



BIBLE LESSONS
for
CHILDREN

• **BOOK 3** •

CECIL B. DOUTHITT

BIBLE LESSONS FOR CHILDREN

BOOK 3

Being the third in a series of three books containing
Bible lessons for children.

*Stories, Memory Work, Questions and Answers
Combined in Every Lesson.*

TWELVE BOOKS FOR BIBLE CLASSES AND HOME STUDY
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HOW TO TEACH THE LESSONS OF THIS BOOK

Story telling, memory work, and questions and answers are three of the most effective ways of teaching the Bible to children. These three methods are combined in every lesson of this book.

1. **THE STORIES.** For the convenience of the teacher, the Scripture references covering the assignment, an outline of the story, and facts and principles to be emphasized are given at the beginning of every lesson.

The teacher should study the Scripture passages, tell the outlined story, or read it to the class from a good Bible story book, and impress on the hearts of the children the principles of truth and righteousness suggested in the narrative.

Everyone loves a story, and it is not difficult to create interest and hold attention of children by means of it. Stories are remembered, too. Preachers know that the story-illustrations usually are remembered longer than any other part of the sermon.

Jesus frequently used this method of teaching as manifested by the many parables he spoke.

2. **MEMORY WORK.** Passages which the children commit to memory are written indelibly upon their hearts. Verses to be memorized are assigned in all these lessons, and the teacher should use a part of every class period in teaching the children to memorize and in hearing them repeat what they have learned.

The Israelites who wrote the words of God on objects constantly before their children, as they were commanded to do (Deut. 6: 6-9), certainly would imprint these words so vividly on their minds that they soon could quote them from memory, and would make it possible for them to meditate on the law of the Lord (Psalm 1: 2), even when they did not have access to a written copy.

Jesus frequently quoted Old Testament passages, saying, "It is written". He knew the Scriptures by heart.

Memory work is not as difficult for children as for older people, and the amount they can memorize in a short time is surprising. There is no better time to learn the Scriptures by heart than "in the days of thy youth".

3. **QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.** The question and answer method is known generally to be one of the most effective ways of teaching people of all age groups.

When Jesus was twelve years old he employed this method (Luke 2: 46-47) and he continued it all through his teaching ministry on earth.

In every lesson of this book questions for the children are suggested in the form of sentences with missing words. This gives the teacher an

opportunity to word the questions in the language of the children in the grade she is teaching. Questions for first grade children should not be worded exactly the same as questions for those in the third grade. Children answer the questions by supplying the missing words. The lesson story also will suggest to the teacher many other questions she will want to ask the class.

These lessons not only provide an excellent means for teaching the Bible; they also make possible a part of the necessary training and experience for leadership in the church in future years. Little boys who learn to stand up before the class and tell the stories of these lessons and quote the memory verses will not be hampered by stage fright in later years.

Parents at home should help the children prepare their lessons, especially the memory verses. Every teacher should have a good Bible story book.

LESSON 1.**RAHAB HELPED THE SPIES**

Joshua 2: 1-24

To Teachers: Faith that leads one to work for the good of God's people is rewarded. By faith Rahab protected the spies and obtained the promise from them that she and her family would be saved alive in the destruction of Jericho.

The following outline will help you in telling the story of the destruction of Jericho.

1. Two spies sent. Joshua 2: 1-2.
2. Rahab is questioned concerning the spies. Josh. 2: 3-5.
3. Hidden in the flax. Josh. 2: 6-7.
4. Rahab asks a favor of the spies. Josh. 2: 8-14.
5. What Rahab must do to receive protection. Josh. 2: 15-21.
6. The spies return and report to Joshua. Josh. 2: 22-24.

Help the children supply the missing words in the following sentences:

1. Joshua sent _____ men to spy out the city of _____ . Josh. 2: 1.
2. They went to the _____ of a woman whose name was _____ . Josh. 2: 1.
3. The king of _____ sent men to Rahab to tell her that the spies had come to _____ out the country. Josh. 2: 3.
4. Rahab hid the spies with stalks of _____ upon the _____ of the house. Josh. 2: 6.
5. Rahab had heard how God had dried up the _____ of the Red _____. Josh. 2: 10.
6. Rahab asked the spies to save alive her _____, and her _____, and her _____, and her _____. Josh. 2: 13.
7. She let the spies down by a _____ through the _____. Josh. 2: 15.
8. Her house was upon the _____. Josh. 2: 15.
9. She bound the _____ line in the _____. Josh. 2: 21.
10. The spies hid in the mountains for _____ days. Josh. 2: 22.

Memory Verse: "Was not Rahab the harlot justified by works, when she had received the messengers, and had sent them out another way." James 2: 25.

LESSON 2.**THE WALLS OF JERICO FELL DOWN**

Josh. 6: 1-27

To Teachers: It was the power of God that caused the walls of Jericho to fall. But God did not exercise his power till the people did what he commanded them to do. We must obey God, if we want him to bless us.

Tell the story or read it to the class from a Bible story book.

LESSON OUTLINE

1. God's instructions to Joshua. Josh. 6: 1-7.
2. The silent march for six days. Josh. 6: 8-14.
3. Joshua's instruction to the people. Josh. 6: 15-19.
4. The people obey. Josh. 6: 20-21.
5. Rescue of Rahab and her family. Josh. 6: 22-25.
6. Joshua's charge concerning rebuilding the city. Josh. 6: 26.

1. No one could go in or _____ of the city of _____.
Josh. 6: 1.
2. All the men of _____ went around the city
once a day for _____ days. Josh. 6: 3.
3. Seven priests carried _____ trumpets of rams'
_____ before the ark. Josh. 6: 4.
4. On the _____ day they marched around the
city _____ times and the priests blew the
rams' _____. Josh. 6: 4.
5. The people _____ with a loud _____ and
the walls fell down. Josh. 6: 20.
6. The _____ went in and brought _____ and
her family out. Josh. 6: 23.
7. The Israelites burnt the _____ with fire.
Josh. 6: 24.
8. They put the precious metals in the _____ of
God's house. Josh. 6: 24.
9. Joshua said that the man who _____ Jericho
would be cursed before the _____. Josh. 6: 26.

Memory Verse: "By faith the walls of Jericho fell down, after they were compassed about seven days." Heb. 11: 30.

LESSON 3.**THE MEN WITH OLD SHOES AND CLOTHES**

Josh. 9: 3-27

To Teachers: Though Joshua and the Israelites were tricked into making a covenant with the Gibeonites, they would not break their promise to them. Emphasize the necessity of keeping our promises.

LESSON OUTLINE

1. Why and how the Gibeonites disguised themselves. Josh. 9: 3-5.
2. They ask for a covenant of peace. Josh 9: 6-7.
3. Their story. Josh. 9: 8-13.
4. The league is made with Joshua. Josh. 9: 14-15.
5. The ruse discovered. Josh. 9: 16-18.
6. Promises are kept. Josh. 9: 19-21.
7. Joshua's speech and the Gibeonites' acceptance. Josh. 9: 22-27.

1. The Gibeonites put old _____ on their feet, and their wine bottles were _____ and _____ Josh. 9: 4-5.
2. Their bread was _____ and _____. Josh. 9: 5.
3. They went to _____ in the camp at _____ Josh. 9: 6.
4. They said they had come from a _____ country. Josh. 9: 6.
5. They wanted to make a _____ with the Israelites. Josh. 9: 6.
6. They said their _____ was hot and fresh when they left their _____. Josh. 9: 12.
7. They said their wine _____ were new, but now they were _____. Josh. 9: 13.
8. They said their _____ and _____ had become old because of the long _____. Josh. 9: 13.
9. Joshua made _____ with them, and made a _____ with them and let them live. Josh. 9:15.
10. The Gibeonites were made hewers of _____ and drawers of _____. Josh. 9: 27.

Memorize: "When thou vowest a vow unto God, defer not to pay it." Eccl. 5: 4.

LESSON 4.

WHEN A WOMAN JUDGED ISRAEL

Judges 4: 1-24

To Teachers: God permitted the enemies of his people to oppress and afflict them because of their sins. When they repented God would raise up a judge to deliver them. Deborah, a prophetess and judge, delivered the Israelites from King Jabin.

OUTLINE OF THE STORY

1. The cause of Israel's afflictions. Judges 4: 1-3.
2. Deborah. Judg. 4: 4-5.
3. Barak is called to lead Deborah's army. Jud. 4: 6-10.
4. The battle. Jud. 4: 12-16.
5. Death of Sisera. Jud. 4: 17-23.

1. The children of _____ were punished because they did _____. Judg. 4: 1-2.
2. They _____ unto the Lord because they were afraid. Jud. 4: 3.
3. Their enemies had nine hundred _____ of iron. Jud. 4: 3.
4. A woman whose name was _____ judged Israel. Jud. 4: 4.
5. She dwelt under a _____ and the people came to her with their troubles. Jud. 4:5.
6. She called a man whose name was _____ to lead her army. Jud. 4: 6.
7. Barak had an army of ten _____ men, and _____ went with him to the battle. Jud. 4: 10.
8. The enemy was led by a captain whose name was _____. Jud. 4: 2, 13.
9. Sisera's army was defeated and he got out of the _____ and ran. Jud. 4: 15.
10. He fled to the _____ of a woman whose name was _____. Jud. 4: 17.
11. Sisera asked for a _____ of water, and Jael gave him a drink of _____. Jud. 4: 19.
12. He soon went to _____ for he was tired, and Jael _____ him with a hammer and tent-pin. Jud. 4: 21.

Memorize: "My heart is toward the governors of Israel, that offered themselves willingly among the people. Judges 5: 9.

LESSON 5.**HOW GIDEON DEFEATED THE MIDIANITES**

Judges 6: 1 to Judges 7: 23

To Teachers: Gideon's army was reduced to three hundred men because God did not want the Israelites to become puffed up and conclude that their own hand had saved them from their enemies. It is by God's power and goodness that his people are blessed, and he wants us to be thankful to him for all our successes.

LESSON OUTLINE

1. Israel sorely oppressed by Midian. Judges 6: 1-10.
2. Gideon is called to deliver Israel. Judg. 6: 11-16.
3. The sign of the fire out of the rock. Judg. 6: 17-24.
4. Altar of Baal destroyed. Judg. 6: 25-32.
5. Sign of the fleece. Judg. 6: 36-40.
6. How the army was reduced from thirty-two thousand to three hundred men. Judg. 7: 1-8.
7. The Midianite's dream. Judg. 7: 9-14.
8. The trumpets, pitchers and torches. Judg. 7: 15-23.

1. Gideon was beating out _____ to hide from the _____. Judg. 6: 11.
2. An _____ of the Lord appeared to him. Judg. 6: 12.
3. Gideon was a mighty _____ of valor. Judg. 6: 12.
4. The Lord told him to _____ and save _____ from the Midianites. Judg. 6: 14.
5. The Lord told Gideon to throw down the _____ of Baal and cut down the _____ by it. Judg. 6: 25.
6. Gideon told all the people who were _____ to return home. Judg. 7: 3.
7. Twenty-two _____ return and only _____ thousand men were left. Judg. 7: 3.
8. Gideon defeated the Midianites with only _____ hundred men. Judg. 7: 7.
9. These men blew the _____, and broke the _____, and the Midianites ran and cried and fled. Judg. 7: 20-21.

Memorize: "The Lord is with thee, thou mighty man of valor." Judges 6: 12.

LESSON 6.**HOW A STRONG MAN WAS MADE WEAK**

Judges 16: 4-31

To Teachers: The story of a few of the events in the life of Samson, recorded in Judges 14 and 15, will serve as an interesting introduction to this lesson of how Samson was betrayed by Delilah and came to his death. Tell or read this story to the children.

LESSON OUTLINE

1. The Philistines hire Delilah to betray Sampson. Judges 16: 4-5.
2. The seven green withes. Judg. 16: 6-9.
3. The new ropes. Judg. 16: 10-12.
4. The seven locks of hair. Judg. 16: 13-14.
5. How Samson lost his strength. Judg. 16: 15-19.
6. His capture, his blindness and his imprisonment. Judg. 16: 20-22.
7. How he died. Judg. 16: 23-31.

1. Samson loved a _____ whose name was _____.
Judg. 16: 4.
2. Delilah was hired to find where Samson's _____
lay so his enemies could _____ him. Judg. 16: 5.
3. Samson said they could tie him with _____
green _____ and he would be weak. Judg.
16: 7.
4. But Samson broke the _____ like thread
scorched with _____. Judg. 16: 9.
5. He said he would be _____ if they tied him
with new _____. Judg. 16: 11.
6. But he broke them off his _____ like _____.
Judg. 16: 12.
7. He said if the _____ locks of his _____
were woven in the web, he would be weak. Judg.
16: 13.
8. While Samson was _____ a man shaved off
the _____ locks of his _____ and his strength
left him. Judg. 16: 19.
9. Samson pulled down the two middle _____ of
the _____ and the house fell down on them
all. Judg. 16: 29-30.

Memorize: "I can do all things through Christ who strengtheneth me." Philip-
pians 4: 13.

LESSON 7.**THE STORY OF RUTH**

Ruth 1 to 4

To Teachers: Tell the story of Ruth or read it to the class from a good Bible story book. Emphasize such noble qualities as faith, love, devotion, modesty, and industry as demonstrated in the life and conduct of Ruth.

OUTLINE OF THE STORY

1. Naomi and her family. Ruth 1: 1-5.
 2. The return to Bethlehem. Ruth 1: 6-22.
 3. Ruth gleanes in the field of Boaz. Ruth 2: 1-7.
 4. The kindness of Boaz. Ruth 2: 8-16.
 5. Ruth and Boaz meet at the threshing-floor. Ruth 3: 1-18.
 6. Boaz redeems Elimelech's inheritance and obtains the right to marry Ruth. Ruth 4: 1-12.
 7. Ruth, an ancestress of Jesse, David and Jesus. Ruth 4: 13-22.
1. Naomi had two sons whose names were and Ruth 1: 2.
 2. These two sons' wives were named and Ruth 1: 4.
 3. These two sons died, and Naomi and returned to Bethlehem. Ruth 1: 14, 19.
 4. Ruth said she would go anywhere that Naomi went, and Naomi's people would be her, and Naomi's would be her God. Ruth 1: 16.
 5. Ruth went into the field of to gather grain. Ruth 2: 3.
 6. was kind to Ruth, and he let her at the table with the other reapers. Ruth 2: 14.
 7. Ruth gathered grain in the field of Boaz till the end of the harvest and of harvest. Ruth 2: 23.
 8. Boaz and were married, and their son's name was Ruth 4: 13, 17.

Memorize: "Entreat me not to leave thee or to return from following after thee."
Ruth 1: 16.

LESSON 8.**GOD SPOKE TO A LITTLE BOY**

I Sam. 1: 9-28; I Sam. 2: 18-19; I Sam. 3: 1-21

To Teachers: Eli's sons were wicked but Samuel was faithful and true. God spoke to him even when he was a little boy, and he became a great prophet. God is mindful of children as well as adults. Follow the outline below and tell the story of the birth and childhood of Samuel, or read it to the class from a Bible story book.

LESSON OUTLINE

1. Hannah's prayer and vow. I Sam. 1: 9-11.
2. Movement of her lips and Eli's misunderstanding. I Sam. 1: 12-18.
3. Samuel is given to the service of God. I Sam. 1: 19-28.
4. Visited yearly by his mother. I Sam. 2: 18-19.
5. God speaks to Samuel and he becomes a prophet. I Sam. 3: 1-21.

1. Hannah prayed for a _____ and promised to give him to the _____. I Sam. 1: 11.
2. When _____ prayed her lips _____ but her _____ was not heard, and Eli thought she was _____. I Sam. 1: 13.
3. When the _____ was born Hannah named him _____. I Sam. 1: 20.
4. Hannah took Samuel to the _____ of the Lord, and gave him to the _____. I Sam. 1: 24, 28.
5. Samuel's _____ made him a _____ every year and brought it to him. I Sam. 2: 19.
6. The Lord called to _____ three times and Samuel thought it was _____ calling him. I Sam. 3: 8.
7. The next time the _____ called, Samuel said, "_____, for thy servant heareth." I Sam. 3: 10.
8. All the people knew that _____ would be a _____ of the Lord. I Sam. 3: 20.

Memory verse: "And Samuel grew, and the Lord was with him, and did let none of his words fall to the ground." I Sam. 3: 19.

LESSON 9.**A TALL YOUNG MAN WAS MADE ISRAEL'S FIRST KING**

I Sam. 9: 1 to I Sam. 10: 1

To Teachers: Read I Sam. 8 and explain why the people wanted a king. Show that the people rejected God and his wisdom when they rejected his way of ruling the people. Emphasize the danger of departing from God's way. Read or tell the story of this lesson to the class as outlined below.

OUTLINE OF THE LESSON

1. Description of Saul. I Sam. 9: 1-2.
2. Saul is sent to seek his father's asses. I Sam. 9: 3-5.
3. Saul seeks an interview with Samuel the prophet. I Sam. 9: 6-13.
4. Saul meets Samuel. I Sam. 9: 14-20.
5. Saul is honored at the feast. I Sam. 9: 21-24.
6. Samuel anoints Saul to be King. I Sam. 10: 1.

1. Kish had a _____ whose name was _____.
I Sam. 9: 2.
2. From Saul's _____ and upward he was _____
than any of the people. I Sam. 9: 2.
3. His father sent him and one of the _____ to
find the _____ that were lost. I Sam. 9: 3.
4. They went into the _____ to ask the _____
of God about the asses. I Sam. 9: 10.
5. They met a group of young _____ going to
draw _____, and they asked them, "Is the
_____ here?" I Sam. 9: 11.
6. They came into the _____ and met _____
going up to the place of worship. I Sam. 9: 14.
7. Samuel brought _____ and his _____ into
the house where about _____ people had been
invited. I Sam. 9: 22.
8. Samuel took a vial of _____ and poured it on
Saul's _____, and _____ him, and anointed
him to be king. I Sam. 10: 1.

Memorize: "And all the people shouted, and said, God save the king." I Sam. 10: 24.

LESSON 10.**SAUL LOST HIS KINGDOM**

I Sam. 15: 1-33

To Teachers: Emphasize in this lesson: (1) that God does not accept partial obedience; (2) that strict obedience is better than anything God has not commanded; (3) that rebellion and stubbornness displeases God.

LESSON OUTLINE

1. Saul sent to destroy the Amelekites. I Sam. 15: 1-3.
2. An army summoned and the Kenites warned. I Sam. 15: 4-6.
3. Saul did not obey fully. I Sam. 15: 7-9.
4. Samuel went to see Saul. I Sam. 15: 10-16.
5. Samuel charged Saul with disobedience. I Sam. 15: 17-19.
6. Obedience better than sacrifice. I Sam. 15: 20-23.
7. Saul rejected by Jehovah from being King. I Sam. 15: 24-31.
8. Agag killed. I Sam. 15: 32-33.

1. Saul was told to _____ Amelek, and _____ all he had. I Sam. 15: 3.
2. Saul had an army of _____ hundred thousand men and ten _____ men of Judah. I Sam. 15: 4.
3. Saul did not destroy _____ the king and the best of the _____. I Sam. 15: 9.
4. It grieved _____ very much because Saul did not obey, and he _____ unto the Lord all _____. I Sam. 15: 11.
5. Saul said, "I have obeyed the _____ of the Lord." I Sam. 15: 13.
6. Samuel asked Saul, "What does this bleating of the _____, and the lowing of the _____ mean?" I Sam. 15: 14.
7. Doing what God commands is better than _____. I Sam. 15: 22.
8. Saul rejected the _____ of the Lord, and the Lord rejected him from being _____ over Israel. I Sam. 15: 26.
9. Samuel killed _____ the king of the Amelekites. I Sam. 15: 33.

Memorize: "Behold, to obey is better than sacrifice, and to hearken than the fat of rams." I Sam. 15: 22.

LESSON 11.**DAVID KILLED GOLIATH THE GIANT**

I Sam. 17: 1-51

To Teachers: Tell or read to the class the story of David and Goliath (I Sam. 17), emphasizing David's faith and trust in God to save him from the giant, and the courage of his faith. God delivered him from the giant, but David had to use his sling and the stone.

LESSON OUTLINE

1. The position of the two armies. I Sam. 17: 1-3.
2. The giant described. I Sam. 17: 4-7.
3. Goliath's challenge. I Sam. 17: 8-11.
4. David's visit to the battle field. I Sam. 17: 12-22.
5. David accepted the giant's challenge. I Sam. 17: 23-30.
6. Why David believed he could kill the giant. I Sam. 17: 31-37.
7. David's weapon. I Sam. 17: 38-40.
8. The death of Goliath. I Sam. 17: 41-51.

1. There was a between the two armies.
I Sam. 17: 3.
2. A giant named was a champion in the
..... of the Philistines. I Sam. 17: 4.
3. The giant challenged the of Israel to
send a man out to with him. I Sam. 17: 10.
4. David told king that he would go and
..... with the giant. I Sam. 17: 32.
5. Saul did not think was able to
with the giant. I Sam. 17: 33.
6. David said he had killed a and a
and the Lord would protect him from the giant,
too. I Sam. 17: 34-37.
7. David took five smooth and his
to fight Goliath. I Sam. 17: 40.
8. David hit the giant in the with one of the
..... and killed him. I Sam. 17: 49.

Memory verse: "My help cometh from the Lord, who made heaven and earth."
Psalms 121: 2.

LESSON 12.**SAUL TRIED TO KILL DAVID**

I Sam. 18: 1-30

To Teachers: Saul became envious and tried to kill David when he heard the women praise David for his bravery and success. Tell the story of how Saul became David's enemy (I Sam. 18: 1-30), or read it from a Bible story book. Emphasize the dangers of the sin of envy, and David's noble conduct toward the man who was envious of him.

LESSON OUTLINE

1. Jonathan's love for David. I Sam. 18: 1-4.
 2. Saul envies David. I Sam. 18: 5-9.
 3. Saul tries to kill David. I Sam. 18: 10-16.
 4. Saul offers David his daughters in marriage. I Sam. 18: 17-27.
 5. Saul's hatred, and David's honor increase. I Sam. 18: 28-30.
1. Jonathan David as his own soul. I Sam. 18: 1.
 2. Jonathan gave David his, and his, and his I Sam. 18: 4.
 3. The women said, "Saul has slain his, and David his thousands. I Sam. 18: 7.
 4. Saul threw his at David and tried to kill him. I Sam. 18: 11.
 5. Saul was of David, because the was with him. I Sam. 18: 12.
 6. All the people David. I Sam. 18: 16.
 7. David killed hundred Philistines, and Saul gave his daughter to be David's wife. I Sam. 18: 27.
 8. Michal loved very much. I Sam. 18: 28.

Memory verse: "And David behaved himself wisely in all his ways; and the Lord was with him". I Sam. 18: 14.

LESSON 13.**DAVID WOULD NOT HARM SAUL**

I Sam. 24: 1-22; I Sam. 26: 1-25

To Teachers: David's sparing the life of Saul on two occasions is an example of returning good for evil, and it presents an excellent opportunity to teach the children how we should treat our enemies. The lesson story is found in I Sam. 24: 1-22 and I Sam. 26: 1-25. You may either tell the story or read it to the children from a Bible story book.

LESSON OUTLINE

1. Saul and David in the same cave. I Sam. 24: 1-3.
2. David cuts off a part of Saul's robe. I Sam. 24: 4-7.
3. Saul's acknowledgment of sin. I Sam. 24: 8-20.
4. Saul asks a favor of David. I Sam. 24: 21-22.
5. In the wilderness of Ziph, David spares Saul. I Sam. 26: 1-10.
6. Saul's spear and cruse of water taken by David. I Sam. 26: 11-12.
7. David chides Abner. I Sam. 26: 13-16.
8. Saul again acknowledges his sin. I Sam. 26: 17-25.

1. Saul went into a _____ where David and his _____ were. I Sam. 24: 3.
2. David cut off a part of _____ robe. I Sam. 24: 4.
3. Saul took _____ thousand men to seek David in the _____ of Ziph. I Sam. 26: 2.
4. David found Saul _____, and his _____ was stuck in the ground near by. I Sam. 26: 7.
5. David told Abishai to take Saul's _____ and the bottle of _____. I Sam. 26: 11.
6. Saul and his men were all _____, and they did not see David when he took the _____ and the bottle of _____. I Sam. 26: 12.
7. Saul admitted he had _____, and he promised that he would not try to _____ David again. I Sam. 26: 21.

Memory verse: "Do good to them that hate you, and pray for them who despitefully use you, and persecute you." (Matt. 5: 44).

LESSON 14.**HOW A WICKED PRINCE LOST HIS LIFE**

II Sam. 15: 1-12; II Sam. 18: 1-17

To Teachers: Absalom, a handsome and highly esteemed prince, could have been a great man in Israel. But he was wicked and ambitious, and perished in a revolt against his father David. Sin and rebellion lead to destruction.

LESSON OUTLINE

1. How Absalom stole the hearts of the people. II Sam. 15: 1-6.
2. Absalom's conspiracy. II Sam. 15: 7-12.
3. David's preparation for battle. II Sam. 18: 1-4.
4. David's order concerning Absalom. II Sam. 18: 5.
5. The battle. II Sam. 18: 6-8.
6. Death and burial of Absalom. II Sam. 18: 9-17.

1. The people praised _____ for his beauty; his _____ was heavy. II Sam. 14: 25-26.
2. He had chariots and _____ and fifty _____ to run before him. II Sam. 15: 1.
3. Absalom wanted to be made _____ in the land. II Sam. 15: 4.
4. He stole the _____ of the men of _____. II Sam. 15: 6.
5. He sent _____ throughout all the _____ of Israel. II. Sam. 15: 10.
6. David's army was divided into _____ parts. II Sam. 18: 2.
7. David stood by the side of the _____ as all the _____ came out, and he commanded them to deal gently with _____. II Sam. 18: 4-5.
8. Absalom rode on a _____ in the battle, and his _____ was caught in the thick limbs of a great _____ tree. II Sam. 18: 9.
9. Joab killed _____, and they threw his body in a deep _____ and covered it with _____. II Sam. 18: 14, 17.

Memorize: "Honor thy father and thy mother; which is the first commandment with promise; that it may be well with thee, and thou mayest live long on the earth." Eph. 6: 2-3.

LESSON 15.**HOW SOLOMON BECAME KING**

I Kings 1: 1-53

To Teachers: Contrast Absalom's abortive attempt to become king by wickedness and rebellion (Lesson 14) with Solomon's peaceful and righteous means of attaining the throne of their father David. Read I Kings 1, and tell the story outlined below.

LESSON OUTLINE

1. Adonijah's attempt to seize the throne. I Kings 1: 5-10.
2. Nathan advises Bath-sheba. I Kings 1: 11-14.
3. Bath-sheba's appeal to David. I Kings 1: 15-21.
4. Nathan appeals to David. I Kings 1: 22-27.
5. David assures Bath-sheba. I Kings 1: 28-31.
6. Solomon's anointing at Gihon by the order of David. I Kings 1: 32-40.
7. Adonijah's followers disperse. I Kings 1: 41-49.
8. Adonijah summoned and dismissed by Solomon. I Kings 1: 50-53.

1. Adonijah wanted to be I Kings 1: 5.
2. He had chariots and, and men to run before him. I Kings 1: 5.
3. He prepared a feast and invited all his, and all the of Judah to the feast. I Kings 1: 9.
4. Nathan the prophet told, the mother of, that Adonijah was trying to become king. I Kings 1: 11.
5. David had promised Bath-sheba that should be king. I Kings 1: 17.
6. Solomon rode on king David's to Gihon. I Kings 1: 38.
7. The priest took a horn of and anointed I Kings 1: 39.
8. The priest's son told Adonijah that had made Solomon I Kings 1: 43.
9. Adonijah was afraid of, and he went and caught hold on the of the altar. I Kings 1: 50.

Memorize: "And Solomon loved the Lord, walking in the statutes of David his father." I Kings 3: 3.

LESSON 16.**THE KING WHO SPOKE ROUGHLY TO HIS PEOPLE**

I Kings 12: 1-24

To Teachers: The importance of showing kindness and regard for the feelings of others should be taught in this lesson. Rehoboam, rejecting the council of old men of wisdom and experience and following the advice of his young associates, spoke roughly to the people, and his kingdom was divided.

LESSON OUTLINE

1. The people's request. I Kings 12: 1-5.
 2. The advice of the old men. I Kings 12: 6-7.
 3. The counsel of the young. I Kings 12: 8-11.
 4. Rehoboam's reply to Jeroboam and the people. I Kings 12: 12-15.
 5. Revolt of ten tribes. I Kings 12: 16-19.
 6. Jeroboam is made king of ten tribes. I Kings 12: 20.
 7. Rehoboam's war plans are intercepted. I Kings 12: 21-24.
1. The people asked Rehoboam to make their _____ lighter, and they would _____ him.
I Kings 12: 4.
 2. He told the people to wait _____ days for his answer. I Kings 12: 5.
 3. The old _____ advised Rehoboam to speak _____ words to the people. I Kings 12: 6-7.
 4. The young _____ advised him to tell the people he would make their _____ heavier, and would whip them with _____. I Kings 12: 10-11.
 5. The king answered the people _____, and forsook the _____ men's counsel. I Kings 12: 13.
 6. So Israel _____ against the _____ of David. I Kings 12: 19.
 7. Ten of the tribes of Israel made _____ their king. I Kings 12: 20.
 8. King Rehoboam gathered an army from the tribes of _____ and _____ to fight against the other ten tribes. I Kings 12: 21.
 9. The Lord told them not to fight against their _____, and they did not go to war. I Kings 12: 24.

Memorize: "A soft answer turneth away wrath: but grievous words stir up anger." Prov. 15: 1.

LESSON 17.**WHEN FIRE LICKED UP A TRENCH OF WATER**

I Kings 18: 17-40

To Teachers: The fire from the Lord proved that Jehovah is the only true God, and that we should worship and serve him only. Bowing down to images, praying to Mary the mother of Jesus, or to angels, is idolatry.

LESSON OUTLINE

1. The troubler of Israel. I Kings 18: 17-18.
2. The meeting at Mount Carmel. I Kings 18: 19-21.
3. Elijah proposes a contest. I Kings 18: 22-25.
4. The prophets of Baal struggle and fail. I Kings 18: 26-29.
5. Elijah prepares his sacrifice. I Kings 18: 30-35.
6. Elijah's prayer. I Kings 18: 36-37.
7. The fire came down. I Kings 18: 38.
8. Effect on the people. I Kings 18: 39.
9. Prophets of Baal slain. I Kings 18: 40.

1. King Ahab and his father's had troubled Israel by forsaking the of the Lord. I Kings 18: 18.
2. The prophets of and the prophets of the were gathered at Mount I Kings 18: 19.
3. The false prophets called on the of Baal from until noon. I Kings 18: 26.
4. They cut themselves with till the gushed out. I Kings 18: 28.
5. Elijah took stones and built an altar and made a about the altar. I Kings 18: 31-32.
6. Twelve barrels of were poured on Elijah's sacrifice, and the ran about the altar and filled the I Kings 18: 33-35.
7. The Lord sent down fire and burnt up the, and the, and the, and the, and licked up the that was in the trench. I Kings 18: 38.

Memorize: "Thou shalt worship the Lord thy God, and him only shalt thou serve." Matt. 4: 10.

LESSON 18.**HOW ELIJAH WAS TAKEN INTO HEAVEN**

II Kings 2: 1-18

To Teachers: Tell or read the story, ask questions and discuss the events of how Elijah was taken into heaven till the children are able also to tell the story.

LESSON OUTLINE

1. The journey to Bethel. II Kings 2: 1-3.
2. Thence to Jericho. II Kings 2: 4-5.
3. Then across the Jordan. II Kings 2: 6-8.
4. Elisha's request. II Kings 2: 9-10.
5. The whirlwind. II Kings 2: 11.
6. Elijah's mantle taken up by Elisha. II Kings 2: 12-15.
7. The search for Elijah. II Kings 2: 16-18.

1. The sons of the _____ that were at Bethel came forth to meet _____. II Kings 2: 3.
2. Elijah asked _____ to stay in Bethel while he went on to _____. II Kings 2: 4.
3. Elijah and Elisha went on to the _____ river. II Kings 2: 6.
4. Fifty men of the _____ of the prophets stood by the _____. II Kings 2: 7.
5. Elijah smote the _____ with his _____, and they went over on _____ ground. II Kings 2: 8.
6. They saw a _____ of fire, and _____ of fire, and Elijah went up in a _____ into heaven. II Kings 2: 11.
7. Elisha took Elijah's _____ and smote the _____, and the waters parted again. II Kings 2: 14.
8. Fifty _____ searched for Elijah for _____ days, but they could not _____ him. II Kings 2: 17.

Memorize: "And Elijah went up by a whirlwind into heaven." II Kings 2: 11.

LESSON 19.**HOW A LITTLE SLAVE-GIRL HELPED A MAN TO FIND
THE TRUE GOD**

II Kings 5: 1-27

To Teachers: Points that you may emphasize in this lesson are: (1) The service the little maid rendered; (2) The obedience required of Naaman in order to be healed; (3) Naaman's gratitude; (4) Gehazi's sin. Tell or read the story to the class. The following outline will help in telling the story.

LESSON OUTLINE

1. Naaman the Syrian. II Kings 5: 1.
 2. The little maid. II Kings 5: 2-4.
 3. Naaman goes to the king of Israel. II Kings 5: 5-7.
 4. Naaman at the house of Elisha. II Kings 5: 8-10.
 5. Naaman's surprise and anger. II Kings 5: 11-12.
 6. Dips seven times in the Jordan. II Kings 5: 13-14.
 7. Elisha's refusal of Naaman's presents. II Kings 5: 15-19.
 8. Gehazi's sin and punishment. II Kings 5: 20-27.
1. Naaman was a mighty _____ of valor, but he was a _____. II Kings 5: 1.
 2. He had captured a little _____ who waited on his _____. II Kings 5: 2.
 3. She told her _____ that the _____ in Samaria could cure Naaman of his _____. II Kings 5: 3.
 4. Naaman came with his _____ and with his _____, and stood at the _____ of Elisha's house. II Kings 5: 9.
 5. Elisha sent a _____ to tell Naaman to go and _____ in Jordan _____ times and he would be healed. II Kings 5: 10.
 6. Naaman dipped himself _____ times in the _____ and he was healed. II Kings 5: 14.
 7. Elisha refused to accept a _____ from Naaman. II Kings 5: 15-16.
 8. Gehazi was smitten with _____ because he sinned. II Kings 5: 27.

Memorize: "Every one that exalteth himself shall be abased; and he that humbleth himself shall be exalted." Luke 18: 14.

LESSON 20.**THE PROPHET WHOM THE BIG FISH SWALLOWED**

Jonah 1 to 4

To Teachers: Tell or read to the class the story of Jonah, emphasizing these points: (1) No one can run away from God; he sees all; (2) God spared Nineveh because the people repented; (3) God's mercy was not restricted to one nation—Israel, but reached to outside nations also; (4) We should rejoice when others are blessed by God's mercy.

LESSON OUTLINE

1. God's order to Jonah. Jonah 1: 1-2.
2. Attempts to flee westward. Jonah 1: 3.
3. The storm and its cause. Jonah 1: 4-10.
4. Cast into the sea and swallowed by a fish. Jonah 1: 11-17.
5. His prayer and deliverance. Jonah 2: 1-10.
6. Jonah is commissioned again, and obeys. Jonah 3: 1-4.
7. The people repent, and destruction of Nineveh is averted. Jonah 3: 5-10.
8. Jonah is displeased with God's mercy. Jonah 4: 1-3.
9. The lesson of the gourd. Jonah 4: 4-11.

1. Jonah tried to _____ from the presence of the _____. Jonah 1: 3.
2. He went down into the _____, and was fast _____. Jonah 1: 5.
3. They took up _____, and cast him into the _____. Jonah 1: 15.
4. The Lord prepared a great _____ to swallow up _____. Jonah 1: 17.
5. The Lord spoke to the _____, and it vomited Jonah upon the dry land. Jonah 2: 10.
6. Jonah preached, saying, "Yet _____ days, and _____ shall be overthrown." Jonah 3: 4.
7. God saw their _____, that they turned from their _____ way. Jonah 3: 10.
8. God made a _____ to come up over _____ for a shade over his _____. Jonah 4: 6.

Memory verse: "For as Jonah was three days and three nights in the whale's belly; so shall the Son of man be three days and three nights in the heart of the earth." Matt. 12: 40.

LESSON 21.**WHEN THE FORGOTTEN BOOK WAS FOUND**

II Chronicles 34: 1-33

To Teachers: Practical lessons may be drawn from these facts: (1) God's book was lost in his house which had been neglected; (2) Josiah wanted to know God's law; (3) he wanted his people to know it; (4) he vowed to obey it; (5) he caused the people to obey it.

LESSON OUTLINE

1. Josiah, a good king. II Chronicles 34: 1-2.
2. Idols destroyed. II Chron. 34: 3-7.
3. The temple repaired. II Chron. 34: 8-13.
4. Book of the law is found and read to the king. II Chron. 34: 14-19.
5. Information is sought from Huldah the prophetess. II Chron. 34: 20-22.
6. Huldah's prophecy. II Chron. 34: 23-28.
7. Josiah reads the law of God to the people. II Chron. 34: 29-30.
8. Covenant made to obey the Lord. II Chron. 34: 31-33.

1. Josiah was _____ years old when he began to _____ . II Chron. 34: 1.
2. He did what was _____ in the sight of the _____. II Chron. 34: 2.
3. He broke down the _____ and beat the graven _____ into powder. II Chron. 34: 7.
4. He sent men to _____ the house of the _____. II Chron. 34: 8.
5. The priest found the _____ of the law of the _____, which had been given by _____. II Chron. 34: 14.
6. Shaphan the _____ told the _____ about the book, and he _____ it before the king. II Chron. 34: 18.
7. The king went into the _____ of the Lord, and read the words of the _____ to all the people. II Chron. 34: 30.
8. The king made a _____ before the Lord, to obey the Lord with all his _____, and with all his _____. II Chron. 34: 31.

Memorize: "And he read in their ears all the words of the book of the covenant that was found in the house of the Lord." II Chron. 34: 30.

LESSON 22.**FOUR BRAVE BOYS IN THE KING'S PALACE**

Dan. 1: 1-21

To Teachers: The refusal of Daniel and his three friends to defile themselves with the king's food and wine is one of the greatest examples in all Biblical history, setting before the young the right course of conduct in the time of strong temptation.

LESSON OUTLINE

1. Taken into Babylonian captivity. Dan. 1: 1-2.
2. The selection of Daniel, Shadrach, Meshach and Abednego. Dan. 1: 3-7.
3. Daniel's purpose and how he attained it. Dan. 1: 8-14.
4. Results of the food test. Dan. 1: 15-16.
5. The superior wisdom of Daniel, Shadrach, Meshach and Abednego. Dan. 1: 17-21.

1. Nebuchadnezzar, king of _____, came to fight against _____. Dan. 1: 1.
2. He carried a part of the _____ of the house of God to the _____ of his God. Dan. 1: 2.
3. Four boys in whom was no _____, but skilful in all _____, and cunning in _____, were chosen for special training. Dan. 1: 4.
4. Their names were _____, _____, _____ and _____. Dan. 1: 7.
5. Daniel purposed in his _____ that he would not defile himself with the king's _____ and _____. Dan. 1: 8.
6. He asked the chief officer to let them _____ pulse and drink _____ for _____ days. Dan. 1: 12.
7. Daniel and his three Jewish friends were _____ times wiser than all the _____ and _____ of Babylon. Dan. 1:20.

Memorize: "But Daniel purposed in his heart that he would not defile himself with the portion of the king's meat, nor with the wine which he drank." Dan. 1: 8.

LESSON 23.**THREE YOUNG MEN IN A FURNACE OF FIRE**

Dan. 3: 1-30

To Teachers: Such fearless, noble loyalty to God as manifested by these three Hebrew captives is very rare indeed. They refuse to dishonor their God by worshipping an idol, though they be cast into a fiery furnace, thereby furnishing the true God an opportunity to manifest his power to idolaters. The Lord never fails to reward such willingness of his people to suffer for his name.

LESSON OUTLINE

1. Nebuchadnezzar's golden image. Dan. 3: 1-3.
 2. The command to worship the image, and the penalty for violation. Dan. 3: 4-7.
 3. Three Hebrews charged with violating the king's decree. Dan. 3: 8-12.
 4. They are given direct warning. Dan. 3: 13-15.
 5. Their reply to the king's warning. Dan. 3: 16-18.
 6. Cast into the fiery furnace. Dan. 3: 19-23.
 7. Nebuchadnezzar's astonishment. Dan. 3: 24-25.
 8. He calls the three Hebrews out of the furnace. Dan. 3: 26-28.
 9. The king's decree. Dan. 3: 29-30.
1. Nebuchadnezzar made an _____ of gold, threescore _____ high. Dan. 3: 1.
 2. The king ordered all the people to fall down and _____ the golden _____, when they heard the sound of all kinds of _____. Dan. 3: 5.
 3. All who did not worship the image would be _____ into a burning _____ furnace. Dan. 3: 6.
 4. Three young Hebrews told the king they would not serve his _____, nor worship the _____ image. Dan. 3: 18.
 5. Their names were _____, _____ and _____. Dan. 3: 16.
 6. These three men were _____, and were cast into the _____ furnace with all their clothes on. Dan. 3: 21.
 7. But their _____ was not singed, and their clothes were not _____, and there was no smell of _____ on them. Dan. 3: 27.

Memorize: "Be it known unto thee, O King, that we will not serve thy gods, nor worship the golden image which thou hast set up." Dan. 3: 18.

LESSON 24.**DANIEL IN THE DEN OF LIONS**

Dan. 6: 1-28

To Teachers: Daniel's faithfulness was such that the princes knew that no decree of man could keep him from praying to his God. We should let nothing keep us from serving our Lord. Courageous loyalty leads others to honor God.

LESSON OUTLINE

1. Daniel is made chief of the presidents. Dan. 6: 1-3.
2. The conspiracy against Daniel. Dan. 6: 4-9.
3. Daniel's violation of the decree of Darius. Dan. 6: 10-15.
4. Daniel is cast into the den of Lions. Dan. 6: 16-17.
5. He is delivered unharmed. Dan. 6: 18-23.
6. His accusers are cast into the den of lions. Dan. 6: 24.
7. Decree of Darius praises God. Dan 6: 25-28.

1. Daniel was placed above the and princes because a good was in him. Dan. 6: 3.
2. Daniel's enemies could find no in him. Dan. 6: 4.
3. His enemies asked the king to make a, that whosoever should anything of any or man for days, except the king, should be cast into a of lions. Dan. 6: 7.
4. These men found praying before his Dan. 6: 11.
5. They cast into a den of Dan. 6: 16.
6. God sent his, and shut the lions', and they did not Daniel. Dan. 6: 22.
7. The men who accused were cast into the of lions, and the lions broke all their in pieces. Dan. 6: 24.

Memorize: "My God hath sent his angel, and hath shut the lions' mouths, that they have not hurt me." Dan. 6: 22.

LESSON 25.**HOW A BEAUTIFUL GIRL WAS MADE QUEEN**

Esther 2: 1-20

To Teachers: Esther was like Joseph, Moses and Daniel in that she was placed in high position in a foreign court, and rendered a notable service to God and to her people. If you will tell or read to the children the other stories found in the Book of Esther, they will see the hand of God in placing Esther as queen to save her people from destruction by cruel conspirators.

LESSON OUTLINE

1. A queen to be chosen. Esther 2: 1-4.
2. Mordecai, the nursing father. Esth. 2: 5-7.
3. Esther is given special kindness. Esth. 2: 8-11.
4. The manner of preparation to meet the king. Esth. 2: 12-14.
5. Esther is crowned queen. Esth. 2: 15-20.

1. The maiden that pleased the _____ was to be made _____. Est. 2: 4.
2. Esther's _____ and _____ were dead and her cousin Mordecai took her for his _____. Est. 2: 7.
3. Mordecai had told _____ not to tell who her _____ and her _____ were. Est. 2: 10.
4. Esther obtained _____ in the sight of all who _____ upon her. Est. 2: 15.
5. The king _____ Esther more than all the other _____. Est. 2: 17.
6. He set the royal _____ upon her _____, and made her _____. Est. 2: 17.
7. The king made a great _____ in honor of Esther. Est. 2: 18.
8. Esther did everything that _____ told her to do. Est. 2: 20.

Memorize: "And who knoweth whether thou art come to the kingdom for such a time as this." Esther 4: 14.

LESSON 26.**REBUILDING THE WALLS OF JERUSALEM**

Nehemiah 4: 1-23

To Teachers: You may emphasize these points: (1) when the Jews began to build, then the enemy was aroused; (2) the people "had a mind to work"; (3) they armed and prepared themselves to meet the enemy; (4) they prayed; (5) they left no gaps; (6) they co-operated in the work.

LESSON OUTLINE

1. The enemies scoff. Neh. 4: 1-3.
 2. Nehemiah's prayer. Neh. 4: 4-6.
 3. Conspiracy of the enemies. Neh. 4: 7-8.
 4. Watchfulness and prayer of the Jews. Neh. 4: 9-12.
 5. The workers are armed. Neh. 4: 13-18.
 6. Team-work of the builders. Neh. 4: 19-23.
1. When Sanballat heard that the _____ was being built, he was angry and mocked the _____. Neh. 4: 1.
 2. He said that even a _____ could break down their _____ wall. Neh. 4: 3.
 3. The Jews built the _____, for the people had a _____ to work. Neh. 4: 6.
 4. Their enemies planned to _____ against _____. Neh. 4: 8.
 5. The people were armed with their _____, their _____, and their _____. Neh. 4: 13.
 6. The workers worked with one _____, and held a _____ in the other hand. Neh. 4: 17.
 7. The workers and the guards did not take their _____ off, except to _____ them. Neh. 4: 23.

Memorize: "For the people had a mind to work." Neh. 4: 6.

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