from Saul, David did not actually become king until after Saul's death.

A. DAVID ANOINTED KING (I Sam. 16:1-13)

1. The Lord told Samuel to mourn no longer for Saul since He had _____ him from reigning over Israel. (I Sam. 16:1)
2. The Lord told Samuel to fill his horn with _____ and go to Bethlehem. (I Sam. 16:1)
3. There He had provided himself a king among the _____ of Jesse. (I Sam. 16:1)
4. The Lord told Samuel to take a _____ with him for a sacrifice and call Jesse to the sacrifice. (I Sam. 16:2-3)
5. Samuel should _____ whom the Lord named. (I Sam. 16:3)
6. The elders of Bethlehem asked Samuel if he came _____. (I Sam. 16:4)
7. When Samuel said he came peaceably, he _____ Jesse and his sons, calling them to the sacrifice. (I Sam. 16:5)

8. When Samuel would have anointed Eliab, Jesse's oldest son, the Lord told him not to look on his _____ or _____. (I Sam. 16:6-7)
9. A man looks on the _____ appearance, but the Lord looks at the _____. (I Sam. 16:7)
10. Jesse made _____ of his sons pass before Samuel. (I Sam. 16:10)
11. Samuel told Jesse the Lord had not _____ these. (I Sam. 16:10)
12. When Samuel asked Jesse if he had more children, he said there remained the _____ who was keeping the sheep. (I Sam. 16:11)
13. Samuel told Jesse to send and _____ him. (I Sam. 16:11)
14. Describe the youngest son of Jesse. (I Sam. 16:12)
15. The Lord told Samuel to arise and _____ him, so Samuel took the horn of oil and anointed him in the midst of his brothers. (I Sam. 16:12-13)
16. The _____ came upon David from that day forward. (I Sam. 16:13)

B. DAVID THE MUSICIAN. David was a skilled musician. After God rejected Saul, the Spirit of the Lord left Saul and an evil spirit afflicted him. David was summoned from his father's house to play his harp before Saul and soothe his troubled spirit. Saul loved David greatly and made him his armor bearer (I Sam. 16:14-23).

1. Saul's servant described David as: (I Sam. 16:18)
 - a. the son of _____ the Bethlehemite
 - b. _____ in playing
 - c. a mighty man of _____

- d. a man of _____
 - e. _____ in speech
 - f. _____ person
 - g. the _____ is with him
2. When David came to Saul and stood before him, Saul _____ him greatly. (I Sam. 16:21)
 3. David became Saul's _____. (I Sam. 16:21)
 4. When the evil spirit came upon Saul, David played his _____, so Saul was refreshed and the evil spirit departed from him. (I Sam. 16:23)

*The Lord seeth not as man seeth;
for man looketh on the outward appearance,
but the Lord looketh on the heart.
I Sam. 16:7*



LESSON 2

DAVID AND GOLIATH

I Sam. 17

INTRODUCTION. David first gained his reputation as a warrior during his contest with the Philistine giant Goliath. The Philistines had gathered in the valley of Elah to battle the Israelites. The valley of Elah was in the lowland country of Judah, and the Philistines stood on the mountain on one side of the valley, while the Israelites stood on the mountain on the other side.

Jesse sent his son David to the scene of the battle to check on his three older brothers who were with Saul and the Israelite army. The Philistines' champion, a nine-foot giant, challenged the Israelites morning and evening for forty days.

When David heard Goliath's boasting, he was displeased and angry that the Philistine defied the armies of God. David accepted Goliath's challenge, and with Saul's permission, met the giant, slaying him with his sling and a single stone. He then took Goliath's sword and cut off the giant's head. When the Philistines saw that their champion was dead, they fled and the Israelites pursued them to the gates of the Philistine cities.

A. THE GIANT'S CHALLENGE

1. The Philistines and Israelites gathered their armies together in the valley of Elah which belonged to Judah. The Philistines stood on a mountain on one side while the Israelites stood on a mountain on the other side and between them was the _____ . (I Sam. 17:2-3)

2. A champion named Goliath went out from the camp of the Philistines. Goliath and his armor are described as follows: (I Sam. 17:4-7)
 - a. his height was _____
 - b. he had a brass (bronze) _____
 - c. he was armed with a _____
 - d. the weight of the coat was _____
 - e. he had _____ on his legs
 - f. he had a _____ of brass (bronze) between his shoulders
 - g. the staff of his spear was like a _____
 - h. his iron spearhead weighed _____
 - i. one bearing a _____ went before him
3. The Philistine giant challenged the Israelites to choose a man to come fight him. If the Israelite killed him, the Philistines would be their _____, but if he killed the Israelite, then they would serve the Philistines. (I Sam 17:8-9)
4. The Philistine said he defied the armies of Israel, and when Saul and all Israel heard his words, they were _____. (I Sam. 17:10-11)
5. The Philistine giant presented himself before Israel each morning and evening for _____. (I Sam. 17:16)
6. Jesse sent David to his three older brothers with food and a gift for their commander. When David arrived at the Israelite camp, Goliath came forth boasting. The men of Israel said the king (Saul) promised to the man who killed the giant: (I Sam. 17:25)
 - a. great _____
 - b. his _____ (as wife)
 - c. to make his father's house _____ (exempt from taxes)

7. David asked the men standing by who this uncircumcised Philistine was that he should defy the _____ of the living God. (I Sam. 17:26)

B. DAVID KILLS GOLIATH

1. When David's words were told to Saul, he sent for David. David told him no man's heart should fail, for he would go and _____ with the Philistine. (I Sam. 17:32)
2. When Saul told him he was just a youth, David told him he had killed both a _____ and a _____ that had attacked his sheep, and the Philistine would be like one of them, for he had defied the armies of God. (I Sam. 17:34-36)
3. David said the Lord had delivered him from the lion and bear and would _____ him from the Philistine. (I Sam. 17:37)
4. Saul gave to David his own armor, a brass (bronze) helmet and a coat of mail. David fastened his sword to the armor but could not walk, so he took off the armor and told Saul he had not _____ them. (I Sam. 17:38-39)
5. David did take: (I Sam. 17:40)
 - a. his _____
 - b. five _____ out of the brook
 - c. his _____ bag
 - d. his _____ in his hand
6. When the Philistine giant drew near, he disdained David because he was a youth, ruddy, and good looking. He cursed David and said he would give his flesh to the _____ of heaven and _____ of the field. (I Sam. 17:43-44)
7. David said Goliath came to him with a sword, spear, and shield (javelin), but he came in the name of the _____. (I Sam. 17:45)

8. So that all the earth would know there is a God in Israel, David said the Lord would deliver the giant to him, and he would: (I Sam. 17:46)
- _____ him
 - take his _____ off
 - give the dead bodies of the Philistine army to the _____ of heaven and _____ of the earth
9. When the Philistine drew near to meet David, David put his hand in his bag, took a stone, slung it, and smote the Philistine in his _____.
(I Sam. 17:48-49)
10. David ran and stood over the Philistine, took the giant's sword and cut off his _____.
(I Sam. 17:50-51)
11. When the Philistines saw their champion was dead, they fled, and the Israelites arose, shouted and pursued the Philistines to the gates of their cities.
- When the children of Israel returned from their pursuit, they _____ the camp of the Philistines. (I Sam. 17:53)
12. When Abner, Saul's captain, took David to Saul after the slaughter, David had the _____ of the Philistine in his hand. (I Sam. 17:57)

*Blessed be the Lord my strength,
which teacheth my hands to war,
and my fingers to fight:
My goodness, and my fortress;
my high tower, and my deliverer;
my shield, and he in whom I trust;
who subdueth my people under me.
Ps. 144:1-2*

LESSON 3

DAVID AND JONATHAN

I Sam. 18:1-9; 20

INTRODUCTION. When David appeared before Saul after he had killed the giant, Saul's son Jonathan was present. This meeting between David and Jonathan was the beginning of a friendship that lasted as long as they both lived. The two young men made their first covenant, and Jonathan gave David his robe, sword, bow, and belt to seal the agreement (I Sam. 18:1-4).

David behaved himself wisely, and Saul set him over the men of war. Saul's servants and the people accepted David and were pleased. When Saul and David returned from the battle with the Philistines, the women came out of the cities singing and dancing to meet the king. They sang to one another, "Saul hath slain his thousands, and David his ten thousands." The saying displeased Saul for the women credited David with ten thousands and himself with only thousands. He feared David would replace him as king, and from that day forward Saul eyed David jealously. The next day when an evil spirit came upon Saul, David played for him as at other times. Saul cast his javelin at David, but David escaped his presence twice. Saul then demoted David to captain over a thousand men, but the Lord was with David and the people of Israel and Judah loved him (I Sam. 18:5-16).

Saul had promised to reward the slayer of Goliath by giving him one of his daughters as his wife. However, when he became jealous of David, he broke his promise and gave his elder daughter Merab to another man. Nevertheless, his honor forced him to offer his younger daughter Michal, but he required David to kill one hundred Philistines as a dowry. He hoped that David would be killed by the Philistines, but instead David killed two hundred Philistines. Saul was forced to keep his promise then and gave Michal to David. Saul knew then that the Lord was with David, and he became more afraid of David (I Sam. 18:17-30).

Saul told Jonathan and his servants to kill David. Jonathan warned David and told him to hide in a secret place until morning. He then formed a plan to speak to his father in the morning in the field where David was hiding. He told his father not to sin against David, for David had not sinned against him. Saul listened to his son and swore David should not be killed. Jonathan then called David from his hiding place and told him all his father had said. So Jonathan brought David back to Saul, and he was in his presence as before (I Sam. 19:1-7).

At a later time as David played his harp, an evil spirit came upon Saul, and he again attempted to smite David with his spear. David managed to escape, but Saul sent messengers to watch David's house and kill him in the morning. Michal loved David and helped him to escape by letting him down through the window. David then fled to Samuel who was in Ramah (I Sam. 19:8-18).

A. THE FIRST COVENANT

1. When David and Jonathan met for the first time, Jonathan _____ him as his own soul. (I Sam. 18:1)
2. Jonathan and David made a covenant, and to seal the agreement what did Jonathan give to David? (I Sam. 18:3-4)
3. David behaved _____, and Saul set him over the men of war. (I Sam. 18:5)
4. When they returned from the battle with the Philistines, the women danced and sang: (I Sam. 18:6-7)

Saul hath slain his _____

and David his _____
5. The saying displeased Saul, and he _____ David from that day forward. (I Sam. 18:8-9)

B. THE SECOND COVENANT. Sometime after Michal helped David escape from Saul, David met with Jonathan and asked him why his father sought to kill him. Jonathan did not believe his father would kill David but promised to learn the truth. Again, for the second time, the two devised a plan to determine Saul's intentions. The next day, the new moon, David was expected to eat with the king, but instead he would hide in the field. If Saul missed David, Jonathan would tell him David had gone to Bethlehem for a yearly sacrifice with his family. If Saul accepted this explanation, then David would be safe. But if Saul would become angry, then they would know that Saul determined evil against David.

The two young men then made a covenant for the second time. Jonathan asked that David not only show kindness to him while he still lived, but also to his descendants forever. David kept this covenant, proving his loyalty, for many years later when he was king and Jonathan was dead, he showed kindness to Jonathan's son (I Sam. 20; II Sam. 9).

1. Jonathan said David would be missed at the new moon feast, and he should come and hide by the stone Ezel after: (I Sam. 20:18-19)
 - a. one day
 - b. two days
 - c. three days
2. Jonathan said he would shoot as though he shot at a mark: (I Sam. 20:20)
 - a. one arrow
 - b. two arrows
 - c. three arrows
3. Jonathan would send a lad to fetch the arrows. If there was no danger, Jonathan would tell the lad: (I Sam. 20:21)
 - a. the arrows are on this side of you
 - b. the arrows are beyond you
4. If David was in danger, Jonathan would say to the lad who was to fetch the arrows: (I Sam. 20:22)
 - a. the arrows are on this side of you
 - b. the arrows are beyond thee
5. David hid himself in: (I Sam. 20:24)
 - a. the field
 - b. a cave
 - c. the mountains

6. The king sat upon his seat by the wall and: (I Sam. 20:25)
 - a. Jonathan arose
 - b. Abner sat by Saul's side
 - c. David's place was empty
7. Saul asked Jonathan about David's absence the: (I Sam. 20:27)
 - a. first day
 - b. second day
 - c. third day
8. Jonathan told Saul that David asked leave to go to: (I Sam. 20:28)
 - a. Shiloh
 - b. Gilgal
 - c. Bethlehem
9. Jonathan said David was with his family for a: (I Sam. 20:29)
 - a. party
 - b. sacrifice
 - c. funeral
10. Saul became angry and told his son: (I Sam. 20:30-31)
 - a. as long as the son of Jesse lives your kingdom will not be established
 - b. to fetch David
 - c. David should die
11. Saul in his anger: (I Sam. 20:33)
 - a. pounded the table with his fist
 - b. tore his clothes
 - c. cast his spear at Jonathan
12. Jonathan was grieved because: (I Sam. 20:34)
 - a. his father treated David shamefully
 - b. God had chosen David as the next king
 - c. Saul had lost his temper

13. In the morning Jonathan went to the field and shot the arrows. He told the lad: (I Sam. 20:37-38)
- a. the arrows are on this side
 - b. the arrow is beyond you
 - c. make haste
14. The lad gathered the arrows and returned them to Jonathan. After Jonathan sent him away, he warned David according to their plan and the two young men: (I Sam. 20:41)
- a. offered a sacrifice
 - b. kissed
 - c. wept
15. Before they separated, David and Jonathan repeated their covenant: The Lord shall be between _____, and between _____ and _____ forever. (I Sam. 20:42)

C. THE THIRD COVENANT. Sometime later while David was hiding from Saul in the wilderness of Ziph, Jonathan came to David. At that meeting, probably their last, Jonathan acknowledged that David would one day become king. Jonathan, although the son of the king, unselfishly said David would rule over him, and he would be subject to David. The two then renewed their friendship and made a covenant with one another for the third time (I Sam. 23:15-18). Their noble friendship was based on trust and loyalty, and their covenant was a lasting commitment.



LESSON 4

DAVID FINDS SAUL IN A CAVE

I Sam. 24

INTRODUCTION. After David and Jonathan made their second covenant, David became a fugitive and outlaw, running from Saul for most of the remainder of Saul's life. David first fled to Nob, a town in the territory of Benjamin called, "the city of the priests" (I Sam. 22:19). There the priest Ahimelech gave him some provisions and Goliath's sword, for David was unarmed and without any weapons (I Sam. 21:1-9).

David next went to Achish, the king of the Philistine city of Gath, but he was not welcome there among the Philistines (I Sam. 21:10-15). He escaped then to the cave of Adullam, a large cave in the lowlands of Judah. His father's family joined him there as well as a fighting force of 400 men who were discontented, distressed, and in debt. David removed his family to Moab for safety, then returned to Judah at the advice of the prophet Gad (I Sam. 22:1-5).

Meanwhile an Edomite named Doeg informed Saul that the priest Ahimelech had aided David. Saul called for Ahimelech and all the priests at Nob and commanded his servants to slay them. The servants of the king refused to strike the priests of the Lord, so Saul told Doeg, the Edomite, to kill them. Doeg killed eighty-five priests that day then attacked Nob, killing all in the city. Abiathar, one of the sons of Ahimelech, managed to escape and fled to David (I Sam. 22:6-23).

As David moved from place to place constantly trying to elude Saul and his men, his force of followers increased to 600. David and his 600 men next delivered the city of Keilah, located in the southern lowlands of Judah, from an attack by the Philistines. When Saul heard that David was in Keilah, he sent his army to besiege the city and trap David. However, David was warned by God, and he and his men fled to the wilderness of Ziph. It was at this time while David was in the hill country of Judah in the wilderness of Ziph that Jonathan came to him, and they renewed their covenant for the third time (I Sam. 23:1-18).

After a while the Ziphites betrayed David to Saul, so David and his men moved a little farther south in the wilderness. Saul continued to seek David, but receiving a message that the Philistines were invading his territory, he left his pursuit of David and turned against the Philistines (I Sam. 23:19-29).

David then went to Engedi at the edge of the wilderness on the western shore of the Dead Sea. This was an oasis watered by a hot spring that gushed forth hundreds of feet above the base of a large cliff, and the rocky gorges in the area offered many hideouts. When Saul returned from his encounters with the Philistines, he continued his pursuit of David with 3000 men. Saul went into one of the many caves in the area to rest unaware that David and his men were in the innermost part of the same cave (I Sam. 24).

A. DAVID FINDS SAUL

1. When David was in the wilderness of Engedi, Saul took _____ and went to seek David. (I Sam. 24:1-2)
2. Saul went into a _____ unaware that David and his men were in the innermost part. (I Sam. 24:3)
3. David's men told him the Lord had delivered his _____ into his hand. (I Sam. 24:4)
4. David secretly cut off a portion of Saul's _____. (I Sam. 24:4)
5. Afterwards David's heart _____ him because he had cut off Saul's robe. (I Sam. 24:5)
6. David told his men he could not harm the Lord's _____. (I Sam. 24:6)
7. David _____ his servants and did not allow them to harm Saul. (I Sam. 24:7)
8. When Saul left the cave, David arose and went out, calling to Saul, saying, _____ . (I Sam. 24:8)

9. When Saul looked behind him, David _____ with his face to the ground. (I Sam. 24:8)
10. David told Saul that the Lord had delivered Saul into his hand, and though some urged him to kill Saul, he would not put forth his hand against the Lord's _____. (I Sam. 24:9-10)
11. He showed to Saul the portion of robe he had cut off, but told him he had not killed him, nor had he _____ against him, yet Saul hunted him to take his life. (I Sam. 24:11)
12. David said the Lord would judge between the two of them, but his (David's) _____ would not harm Saul. (I Sam. 24:12)
13. What proverb did David speak? (I Sam. 24:13)
14. He asked Saul whom he was pursuing: a dead _____ or a _____? (I Sam. 24:14)

B. SAUL'S REMORSE

1. When David finished speaking, Saul _____. (I Sam. 24:16)
2. He said David was more _____ than he. (I Sam. 24:17)
3. David had rewarded him with _____, but he had rewarded David with _____. (I Sam. 24:17)
4. Saul said, If a man find his _____, will he let him go away? (I Sam. 24:19)
5. Saul said he knew David would one day be _____, and the kingdom of Israel would be established in his hand. (I Sam. 24:20)
6. Saul asked David to swear that he would not cut off his _____, nor destroy his name from his father's house. (I Sam. 24:21)

LESSON 5

SAUL AND THE WITCH OF ENDOR

I Sam. 28

INTRODUCTION. Sometime during David's fugitive years Samuel died and the people of Israel mourned for him. After David's encounter with Saul in the cave, David married Abigail, a woman of Carmel, and also Ahinoam, a woman of Jezreel. Both of these cities were located in the hill country of Judah where David was hiding. About the same time Saul gave his daughter Michal, who was David's first wife, to another man (I Sam. 25).

Again the Ziphites betrayed David to Saul, and again Saul began his pursuit of David. This time David discovered Saul and his men while they were sleeping in their camp. A deep sleep from the Lord had fallen on them, and David was able to steal into the camp, take Saul's spear, and a jug of water. David then stood on a hill afar off and called to Abner, Saul's captain, chastising him for not guarding the king. Again, Saul, realizing David had spared his life, said he had sinned and would no longer attempt to harm David. David then went on his way and Saul returned to his place, no longer pursuing David (I Sam. 26).

David still did not trust Saul, however, and fled once more to Achish, the Philistine king of Gath. Achish gave David the city of Ziklag as a home, and David, his men, and their families dwelt in the city (I Sam. 27).

Once again the Philistines gathered their army together to fight against Israel. Saul gathered his army, and the two armies camped about five miles apart. When Saul saw the Philistine host, he was frightened. He attempted to communicate with God, but was unsuccessful either by dreams, by the priests, or by the prophets. Saul previously had attempted to rid the land of witchcraft, but because of his fear of the coming battle, he told his servants to find a witch for him to consult. When his servants

advised him there was a medium at Endor, Saul went to seek her advice after disguising himself. He tricked her into calling for Samuel's spirit, and surprisingly Samuel's spirit appeared. Samuel's message, however, was not comforting or encouraging to Saul (I Sam. 28).

A. SAUL CONSULTS A WITCH (MEDIUM)

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. _____ Samuel died and all Israel (I Sam. 28:3) | a. night |
| 2. _____ Saul had put away (I Sam. 28:3) | b. dreams, Urim
nor prophets |
| 3. _____ Israel gathered at Gilboa against the
(I Sam. 28:4) | c. snare |
| 4. _____ When Saul saw the host of the Philistines,
he was (I Sam. 28:5) | d. lamented |
| 5. _____ When Saul inquired of the Lord, the Lord
answered not, neither by (I Sam. 28:6) | e. loud voice |
| 6. _____ Saul told his servants to find a (I Sam. 28:7) | f. punishment |
| 7. _____ His servants said there was such a woman at
(I Sam. 28:7) | g. Endor |
| 8. _____ Saul disguised himself and went to see the
woman by (I Sam. 28:8) | h. afraid |
| 9. _____ The woman believed Saul was laying for her a
(I Sam. 28:9) | i. Philistines |
| 10. _____ Saul swore to her by the Lord that she would
receive no (I Sam. 28:10) | j. familiar spirits, wizards
(mediums, spiritists) |
| 11. _____ Saul asked the woman to bring up for him
(I Sam. 28:11) | k. Samuel |
| 12. _____ When the woman saw Samuel, she cried
with a (I Sam. 28:12) | l. woman with a familiar
spirit (medium) |
| 13. _____ The woman then recognized (I Sam. 28:12) | m. Saul |

B. SAMUEL'S MESSAGE TO SAUL

- | | | |
|-----------|---|--------------------------|
| 1. _____ | The woman told Saul she had seen a god (spirit) ascending out of the (I Sam. 28:13) | a. eat |
| 2. _____ | When Saul asked what form the spirit had, she said he was an (I Sam. 28:14) | b. Lord |
| 3. _____ | When Saul perceived it was Samuel, he (I Sam. 28:14) | c. servants |
| 4. _____ | When Samuel asked Saul why he had disturbed him, Saul said he was (I Sam. 28:15) | d. strength |
| 5. _____ | Saul said the Philistines make war and God does not (I Sam. 28:15) | e. David |
| 6. _____ | Samuel said the Lord had departed from Saul and become his (I Sam. 28:16) | f. old man |
| 7. _____ | Samuel said the Lord had rent the kingdom from Saul and given it to (I Sam. 28:17) | g. Amalek |
| 8. _____ | Saul had not obeyed the voice of the (I Sam. 28:18) | h. fatted calf and bread |
| 9. _____ | The Lord had taken the kingdom from Saul because he had not executed the Lord's wrath upon (I Sam. 28:18) | i. answer |
| 10. _____ | Saul and his sons would die the next day, and the Lord would deliver Israel to the (I Sam. 28:19) | j. bowed |
| 11. _____ | When Samuel had finished speaking, Saul fell to the earth and had no (I Sam. 28:20) | k. earth |
| 12. _____ | The woman persuaded Saul to (I Sam. 28:21-22) | l. Philistines |
| 13. _____ | She prepared a (I Sam. 28:24) | m. sore distressed |
| 14. _____ | She set food before Saul and his (I Sam. 28:25) | n. enemy |

LESSON 6

THE DEATH OF SAUL - DAVID BECOMES KING

I Sam. 31; II Sam. 5:1-5

INTRODUCTION. As the Philistines prepared for war against Israel, the Philistine king Achish planned to take David and his men with him into battle. However, the other Philistines did not trust David to fight with them and forced Achish to send David back to Ziklag (I Sam. 29).

When David returned to Ziklag, he discovered the city had been attacked and burned by some Amalekites and all the people of the city taken captive including David's two wives. David and his men pursued the Amalekites, and when they discovered the enemy camp, the Amalekites were feasting and celebrating their victory. David and his men attacked the Amalekite raiders, recovered the captives and all the spoil (plunder) the Amalekites had carried away from Ziklag. When David returned to Ziklag, he sent some of the spoil as a gift to the elders in various cities of Judah (I Sam. 30).

Meanwhile the battle between the Philistines and Israel occurred at Mount Gilboa in the north. Saul was mortally wounded in the battle, his three sons including Jonathan were killed, and the Israelite army fled leaving the bodies of their king and his sons behind. When the Philistines discovered the bodies, they cut off the heads and hung the bodies on the wall of the city of Beth Shan as trophies of their victory.

Remember the men of Jabesh Gilead? These were the people of the city whom Saul rescued from the Ammonites when he first became king (I Sam. 11). These men of Jabesh Gilead, in an act demonstrating their gratitude for Saul's earlier bravery to them, stole by night to Beth Shan, removed the bodies of Saul and his sons, and took them back to Jabesh for burial.

A. SAUL'S DEATH

1. The Philistines fought against Israel who fell slain in _____.
(I Sam. 31:1)
2. The Philistines slew Saul's three sons, _____, _____,
and _____. (I Sam. 31:2)
3. Saul was wounded severely by the _____. (I Sam. 31:3)
4. Saul asked his armorbearer to draw his _____ and thrust
him through. (I Sam. 31:4)
5. His armorbearer was afraid, so Saul took his own sword and _____
on it. (I Sam. 31:4)
6. Saul's armorbearer fell on his sword and _____ with Saul.
(I Sam. 31:5)
7. The next day the Philistines cut off Saul's _____ and stripped him
of his _____. (I Sam. 31:8-9)
8. They put his armor in the house of their idols, and fastened his _____
to the wall of Beth Shan. (I Sam. 31:10)
9. The valiant men of Jabesh Gilead went by _____ and
removed the bodies of Saul and his sons from the wall. (I Sam. 31:11-12)
10. They brought the bodies to Jabesh, burnt them and _____
the bones. (I Sam. 31:12-13)

B. DAVID BECOMES KING. After the death of Saul, the Lord instructed David to go to Hebron. There the tribe of Judah anointed David as their king, and he reigned over Judah for seven years in Hebron (II Sam. 1-2). During this time there was civil war between those loyal to David and the remaining descendants of Saul who attempted to claim for themselves the throne of Israel. When the house of Saul was finally vanquished, the elders of all Israel came to David and anointed him king over all Israel. The tribes of Israel for the first time were truly united, and David reigned for another thirty-three years over a united Israel and Judah (II Sam. 3-5:5).

1. After Saul's death, the Lord directed David to go to Hebron. What occurred there? (II Sam. 2:1, 4)

2. After seven years when the elders of all the tribes came to Hebron to anoint David their king, what did they say the Lord had told David? (II Sam. 5:1-2)

3. What did the elders of Israel do then? (II Sam. 5:3)

4. David was _____ years old when he began to reign, and he reigned _____ years. In Hebron he reigned over Judah for _____, and in Jerusalem he reigned _____ over all Israel and Judah. (II Sam. 5:4-5)

*...and the Lord said to thee,
Thou shalt feed my people Israel,
and thou shalt be a captain over Israel.
II Sam 5:2*

LESSON 7

UZZAH AND THE ARK

II Sam. 6:1-15, 17-19

INTRODUCTION. David's first military victory after becoming king over the united tribes was the capture of Jerusalem. From the time of Joshua's conquest of Canaan, Jerusalem remained a Jebusite stronghold within the territory of Judah. David took the city and made it his capital and home (II Sam. 5:6-10). He then made Jerusalem the religious center of Israel by bringing to the city the ark of the covenant which had been at Kirjath Jearim since its capture and return by the Philistines in Samuel's day (I Sam. 7:1-2; II Sam. 6:1-19).

A. DAVID MOVES THE ARK TO JERUSALEM

1. David captured what strongly fortified city from the Jebusites? (II Sam. 5:6-7)
2. Why was David successful in capturing this city and becoming great? (II Sam. 5:10)
3. David gathered together 30,000 men to bring the ark of the covenant to Jerusalem. Upon what did they set the ark? (II Sam. 6:1, 3)
4. The ark was at the house of Abinadab where it had been for twenty years since its return by the Philistines. Who drove the new cart? (II Sam. 6:3)
5. Why did Uzzah put forth his hand to the ark at the threshing floor? (II Sam. 6:6)
6. What happened to Uzzah? (II Sam. 6:7)

7. Where did David leave the ark and for how long? (II Sam. 6:10-11)
8. What did the Lord do for the house of Obed-Edom? (II Sam. 6:11)
9. When David heard that the Lord had blessed Obed-Edom because of the ark, he once again attempted to bring the ark to Jerusalem. When those bearing the ark had gone six paces, what did David do? (II Sam. 6:12-13)
10. What did David and all the house of Israel do as the ark was brought to Jerusalem? (II Sam. 6:14-15)
11. When the ark was placed in the tabernacle (tent), what did David offer to the Lord? What did he do for the people? (II Sam. 6:17-18)

Note. This tabernacle was not the tabernacle that was constructed while the children of Israel were in the wilderness. The original tabernacle was in Gibeon at this time (I Chron. 15:1; 16:1, 37-40; 21:28-29)

12. There were two rings on each side of the ark and poles were put through these rings that the ark might be carried by them. Who was authorized to carry the ark in this manner? (Deut. 10:8)

Note. Mistakes were made in David's first attempt to move the ark. The ark was to be carried by poles, only the Levites were authorized to carry the ark, and anyone touching the ark was subject to death (Ex. 25:10-15; Num. 4:15; Deut. 10:8)

B. DAVID CONQUERS HIS ENEMIES. David continued his military campaigns, subduing the Philistines, Moabites, Syrians, Ammonites, Amalekites, and Edomites (II Sam. 5:17-25; 8). He expanded and extended the borders of his kingdom until all the territory promised to Abraham was under his dominion.

1. The Lord _____ David wherever he went. (II Sam. 8:14)
2. David reigned over all Israel and executed (administered) _____
and _____ unto all his people. (II Sam. 8:15)

C. THE HOUSE OF DAVID. David desired to build a place of worship for the Lord at Jerusalem. However, the Lord did not permit David to build a house of worship, but instead He promised to make David a house. Through the prophet Nathan, the Lord said He would raise up David's seed who would build a house in the Lord's name, and the Lord would establish the throne of his kingdom forever (II Sam. 7:1-17). Thus Abraham's promised seed (Gen. 12:3; Gal. 3:16) was to come from the house of David, and the kingdom and throne of this seed would be established forever. Although this prophecy had its immediate fulfillment in David's son Solomon who built the temple, the prophet was speaking of Christ, the seed of David and Abraham (Matt. 1:1), and his throne and kingdom.

1. The Lord (through the prophet Nathan) promised He would set up David's seed after him and establish his _____. (II Sam. 7:12)
2. David's seed would build a _____ for the Lord's name. (II Sam. 7:13)
3. The Lord would establish the _____ of his kingdom forever. (II Sam. 7:13)

D. DAVID THE PSALMIST. Many of the Psalms were written by David. What is David called? (II Sam. 23:1)

CONCLUSION. David, the son of Jesse of the tribe of Judah, was the ancestor of Jesus Christ (Matt. 1:1-17). God promised to establish the throne of David's kingdom forever, a prophecy fulfilled in Jesus Christ. David was handsome and prudent (sensible) in speech. He was a skillful musician and poet, writing many psalms. He was a man of valor with great courage as a military leader and warrior. As king, David was without equal—all subsequent kings were compared to him. He was a religious leader, planning and preparing for the building of the temple, and organizing the worship. Although he sinned, he repented humbly before God. What did the Lord call David? (Acts 13:22)

LESSON 8

DAVID AND ABSALOM

II Sam. 3:2-3; 14:25-26; 15:10-18, 30-37; 17; 18

INTRODUCTION. David had several wives and children. Although David was a man after God's own heart (I Sam. 13:14; Acts 13:22), David had family problems as a result of his sin of adultery with Bathsheba. Although David repented of his sin, God told him through the prophet Nathan that the sword would never depart from his house (II Sam. 11-12).

Through the years David's sons caused him much anguish and heartache. When David neared the end of his reign, his son Absalom, who was handsome and popular with the people, attempted to usurp the throne. David and his followers were forced to flee Jerusalem for a period of time as Absalom gained control of the kingdom. Eventually Absalom was slain and David was restored to power, but he mourned greatly for his slain son (II Sam. 15-18).

A. ABSALOM'S CONSPIRACY (II Sam. 15-16). Absalom was David's third son and much beloved by David. Absalom was extremely handsome with long, flowing hair, and he captured the hearts of the people of Israel by expressing his desire to administer justice on their behalf. He acted with great pomp in a royal manner, driving a magnificent chariot with fifty men running before it.

Eventually Absalom decided to seize the throne from his father David, and he sent spies throughout the land. He instructed them to proclaim him king when the trumpets sounded. He had two hundred men with him initially, but the number continued to grow. He was able to persuade Ahithophel, David's counselor, to join him in the conspiracy.

David was forced to flee from Absalom and Jerusalem, his capital city and home. He was met by Hushai, his friend, who wished to join him. David, however, persuaded him to return to Jerusalem and spy for him, gaining the confidence of Absalom and defeating the counsel of Ahithophel.

1. Absalom was David's: (II Sam. 3:2-3)
 - a. 1st son
 - b. 2nd son
 - c. 3rd son

2. No one was praised in Israel as much as Absalom for: (II Sam. 14:25)
 - a. his beauty (good looks)
 - b. his strength
 - c. no blemish from the sole of his foot to the crown of his head

3. Absalom's hair weighed 200 shekels when he cut it: (II Sam. 14:26)
 - a. once each week
 - b. once each month
 - c. once each year

4. He sent spies throughout to proclaim at the sound of the trumpet: (II Sam. 15:10)
 - a. Absalom reigns (is king) in Hebron
 - b. Absalom is chosen by David as king
 - c. Absalom is chosen by God as king

5. In the beginning Absalom had in Jerusalem: (II Sam. 15:11)
 - a. 20 men
 - b. 200 men
 - c. 2000 men

6. Absalom sent for David's counselor: (II Sam. 15:12)
 - a. Zadok
 - b. Abiathar
 - c. Ahithophel

7. A messenger told David the hearts of the men of Israel were with: (II Sam. 15:13)
 - a. David
 - b. the priests
 - c. Absalom

8. David told his servants who were with him in Jerusalem: (II Sam. 15:14)
 - a. arise, let us flee to escape from Absalom
 - b. let us remain in Jerusalem and fight
 - c. depart quickly lest Absalom overtakes us and brings disaster upon us

9. As David left Jerusalem and went up the mount of Olives: (II Sam. 15:30)
 - a. he wept
 - b. he covered his head
 - c. he went barefoot

10. When David was told his counselor Ahithophel was among the conspirators, he prayed: (II Sam. 15:31)
 - a. God would strike him dead
 - b. Ahithophel would repent
 - c. God would turn his counsel to foolishness

11. When Hushai met David with his coat rent and earth on his head, David told him: (II Sam. 15:32-34)
 - a. to join him
 - b. to return to Absalom and serve him
 - c. defeat Ahithophel's counsel

12. Then as David's spy, whatever Hushai heard at the king's house he told to the priests, Zadok and Abiathar, who sent messages to David by their: (II Sam. 15:35-37)
 - a. soldiers
 - b. servants
 - c. two sons, Ahimaaz and Jonathan

B. AHITHOPHEL'S COUNSEL VS. HUSHAI'S COUNSEL (II Sam. 17:1-14).

Ahithophel advised Absalom to allow him to pursue David with 12,000 men at once and attack him while he was weary and weak—before he had time to gather supporters. Hushai told Absalom that Ahithophel's advice was not good. He reminded Absalom that his father David was a man of war. He said David's men were valiant and mighty and were angry like a bear robbed of her cubs. He advised Absalom to wait until he gathered a large army and then go to battle himself against David.

1. Whose counsel did Absalom follow? (II Sam. 17:14)

2. Who had purposed the defeat of Ahithophel's advice? Why? (II Sam. 17:14)

C. THE WARNING TO DAVID (II Sam. 17:15-29). Hushai told the priests Zadok and Abiathar to send a message to David to cross over the Jordan River quickly to safety. A maid servant carried the message from the priests to their two sons who were hiding outside Jerusalem. However, a young boy saw the priests' two sons and told Absalom.

The two sons of the priests hastened to a village where they hid in a well. The owner, a woman, placed a cover over the well and spread grain on it. When Absalom's servants came to the house searching for the priests' sons, the woman told them the men had crossed over the brook. When Absalom's servants could not find the two young men, they returned to Jerusalem. After the danger had passed, the two messengers then resumed their journey and delivered the warning to David.

1. What did David do then? (II Sam. 17:22)
2. What did Ahithophel do when his counsel was not followed? (II Sam. 17:23)

D. THE BATTLE (II Sam. 18). David divided his army into three parts, one-third under each of his three commanders: Joab, Abishai (Joab's brother), and Ittai. David told his commanders to deal gently with Absalom for his sake. The battle took place in the forest of Ephraim, and the servants of David defeated Israel, killing 20,000 men. During the battle Absalom was riding upon his mule. When the mule went under a large tree, Absalom's head became caught in the boughs of the tree.

1. Absalom was taken up between _____.
(II Sam. 18:9)
2. Joab took _____ and thrust them through Absalom's heart while he was still alive. (II Sam. 18:14)
3. The people cast Absalom into a _____ and raised over him a heap of stones. (II Sam. 18:17)
4. Joab sent two runners to David to give him the news of the battle. What did David do when he heard that Absalom was dead? (II Sam. 18:33)

E. KNOW THE CHARACTERS

- | | |
|--|-------------------------|
| 1. _____ David's friend who was a spy | a. David |
| 2. _____ David's counselor who was a traitor | b. Absalom |
| 3. _____ The king of Israel | c. Ahithophel |
| 4. _____ They carried secret messages to David | d. Hushai |
| 5. _____ He conspired against his father | e. Zadok and Abiathar |
| 6. _____ He killed Absalom | f. Ahimaaz and Jonathan |
| 7. _____ The king's son | g. Joab |
| 8. _____ He conspired with Absalom | |
| 9. _____ He mourned for Absalom | |
| 10. _____ They hid in a well | |
| 11. _____ He hanged himself | |
| 12. _____ The two sons of the priests | |
| 13. _____ He pretended to join Absalom | |
| 14. _____ The two priests | |
| 15. _____ The captain of David's army | |

*O my son Absalom, my son, my son Absalom!
would God I had died for thee,
O Absalom, my son, my son!
II Sam. 18:33*

LESSON 9

SOLOMON ANOINTED KING

I Kings 1

INTRODUCTION. When David was old and near death, his fourth son Adonijah attempted to proclaim himself king. With the help of Joab, the captain of the army, and Abiathar, the priest, he prepared chariots, horsemen, and runners to declare himself the new king. Then he invited followers to a religious feast.

The prophet Nathan together with Bathsheba, David's wife and the mother of Solomon, informed David of the plot. David then ordered Nathan, the priest Zadok, and Benaiah, one of David's mighty men, to take Solomon on David's mule to Gihon spring. There they should anoint Solomon, then blow the trumpet and proclaim him the king before the citizens of Jerusalem.

When Adonijah and his followers heard the noise of the people rejoicing at Solomon's anointing, they were frightened. The guests left the feast and went their own way while Adonijah fled to the altar for safety. Adonijah believed that the altar, a place of worship, would offer him protection and justice even though he had attempted to usurp the throne.

A. ADONIJAH PROCLAIMS HIMSELF KING (I Kings 1:1-10)

1. David was _____ and advanced in years. (I Kings 1:1)
2. Adonijah was the _____ son of David and his mother was Haggith. (II Sam. 3:4)
3. Adonijah _____ himself, saying, I will be king. (I Kings 1:5)
4. He prepared _____, _____, and _____ to run before him. (I Kings 1:5)
5. His father had not _____ him at any time. (I Kings 1:6)

6. _____ and _____, the priest, helped him with his plan. (I Kings 1:7)
7. Adonijah called (invited) to a feast his _____, the king's sons, and all the _____ of Judah, the king's servants. (I Kings 1:9)

B. SOLOMON ANOINTED KING. First Bathsheba went to David and reminded him that he had promised her that her son Solomon would be king after him. While she still talked, Nathan came to David and informed him that Adonijah was at that moment feasting and his guests proclaiming him king (I Kings 1:11-31).

1. David called to him the priest Zadok, the prophet Nathan, and Benaiah and instructed them to: (I Kings 1:32-34)
 - a. cause Solomon to ride upon his (David's) _____
 - b. let Zadok and Nathan _____ him king over Israel
 - c. blow the _____ and say, *Long live King Solomon*
2. David then appointed Solomon to: (I Kings 1:35)
 - a. sit upon his (David's) _____
 - b. be _____ in place of David
 - c. be _____ over Israel and Judah
3. The people _____ with great joy. (I Kings 1:40)
4. All the guests of Adonijah were _____, then arose and went their own way. (I Kings 1:49)
5. Adonijah feared Solomon, arose, then went and caught hold of the horns of the _____. (I Kings 1:50)

Note. The altar of burnt offering which was constructed in the wilderness had horns on each of its four corners. Whether this altar was the one constructed in the wilderness or another, it was in the tent containing the ark which David had brought to Jerusalem (II Sam. 6:1-19). Adonijah fled to this place of worship believing the altar would provide him safety and protection. Although the altar was considered a place of refuge, the Law of Moses specifically stated that a murderer seeking asylum there was to be taken from the altar and executed (Ex. 21:14).

6. When Solomon was told that Adonijah had taken hold of the horns of the altar, he said, If Adonijah is a worthy man, there shall not a _____ of him fall to the earth, but if wickedness is found in him, he shall _____. (I Kings 1:52)
7. Then Adonijah was brought to Solomon, and he _____ before King Solomon who told him to go to his house. (I Kings 1:53)

C. DAVID'S DEATH

1. Before David died, he instructed Solomon to keep the charge of the Lord, to walk in his ways, and keep his _____, _____, _____, and _____ as it is written in the law of Moses that he might prosper in all that he did. (I Kings 2:1-3)
2. How long did David reign? (I Kings 2:10-11)
3. Solomon sat upon the throne of his father David and his _____ was established greatly. (I Kings 2:12)

*The Lord give thee wisdom and understanding...
that thou mayest keep the law of the Lord thy God.
Then shalt thou prosper, if thou takest heed to fulfil
the statutes and judgments which the Lord charged
Moses...be strong, and of good courage.
I Chron. 22:12-13*

LESSON 10

SOLOMON'S DREAM

I Kings 3:5-15

INTRODUCTION. In order to secure his throne, Solomon began his reign by either removing from office or executing his father's enemies. He chose Benaiah, one of David's captains, to carry out his orders for the purge, then he appointed him commander of the army (I Kings 2:13-46).

Early in his reign Solomon went to Gibeon, a city about six miles northwest of Jerusalem, to sacrifice, for at this time the tabernacle was there. As Solomon offered his sacrifices, the Lord appeared to him in a dream and asked what He should give him. Solomon's answer was one of complete humility.

A. SOLOMON'S HUMILITY

1. Solomon offered _____ at Gibeon. (I Kings 3:4)
2. God told Solomon in a dream, _____. (I Kings 3:5)
3. God had shown mercy (lovingkindness) to David because: (I Kings 3:6)
 - a. David walked before God in _____, _____, and _____ of heart
 - b. God had given David a _____ to sit on his throne
4. Solomon told God he was a little _____, and he did not know how to go out or come in. (I Kings 3:7)
5. He said he was in the midst of a great people God had chosen that cannot be _____ or _____ for multitude. (I Kings 3:8)
6. Solomon asked for an _____ to judge God's people that he might discern between _____. (I Kings 3:9)

B. GOD'S BLESSING TO SOLOMON

1. God was pleased with Solomon's speech, for Solomon had not asked for long _____, or _____ for himself, or the life of his _____, but had asked for understanding. (I Kings 3:10-11)
2. God granted Solomon's request and gave him a _____ and _____ heart. (I Kings 3:12)
3. God also gave Solomon what he did not ask, both _____ and _____. (I Kings 3:13)
4. If Solomon would keep the commandments of God as his father David, then God would also _____ his days. (I Kings 3:14)
5. When Solomon awoke, he went to Jerusalem, stood before the ark of the covenant, and offered _____ and _____. (I Kings 3:15)

C. SOLOMON'S WISDOM

1. God gave Solomon wisdom and understanding even as the _____ on the seashore. (I Kings 4:29)
2. Solomon was _____ than all men, and his fame spread to all the surrounding nations. (I Kings 4:31)
3. He spoke _____ proverbs and _____ songs. (I Kings 4:32)
4. He spoke of _____ and also of _____, _____, _____ and _____. (I Kings 4:33)
5. People and kings from all the earth came to hear the _____ of Solomon. (I Kings 4:34)

LESSON 11

SOLOMON'S JUDGMENT

I Kings 3:16-28

INTRODUCTION. As a young king Solomon asked God for wisdom to judge his people properly. God granted his request and gave Solomon wisdom and great understanding so that his fame was known throughout the surrounding nations. He also gave Solomon that which he did not ask—riches and honor. God did require, however, that Solomon keep the Lord's statutes and commandments as had David his father. If Solomon remained faithful, then the Lord promised to lengthen his days.

It was not long before Solomon's ability to judge wisely was tested. One day two women came to him for judgment, each of whom had given birth to a son. During the night one child died, and each woman then claimed that the surviving child belonged to her.

A. SOLOMON'S JUDGMENT

1. Where did the two women who came to Solomon for judgment dwell? (I Kings 3:16-17)
2. What event occurred to each of these women just three days apart? (I Kings 3:17-18)
3. As the first woman spoke to Solomon, what did she say happened to the other woman's child? (I Kings 3:19)
4. What did this other woman do then? (I Kings 3:20)

5. What did the first woman determine in the morning when she examined the dead child by her side? (I Kings 3:21)

6. What did the other woman say? (I Kings 3:22)

7. As the two women argued back and forth regarding the living child and the dead child, Solomon called for what? (I Kings 3:23-24)

8. What did Solomon command? (I Kings 3:25)

9. What did the mother of the living child say to Solomon? (I Kings 3:26)

10. What did the other woman say? (I Kings 3:26)

11. What judgment did Solomon then make? (I Kings 3:27)

12. As a result of this judgment, what did Israel do? (I Kings 3:28)

B. SOLOMON'S TEMPLE. Since Solomon reigned during a period of peace and prosperity, he was engaged in many building projects. His greatest achievement was the temple, a permanent place for worship, which was built in Jerusalem according to the plans his father David received from the Lord. David wanted to build a house for the Lord, but God did not permit it because David was a man of war and had shed much blood (I Kings 6; I Chron. 28; 29:1-9).

Solomon spent seven years building the temple which was constructed of stone and twice the size of the tabernacle, the movable tent built by the Israelites in the wilderness. Solomon's Temple faced east and contained a Holy Place and Most Holy Place as did the tabernacle. The furniture of the temple was similar to that of the tabernacle but on a much grander scale.

1. The *courtyard* contained:
 - a. a brass (bronze) _____ for burnt offerings (II Chron. 4:1)
 - b. a molten (cast bronze) _____ (II Chron. 4:2) which was ten cubits (fifteen feet) in diameter holding about 10,000 gallons; the sea stood on the likeness of twelve oxen—three facing north, three facing west, three facing south, and three facing east; the sea stood in the southeast area of the court; the sea was for the washing of the priests' hands and feet
 - c. ten _____ (II Chron. 4:6), each holding about 200 gallons of water; five stood on the north side of the court and five on the south side; the lavers were for the washing of sacrificial animals

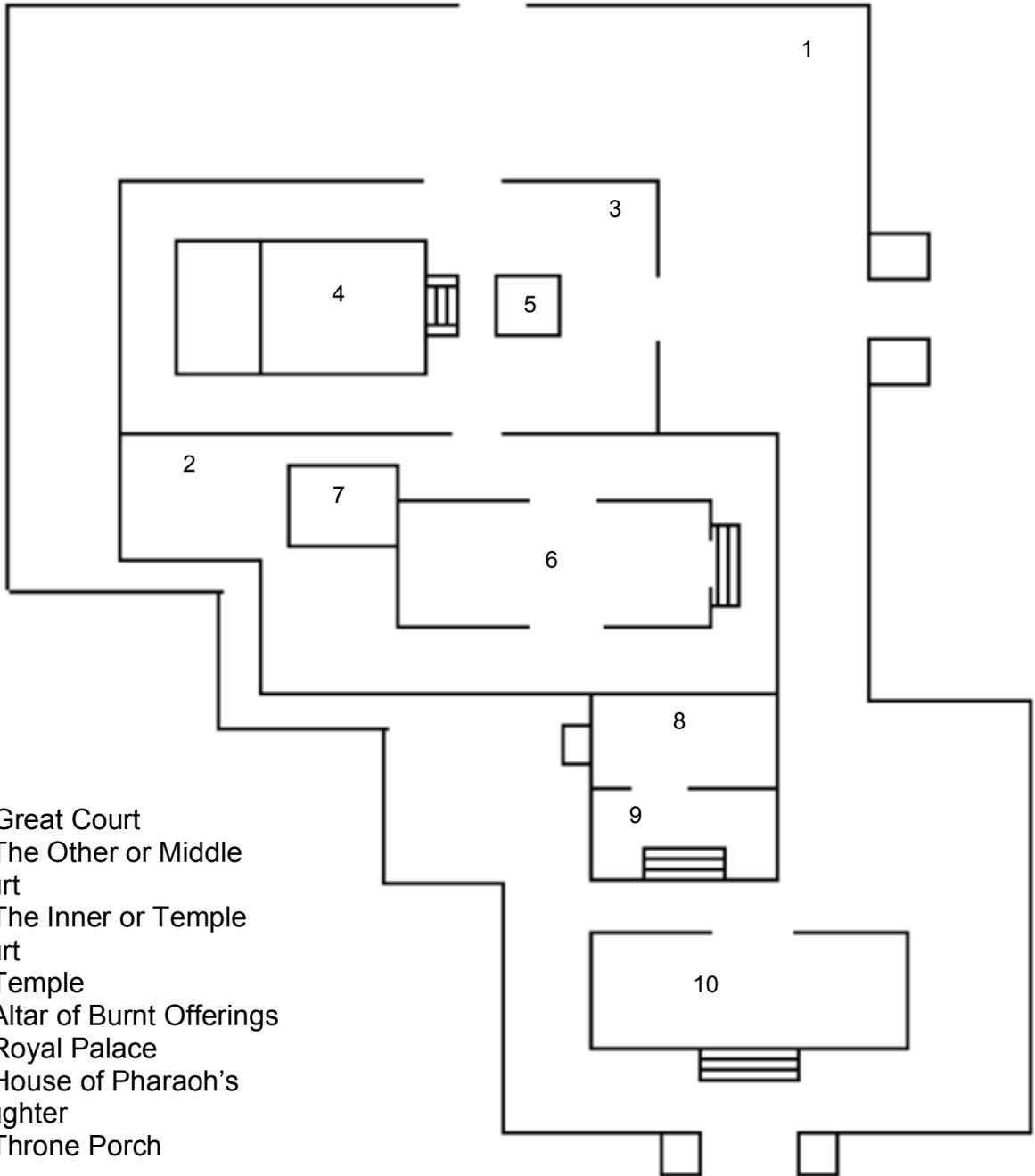
2. The *Holy Place* contained:
 - a. ten _____ of gold (II Chron. 4:7), five on the right hand and five on the left
 - b. ten _____ of gold for shewbread (II Chron. 4:8), five on the right side and five on the left
 - c. an _____ of gold for burning incense (II Chron. 4:19)

3. The *Most Holy Place* contained the _____ (II Chron. 5:7) which had been made by the Israelites at Mount Sinai. This ark was brought to Jerusalem by David and placed in a tent (II Sam. 6:17). When the temple was completed, the priests and Levites brought the ark into the temple. They also brought from Gibeon the tabernacle that was constructed in the wilderness at Mt. Sinai and all the holy vessels that were in the tabernacle (I Kings 8:4; II Chron. 5:5).

4. When the temple was completed, Solomon held an elaborate dedication service. The Lord appeared to him a second time and told him if he walked as his father David in integrity of heart and uprightness and kept the statutes and commandments, He would establish the throne of his kingdom over Israel _____ . (I Kings 9:4-5)

CONCLUSION. Although Solomon's greatest building project was the *temple*, he also built: a *royal palace*; a *house for Pharaoh's daughter*, the women's quarters; a *throne porch*, an audience chamber for the administration of justice; the *Porch or Hall of Pillars*, a place of promenade and vestibule to the hall of judgment; and the *House of Lebanon*, an armory in which Solomon put his 300 shields of beaten gold.

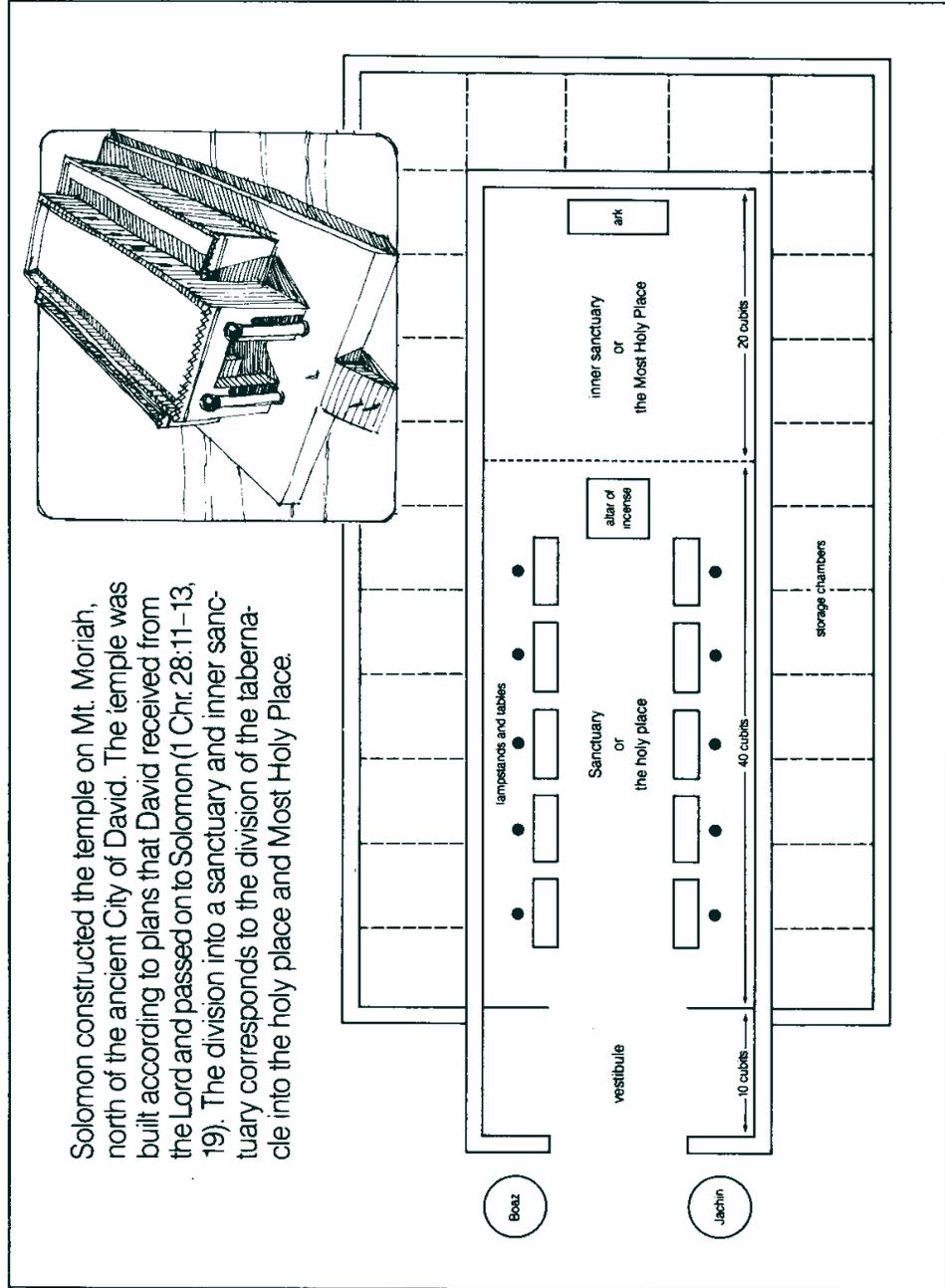
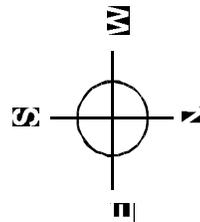
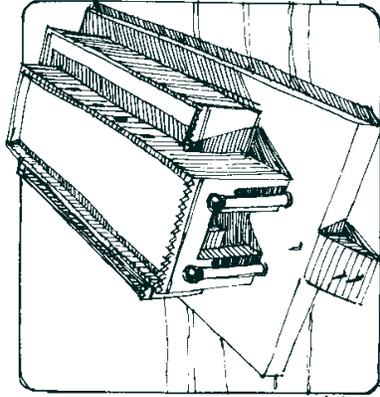
Below is a diagram showing a possible layout of the Temple complex and Royal Buildings built by Solomon.



- 1. Great Court
- 2. The Other or Middle Court
- 3. The Inner or Temple Court
- 4. Temple
- 5. Altar of Burnt Offerings
- 6. Royal Palace
- 7. House of Pharaoh's Daughter
- 8. Throne Porch

Solomon's Temple

Solomon constructed the temple on Mt. Moriah, north of the ancient City of David. The temple was built according to plans that David received from the Lord and passed on to Solomon (1 Chr. 28:11-13, 19). The division into a sanctuary and inner sanctuary corresponds to the division of the tabernacle into the holy place and Most Holy Place.



LESSON 12

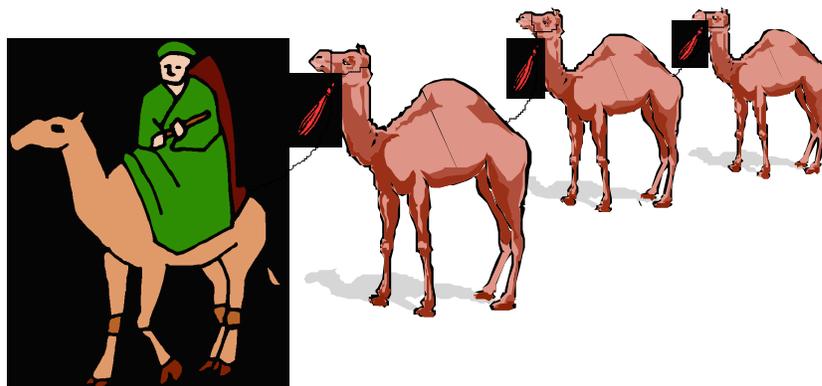
SOLOMON'S KINGDOM - THE QUEEN OF SHEBA

I Kings 4:20-21; 10

INTRODUCTION. Many peoples and kings of the world came to Israel to hear the wisdom of Solomon which was greater than the wisdom of the people of the east and of Egypt. He spoke 3000 proverbs, wrote 1005 songs, and spoke of beasts, birds, creeping things and fishes (I Kings 4:29-34). Solomon also wrote Psalms 72 and 127, most of the book of Proverbs, and possibly Ecclesiastes and the Song of Solomon.

One of the royal visitors to Solomon was the queen of Sheba. This ancient kingdom was located in the southern portion of the Arabian Peninsula, now the modern country of Yemen. Its people, the Sabaeans, were traders in gold, spices, and precious stones carried northward by camel caravans to the Mediterranean countries. Sabaeans were early colonizers of Ethiopia in northeast Africa also, and Ethiopian legends claim that the queen of Sheba was a queen of Ethiopia.

The queen of Sheba visited Solomon not only to hear his wisdom but to discuss trade with him. Her trading caravans from southern Arabia (if that was the location of her kingdom) would have to pass through Israel to go to Egypt, Phoenicia and Syria. She was overcome with the beauty and wealth of Solomon's kingdom, but more than anything else, his wisdom, so that "there was no more spirit in her" (I Kings 10:5).



A. THE QUEEN OF SHEBA

- | | | |
|-----------|---|----------------------------------|
| 1. _____ | When the queen of Sheba heard of the fame of Solomon, she came to (I K. 10:1) | a. fame |
| 2. _____ | She came to Jerusalem with a very great (I K. 10:2) | b. eyes |
| 3. _____ | She came with camels that bare (I K. 10:2) | c. spirit in her |
| 4. _____ | She came to Solomon and spoke with him about all that was in her (I K. 10:2) | d. desired |
| 5. _____ | Solomon answered all her (I K. 10:3) | e. happy |
| 6. _____ | When the queen of Sheba saw Solomon's wisdom and all his possessions, there was no more (I K. 10:4-5) | f. questions |
| 7. _____ | What she had heard in her own land of his wisdom was a (I K. 10:6) | g. heart |
| 8. _____ | She said she believed not until she came and saw with her own (I K. 10:7) | h. spices, gold, precious stones |
| 9. _____ | His wisdom and prosperity exceeded his (I K. 10:7) | i. train (retinue) |
| 10. _____ | His men and servants that heard his wisdom were (I K. 10:8) | j. true report |
| 11. _____ | She said, Blessed be the (I K. 10:9) | k. country |
| 12. _____ | The Lord made Solomon king to do (I K. 10:9) | l. justice and righteousness |
| 13. _____ | King Solomon gave unto the queen of Sheba all she (I K. 10:13) | m. Lord thy God |
| 14. _____ | So she turned and went to her own (I K. 10:13) | n. prove (test) him |

B. SOLOMON'S KINGDOM. David was a great warrior, and he had expanded the borders of the kingdom of Israel, conquering and subduing the surrounding nations. Solomon, therefore, enjoyed a reign that was both peaceful and prosperous. Solomon "exceeded all the kings of the earth for riches and for wisdom" (I Kings 10:23).

1. Solomon ruled over all the kingdoms from the _____ (Euphrates) unto the land of the _____, to the border of _____. (I Kings 4:21)

Note. Solomon reigned over all the territory God promised to Abraham fulfilling the land promise (Gen. 15:18-21).

2. _____ and _____ dwelt safely, every man under his vine and fig tree, from Dan even to Beersheba, all the days of Solomon. (I Kings 4:25)
3. Solomon had a _____ of ships in Ezion Geber on the Red Sea in the land of Edom. (I Kings 9:26)
4. The weight of gold that came to Solomon in one year was _____ talents of gold. (I Kings. 10:14)
5. Solomon made _____ targets (bucklers, shields) of beaten gold, each containing 600 shekels of gold, and _____ shields of beaten gold, each containing three pounds (minas) of gold. These he put in the House of Lebanon. (I Kings 10:16-17)

Note. These shields were not for service in war but to be carried before him when he appeared in public in pomp and ceremony.

6. Solomon made a great _____ of ivory. (I Kings 10:18)
7. All his drinking vessels were of _____. (I Kings 10:21)
8. His navy brought every three years _____, _____, _____, _____, _____. (I Kings 10:22)
9. Solomon exceeded all the kings of the earth for _____ and for _____. (I Kings 10:23)
10. He had _____ chariots and _____ horsemen. (I Kings 10:26)

LESSON 13

SOLOMON'S WIVES - AHIJAH'S PROPHECY

I Kings 11:1-13; 26-43

INTRODUCTION. Solomon began his reign humbly asking God for wisdom to rule his people. However, in his later years his heart was not perfect, and he turned away from God.

In those times treaties were often sealed by awarding the most powerful ruler with a beautiful woman. As a result Solomon acquired many wives and concubines (secondary wives who were frequently purchased slaves) due to his many alliances with foreign nations. These wives turned his heart from God, and he built idols and places for them to worship their false gods.

God appeared to Solomon a third time and said He would rend the kingdom from him, for he had not kept the covenant and statutes. Nevertheless, this division of the kingdom would not take place during Solomon's days, but during the days of his son.

A. SOLOMON'S WIVES. Early in his reign Solomon made a treaty with the Pharaoh of Egypt, and Pharaoh's daughter became his wife (I Kings 3:1). Solomon also had wives of the Moabites, Ammonites, Edomites, Sidonians, and Hittites.

1. Why had God forbidden the Israelites to marry the people of these foreign nations? (I Kings 11:1-2)
2. Solomon had _____ wives and _____ concubines. (I Kings 11:3)
3. When Solomon was old, what did his wives do to his heart? (I Kings 11:4)

4. The Lord was angry with Solomon because his heart turned away from the Lord God of Israel. God had appeared to him twice earlier and warned him not to go after other gods (I Kings 11:9). What had God told Solomon previously?
 - a. God's first appearance to Solomon at Gibeon in a dream at night: if you walk in my ways to keep my statutes and commandments as your father David walked, then I will _____ thy days. (I Kings 3:14)
 - b. God's second appearance to Solomon at the dedication of the temple: if you walk before me as your father David walked, in integrity of heart and uprightness, to keep my statutes and commandments, then I will establish the _____ of your kingdom over Israel forever. (I Kings 9:4-5)
5. Because Solomon had not kept God's covenant and statutes, the third time God said He would _____ the kingdom from Solomon and give it to his servant. (I Kings 11:11)
6. This would not occur in Solomon's days, but in the days of his _____.
(I Kings 11:12)
7. God would give one tribe to Solomon's son for _____ sake and for _____ sake. (I Kings 11:13)

B. AHIJAH'S PROPHECY. One day in a field outside of Jerusalem the prophet Ahijah met one of Solomon's servants, Jeroboam, from the tribe of Ephraim. Ahijah had put on a new robe, but he tore the robe into twelve pieces, each piece representing a tribe of Israel. He gave ten pieces to Jeroboam telling him that God would rend the kingdom from Solomon and give him (Jeroboam) ten tribes to rule. Solomon's son would receive one tribe (two tribes, I Kings 12:21) that David might always have a lamp before the Lord in Jerusalem.

1. Describe Jeroboam. (I Kings 11:28)
2. Who met Jeroboam in a field outside of Jerusalem? (I Kings 11:29)

3. What did Ahijah do to his new garment? (I Kings 11:30)
4. How many pieces of the garment did Ahijah give to Jeroboam? What did the pieces represent? (I Kings 11:31)
5. One tribe was left for Solomon for whose sake? (I Kings 11:32)
6. Why did this division of the kingdom take place? (I Kings 11:33)
7. When would this division occur? (I Kings 11:34-35)
8. Solomon's son would have one tribe so that David might always have what? (I Kings 11:36)
9. Jeroboam would be king over Israel (the ten northern tribes), and if he kept God's statutes and commandments, God would do what? (I Kings 11:37-38)
10. God would afflict the seed (descendants) of David, but not _____. (I Kings 11:39)
11. How long did Solomon reign? (I Kings 11:42)
12. Solomon's son who reigned after him was _____. (I Kings 11:43)



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