

OLD TESTAMENT STUDIES



CECIL B. DOUTHITT

OLD TESTAMENT STUDIES

By

CECIL B. DOUTHITT

CONTAINS TWENTY-SIX LESSONS IN OLD TESTAMENT
HISTORY, PREPARED FOR USE IN ALL BIBLE CLASSES
AND HOME STUDY

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CECIL DOUTHITT PUBLISHER
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FOREWORD

This book contains twenty six lessons in Old Testament history, and it makes the Old Testament easier to understand and to remember.

Like all the others in the Douthitt series, these studies are designed to send the student to the original source, the Bible, for the answers; because a knowledge of the Bible can never be acquired except by a study of the BIBLE.

Many teachers of Bible classes know the value of an outline that will accomplish the following purposes:

1. Guide the student into a knowledge of what the WORD OF GOD says, rather than what MEN have said on religious issues.
2. Make the student happy in the study of God's word.
3. Increase interest and attendance.
4. Show the results of private study.
5. Give the student an opportunity to express himself.
6. Cause the student to feel that something is expected of him.

Scores of letters have been received from elders, preachers and teachers from all over the country stating that the Douthitt books for Bible classes do accomplish these purposes.

CHRONOLOGY: — The dates given cannot be settled always with absolute certainty. In these lessons the order of events and the dates are arranged according to the best chronologies; but faith in God's word does not depend upon a knowledge of exact dates.

These lessons provide an excellent means for promoting an understanding of the great events of Old Testament history, which were written for our admonition (I Cor. 10: 11).

LESSON 1.**THE BEGINNING OF THE MATERIAL UNIVERSE**

BACKGROUND—The material universe existed for an indefinite period before it was prepared for man. According to the best chronologies, Adam was created about 4000 B. C., but how long the “earth was waste and void” before Adam was placed on it is unknown.

Genesis means beginning, and the book is so-called because it reveals the beginning of the material universe, the human family, sin, and the Hebrew race. The book was written by Moses about 1500 B. C.

1. Discuss the background of this lesson.
2. What was the condition of the earth “in the beginning?”
Ans. Gen. 1: 1, 2.
3. Give the first recorded words that God spoke. Ans. Gen. 1: 3.
4. What did God divide on the first day? Ans. Gen. 1: 4, 5.
5. What was done on the second day? Ans. Gen. 1: 6-8.
6. What law was given on the third day to govern the perpetuity of the plants of the earth? Ans. Gen. 1: 11, 12.
7. Why did God make the sun, moon and stars? Ans. Gen. 1: 14-19.
8. What was done on the fifth day? Ans. Gen. 1: 20-23.
9. What was created on the sixth day? Ans. Gen. 1: 24-27.
10. How did the man become a living soul? Ans. Gen. 2: 7.
11. In whose image was he created? Ans. Gen. 1: 27.
12. How was the woman created? Ans. Gen. 2: 21-23.
13. Over what was the man given dominion? Ans. Gen. 1: 28.
14. Why did God bless and hallow the seventh day? Ans. Gen. 2: 2, 3.
15. Where did God place the man whom he had formed?
Ans. Gen. 2: 8, 15.
16. What were Adam and Eve commanded not to do? Ans. Gen. 2:16, 17.
17. What shows that they understood this commandment?
Ans. Gen. 3: 2, 3.
18. How did the serpent lead Eve to eat this forbidden fruit?
Ans. Gen. 3: 1-6; II Cor. 11: 3.
19. Who was this serpent that deceived Eve? Ans. Rev. 12: 9; 20: 2.
20. Give the results of this deception and disobedience.
Ans. Gen. 3: 14-24; Rom. 5: 12; I Cor. 15: 21; I Tim. 2: 12-14.
21. What is the first intimation of a Redeemer for fallen man?
Ans. Gen. 3: 15.
22. Tell of the murder of Abel. Ans. Gen. 4: 1-8.
23. How was Cain punished for his sin? Ans. Gen. 4: 9-14.

24. Name some things that appeared for the first time in the line of Cain.
 Ans. a. The first murder. (Gen 4: 8).
 b. The first city. (Gen. 4: 17).
 c. The first case of polygamy. (Gen. 4: 19).
 d. The first musician. (Gen. 4: 21).
 e. The first forger of metals. (Gen. 4: 22).
 f. The first poetry. (Gen. 4: 23, 24).
25. When did men begin to call upon the name of Jehovah?
 Ans. Gen. 4: 26.

LESSON 2.

THE FLOOD

BACKGROUND.—After the fall of Adam a dim promise (Gen. 3: 15) of a redeemer was proffered the race. Instead of cherishing the hope of a Savior, man grew so desperately wicked as to cause God to send a deluge and destroy all people, except the house of Noah.

The flood came 2348 B. C. The deluge is fully corroborated by the traditions of all the great races of the human family.

1. Discuss the background of the lesson.
2. Give the names of Noah's sons. Ans. Gen. 5: 32.
3. Why did God send the flood? Ans. Gen. 6: 5-7, 13.
4. What kind of material was used in building the ark? Ans. Gen. 6: 14.
5. Give the dimensions of the ark. Ans. Gen. 6: 15.
6. How many doors, windows and stories in the ark? Ans. Gen. 6: 16.
7. How many people were saved from the flood?
 Ans. Gen. 6: 18; I Pet. 3: 20.
8. What else was taken into the ark? Ans. Gen. 6: 19-22; 7: 2, 3.
9. How old was Noah when he entered the ark? Ans. Gen. 7: 6.
10. From where did the waters of the flood come? Ans. Gen. 7: 11-12.
11. How many days passed before the waters decreased? Ans. Gen. 8: 3.
12. On what mountains did the ark rest? Ans. Gen. 8: 4.
13. Why did Noah send forth a raven and a dove? Ans. Gen. 8: 6-12.
14. How old was Noah when he came out of the ark?
 Ans. Gen. 7: 11; Gen. 8: 13-16.
15. When were animals given to man for food? Ans. Gen. 9: 1-3.
16. What covenant was made after the flood? Ans. Gen. 9: 8-11.
17. What is the token of that covenant? Ans. Gen. 9: 12-17.
18. What happened after Noah planted a vineyard? Ans. Gen. 9: 20-21.
19. How long did Noah live after the flood? Ans. Gen. 9: 28.
20. How did Noah become heir of the righteousness which is according to faith? Ans. Heb. 11: 7.
21. In what way is the flood a likeness of baptism? Ans. I Pet. 3: 20, 21.
22. In what way will the second coming of Christ be like the flood?
 Ans. Matt. 24: 37-39.
23. What do mockers wilfully forget? Ans. II Pet. 3: 3-7.
24. Tell of the tower of Babel. Ans. Gen. 11: 1-9.

LESSON 3. THE BEGINNING OF THE HEBREW RACE

BACKGROUND—As the population increased after the flood the world again became corrupt. Debasing idolatry was widespread.

To fulfill that dim promise of a Redeemer (Gen. 3: 15) and thereby accomplish his eternal purpose, it was necessary for God to choose and call one man and through him prepare a nation of people to keep alive the knowledge of the true God and to prepare the human family for the Savior. To this end Abraham was called out of Ur of Chaldea to the land promised as an inheritance to his descendants.

This eternal purpose of God to bless all families of the earth through Abraham's "Seed" is the predominant theme throughout the Old Testament and all God's dealings with the Hebrews were steps in the development of that plan and purpose.

Abraham was called 1921 B. C.

1. Discuss the background of the lesson.
2. Where was Abram born? Ans. Gen. 11: 28.
3. Who were his father and brothers? Ans. Gen. 11: 26.
4. Who went from Ur to Haran? Ans. Gen. 11: 31.
5. Where did Terah die? Ans. Gen. 11: 32.
6. What did God command Abram to do? Ans. Gen. 12: 1.
7. What promise was made to him? Ans. Gen. 12: 2, 3.
8. How old was Abram when he left Haran? Ans. Gen. 12: 4.
9. Why did Abram go from Canaan to Egypt? Ans. Gen. 12: 10.
10. Why did he leave Egypt? Ans. Gen. 12: 11-20.
11. Tell of the separation of Abram and Lot. Ans. Gen. 13: 1-13.
12. What was Abram promised after separating from Lot?
Ans. Gen. 13: 14-18.
13. Who was Melchizedek? Ans. Gen. 14: 18-20; Heb. 7: 1-17.
14. What startling announcement did God make to Abram as he slept in a horror of great darkness? Ans. Gen. 15: 12-16.
15. Who was Abram's first son? Ans. Gen. 16: 15, 16.
16. Why was Abram's name changed to Abraham? Ans. Gen. 17: 5.
17. Give the origin of the law of circumcision. Ans. Gen. 17: 9-14.
18. How old were Abraham and Sarah when Isaac was born?
Ans. Gen. 17: 17; 21: 1-5.
19. Who escaped the destruction of Sodom and Gomorrah?
Ans. Gen. 19: 30.
20. Why was Lot delivered from Sodom? Ans. II Pet. 2: 6-9.
21. What became of Hagar and Ishmael? Ans. Gen. 21: 8-21.
22. How did God prove or test the faith of Abraham?
Ans. Gen. 22: 1-12.
23. Where was Sarah buried? Ans. Gen. 23: 19.

24. After Sarah's death whom did Abraham marry? Ans. Gen. 25: 1, 2.
 25. How old was Abraham when he died? Ans. Gen. 25: 7, 8.
 26. What two covenants do Sarah and Hagar represent?
 Ans. Gal. 4: 21-31.
 27. Who is Abraham's "Seed" through whom all the families of the earth should be blessed? Ans. Gal. 3: 16.
 28. Who are now the "sons of Abraham?" Ans. Gal. 3: 7, 27-29.

LESSON 4. FROM CANAAN TO EGYPT

BACKGROUND.—As Abraham slept in a horror of great darkness (Gen. 15: 12, 13) he was told that his seed would sojourn in a land not their own for four hundred years, during which time they would be reduced to bondage. The migration of the house of Jacob, the grandson of Abraham, into Egypt 1706 B. C., is the beginning of the fulfillment of that prediction.

The twelve tribes of Israel were the descendants of the twelve sons of Jacob.

Gen. 24 to 50 should be read in connection with this lesson.

1. Discuss the background of this lesson.
2. Tell of the betrothal of Isaac and Rebekah. Ans. Gen. 24.
3. Tell of the birth of Jacob and Esau. Ans. Gen. 25: 21-26.
4. What did Esau receive for his birthright? Ans. Gen. 25: 27-34.
5. After obtaining Isaac's blessing how did Jacob escape the wrath of Esau? Ans. Gen. 27: 41 to Gen. 28: 5.
6. How long did Jacob serve Laban for Leah and Rachel?
 Ans. Gen. 29: 20, 27.
7. Why did Jacob return to Canaan? Ans. Gen. 31: 1-3.
8. Why was Jacob's name changed to Israel? Ans. Gen. 32: 28.
9. How did Esau show he had forgiven Jacob of obtaining their father's blessing? Ans. Gen. 33: 3, 4.
10. How old was Isaac when he died? Ans. Gen. 35: 28, 29.
11. Why was Joseph hated by his brothers? Ans. Gen. 37: 1-11.
12. What did Joseph's brothers conspire to do? Ans. Gen. 37: 18-20.
13. Who wanted to restore Joseph to his father? Ans. Gen. 37: 21, 22.
14. After being sold to the Ishmaelites where was Joseph taken?
 Ans. Gen. 37: 28, 36.
15. Why did Jacob think a beast had destroyed Joseph?
 Ans. Gen. 37: 29-35.
16. How old was Joseph when he became ruler of Egypt?
 Ans. Gen. 41: 46.
17. What did Joseph do with the surplus food during the seven years of plenty? Ans. Gen. 41: 47-49.
18. During the years of famine, how many times did Jacob's sons go to Egypt to buy grain? Ans. Gen. 42: 1-3; 43: 15.

19. Why did Joseph want his father and brothers to settle in Egypt?
Ans. Gen. 45: 4-15.
20. How long did Jocab live in Egypt? Ans. Gen. 47: 28.
21. Where was Jacob buried? Ans. Gen. 50: 13.
22. How did Joseph treat his brothers after the death of their father?
Ans. Gen. 50: 15-21.
23. What order did Joseph give regarding his bones? Ans. Gen. 50: 24-26.
24. Was this order carried out? Ans. Ex. 13: 19; Josh. 24: 32.

LESSON 5.

DELIVERANCE FROM EGYPTIAN BONDAGE

BACKGROUND.—In the days of Joseph the Egyptians were kind and generous to the Israelites. But finally a new king came to the throne of Egypt who knew nothing of Joseph, and the Israelites were made slaves. God heard their cries and raised up Moses to deliver them. Moses is a type of Christ (Acts 7: 37). He led the Israelites out of Egypt about 1491 B. C.

1. Discuss the background of this lesson.
2. In what three ways did Pharaoh try to check the growth of Israel's population? Ans. Ex. 1: 8-22.
3. How did Moses become the son of Pharaoh's daughter?
Ans. Ex. 2: 1-10.
4. When Moses grew up, what did he refused to be called?
Ans. Heb. 11: 24.
5. Why did Pharaoh seek to slay Moses? Ans. Ex. 2: 11-15.
6. Where did Moses go to escape from Pharaoh?
Ans. Ex. 2: 15; Acts 7: 29.
7. At the "burning bush" what did God commission Moses to do?
Ans. Ex. 3: 10.
8. What did Moses and Aaron request of Pharaoh? Ans. Ex. 5: 1.
9. What was Pharaoh's reply to their request? Ans. Ex. 5:2.
10. How old were Moses and Aaron when they spoke to Pharaoh?
Ans. Ex. 7: 7.
11. What miracle was performed before Pharaoh? Ans. Ex. 7: 10-13.
12. What was the last plague sent on the Egyptians? Ans. Ex. 12: 29.
13. On the night the children of Israel left Egypt what Jewish feast was observed for the first time? Ans. Ex. 12: 21-28.
14. How many men of Israel left Egypt? Ans. Ex. 12: 37; 38: 26.
15. How were the people led during the journey?
Ans. Ex. 13: 21, 22; Deut. 1: 33.
16. Why did God not lead the Israelites on a direct route to Canaan?
Ans. Ex. 13: 17, 18.
17. How did the children of Israel cross the Red Sea?
Ans. Ex. 14: 21, 22.
18. What does the crossing of the Red Sea represent?
Ans. I Cor. 10: 1, 2.

19. What became of the pursuing Egyptians? Ans. Ex. 14: 23-28.
20. What did the Israelites find at Elim? Ans. Ex. 15: 27.
21. Describe the manna with which the people were fed.
Ans. Ex. 16: 14, 31.
22. How long did they receive this manna? Ans. Ex. 16:35.
23. What was God's order regarding the gathering of this manna?
Ans. Ex. 16: 16-27, 33.
24. How was drinking water procured in Rephidim? Ans. Ex. 17: 1-7.
25. The rock from which they drank represents whom? Ans. I Cor. 10: 4.
26. What did Jethro advise Moses to do? Ans. Ex. 18: 13-27.
27. When did the Israelites reach Mount Sinai? Ans. Ex. 19: 1, 2.
28. What did Moses receive on Mount Sinai? Ans. Ex. 24: 12.

LESSON 6.

THE LAW OF MOSES

BACKGROUND.—About three months after leaving Egypt the Israelites came to Mount Sinai. Here God took them into a peculiar covenant relationship with himself and gave them a written law; here the twelve tribes of Israel became a nation; here the Patriarchal dispensation ended and the Jewish dispensation began. This marks a transition from a family religion to a national religion. The law was given about 1491 B. C.

1. Discuss the background of the lesson.
2. With what nation of people did God make a covenant at Sinai?
Ans. I Kings 8: 9; Deut. 5: 1-3.
3. Did God give the Mosaic law to any nation except Israel?
Ans. Deut. 4: 8; Rom. 2: 14; Eph. 2: 11, 12.
4. Give some names by which the law is called.
Ans. a. The law of God. (Neh. 8: 8).
b. The book of the law of Jehovah (II Chron. 34: 14).
c. The law of Moses (Acts 15: 5);
d. The old covenant (II Cor. 3: 14).
e. Ministration of death (II Cor. 3: 7).
5. On what were the ten commandments written?
Ans. Ex. 24: 12; 31: 18; 34: 1, 28; Deut. 4: 13.
6. Where did Moses place the two tables of stone?
Ans. Deut. 10: 4, 5; I Kings 8: 9.
7. When Moses had written a book of the whole law, where did he order the priests to put it? Ans. Deut. 31: 24-26.
8. How often were the priests to read the law to all Israel?
Ans. Deut. 31: 9-11.
9. With what kind of blood was the old covenant dedicated?
Ans. Ex. 24: 7, 8; Heb. 9: 18-20.
10. Why and for how long was the law given? Ans. Gal. 3: 19, 24, 25.
11. Why was the Sabbath commandment given? Ans. Deut. 5: 15.

12. With what other shadows of the law does Paul list the Sabbath?
Ans. Col. 2: 16, 17.
13. The Sabbath was a sign and a covenant between whom?
Ans. Ex. 31: 16, 17; Ezk. 20: 10-12.
14. How was a certain man punished for picking up sticks on the Sabbath day? Ans. Num. 15: 32-36.
15. How much of the law did Jesus say he would fulfill?
Ans. Matt. 5: 17, 18.
16. When Christ became Priest and the Levitical priesthood ended, what other change was made necessary? Ans. Heb. 7: 12.
17. When Jesus was crucified what did he "blot out" or take "out of the way?" Ans. Col. 2: 14; Eph. 2: 15.
18. What was necessary before both Jew and Gentile could be reconciled to God in one body? Ans. Eph. 2: 14-16.
19. Why was the law abrogated? Ans. Heb. 7: 18, 19; 8: 7; 10: 1-9.
20. Why were Paul's brethren made "dead to the law?" Ans. Rom. 7: 4.
21. What lesson is taught in the allegory of the two women and their sons? Ans. Gal. 4: 21-31.
22. By what kind of works can no person be justified?
Ans. Gal. 2: 16, 21; 3: 11.
23. What of those who turn back to the works of the law?
Ans. Gal. 3: 10; 5: 4.

LESSON 7.

FIRST TWO YEARS OF ORGANIZED GOVERNMENT

BACKGROUND—This lesson covers the first two years in the wilderness after the law was given, or the march from Sinai to Kadesh 1491-1489 B. C.

The tabernacle, a movable place for worship, was built during this period.

There were three annual festivals: (1) The Passover, or Feast of Unleavened Bread. (2) The Feast of Weeks, or Pentecost. (3) The Feast of Tabernacles, or Ingathering.

There were three main classes of animal sacrifices: (1) Burnt Offerings. (2) Peace Offerings. (3) Sin Offerings.

1. Discuss the background of the lesson.
2. In what noble quality did Moses excell all other men?
Ans. Num. 12: 3.
3. While Moses was on the Mount what did the people request of Aaron? Ans. Ex. 32: 1.
4. What did Aaron make for them to worship? Ans. Ex. 32: 2-4.
5. What commandment did the people violate in this idolatrous worship? Ans. Ex. 20: 3, 4.

6. How did Moses show his anger and grief when he returned to them?
Ans. Ex. 32: 19, 20; Deut. 9: 18-21.
7. How many fell as victims of this crime? Ans. Ex. 32: 28.
8. Why did God call Moses up into the Mount the second time?
Ans. Ex. 34: 1, 2; Deut. 10: 1, 2.
9. How long was he in the Mount the second time? Ans. Deut. 10: 10.
10. When the census was taken at Sinai how many males were twenty year old and upward? Ans. Num. 1: 44-46.
11. What tribe was not included in this census? Ans. Num. 1: 47-49.
12. About thirty-eight years later what did a second census show?
Ans. Num. 26: 51.
13. How long did Israel remain at Sinai?
Ans. Ex. 19: 1; Num. 10: 11, 12.
14. Whom did Moses invite to make the journey with Israel?
Ans. Num. 10: 29.
15. At Taberah why did the hearts of the mixed multitudes turn back to Egypt? Ans. Num. 11: 4, 5.
16. What was done to relieve Moses of some of his burdens?
Ans. Num. 11: 14-17; Deut. 1: 12-17.
17. What caused the great plague at Taberah? Ans. Num. 11: 31-33.
18. What gross error was committed by Miriam and Aaron at Hazeroth?
Ans. Num. 12: 1-3.
19. How was Miriam punished for this? Ans. Num. 12: 10.
20. Who interceded for her? Ans. Num. 12: 13-15.
21. How many spies were sent from the camp in Kadesh to explore Canaan? Ans. Num. 13: 2; Deut. 1: 23.
22. How long were the spies gone on this mission? Ans. Num. 13: 25.
23. What did they all report regarding the fruitfulness of the land?
Ans. Num. 13: 27; Deut. 1: 25.
24. Who among the spies believed Israel was able to take Canaan?
Ans. Num. 13: 30; 14: 6-8.
25. How were the other spies punished for their fear, unbelief and discouraging report? Ans. Num. 14: 36, 37.
26. How were Joshua and Caleb rewarded for their faithfulness?
Ans. Num. 14: 30, 38; Deut. 1: 34-38.
27. Where then did Israel remain for many days? Ans. Deut. 1: 46.

LESSON 8. WANDERING IN THE WILDERNESS

BACKGROUND.—After realizing they had made a serious mistake at Kadesh in rejecting the advice of Joshua and Caleb, the people made a feeble attempt at Hormah to invade Canaan (Num. 14: 40-45). This effort ended in failure and defeat, and they continued in the wil-

derness for thirty-eight years longer, when they finally came again to Kadesh for a successful advance on Canaan 1451 B. C.

1. Discuss the background of the lesson.
2. Where did Israel journey from Kadesh? Ans. Deut. 2: 1.
3. How were Korah, Dathan and Abiram punished for their seditious acts? Ans. Num. 16: 1-3, 31-33.
4. What became of the two hundred and fifty princes who had joined this rebellious movement? Ans. Num. 16: 35.
5. What else was done to teach the people that none except the seed of Aaron should attempt to burn incense on the altar? Ans. Num. 16: 36-40.
6. Why was a great plague sent on the people? Ans. Num. 16: 41-49.
7. What lesson did God teach by the budding of Aaron's rod? Ans. Num. 17: 1-10.
8. Who died at the second sojourn in Kadesh? Ans. Num. 20: 1.
9. How did Moses and Aaron sin at Kadesh? Ans. Num. 20: 7-11.
10. What blessing did they forfeit by this sin? Ans. Num. 20: 12.
11. Where did Aaron die? Ans. Num. 20: 23-29; 33: 38, 39.
12. Why did Moses erect a serpent of brass? Ans. Num. 21: 4-9.
13. About seven hundred years later how was this brazen serpent destroyed? Ans. II Kings 18: 1-4.
14. What two kings were defeated by the Israelites? Ans. Num. 21: 23-25, 33-35.
15. Where next did Israel camp? Ans. Num. 22: 1.
16. Why did Balak send for Balaam? Ans. Num. 22: 2-6.
17. Tell of Balaam's journey to the city of Moab. Ans. Num. 22: 21-40.
18. What did Balak think of Balaam's prophecies? Ans. Num. 24: 10-13.
19. How did Balaam teach Balak to bring a curse on Israel? Ans. Rev. 2: 14; Num. 31: 16.
20. Why did Balaam do this? Ans. II Pet. 2: 15; Jude 11.
21. How were Balaam and the Midianites punished for this? Ans. Num. 31: 1-11.
22. Why did the children of Reuben and Gad and the half-tribe of Manasseh want to settle in Gilead east of the Jordan? Ans. Num. 32: 1-5.
23. Upon what condition did Moses say he would grant their request? Ans. Num. 32: 20-22.
24. Who wrote the account of Israel's wilderness wanderings? Ans. Num. 33: 1, 2.
25. Tell of the death and burial of Moses. Ans. Deut. 32: 48-52; 34: 1-8.
26. What was the underlying cause of Israel's wandering so long in the wilderness? Ans. Heb. 3: 16-19.

LESSON 9. POSSESSING THE PROMISED LAND

BACKGROUND.—After the capture of Jericho, Joshua led his army into the heart of the land and took Central Palestine. Then he turned upon the enemy to the South, and then to the North.

When practically all united resistance had ended, the work of “mopping up” the remnants of the Canaanites was left largely to the several tribes in their separate districts. But instead of doing this work with the thoroughness which God had commanded, the Israelites made leagues and marriages with the Canaanites. This caused the children of Israel much trouble during the period of the judges. It is not wise to compromise with the enemies of truth and righteousness (see II Cor. 6: 14-16).

The date of this period is 1451 to 1400 B.C.

1. Discuss the background of the lesson.
2. Who succeeded Moses as leader? Ans. Josh. 1: 1, 2.
3. What charge did Jehova give to the new leader? Ans. Josh 1: 7, 8.
4. Where did Rahab hide the spies whom Joshua had sent?
Ans. Josh. 2: 6.
5. How was Rahab rewarded for this? Ans. Josh. 6: 25.
6. How did the Israelites cross over the Jordan? Ans. Josh. 3: 14-17.
7. What was set up in Gilgal as a monument to the crossing of the Jordan? Ans. Josh. 4: 1-7.
8. After entering Canaan what change was made in Israel's diet?
Ans. Josh. 5: 11, 12.
9. How many times did the people march around Jericho before the walls fell? Ans. Josh. 6: 3-5.
10. In the capture of Jericho what were the people forbidden to do?
Ans. Josh. 6: 18.
11. Who violated this order? Ans. Josh. 7: 1.
12. How was he punished for his sin? Ans. Josh. 7: 24, 25.
13. What was written and read by Joshua to all the people at Mount Ebal? Ans. Josh. 8: 30-35.
14. With whom did Joshua make a covenant of peace? Why?
Ans. Josh. 9: 3-15.
15. In what respect did the day on which the battle with the Amorites was fought differ from all other days? Ans. Josh 10: 12-14.
16. Where was the tabernacle when the land of Canaan was divided among the Israelites? Ans. Josh 18: 1-10.
17. How did the two and one-half tribes east of the Jordan offend the tribes west of the Jordan? Ans. Josh. 22: 10-12.
18. How was the misunderstanding cleared up? Ans. Josh. 22: 21-29.
19. Repeat Joshua's classic statement in his farewell address.
Ans. Josh. 24: 15.

20. What promise then did the people make? Ans. Josh. 24: 16-18.
21. What did Joshua do to keep the people from breaking their promise? Ans. Josh. 24: 24-27.
22. How old was Joshua when he died? Ans. Josh. 24: 29.
23. How did the life and work of Joshua affect the conduct of Israel? Ans. Josh. 24: 31.
24. What promise was fulfilled before the death of Joshua? Ans. Gen. 12: 7; 26: 3; 28: 13; Deut. 34: 1-4; Josh. 21: 43.

LESSON 10. THE JUDGES OF ISRAEL

BACKGROUND.—The period of the Judges (1400 to 1095 B.C.) consists of a series of oppressions and deliverances. Due to their moral weakness and disobedience to God, the Israelites were sorely pressed by the nations around them. Their land was invaded at least six times during this period of about 305 years. When their afflictions caused them to turn from their rebellious ways, God would raise up a leader to deliver them from their enemies. Only by the hand of Providence were they able to maintain a national existence through this dark period.

1. Discuss the background of the lesson.
2. Why did God permit the people of Canaan to oppress the Israelites? Ans. Jud. 2: 20-23.
3. Whom did God raise up to save Israel from her enemies? Ans. Jud. 2: 16; Acts 13: 20.
4. Name the judges of Israel.

Ans. (1) Othniel	(6) Abimelech	(11) Elon
(2) Ehud	(7) Tola	(12) Abdon
(3) Shamgar	(8) Jair	(13) Samson
(4) Deborah	(9) Jephthah	(14) Eli
(5) Gideon	(10) Ibzan	(15) Samuel
5. Who was Othniel? Ans. Jud. 3: 9.
6. What king did he conquer? Ans. Jud. 3: 10.
7. Why were the Israelites compelled to serve the king of Moab? Ans. Jud. 3: 12-14.
8. Whom did God raise up to deliver them? Ans. Jud. 3: 15.
9. How and by whom was the king of Moab slain? Ans. Jud. 3: 16-23.
10. How many Moabites were slain by Ehud's army? Ans. Jud. 3: 29.
11. How did Shamgar slay six hundred Philistines? Ans. Jud. 3:31.
12. Who was Deborah? Ans. Jud. 4: 4.
13. Where did she dwell and judge the people? Ans. Jud. 4: 5.
14. Who was made commander of Deborah's army? Ans. Jud. 4: 6.
15. Whose army was defeated by Barak? Ans. Jud. 4: 15, 16.
16. How was Sisera slain? Ans. Jud. 4: 17-21.
17. In what ways did the Midianites oppress Israel? Ans. Jud. 6: 2-6.

LESSON 11. THE JUDGES OF ISRAEL (Continued)

BACKGROUND.—Gideon talked with an angel and destroyed the altar of Baal. He won for himself the name “Jerubbaal,” which means “let Baal contend.” However, late in his administration he made an ephod which became a snare to him and his family. The consequences of this sin were made manifest during the rule of his murderous son, Abimelech.

1. Discuss the background of the lesson.
2. Where was Gideon when he was called to be leader of Israel?
Ans. Jud. 6: 11.
3. How did he show his humility? Ans. Jud. 6: 15.
4. Why did Gideon destroy the altars of Baal at night?
Ans. Jud. 6: 25-27.
5. What was the “sign of the fleece?” Ans. Jud. 6: 36-40.
6. How was Gideon’s army of thirty-two thousand men reduced to three hundred? Ans. Jud. 7: 2-7.
7. How were the Midianites put to flight? Ans. Jud. 7: 16-21.
8. What did Gideon request of the men of Israel? Ans. Jud. 8: 24-25.
9. What did he do with these golden ear-rings? Ans. Jud. 8: 27.
10. How did this idol finally affect Gideon and his family?
Ans. Jud. 8: 27.
11. How many sons did Gideon have? Ans. Jud. 8: 30.
12. What did the people do soon after Gideon’s death?
Ans. Jud. 8: 33-35.
13. Why did the men of Shechem make Abimelech ruler of Israel?
Ans. Jud. 9: 1-3.
14. How many of his brothers did Abimelech slay? Ans. Jud. 9: 5.
15. Give Jotham’s “fable of the bramble.” Ans. Jud. 9: 7-20.
16. Who conspired against Abimelech? Ans. Jud. 9: 26-29.
17. How did Abimelech learn of Gaal’s conspiracy? Ans. Jud. 9: 30, 31.
18. What was the result of this conspiracy? Ans. Jud. 9: 39, 40.
19. How was the tower of Shechem destroyed? Ans. Jud. 9:46-49.
20. How was Abimelech killed? Ans. Jud. 9: 50-54.
21. Who was judge after Abimelech? Ans. Jud. 10: 1.
22. What do you know of Jair and his sons? Ans. Jud. 10: 3-5.
23. Why was the anger of Jehovah kindled against Israel?
Ans. Jud. 10: 6, 7.

LESSON 12. THE JUDGES OF ISRAEL (Concluded)

BACKGROUND.—The rule of the judges ended with Samuel, the greatest of them all. He was born in answer to his mother’s prayer, and was reared in the tabernacle at Shiloh. He recaptured the cities which the Philistines had taken, and brought about a national reform.

Though rejected by the people when the kingly form of government was set up, yet he continued to work and pray for the good of his people. The apostle Peter referred to him as the first in a great line of prophets after Moses. (Acts 3: 24).

1. Discuss the background of the lesson.
2. Who was Jephthah? Ans. Jud. 11: 1.
3. Why did Jephthah's brethren drive him out? Ans. Jud. 11: 2, 3.
4. Why did the elders of Gilead send for Jephthah? Ans. Jud. 11: 5, 6.
5. What vow did Jephthah make unto God? Ans. Jud. 11: 30, 31.
6. What was the result of the battle against Ammon?
Ans. Jud. 11: 32, 33.
7. Who came out to meet Jephthah on his return from the battle?
Ans. Jud. 11: 34.
8. Did Jephthah keep his vow? Ans. Jud. 11: 35-39.
9. What do you know of Ibzan and his family? Ans. Jud. 12: 8-10.
10. Why and for how long were the Israelites oppressed by the Philistines? Ans. Jud. 13: 1.
11. Why did Samson and his parents go to Timnah? Ans. Jud. 14: 1-4.
12. How did Samson show his strength and bravery on the way to Timnah? Ans. Jud. 14: 5, 6.
13. What was Samson's riddle? Ans. Jud. 14: 14.
14. How did the Philistines learn the meaning of the riddle?
Ans. Jud. 14: 15-17.
15. How did Samson get revenge? Ans. Jud. 15: 4-6.
16. Who discovered the secret of Samson's strength? Ans. Jud. 16: 4-6, 17.
17. Why did Samson tell her this secret? Ans. Jud. 16: 15-17.
18. How did the Philistines finally capture Samson? Ans. Jud. 16: 18-21.
19. Tell of Samson's death. Ans. Jud. 16: 23-30.
20. Why did Samuel's mother leave him with Eli in the house of Jehovah? Ans. I Sam. 1: 11, 27, 28.
21. What startling revelation was made to Samuel regarding the house of Eli? Ans. I Sam. 3: 10-14.
22. Tell of the death of Eli. Ans. I Sam. 4: 15-18.
23. Upon what condition did Samuel say God would deliver Israel from the hand of the Philistines? Ans. I Sam. 7: 3.
24. Did Israel comply with the condition? Ans. I Sam. 7: 4.
25. How then was the promise of God fulfilled? Ans. I Sam. 7: 13, 14.

LESSON 13. THE BOOK OF RUTH

BACKGROUND.—The incidents narrated in this book occurred sometime during the Period of the Judges. Though revenge and hate and war stained this period of history with blood, this book shows that loyalty, love and devotion had not perished from the earth. The entire Book of Ruth should be read by everyone. It is one of the

sweetest and tenderest stories ever written of true friendship, beautiful romance and pure love.

1. Discuss the background of the lesson.
2. Name all the members of Elimelech's family. Ans. Ruth 1: 2.
3. Why did Elimelech take his family to the land of Moab?
Ans. Ruth 1: 1.
4. Whom did Mahlon and Chilon marry? Ans. Ruth 1: 4.
5. How many in this family died within ten years? Ans. Ruth 1: 3, 5.
6. After the death of her husband and sons what did Naomi decide to do? Ans. Ruth 1: 6.
7. Who was with her when she began the homeward journey?
Ans. Ruth 1: 7.
8. What did Naomi try to persuade her daughters-in-law to do?
Ans. Ruth 1: 8, 9.
9. What reason did she give for their remaining in the land of Moab?
Ans. Ruth 1: 11-13.
10. Which of the daughters-in-law turned back? Ans. Ruth 1: 14.
11. Quote the beautiful words spoken by Ruth in reply to Naomi's entreaty. Ans. Ruth 1: 16, 17.
12. After returning to Bethlehem where did Ruth go to gather grain?
Ans. Ruth 2: 3.
13. How did Boaz show kindness to Ruth? Ans. Ruth 2: 8-16.
14. How did Naomi plan for Ruth to meet and talk with Boaz?
Ans. Ruth 3: 1-9.
15. What matter had to be adjusted before Boaz could marry Ruth?
Ans. Ruth 3: 10-13.
16. What did Naomi say after Ruth had told her of the conversation with Boaz? Ans. Ruth 3:18.
17. Where did Boaz go to wait for "the near kinsman?" Ans. Ruth 4: 1.
18. How many witnesses did Boaz have with him? Ans. Ruth 4: 2.
19. Why could not "the near kinsman" redeem Ruth's inheritance?
Ans. Ruth 4: 3-6.
20. In those days how were contracts attested? Ans. Ruth 4: 7-10.
21. What was the name of the son born to Boaz and Ruth?
Ans. Ruth 4: 13-17.
22. Who was the child's nurse? Ans. Ruth 4: 16.
23. Name some great characters of whom Ruth is the ancestress.
Ans. Ruth 4:17; Matt. 1: 5, 16.

LESSON 14. A CHANGE OF GOVERNMENT

BACKGROUND.—During the period of the judges God was the acknowledged king of Israel. But late in the life of Samuel a kingly

form of government with an earthly monarch was set up. This was a manifest rejection of Jehovah as King.

An earthly king had been contemplated long before the period of the judges; kings were to be among Abraham's descendants (Gen. 17: 6); through Moses a law for the king was given (Deut. 17: 14-20).

This change in government occurred about 1095 B. C.

1. Discuss the background of the lesson.
2. Who ruled as judges when Samuel was old? Ans. I Sam. 8: 1-2.
3. What sin did they commit? Ans. I Sam. 8: 3.
4. What request did the elders of Israel make of Samuel?
Ans. I Sam. 8: 4-5.
5. How did this request affect Samuel? Ans. I Sam. 8: 6.
6. What did God tell Samuel? Ans. I Sam. 8: 7-9.
7. How did Samuel say the king would oppress the people?
Ans. I Sam. 8: 10-17.
8. What reasons did the people give for wanting a king?
Ans. I Sam. 8: 19, 20.
9. Who was the first king of Israel? Ans. I Sam. 9: 1-2; 10: 1.
10. How was Saul led to Samuel? Ans. I Sam. 9: 3-14.
11. How did Samuel know that God had chosen Saul to be king?
Ans. I Sam. 9: 15-17.
12. How did Jehovah further prepare Saul for this office?
Ans. I Sam. 10: 9-11.
13. What questions did Saul's uncle ask, and what were Saul's answers?
Ans. I Sam. 10: 14-16.
14. How was Saul publicly proclaimed king? Ans. I Sam. 10: 17-24.
15. What serious event occurred to disturb the people?
Ans. I Sam. 11: 1-5.
16. How did Saul show his courage and win the loyalty of the people?
Ans. I Sam. 11: 6-10.
17. What was the result of the battle with the Ammonites?
Ans. I Sam. 11: 11.
18. After this victory what was done by Samuel to establish Saul's reign more firmly? Ans. I Sam. 11: 14, 15.
19. Give the substance of Samuel's address to the people.
Ans. I Sam. 12: 1-25.

LESSON 15.

THE REIGN OF SAUL

BACKGROUND.—Saul was king of Israel from 1095 to 1055 B.C. He was a courageous warrior and successful in the campaigns which he waged against the numerous nations that pressed Israel on every side. At the time of his anointing he was so humble that he modestly hid himself in the baggage (I Sam. 10: 22). But as soon as he had won recognition as a valiant leader he became proud, self-willed and dis-

obedient to God. His rebellious spirit finally led him to desperation and ruin.

1. Discuss the background of the lesson.
2. How old was Saul when he began to reign? Ans. I Sam. 13: 1.
(American Standard Version.)
3. How did he prepare for war with the Philistines? Ans. I Sam. 13: 2-4.
4. What sin did he commit before going into battle?
Ans. I Sam. 13: 8, 9.
5. What excuse did Saul offer for this sin? Ans. I Sam. 13: 11, 12.
6. What did Samuel say would happen to Saul's kingdom because of this sin? Ans. I Sam. 13: 13, 14.
7. How did Jonathan surprise and capture the garrison at Michmash?
Ans. I Sam. 14: 4-15.
Note: In 1917 an officer in the British army under General Allenby in Palestine made a careful study of I Sam. 14, located the rocky crags mentioned in the fourth verse, surprised the Turks and captured Michmash by following Jonathan's 3,000 year old strategy.
8. During the battle near Bethaven what foolish command did Saul give? Ans. I Sam. 14: 23-25.
9. Who violated this command? Ans. I Sam. 14: 27-30.
10. How was Jonathan's life saved? Ans. I Sam. 14: 43-45.
11. What is your conclusion of Saul as a military figure?
Ans. I Sam. 14: 47, 48.
12. Give the names of Saul's sons and daughters. Ans. I Sam. 14: 49.
13. Who was Abner? Ans. I Sam. 14: 50.
14. What did Jehovah command Saul to do? Ans. I Sam. 15: 3.
15. How did Saul disobey this command? Ans. I Sam. 15: 9.
16. What excuse did Saul give for his disobedience? Ans. I Sam. 15: 21.
17. What reply did Samuel make to Saul's excuse? Ans. I Sam. 15: 22-23.
18. How was Agag finally killed? Ans. I Sam. 15: 32-33.
19. Why did God send Samuel to Bethlehem? Ans. I Sam. 16: 1.
20. Tell how David was selected as the future king of Israel.
Ans. I Sam. 16: 6-13.
21. Why did God choose David rather than some other son of Jesse?
Ans. I Sam. 16: 7.

LESSON 16. THE REIGN OF SAUL (Concluded)

BACKGROUND.—The events of this lesson deal primarily with the rise of David and the decline of Saul. Many important and interesting things occurred which are not emphasized in the questions below, such as the story of the three arrows, Abigail and Nabal, the song of the bow, and others; therefore, the student should read carefully I Sam.

16 to II Sam. 1, the scriptures covered by the lesson, and then study the answers to the following questions.

1. Discuss the background of the lesson.
2. Why did Saul bring David into his house? Ans. I Sam. 16: 14-19.
3. Give the servant's description of David. Ans. I Sam. 16: 18.
4. What was Goliath's challenge to the Israelites? Ans. I Sam. 17: 8-11.
5. How did David learn of this challenge? Ans. I Sam. 17: 17-23.
6. What arguments did David present to convince Saul he could overcome the giant? Ans. I Sam. 17: 33-37.
7. What weapons did David choose for the battle? Ans. I Sam. 17: 40.
8. How was the giant slain? Ans. I Sam. 17: 48-51.
9. To whom did David give the glory of his victory?
Ans. I Sam. 17: 46.
10. Tell of Jonathan's love for David. Ans. I Sam. 18: 1-4; 20: 17.
11. Why did Saul become jealous of David? Ans. I Sam. 18: 6-9.
12. How did Saul try to kill David? Ans. I Sam. 18: 10-11.
13. Why did Saul want David to marry his daughter? Ans. I Sam. 18: 21.
14. What did Saul require of David instead of a wedding dowry, and why? Ans. I Sam. 18: 25-27.
15. How did Michal help David to escape? Ans. I Sam. 19: 8-17.
16. Why was Saul's anger kindled against Jonathan?
Ans. I Sam. 20: 30-34.
17. What kind of bread did David receive from the priests in Nob?
Ans. I Sam. 21: 6.
18. Why did Jesus refer to this event in his reply to the Pharisees?
Ans. Lk. 6: 1-5.
19. Why did Saul slay the priests at Nob? Ans. I Sam. 22: 16-19.
20. Why did David spare Saul's life at Engedi? Ans. I Sam. 24: 1-7, 10.
21. Why did David prevent Abishai from slaying Saul?
Ans. I Sam. 26: 6-12.
22. Why did Saul visit the witch of Endor? Ans. I Sam. 28: 3-7.
23. Whom was the witch told to bring up from the dead?
Ans. I Sam. 28: 11.
24. When Samuel appeared what did he say to Saul?
Ans. I Sam. 28: 15-19.
25. How did Samuel's words affect Saul? Ans. I Sam. 28: 20.
26. Give an account of the death of Saul and his sons.
Ans. I Sam. 31: 1-6.
27. How did the news of Saul's death affect David?
Ans. II Sam. 1: 11-12.

LESSON 17.**THE REIGN OF DAVID**

BACKGROUND.—David, the youngest son of Jesse, was born in Bethlehem of the tribe of Judah. He was a gallant leader in war, a great poet and musician, a religious reformer and the builder of a great kingdom. He was king from 1055 to 1015 B. C.

1. Discuss the background of the lesson.
2. How old was David when he began to reign? Ans. II Sam. 5: 4.
3. Where was David anointed king over Judah? Ans. II Sam. 2: 3, 4.
4. How long was his capital at Hebron? Ans. II Sam. 2: 11.
5. Who was king over the other tribes at this time?
Ans. II Sam. 2: 8-10.
6. What was the result of the long war between the house of Saul and the house of David? Ans. II Sam. 3:1.
7. Who revolted against Ishbosheth and turned to David, and why?
Ans. II Sam. 3: 6-11.
8. Upon what condition did David agree to make a league with Abner?
Ans. II Sam. 3: 12-16.
9. Who killed Abner? Ans. II Sam. 3: 27.
10. How was Ishbosheth slain? Ans. II Sam. 4: 5-8.
11. What became of Ishbosheth's kingdom? Ans. II Sam. 5: 1-3.
12. What city was made the capital of David's kingdom?
Ans. II Sam. 5: 5-10.
13. Why did God smite Uzzah? Ans. II Sam. 6: 6, 7.
14. Tell of David's kindness to Jonathan's son. Ans. II Sam. 9: 3-8, 13.
15. What great sin did David commit against Uriah?
Ans. II Sam. 11: 2-17.
16. Give the story of Nathan's reproof of David. Ans. II Sam. 12: 1-10.
17. How was David punished for his sin? Ans. II Sam. 12: 11-14.
18. How did Absalom raise an army of rebellion against David?
Ans. II Sam. 15: 1-12.
19. How was Absalom slain? Ans. II Sam. 18: 9-15.
20. Why did Jehovah send a pestilence upon Israel?
Ans. II Sam. 24: 10-15.
21. Why did David refuse to accept the gift from Araunah?
Ans. II Sam. 24: 24.
22. Whom did David select to be king after him? Ans. I Kings 1: 28-30.
23. Where was David buried? Ans. I Kings 2: 10.

LESSON 18. THE REIGN OF SOLOMON

BACKGROUND.—Solomon, the son of David and Bathsheba who was the former wife of Uriah, was a wise king but his many wives caused him to do many foolish things. His marriage to these heathen women was the first in a chain of events which led to the dividing of the kingdom during the reign of his successor. Solomon was king from 1015 to 975 B.C., during which time many internal improvements were made.

1. Discuss the background of the lesson.
2. Who were the three men that Solomon executed soon after he began to reign? Ans. I Kings 2:24, 29-46.
3. Whom did he remove from the priestly office? Ans. I Kings 2: 26.
4. With what king did Solomon make affinity? Ans. I Kings 3: 1.
5. What did God say to Solomon in a dream? Ans. I Kings 3: 5.
6. For what did Solomon ask? Ans. I Kings 3: 9.
7. How did Solomon settle the dispute between the two women? Ans. I Kings 3: 16-27.
8. In what other ways was his wisdom manifested? Ans. I Kings 4: 29-34.
9. What great edifice did Solomon purpose to build? Ans. I Kings 5: 5.
10. Who furnished Solomon material for the temple? Ans. I Kings 5: 8-11.
11. How long were they in building the temple? Ans. I Kings 6: 37, 38.
12. What other two houses did Solomon build? Ans. I Kings 7: 1, 8.
13. What did the queen of Sheba say of Solomon's wisdom and wealth? Ans. I Kings 10: 7.
14. What promise did God make to Solomon? Ans. I Kings 9: 4, 5.
15. What warning did God give him? Ans. I Kings 9: 6-9.
16. Tell of Solomon's wives and the influence they had on him. Ans. I Kings 11: 1-4.
17. Why was Jehovah angry with Solomon? Ans. I Kings 11: 9, 10.
18. How did God say he would punish him? Ans. I Kings 11: 11-13.
19. Name three men who were adversaries of King Solomon. Ans. I Kings 11: 14, 23, 26.
20. In what capacity did Jeroboam serve under Solomon? Ans. I Kings 11: 28.
21. What promise did God make to Jeroboam through the prophet Ahijah? Ans. I Kings 11: 29-31.
22. How did Jeroboam escape Solomon's vengeance? Ans. I Kings 11: 40.
23. How long did Solomon reign? Ans. I Kings 11: 42.
24. Who succeeded him to the throne? Ans. I Kings 11: 43.

LESSON 19. THE KINGDOM DIVIDED

BACKGROUND.—This lesson marks a division in the Jewish nation which was never united again. Ten of the tribes established a kingdom to the North under Jeroboam, which was known as the "kingdom of Israel." Two tribes remained loyal to the house of David under Rehoboam and his successors at Jerusalem. This Southern kingdom was called the "kingdom of Judah." The division occurred about 975 B. C., or soon after the death of Solomon.

1. Discuss the background of the lesson.
2. Who was Rehoboam? Ans. I Kings 11: 43.
3. How old was he when he began to reign? Ans. II Chron. 12: 13.
4. Out of what country did the people call Jeroboam about this time? Ans. I Kings 12: 2, 3.
5. What request did Jeroboam and the people make of Rehoboam at Shechem? Ans. I Kings 12: 3, 4.
6. How did the old men advise Rehoboam to treat this request? Ans. I Kings 12: 6, 7.
7. What did the young men advise the king to do? Ans. I Kings 12: 8-11.
8. Whose counsel did Rehoboam follow? Ans. I Kings 12: 13, 14.
9. How did the people show their displeasure toward Rehoboam's policy? Ans. I Kings 12: 18.
10. Who was made king over the ten tribes that rebelled? Ans. I Kings 12: 19, 20.
11. What tribes remained loyal to Rehoboam? Ans. II Chron. 11: 12.
12. Why did Rehoboam not carry out his plans to fight against Jeroboam? Ans. I Kings 12: 21-24.
13. Why did Jeroboam establish places of worship at Bethel and Dan? Ans. I Kings 12: 26-29.
14. How was he warned of this sin? Ans. I Kings 13: 1-5.
15. Tell the story of the untimely death of the prophet who warned him. Ans. I Kings 13: 6-31.
16. What can you say of the character of Jeroboam and Rehoboam? Ans. I Kings 14: 7-9, 22-24.
17. Who plundered Rehoboam's palace and the temple in Jerusalem? Ans. I Kings 14: 25, 26.
18. How long did Jeroboam reign and who succeeded him? Ans. I Kings 14: 20.
19. How long did Rehoboam reign and who succeeded him? Ans. II Chron. 12: 13, 16.
20. What existed continually between these two men while they reigned? Ans. I Kings 14: 30.

LESSON 20. THE KINGDOM OF ISRAEL

BACKGROUND.—All previous lessons have corresponded to consecutive chronological periods. But we have come now to that period of Biblical history in which two kingdoms exist. For the sake of simplicity these two kingdoms will be studied separately. This lesson and the next will pertain to the Northern kingdom, or the kingdom of Israel, which was established by Jeroboam in 975 B.C., and continued for 253 years. From first to last there were nine dynasties and nineteen kings who sat on the throne of this kingdom.

1. Discuss the background of the lesson, noticing especially that this lesson and the next deal with the kingdom of Israel only.
2. Name the kings of Israel.

Ans. (1) Jeroboam	(8) Ahaziah	(15) Shallum
(2) Nadab	(9) Jehoram	(16) Menahem
(3) Baasha	(10) Jehu	(17) Pekahiah
(4) Elah	(11) Jehoahaz	(18) Pekah
(5) Zimri	(12) Jehoash	(19) Hoshea
(6) Omri	(13) Jeroboam II	
(7) Ahab	(14) Zechariah	

3. How long did Nadab reign? Ans. I Kings 15: 25.
4. Who slew him? Ans. I Kings 15: 28.
5. How did Elah meet his death? Ans. I Kings 16: 9, 10.
6. How did Zimri end his own life? Ans. I Kings 16: 18.
7. What two men contested the throne of Israel?
Ans. I Kings 16: 21, 22.
8. What city was made the seat of the Northern kingdom?
Ans. I Kings 16: 24.
9. What was the name of the wicked wife of Ahab? Ans. I Kings 16: 31.
10. Why did Jezebel purpose to kill Elijah? Ans. I Kings 19: 1, 2.
11. How did Ahab obtain possession of Naboth's vineyard?
Ans. I Kings 21: 1-16.
12. Tell of the death of Ahab. Ans. I Kings 22: 34-38.
13. Tell of the death of Jezebel. Ans. II Kings 9: 30-37.
14. How was Elijah taken up into heaven? Ans. II Kings 2: 1-11.
15. Who continued to serve as prophet in the room of Elijah?
Ans. I Kings 19: 16, 19; II Kings 2: 15.
16. Who was Naaman? Ans. II Kings 5: 1.
17. How was he healed of leprosy? Ans. II Kings 5: 2-14.

LESSON 21. THE KINGDOM OF ISRAEL (Concluded)

BACKGROUND.—The kingdom of Israel was larger in population and territory and much richer in natural resources than the kingdom of Judah. A great many of the early prophets—Abijam, Shenaiah, Elijah, Elisha, Micaiah, Hosea, Amos, Zechariah, Jehu—labored in the Northern kingdom; nevertheless, the kings of Israel were idolatrous and they caused the people to sin. They finally were carried into Assyrian captivity (722 B. C.), and the kingdom ended forever.

1. Discuss the background of the lesson.
2. Who was Elisha's servant? Ans. II Kings 5: 20.
3. Why did the king of Syria order the capture of Elisha?
Ans. II Kings 6: 8-15.
4. Where did Elisha lead the blind Syrians? Ans. II Kings 6: 18, 19.
5. How did he treat the Syrians? Ans. II Kings 6: 21-23.
6. Tell of the siege of Samaria. Ans. II Kings 6: 24-29.
7. How did this siege end? Ans. II Kings 7: 6, 7.
8. Who was appointed to smite the house of Ahab?
Ans. II Kings 9: 5-7.
9. How did Jehu destroy the worshippers of Baal?
Ans. II Kings 10: 18-25.
10. Tell of Elisha's last illness and death. Ans. II Kings 13: 14-20.
11. Who was the last king of Israel? Ans. II Kings 17: 1.
12. How does his wickedness compare with that of other kings of Israel? Ans. II Kings 17: 2.
13. To what nation was Hoshea forced to pay tribute?
Ans. II Kings 17: 3.
14. Why was Hoshea put in prison? Ans. II Kings 17: 4.
15. Why was Israel carried into Assyrian captivity?
Ans. II Kings 17: 6-12, 22, 23.
16. How had God warned the people of Israel? Ans. II Kings 17: 13.
17. Who was sent to repeople the cities of Samaria?
Ans. II Kings 17: 24.
18. Why were some of the captive priests returned to Samaria?
Ans. II Kings 17: 25-28.

LESSON 22. THE KINGDOM OF JUDAH

BACKGROUND.—The kingdom of Judah lasted 388 years (975 to 587 B.C.)—135 years longer than the kingdom of Israel. All the kings of Judah, with the exception of the usurper Athaliah, were of the line

of David. They were more loyal to Jehovah than the kings of Israel.

1. Discuss the background of the lesson.
2. Name the kings of Judah.

Ans. (1) Rehoboam	(8) Joash	(15) Amon
(2) Abijam	(9) Amaziah	(16) Josiah
(3) Asa	(10) Uzziah	(17) Jehoahaz
(4) Jehoshaphat	(11) Jotham	(18) Jehoiakim
(5) Jehoram	(12) Ahaz	(19) Jehoiachin
(6) Ahaziah	(13) Hezekiah	(20) Zedekiah
(7) Athaliah	(14) Manasseh	
3. Why did the priests and Levites leave the Northern kingdom and return to the kingdom of Judah? Ans. II Chron. 11: 13, 14.
4. Why did God permit Abijam to be king? Ans. I Kings 15: 3-5.
5. Why was he victorious in his war against Jeroboam?
Ans. II Chron. 13: 16-18.
6. Why was Asa victorious over the Ethiopians?
Ans. II Chron. 14: 11, 12; 16: 8.
7. What did Jehoshaphat send the princes, Levites and priests out to teach? Ans. II. Chron. 17: 9.
8. What effect did this have on the surrounding nations?
Ans. II Chron. 17: 10.
9. Tell of the wickedness of Jehoram. Ans. II Chron. 21: 4, 6.
10. How was he punished? Ans. II Chron. 21: 12-15.
11. How was Joash saved from the murderous Athaliah?
Ans. II Chron. 22: 10-12.
12. Why was the anger of Jehovah kindled against Amaziah?
Ans. II Chron. 25: 14, 15.
13. What happened to Jerusalem during the reign of Amaziah?
Ans. II Chron. 25: 23, 24.
14. Why was king Uzziah smitten with leprosy?
Ans. II Chron. 26: 16-21.
15. Why was Jotham a "mighty king?" Ans. II Chron. 27: 6.
16. Tell of the capture and release of the subjects of King Ahaz.
Ans. II Chron. 28: 8-15.
17. What reason did Ahaz give for worshipping false gods?
Ans. II Chron. 28: 23, 24.
18. What reforms were made by Hezekiah?
 - Ans. a. Cleansed the temple (II Chron. 29: 16).
 - b. Made a sin-offering for the people. (II Chron. 29: 24).
 - c. Restored the worship of God (II Chron. 29: 30).
 - d. Summoned all Israel and Judah to keep the passover (II Chron. 30: 1).
 - e. Destroyed idols (II Chron. 31: 1).

19. How many years were added to the life of Hezekiah in answer to his prayer? Ans. II Kings 20: 1-7.
20. What prophecy did Isaiah utter to Hezekiah?
Ans. II Kings 20: 16-19.

LESSON 23. THE END OF THE KINGDOM OF JUDAH

BACKGROUND.—This lesson covers the reign of the last seven kings of Judah, and ends with the destruction of Jerusalem and the captivity of the people. All this had been foretold by such prophets as Isaiah, Micah, Huldah and Jeremiah.

1. Discuss the background of the lesson.
2. Who succeeded Hezekiah as king? Ans. II Kings 20: 21; 21: 1.
3. How was Manasseh punished for his sins? Ans. II Chron. 33: 10-13.
4. After his release what reformation did he make?
Ans. II Chron. 33: 15, 16.
5. What reforms were introduced by Josiah?
Ans. a. Repaired the temple (II Kings 22: 3-5).
b. Found the book of the law and made it his guide (II Kings 22: 10-13).
c. Removed idols from the temple and destroyed heathen altars throughout the land (II Kings 23: 4-20).
d. Kept the passover as never before (II Kings 23: 21-23).
6. What can you say of Josiah's loyalty to God? Ans. II Kings 23: 25.
7. Who deposed Jehoahaz and carried him away into Egypt?
Ans. II Kings 23: 33, 34.
8. Tell of Nebuchadnezzar's attack on Jerusalem.
Ans. II Kings 24: 10-13.
9. Who and how many were carried into Babylon at this time?
Ans. II Kings 24: 14-16.
10. Who was the last king of Judah? Ans. II Chron. 36: 10.
11. What is said of the sins of Zedekiah and the people?
Ans. II Chron. 36: 12-14.
12. Tell of Nebuchadnezzar's final attack on Jerusalem.
Ans. II Kings 25: 1-5.
13. How did the Babylonians treat Zedekiah? Ans. II Kings 25: 6, 7.
14. How was the temple destroyed? Ans. II Kings 25: 8-10.
15. What was done with the precious stones and metals of the temple?
Ans. II Kings 25: 13-16.
16. Where were the people taken? Ans. II Kings 25: 11, 20, 21.
17. Who was left at Jerusalem? Ans. II Kings 25: 12.
18. Who was made ruler of the remnant left in Jerusalem?
Ans. II Kings 25: 22.
19. Tell of the slaying of Gedaliah. Ans. II Kings 25: 25.
20. Where then did the people flee? Ans. II Kings 25: 26.

LESSON 24. IN BABYLONIAN CAPTIVITY

BACKGROUND.—As a result of their rebellion against God the people of Judah were taken into Babylonian captivity and settled at the river Chebar about 700 miles east of Jerusalem. It was at this river that Ezekiel wrote the visions of his prophecy.

Nebuchadnezzar made three invasions of Judea, and the “seventy years” of captivity are counted from the first invasion which occurred about 606 B.C.

1. Discuss the background of the lesson.
2. What did Nebuchadnezzar order Ashpenaz to do? Ans. Dan. 1: 3, 4.
3. Name four young Hebrews who were selected for schooling in the Babylonian learning and tongue. Ans. Dan. 1: 6, 7.
4. What did Daniel purpose in his heart? Ans. Dan. 1: 8.
5. What did the king discover regarding the wisdom of Daniel and his three friends? Ans. Dan. 1: 18-20.
6. Describe the image which Nebuchadnezzar saw in a dream. Ans. Dan. 2: 31-35.
7. What did the gold, the silver, the brass, and the iron in this image represent? Ans. Dan. 2: 36-43.
8. What did the stone “cut out without hands” represent? Ans. Dan. 2: 44, 45.
9. How did the king show his appreciation for Daniel’s interpretation of the dream? Ans. Dan. 2: 46-49.
10. What command was given regarding the image set up by Nebuchadnezzar? Ans. Dan. 3: 4-7.
11. Who refused to obey this order? Ans. Dan. 3: 8-13.
12. What was done to them? Ans. Dan. 3: 19-23.
13. Why was the king astonished at what he saw in the fiery furnace? Ans. Dan. 3: 24-27.
14. What was the meaning of Nebuchadnezzar’s dream of the tree? Ans. Dan. 4: 24-27.
15. What did Daniel advise the king to do? Ans. Dan. 4: 27.
16. Tell of Belshazzar’s feast and the writing on the wall. Ans. Dan. 5: 1-9.
17. Give Daniel’s interpretation of the writing on the wall. Ans. Dan. 5: 25-28.
18. Who became ruler of Babylon after the death of Belshazzar? Ans. Dan. 5: 30, 31.
19. How did the jealous officials in Darius’ government seek to remove Daniel from office? Ans. Dan. 6: 4-18.
20. Why was Daniel not hurt by the lions? Ans. Dan. 6: 20-22.

21. What was Jeremiah's advice to the exiles in Babylon?
Ans. Jer. 29: 5-8.
22. What was God's promise to the exiles? Ans. Jer. 29: 10-14.
23. Tell of the sorrows, the memories, and the prayers of the exiles
"by the river of Babylon." Ans. Psalms 137.

LESSON 25.

THE FIRST GROUP OF JEWS RETURNS TO JERUSALEM

BACKGROUND.—The Jews returned to Jerusalem in three groups. The first company was led by Zerubbabel (536 B.C.); the second was led by Ezra (456 B.C.); the third by Nehemiah (444 B.C.). This lesson covers the return of the first group.

The story of Esther is included in this lesson because the events occurred sometime between the return of the first and second companies. The book of Esther shows that a great many Jews did not return to Judea but remained scattered throughout the Persian Empire.

1. Discuss the background of the lesson.
2. By whose proclamation were the Jews permitted to return to Jerusalem? Ans. Ezra 1: 1-3.
3. What prophecy had mentioned this king more than one hundred years before? Ans. Isa. 44: 28.
4. How many returned in the first company? Ans. Ezra 2: 64, 65.
5. What was the first work they did after reaching Jerusalem?
Ans. Ezra 3: 2.
6. When did they start work on the temple? Ans. Ezra 3: 8.
7. What did the adversaries of the Jews propose to do?
Ans. Ezra 4: 1-3.
8. How did Zerubbabel reply to this offer? Ans. Ezra 4: 3.
9. Why did these adversaries write a letter to king Artaxerxes?
Ans. Ezra 4: 11-16.
10. What did this letter cause the king to do? Ans. Ezra 4: 21-24.
11. What document was found many years later by Darius which caused him to order the work on the temple to continue?
Ans. Ezra 6: 1-8.
12. When was the temple finished? Ans. Ezra 6: 15.
13. What Jewish maiden became the wife of Ahasuerus and queen of the empire? Ans. Esth. 2: 16, 17.
14. Whose counsel did Esther always follow? Ans. Esth. 2: 20.
15. Who was Mordecai? Ans. Esth. 2: 5-7.
16. Why did Haman seek to destroy all Jews? Ans. Esth. 3: 1-6.
17. Who interceded in behalf of the Jews? Ans. Esth. 7: 1-8.

18. What became of Haman? Ans. Esth. 7: 9, 10.
19. After this how did the Jews fare under the reign of Ahasuerus and Esther? Ans. Esth. 8: 15-17.
20. What can you say of the greatness of Mordecai? Ans. Esth. 10: 3.

LESSON 26. MORE JEWS RETURN TO JERUSALEM

BACKGROUND.—Ezra, a Jewish priest and scribe, led a company of about seven thousand back to Jerusalem about eighty years after the first group under Zerubbabel had returned. Nehemiah, cup-bearer to King Artaxerxes, led the third group back to Jerusalem about twelve years after the return of Ezra. This lesson covers the return of these last two companies under Ezra and Nehemiah.

1. Discuss the background of the lesson.
2. Who led a second company back to Jerusalem? Ans. Ezra 7: 6, 7.
3. On what had Ezra set his heart? Ans. Ezra 7: 10.
4. Who were permitted by the king's decree to return to Jerusalem with this group? Ans. Ezra 7: 13.
5. What were they permitted to carry with them? Ans. Ezra 7: 15, 16.
6. Why was Ezra ashamed to ask for a military escort for the journey? Ans. Ezra 8: 22, 23.
7. What distressing sin did Ezra find among the Jews at Jerusalem? Ans. Ezra 9: 1-3.
8. What did he order the people to do about this sin? Ans. Ezra 10: 10, 11.
9. What request did Nehemiah make of King Artaxerxes? Ans. Neh. 2: 4-8.
10. After viewing the ruins of Jerusalem, what did Nehemiah begin to rebuild? Ans. Neh. 2: 17.
11. Who tried to prevent the Jews from rebuilding the walls? Ans. Neh. 4: 7, 8.
12. Name four ways by which these adversaries tried to prevent the building of the walls.
 Ans. a. By mockery (Neh. 4: 1-3).
 b. By threat of attack (Neh. 4: 8).
 c. By conference (Neh. 6: 2).
 d. By bribery (Neh. 6: 10-13).
13. How long did it take to rebuild the walls? Ans. Neh. 6: 15.
14. Who was asked to read the law to the people? Ans. Neh. 8: 1-3.

15. What was done to help the people understand the law?
Ans. Neh. 8: 8.
16. What did the people do when they had heard the law?
Ans. Neh. 13: 3.
17. How had Eliashib the priest desecrated one of the chambers of the temple? Ans. Neh. 13: 4, 5.
18. Where was Nehemiah at this time? Ans. Neh. 13: 6.
19. What did he do when he returned to Jerusalem? Ans. Neh. 13: 7-9.
20. What reforms were advocated by Nehemiah?
Ans. a. Payment of tithes (Neh. 13: 10-12).
b. Keeping the Sabbath (Neh. 13: 15-22).
c. Abolition of mixed marriages (Neh. 13: 23-28).
21. Give the final admonition and prophecy of the Old Testament.
Ans. Malachi 4: 4-6.



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