



BIBLE

STUDENT BOOK

▶ **6th Grade | Unit 3**

BIBLE 603

The Kingdom of Israel

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The Kingdom of Israel

Introduction

The first two LIFE PACS (Bible 601 and 602) have provided instruction about God's word in the Old Testament. The books of the Law and the books of history were discussed. The books of the Law are the first five books of the Bible: Genesis, Exodus, Leviticus, Numbers, and Deuteronomy. The books of history are the next twelve books of the Bible: **Joshua, Judges, Ruth, 1 Samuel, 2 Samuel, 1 Kings, 2 Kings, 1 Chronicles, 2 Chronicles, Ezra, Nehemiah, and Esther.**

The first three books of history (Joshua, Judges, and Ruth) were studied in Bible 602. In this LIFE PAC®, four additional books of history (1 Samuel; 2 Samuel; 1 Kings chapters 1-11; and 2 Chronicles chapters 1-9) will be studied. Following the Law and history, the next major division of the Old Testament is the five books of poetry: Job, Psalms, Proverbs, Ecclesiastes, and Song of Solomon. Since most of these books were written by David and Solomon, they will be studied in this LIFE PAC along with the lives and reigns of David and Solomon. You should review the names of the five books of the Law and the twelve books of history. In this LIFE PAC, you will also be asked to learn the names of the five books of poetry.

Your studies in this LIFE PAC will provide you with an opportunity to become better acquainted with the life and ministry of Samuel. Samuel was the last judge and the first prophet in Israel. He was also a priest. As you study the lives and reigns of Saul, David, and Solomon, you will be able to see more clearly how God relates to His people. God is gracious to forgive sins, but He is also righteous, and will punish sin in those who do not turn from it. In His Word, God tells both the good and the bad about His people, so that they may choose to follow the example of their good, but avoid the bad. Your study of this LIFE PAC will also better acquaint you with the books of poetry, their purpose and meaning.

This LIFE PAC includes the books of Samuel (sam' yul), the reign of Solomon, and the books of poetry. The history of Israel is continued from the end of the judges through the reigns of Saul, David, and Solomon.

Objectives

Read these objectives. The objectives tell you what you will be able to do when you have successfully completed this LIFE PAC. When you have finished this LIFE PAC, you should be able to:

1. Tell about the birth and early life of Samuel, his calling, and ministry.
2. Describe the spiritual condition in Israel when Samuel was born.
3. Give God's attitude toward Israel's request for a king.
4. Give the condition under which God would continue to bless Israel and their king.
5. List three signs given by Samuel to Saul.
6. Give two major steps in Saul's downfall.
7. Tell where and how long David reigned as king of Judah.
8. Tell how David established his kingdom in Israel.
9. Relate God's promise to build David a "house."
10. Tell how Solomon became king in Israel.
11. Identify the source of Solomon's wisdom.

1. THE BOOKS OF SAMUEL

The books of 1 and 2 Samuel were written originally as one book. Later, they were divided into two books when translated from the Hebrew language into the Greek language.

Section Objectives

Review these objectives. When you have completed this section, you should be able to:

1. Tell about the birth and early life of Samuel, his calling, and ministry.
2. Describe the spiritual condition in Israel when Samuel was born.
3. Give God's attitude toward Israel's request for a king.
4. Give the condition under which God would continue to bless Israel and their king.
5. List three signs given by Samuel to Saul.
6. Give two major steps in Saul's downfall.
7. Tell where and how long David reigned as king of Judah.
8. Tell how David established his kingdom in Israel.
9. Relate God's promise to build David a "house."

Vocabulary

Study these words to enhance your learning success in this section.

anoint (u noint'). To put oil on someone in a ceremony as a sign of being selected by God and set apart for an office.

armorbearer (är' mur ber' ur). One who carried the armor and weapons of a king or warrior.

corrupt (ku rupt'). Evil; wicked.

fast (fast). To not eat or drink by choice for a period of time. A religious act.

persecute (pèr' su kyüt). To treat badly; to do harm to again and again; to oppress.

priest (prēst). A minister who offered sacrifices and carried on services in the Tabernacle.

prophet (prof' it). One who, under the leadership of God, explains present (forthtelling) and future (foretelling) events as they relate to the will of God.

reign (rān). The rule of a king.

reject (ri jekt'). To refuse to use; to consider useless or unsatisfactory.

sacrifice (sak' ru fīs). An offering given to praise and thank God.

successor (suk ses' ur). A person who follows (or succeeds) another in office or position.

Tabernacle (tab' ur nak' ul). The tent of meeting where God dwelled and priests served.

Note: All vocabulary words in this LIFEPAC appear in **boldface** print the first time they are used. If you are unsure of the meaning when you are reading, study the definitions given.

Pronunciation Key: hat, āge, cāre, fār; let, ēqual, tērm; it, īce; hot, ōpen, ōrder; oil; out; cup, pūt, rüle; child; long; thin; /ʒh/ for then; /zh/ for measure; /u/ or /ə/ represents /a/ in about, /e/ in taken, /i/ in pencil, /o/ in lemon, and /u/ in circus.

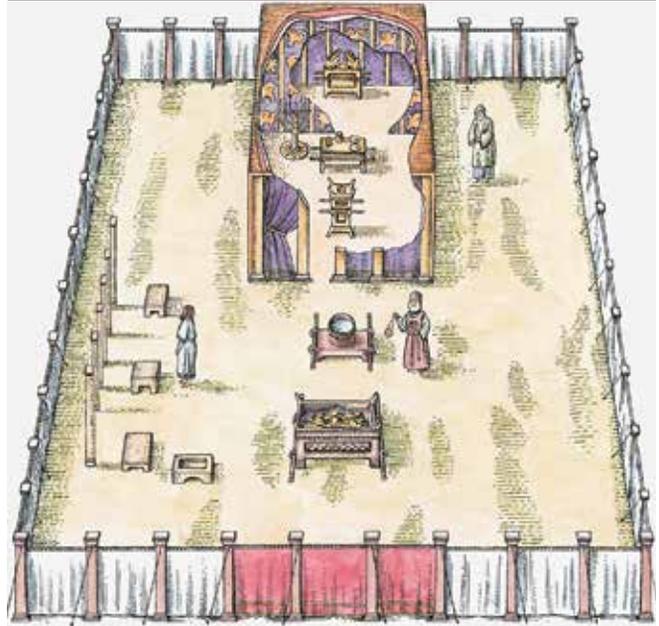
THE MINISTRY OF SAMUEL

During the period of the judges, Israel's **priests** were **corrupt**. Idolatry was widely practiced. In the beginning of 1 Samuel, the evil deeds of Eli's sons are discussed. Eli and his sons were priests, yet they were wicked men. In those dark days of sin in Israel, God raised up Samuel to minister to His people. God used Samuel to direct Israel away from their disobedience.

Samuel's birth. Each year Elkanah (el kae' nuh) and his wife, Hannah (han' uh), went to the house of the Lord in Shiloh to offer **sacrifices** to the Lord. Hannah was sad because she had no children. She prayed to God. In her prayer Hannah asked God for a son. She promised God that, if He would give her a son, she would dedicate her son (give him back) to God.

Our Lord answered Hannah's prayer and gave her and Elkanah a son. She named her son Samuel. *Samuel* means *asked of God*. Hannah was faithful to her promise. When Samuel was old enough to be away from his mother, she took him to the **Tabernacle** in Shiloh. Eli (ē' li) was the high priest at the Tabernacle in Shiloh.

Read 1 Samuel Chapters 1-3



| Tabernacle

Samuel lived in the Tabernacle with Eli and became a helper of Eli and a faithful servant of the Lord.



Complete the following statements.

- 1.1 The mother of Samuel was _____.
- 1.2 Samuel's father was _____.
- 1.3 Each year, Samuel's mother and father went to the Tabernacle in Shiloh to _____.
- 1.4 The tent of meeting where God dwelled and where priests served was called a _____.
- 1.5 Samuel's name means _____.

Answer the following questions using complete sentences.

1.6 Why was Hannah sad when she went to the house of the Lord in Shiloh? _____

1.7 What did Hannah promise the Lord when she prayed at the house of the Lord in Shiloh?

1.8 How was Hannah faithful to the promise she made to the Lord? _____

1.9 What were the spiritual conditions in Israel when Samuel was born? _____

1.10 How were Eli's sons and Samuel different? _____

Samuel's call. God appeared to the young man Samuel at Shiloh and gave him a special call. One night, Samuel heard someone call his name. Thinking that Eli had called, Samuel ran to Eli and said, "Here am I." Eli told Samuel that he had not called. Again Samuel heard his name called, and again he went to Eli and said, "Here am I." When Samuel heard his name called again the third time and went to Eli, Eli understood that the Lord had spoken to Samuel. Eli told Samuel to say, "Speak, Lord, for thy servant heareth," when he heard his name called again.

Samuel followed Eli's instructions. That night, God told Samuel that He would punish Eli and his sons. Eli's sons would be punished because they were wicked. Eli would be punished because he did not correct his sons. Samuel would continue his ministry as a priest. God called him to minister also as a **prophet**.

Samuel's ministry. In the early years of Samuel's life and ministry, he performed priestly duties as Eli's assistant. The Lord had promised, "And I will raise me up a faithful priest, that shall do according to that which is in mine [my] heart and in my mind ..." This reference must have been to Samuel. His call came immediately after that promise. Eli recognized that God had called Samuel. He also realized that God would punish him and his sons. Samuel's first prophetic ministry had been God's message of judgment to Eli. All Israel knew that Samuel was established to be prophet of the Lord (1 Samuel 3:20).

Samuel's ministry as a judge in Israel is discussed in 1 Samuel chapter 7. He called the people of Israel back from idolatry to the true God of Israel. The Lord then delivered Israel from the Philistines by the ministry of Samuel. Samuel was the last judge of Israel and the first prophet in Israel. He also had a faithful ministry as a priest.



Map 1 | Where Samuel Was Born and Served God

THE REIGN OF SAUL

In his later years Samuel was approached by the elders of Israel concerning his **successor**. He had made the mistake of appointing his sons as judges over Israel. Samuel's sons did not follow their father's example. They were greedy and dishonest.

The Ammonites were threatening Israel from the east. Wanting to be like other nations around them, the people of Israel requested a king. Samuel was distressed by the elders' request. He thought that the Israelites were rejecting him as their leader. Samuel was assured by the Lord that Israel's request was not a rejection of him, but a rejection of the Lord. God responded to Israel's request. He selected Saul to reign in Israel as king.

The selection of Saul. Saul was from the tribe of Benjamin. He was the son of Kish. In search of his father's stray donkeys, Saul came to Ramah (rā' muh) where Samuel lived. The Lord had told Samuel that the one He had chosen to be king would be sent to him out of the land of Benjamin. When Saul came to Samuel's house, the Lord told Samuel that he was the one selected to become king. Samuel told Saul that God had chosen him to be king in Israel, and he **anointed** Saul with oil.

As he departed from Samuel's house in Ramah, Saul was given three signs by which he would know that God was with him. First, he would meet two men by Rachel's grave. Those men would tell him that his father's stray donkeys had been found. Second, he would meet three men on their way to Bethel. They would be carrying some goats, bread, and drink. The three men would greet Saul and give him two loaves of bread. Third, he would come to a hill where he would meet a group of prophets. The prophets would be prophesying, and Saul would also prophesy. Samuel told Saul that when these signs came to pass, he should go to Gilgal and wait for Samuel.

Read 1 Samuel Chapters 10, 11, and 15



| Saul came to Samuel's house.

Saul was to go to the place of sacrifice at Gilgal, but he was not to offer the sacrifice. He was to wait for the priest of God, Samuel, to offer sacrifices to God—a lesson Saul would need to remember. The new king in Israel would look to God and to God's servant, Samuel, for direction.

God also proved that Saul was His choice as king of Israel by giving Saul a military victory over the Ammonites. The king of the Ammonites and his army surrounded the city of Jabesh-gilead (jab' ish-gil' ē ad).

The men of Jabesh-gilead asked the Ammonites to make an agreement with them. They offered to become servants of the Ammonites. The Ammonites would agree to make this agreement with the men of that city only if they would blind the right eyes of all the men. When Saul heard about the threat to Jabesh-gilead by the Ammonites, he called together a large army from Israel and Judah and defeated the Ammonites. This victory proved to the Israelites that Saul was God's choice as king of Israel.

**Complete the following activities.**

1.21 Explain in detail why Israel wanted a king. _____

1.22 Pretend that you are Saul. You are trying to find your father's donkeys that are lost. You go to the home of the prophet in Israel hoping he can help you find the lost donkeys. The prophet of God tells you that you will become king in Israel—chosen by God. Samuel anoints you with oil and promises signs by which you will know that what he is telling you will surely come to pass. On a separate paper, describe your experience. What did you feel? What were your actions? What did you do next? Share your paper with a friend. Your teacher will evaluate your paper with you.

TEACHER CHECK

_____ initials

_____ date

1.23 List the three signs given to Saul by Samuel.

a. _____

b. _____

c. _____

1.24 Explain in your own words what Saul was to do at Gilgal. _____

1.25 Discuss Saul's military victory over the Ammonites and its purpose. _____

Complete the following statements.

1.26 Saul was from the tribe of _____ .

1.27 A person who follows another in office or position is his _____ .

1.28 Saul's father was named _____ .

1.29 When Saul visited Samuel, Samuel lived in _____ .

The appointment of Saul. Samuel called Israel together at Gilgal. There the people made Saul their king. Samuel spoke to the people, calling upon them not to forget that their rejection of the Lord and request for a king was against God's will. In spite of their sin, God blessed them and was merciful to them. God would continue to bless both Israel and their king if

they obeyed His voice and did not turn away from His commandments. In support of his message to Israel, Samuel called upon the Lord to send thunder and rain. Because rain at that time of year during wheat harvest was very unusual, the people recognized it as a sign from God. Confessing their sin, they called upon Samuel to pray for them (1 Samuel 12:16-19).



| Samuel called upon the Lord to send thunder and rain.



Complete the following statements.

- 1.30 By requesting a king, Israel had rejected _____ .
- 1.31 By requesting a king, Israel _____ against the Lord.
- 1.32 If Israel obeyed His voice and rebelled not against His commandment, God would continue to bless both a. _____ and their b. _____ .
- 1.33 In support of his message to Israel, Samuel called upon the Lord to send
a. _____ and b. _____ .
- 1.34 Confessing their sin, Israel called upon Samuel to _____ .

The downfall of Saul. After two years as king of Israel, Saul led his army in battle against the Philistines. The Philistine army was much larger than the army of Israel. They were also better armed. Remember, however, that with God fighting for you, victories do not depend on strength and power over your enemies. The Israelites were always victorious because the Lord God was with them. Remember, also, that Samuel had promised God's continued blessing upon both Israel and their king as long as they obeyed God's voice and rebelled not against His commandments.

Saul realized that Israel's only hope against the Philistines was God. According to Samuel's instructions, Saul waited seven days at Gilgal for Samuel to come and offer sacrifices. Becoming impatient on the seventh day of waiting, Saul offered the sacrifice himself. He was afraid Samuel would not come.

Soon after Saul made the mistake of offering a sacrifice himself, Samuel came. Samuel told Saul that what he had done was foolish. He had not been faithful to keep the Lord's commandment. The result of his unfaithfulness was that Saul's kingdom would not continue. This foolish act became the first major step in Saul's downfall. Saul did not repent. He was following his own will instead of the will of the Lord (see Galatians 6:7 and 8).

On another occasion, Saul used poor judgment. Even though the men were fighting a battle against the Philistines, Saul ordered them not to eat any food that day. Saul ordered a **fast**. Neither the Lord nor Samuel, the Lord's servant, had been consulted. Jonathan, the son of Saul, did not hear his father's orders. When Saul learned that Jonathan had eaten, he ordered that Jonathan be put to death. The people rescued Jonathan.

The second major step in Saul's downfall occurred during his war with the Amalekites (uh mal' uh kites). Four hundred years earlier, the Amalekites had attacked Israel on their way to the land of Canaan. At that time, God had said that the Amalekites would be destroyed. The time for that destruction had come. Samuel instructed Saul to go against the Amalekites and to destroy them completely—all the people and their possessions. Saul's obedience was incomplete. He spared Agag (ae' gag), king of the Amalekites, and the best of their flocks, herds, and goods. When Samuel came to see Saul at Gilgal, Saul came out to meet him and said (1 Samuel 15:13), "Blessed be thou of the LORD: I have performed the commandment of the LORD." He spoke dishonestly to Samuel. Samuel replied, "What meaneth then this bleating of the sheep in mine ears, and the lowing of the oxen which I hear?"

Saul excused his disobedience to Samuel by saying that the people spared the sheep and oxen to sacrifice unto the Lord. Notice carefully Samuel's response to Saul (1 Samuel 15:22 and 23):

Hath the LORD as great delight in burnt offerings and sacrifices, as in obeying the voice of the Lord? Behold, to obey is better than sacrifice, and to hearken than the fat of rams. For rebellion is as the sin of witchcraft, and stubbornness is as iniquity and idolatry. Because thou hath rejected the word of the LORD, he hath also rejected thee from being king.

Samuel's words are true. The Lord delights more in our personal obedience and trust than He delights in our worship rituals. Because of Saul's disobedience, God **rejected** him and selected David to become his successor. The



| "What meaneth then this bleating of the sheep in mine ears, ..."

Lord sent Samuel with oil to the home of Jesse in Bethlehem. The son of Jesse, whom the Lord had selected to succeed Saul, was David. Samuel anointed David with oil.



Answer the following questions in complete sentences.

1.35 Under what condition would God continue to bless Israel and their king? _____

1.36 What was the first major step in Saul's downfall? _____

1.37 How did Saul show poor judgment with his army? _____

1.38 What was the second major step in Saul's downfall? _____

1.39 What excuse did Saul give Samuel for his disobedience? _____

1.40 How did Samuel compare sacrifice and obedience? _____

1.41 What was the result of Saul's disobedience? _____

Complete the following statements.

1.42 The king of the Amalekites was _____ .

1.43 Four hundred years earlier, the Amalekites had attacked a. _____ on their way to b. _____ .

1.44 The Lord sent Samuel to Bethlehem to the home of Jesse to select Saul's

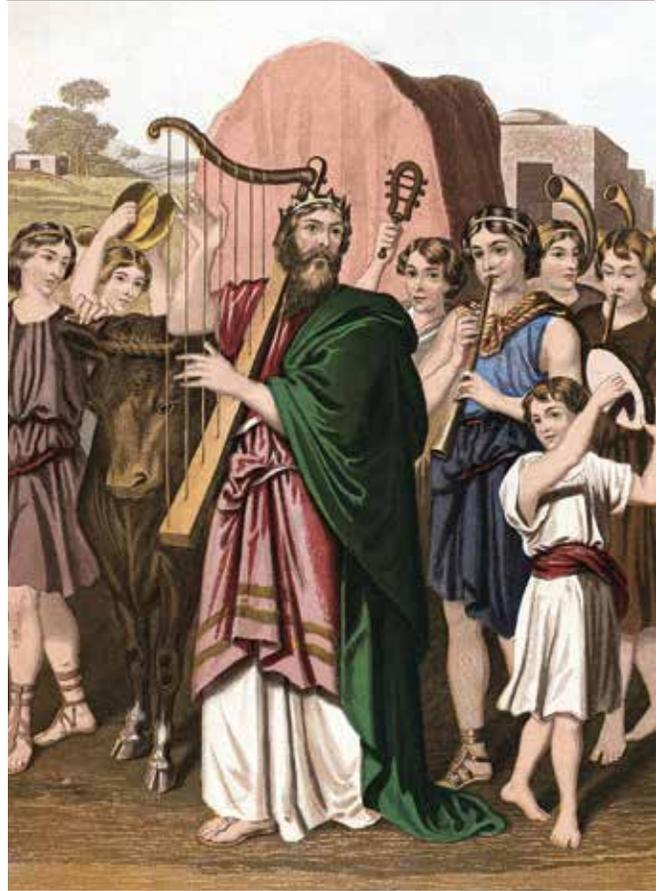
_____ .

Saul's persecution of David. At this point in your study of the early kings of Israel, the story begins to center upon David. David was the youngest son of Jesse. God had selected David to become Saul's successor. He was a shepherd boy who took care of his father's sheep. David was also a musician.

The Spirit of the Lord had departed from Saul, and he was troubled by an evil spirit. A skillful musician was sought to play the harp for Saul when he became troubled by the evil spirit. David was recommended to Saul. Saul requested Jesse to send his son, David, to play for the king. David ministered to Saul by music, and Saul made David his **armorbearer**.

Later, Saul went to war against the Philistines. David's older brothers went to war with Saul, but David returned to shepherd his father's sheep. On an errand to take food from his father to his brothers, David saw the Philistine giant, Goliath, challenge the army of Israel. With great faith, David persuaded Saul to permit him to fight Goliath. Fearlessly, David went to face Goliath in the name of the Lord. He took only his sling and five smooth stones. David slew Goliath and brought defeat to the Philistines. From that day on, Saul kept David in his service. However, because of David's success against the Philistines, Saul became very jealous and fearful of David. Saul began to **persecute** David and to make attempts to take his life. Saul recognized that the Lord was with David, but he continued to persecute him and tried many times to kill him. The Lord always delivered David out of Saul's hands. Jonathan, Saul's son,

Read 1 Samuel
chapters 16-18 and 31



| David was a shepherd and a musician.

became a good friend to David. Jonathan tried to protect David from Saul.

Saul's end. Saul was wounded in battle by the Philistines. Shot by an arrow, Saul asked his armorbearer to kill him. His armorbearer refused. Saul took a sword, fell on it, and died. When Saul's armorbearer saw that Saul was dead, he also fell on his sword and died.



Write the following events in proper order.

David returned to shepherd his father's sheep.

Saul made David his armorbearer.

David slew Goliath, the Philistine giant.

Saul requested Jesse to send David to him.

Saul began to persecute David and to make attempts on his life.

David ministered to Saul by music.

- 1.45 _____
- 1.46 _____
- 1.47 _____
- 1.48 _____
- 1.49 _____
- 1.50 _____

Match the following items.

- | | | |
|------------|----------|---------------------------------------|
| 1.51 _____ | Jonathan | a. was slain by a stone from a sling |
| 1.52 _____ | David | b. gave protection from his father |
| 1.53 _____ | Goliath | c. was given protection by his father |
| 1.54 _____ | Saul | d. was rejected by the Lord |
| | | e. was a shepherd and a musician |

THE REIGN OF DAVID

The book of 2 Samuel is concerned mostly with the life and **reign** of David. Second Samuel is a continuation of 1 Samuel. It includes the history of David as king of Judah and as king of Israel.

King of Judah. In obedience to God's instruction, David went to Hebron. Hebron was the major city of Judah. At Hebron, the men of Judah made David king. Ishbosheth (ish' bo' sheth), son of Saul, was made king in Israel by Abner, the captain of Saul's army.

Read 2 Samuel 2:1–3:1; Chapters 11 and 12



David's forces were led by Joab. David's army was pushed into war against Israel by Abner. After a short time of battling, Abner and his men were forced to retreat. From that time, David became stronger; and the house of Saul became weaker. David reigned over Judah in Hebron for seven years. Abner then decided to make a treaty with David. He came to Hebron and was slain by Joab. With Abner dead, Ishbosheth was also killed. The elders (rulers) in Israel came to Hebron and made David king over Israel.



Complete the following statements.

- 1.55 David was made king of Judah at _____ .
- 1.56 The son of Saul whom Abner made king of Israel was _____ .
- 1.57 The leader of David’s military forces was _____ .
- 1.58 Abner made a treaty with David, but was slain by _____ .
- 1.59 David reigned in Hebron as king of Judah for _____ years.

King of Israel. As king of Israel, David’s first major responsibility was to find a suitable location for the capital city. Hebron was an appropriate place for the king of Judah. Hebron was one of Canaan’s oldest cities. Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob had lived, worshiped, and been buried there. Since Hebron was closely related to the southern tribe of Judah, the northern tribes might not accept it so well as the capital city. A city more centrally located was needed. Jerusalem would be a suitable capital city. It was centrally located. Like Hebron, the history of Jerusalem went back to Abraham. However,

Jerusalem was an enemy stronghold that had never been taken by Israel. It was a strong fortress located on a steep hill. Jerusalem was surrounded on the east, south, and west by steep cliffs leading into deep valleys. Also, it was well protected by massive walls. The city’s water supply came from an underground spring by way of a tunnel to the city. David’s men captured Jerusalem by entering the city through this tunnel. Jerusalem was then occupied by David and his men. It became the capital city of Israel, the city of David. Jerusalem also became the city of God—a center of worship for Israel’s people.

David told the prophet Nathan that he wanted to build a house for God in Jerusalem. David was living in a beautiful palace, while the Ark of God was being kept in a tent. David did not think this was right. God spoke to Nathan telling him that David was not to build the Temple. David would have to establish his kingdom by war. The Ark of God would remain in a tent until Israel’s warfare was ended. Nathan also said that God would build David a “house”—a royal family forever. The promise of a royal family was fulfilled in Christ Jesus (see Luke 1:32 and 33). David’s son, Solomon, leading Israel in the peace God established through David’s warfare, was to build the house of God David wanted to build.



| David, King of Israel



Answer true or false.

- 1.60 _____ Hebron was an appropriate city for the capital of Israel.
- 1.61 _____ Hebron was one of Canaan's oldest cities.
- 1.62 _____ David wanted to build a house for God in Jerusalem.
- 1.63 _____ Jerusalem was the capital city when David was king of Judah.
- 1.64 _____ Jerusalem's water supply came from an underground spring by way of a tunnel.
- 1.65 _____ Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob had lived and worshiped in Jerusalem.
- 1.66 _____ David's reign in Israel was a peaceful reign.
- 1.67 _____ God told Nathan that David was not to build the Temple.

Answer the following questions in complete sentences.

1.68 What was the location and description of Jerusalem? _____

1.69 What was meant by Nathan's promise to David that God would build him a "house"?

God is holy in character and righteous in conduct. He is true in what He is. He is right in what He says and is faithful in what He does. God is love. He acts in love. As truth, God's Word does not avoid reporting the sins of His people. As love, God does what is good for His creation. Again, God wants believers to follow the good examples given in His Word, the Bible, and avoid the bad examples. In 2 Samuel chapters 11 and 12, the Bible reports

David's terrible sins of murder and adultery, the prophet Nathan's message to David, and David's repentance.

David committed adultery with Bathsheba, the wife of Uriah. Then he had Uriah killed to help hide his sin of adultery. After Uriah's death, David took Bathsheba as his wife. The Lord was not pleased with David's actions. From that time, David and his family experienced tragedy after tragedy.

Deeds are recorded when you buy property.

- b. Because rain during wheat harvest was unusual, the people recognized rain and thunder were signs from God.

I will sign my name.

- c. The Lord then delivered Israel from the Philistines by the ministry of Samuel.

He served in the ministry of England.

- d. He took only his sling and five smooth stones.

We let the injured man down in a sling.

- e. The city's water supply came from an underground spring through a tunnel to the city.

Flowers begin to grow in the spring of the year.

- f. A skillful musician was sought to play the harp for Saul.

He can harp on that all day.

- g. Saul ordered a fast.

The jet moved very fast.



Review the material in this section in preparation for the Self Test. The Self Test will check your mastery of this particular section. The items missed on this Self Test will indicate specific areas where restudy is needed for mastery.

SELF TEST 1

Match the following items (each answer, 2 points).

- | | | |
|-------|---------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1.01 | _____ Hannah | a. Samuel's father |
| 1.02 | _____ Ramah | b. where the Tabernacle was located |
| 1.03 | _____ Samuel | c. Samuel's mother |
| 1.04 | _____ Kish | d. home of Samuel |
| 1.05 | _____ Agag | e. priest in Shiloh |
| 1.06 | _____ Elkanah | f. Saul's mother |
| 1.07 | _____ Gilgal | g. Saul's father |
| 1.08 | _____ Saul | h. priest, prophet, judge |
| 1.09 | _____ Shiloh | i. king of the Amalekites |
| 1.010 | _____ Eli | j. where the people made Saul king |
| | | k. Israel's first king |

Complete the following statements (each answer, 4 points).

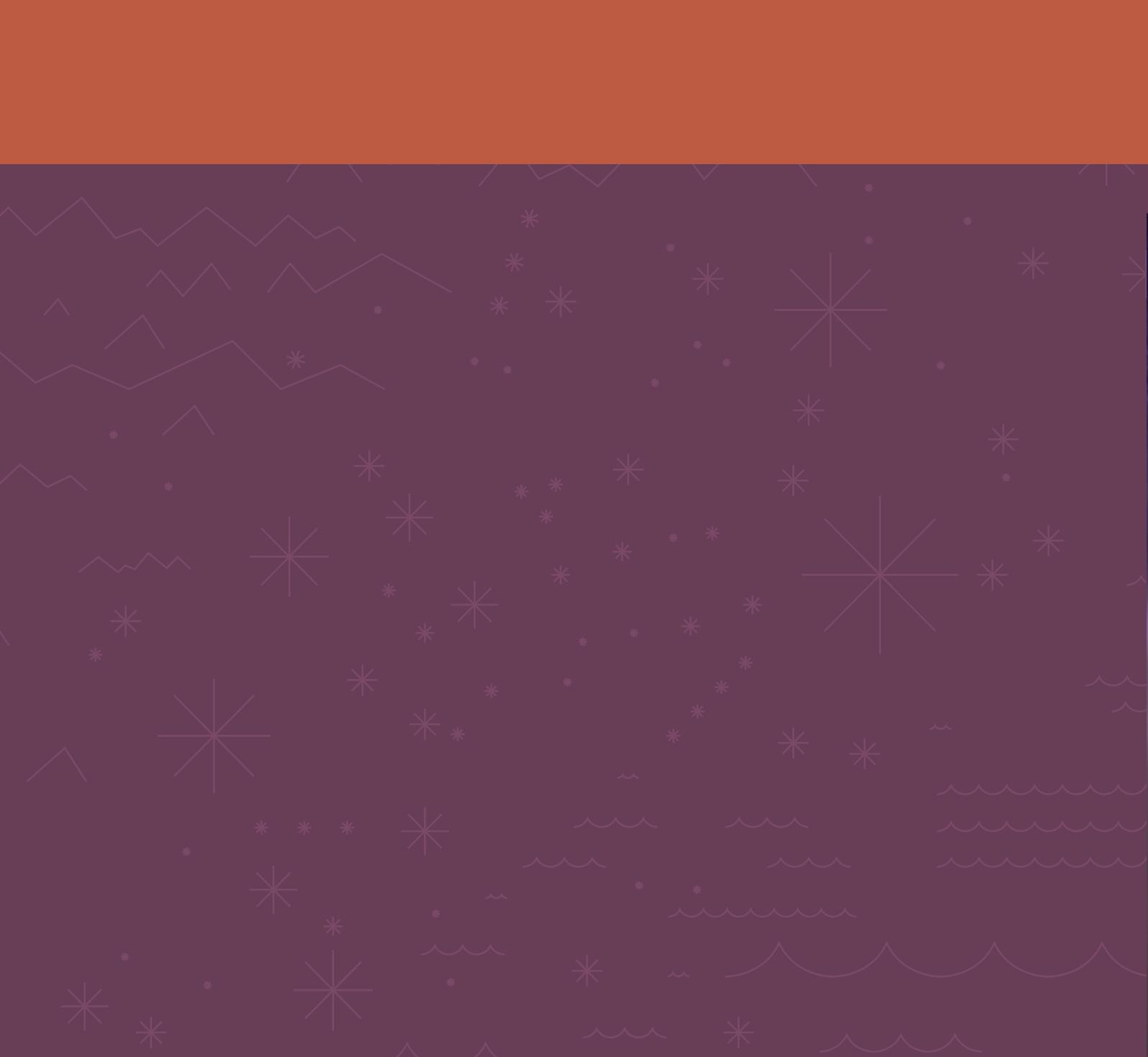
- 1.011 Riding a mule, Absalom caught his long _____ in a tree.
- 1.012 Absalom killed his half brother, Amnon, for the wrong done to his full sister _____ .
- 1.013 As truth, God's Word does not avoid reporting the _____ of His people.
- 1.014 God would have believers follow the _____ given in His Word.
- 1.015 David's men first entered Jerusalem by way of a _____ .
- 1.016 Like Hebron, the history of Jerusalem went back to _____ .
- 1.017 Hebron was an appropriate city for the capital of _____ .
- 1.018 As king of Israel, David's first major responsibility was the location of a suitable _____ .
- 1.019 David told Nathan that he wanted to build _____ a house in Jerusalem.
- 1.020 David established his kingdom by _____ .

Answer the following questions (each answer, 5 points).

1.031 What was God's attitude toward Israel's request for a king? _____

1.032 What was the first major step in Saul's downfall? _____

	SCORE _____	TEACHER _____	initials	date
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