

Big Picture of the Bible—Old Testament
Module 6: Establishing the Kingdom
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Important Note to Parents or Teachers: The words “slept with,” “adultery,” “rape,” and “concubine” are used in this module to describe the following biblical events: 1.) In Section 2, Eli’s sons were very wicked and “slept with” women in the Tabernacle; 2.) In Section 4, David “slept with” Bathsheba and committed “adultery.” David’s son, Amnon, “raped” Tamar, his half-sister. Absalom slept with father’s concubines.

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Module 6: Establishing the Kingdom
Summary

Lesson Objectives: To understand the major events that occurred in the books of Ruth, 1 & 2 Samuel, 1 Kings, and 1 & 2 Chronicles.

Prayer: Prayerfully read the opening prayer on page 161 in your study guide.

Vocabulary Words: The words listed below are sequenced in the order in which they appear in your *Big Picture of the Bible* study guide. Highlight or underline each of these words (or a form of the word) in your study guide. Write a short definition for each word. Use the glossary in the back of your study guide or your dictionary as needed. If the word has several different meanings, choose the one that best defines how the word is used in your study guide.

Moabite	Respect	Ancestor	Anoint	Counsel
Jealous	Succeed	Wisdom	Temple	Pagan

Reading Assignment: Read page 162 in your study guide.

Big Picture of the Bible—Old Testament
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Summary

Review Questions: Read each question and then choose the “best” answer (a, b, c, or d) based on the assigned reading from your *Big Picture of the Bible—Old Testament* study guide.

- 1) Who was king of Israel when Ruth’s story begins?
 - a) Saul
 - b) David
 - c) Solomon
 - d) No One

- 2) Which period of Israel’s history did the story of Ruth take place?
 - a) The Period of the Patriarchs
 - b) The Period of the Judges
 - c) The Period of the Kings
 - d) The Period of Captivity & Exile

- 3) Ruth was a Moabite? According to Genesis 19:36 – 37, who was the forefather of the Moabites?
 - a) Abraham
 - b) Lot
 - c) Jacob
 - d) Moses

- 4) How did Ruth learn about the One True God of Israel?
 - a) Ruth learned about God from her ancestors, the Moabites.
 - b) Ruth learned about God from Joshua, a great leader of Israel.
 - c) Ruth learned about God from Naomi, her mother-in-law.
 - d) Ruth learned about God from Rahab, a prostitute who helped the Israelites.

- 5) What role did Samuel play in Israel’s history?
 - a) Samuel was a judge, a priest, and a prophet.
 - b) Samuel was a great military leader.
 - c) Samuel was one of the kings of Israel.
 - d) Samuel was an ancestor of Jesus Christ.

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- 6) When the people asked Samuel for a king, who did God tell Samuel to anoint as the first king of Israel?
 - a) Himself
 - b) Saul
 - c) David
 - d) Solomon

- 7) Who was the third king of Israel?
 - a) Samuel
 - b) Saul
 - c) David
 - d) Solomon

- 8) Which of Israel's kings was a man after God's own heart?
 - a) Samuel
 - b) Saul
 - c) David
 - d) Solomon

- 9) Which of Israel's kings did God enter into a covenant promising to give him a kingdom that would last forever?
 - a) Samuel
 - b) Saul
 - c) David
 - d) Solomon

- 10) Which of Israel's kings allowed his many wives to lead him into idolatry?
 - a) Samuel
 - b) Saul
 - c) David
 - d) Solomon

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Summary

Vocabulary Words: Demonstrate your understanding of the vocabulary words in this lesson. For each vocabulary word, write a sentence that uses the word (or a form of the word) correctly.

Moabite
Jealous

Respect
Succeed

Ancestor
Wisdom

Anoint
Temple

Counsel
Pagan

Date: _____

Big Picture of the Bible—Old Testament
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Summary

Writing Assignment: Write a prayer using the ACTS pattern of prayer you learned about on page 8 of Module 1.

Date: _____

Prayer of Adoration, Confession, Thanksgiving, and Supplication

Big Picture of the Bible—Old Testament
Module 6: Establishing the Kingdom
Section 1: Ruth

Lesson Objectives: To be able to understand the following:

- We are to remain true to God regardless of what others are doing
- God rewards our faithfulness
- God wants us to help the poor and helpless

Memory Verse: *“It is more blessed to give than to receive.”* (Acts 10:35 NIV)

Prayer: Prayerfully read the opening prayer on page 161 in your study guide.

Vocabulary Words: The words listed below are sequenced in the order in which they appear in your *Big Picture of the Bible* study guide. Highlight or underline each of these words (or a form of the word) in your study guide. Write a short definition for each word. Use the glossary in the back of your study guide or your dictionary as needed. If the word has several different meanings, choose the one that best defines how the word is used in your study guide.

Famine	Insist	Harvest	Permission	Glean
Kinsman	Redeemer	Redeem	Welfare	Counsel
Faithfully	Relinquish	Acquire	Endanger	Estate

Reading Assignment: Read pages 165 through 166 in your study guide.

Recommended Bible Reading: Turn to page 166 of your study guide and find the recommended Bible reading. Read these scriptures in your Bible.

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Section 1: Ruth

Review Questions: Read each question and then choose the “best” answer (a, b, c, or d) based on the assigned reading from your *Big Picture of the Bible—Old Testament* study guide.

- 1) What was the name of Elimelech’s hometown?
 - a) Moab
 - b) Shiloh
 - c) Bethlehem
 - d) Jerusalem

- 2) When Elimelech’s hometown experienced a severe famine, he and his family packed up their belongings and moved. Where did Elimelech and his family move to?
 - a) Moab
 - b) Shiloh
 - c) Bethlehem
 - d) Jerusalem

- 3) What was Elimelech’s wife’s name?
 - a) A Moabite
 - b) Orpah
 - c) Ruth
 - d) Naomi

- 4) What happened to Elimelech and his two sons?
 - a) They lived a long and prosperous life after returning to their hometown.
 - b) They lived a long and prosperous life away from their hometown.
 - c) They died after returning to their hometown.
 - d) They died after moving away from their hometown.

- 5) What did Naomi decide to do when she heard the famine had ended in her hometown?
 - a) Naomi decided to stay in the land where she had been living with her daughters-in law.
 - b) Naomi decided to return to her hometown and redeem her late husband’s property.
 - c) Naomi decided to move back to her hometown.
 - d) Naomi decided that her two daughters-in-law should move to her hometown.

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- 6) What did Ruth do when Naomi insisted that she and Orpah return home to their parents?
 - a) Ruth returned to her parents' home.
 - b) Ruth refused to leave Orpah and followed Orpah to her parent's home.
 - c) Ruth refused to leave Naomi and traveled with Naomi back to her hometown.
 - d) Ruth urged Naomi to stay in the land where they had been living.

- 7) Naomi and Ruth finally arrived at their destination in time for the harvest season. What did Ruth ask for Naomi's permission to do?
 - a) Ruth asked for Naomi's permission to date Boaz.
 - b) Ruth asked for Naomi's permission to glean in the fields.
 - c) Ruth asked for Naomi's permission to redeem her late husband's property.
 - d) Ruth asked for Naomi's permission to find a husband.

- 8) Where did Ruth go to gather grain left behind by harvesters?
 - a) Her late husband's field.
 - b) Her late father-in-law's field.
 - c) Boaz's field.
 - d) Naomi's field.

- 9) What is a kinsman-redeemer?
 - a) A close relative who advises his kinsmen on financial matters.
 - b) A close relative who pays the price to buy back his kinsman's property.
 - c) A close relative who instructs his kinsmen on the requirements of God's law.
 - d) A close relative who is single and wealthy.

- 10) What did Boaz do when he initially learned that Ruth was Naomi's daughter-in-law?
 - a) Boaz was kind to Ruth and gave her extra food and protection.
 - b) Boaz told Ruth to say hello to Naomi for him.
 - c) Boaz told Ruth that he was a close relative of Naomi's late husband.
 - d) Boaz asked for Naomi's permission to marry Ruth.

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- 11) Who told Ruth that Boaz was a close relative of Naomi's late husband?
- God
 - Boaz
 - Boaz's servant
 - Naomi
- 12) What did Naomi decide would be best for Ruth?
- Naomi thought Ruth should go back home to her parents and get married.
 - Naomi thought Ruth should continue to glean in Boaz's field in hopes of becoming one of his maidservants.
 - Naomi thought Boaz should redeem her late-husband's property and marry Ruth.
 - Naomi thought Boaz should give Ruth a section of his land.
- 13) Why did the closer relative in this lesson relinquish his right to redeem Naomi's late husband's property?
- He did not want the land because it would have been more than he could manage.
 - He did not want to acquire Ruth because she was Jewish.
 - He did not want to acquire Ruth because it would endanger his estate.
 - The closer relative knew Boaz loved Ruth and wanted Boaz to marry her.
- 14) Who was the kinsman-redeemer in the story of Ruth?
- Naomi
 - Boaz
 - Ruth
 - Obed
- 15) Boaz and Ruth are ancestors of a person whose story is told in the New Testament. Who is this person?
- Peter
 - Paul
 - John
 - Jesus

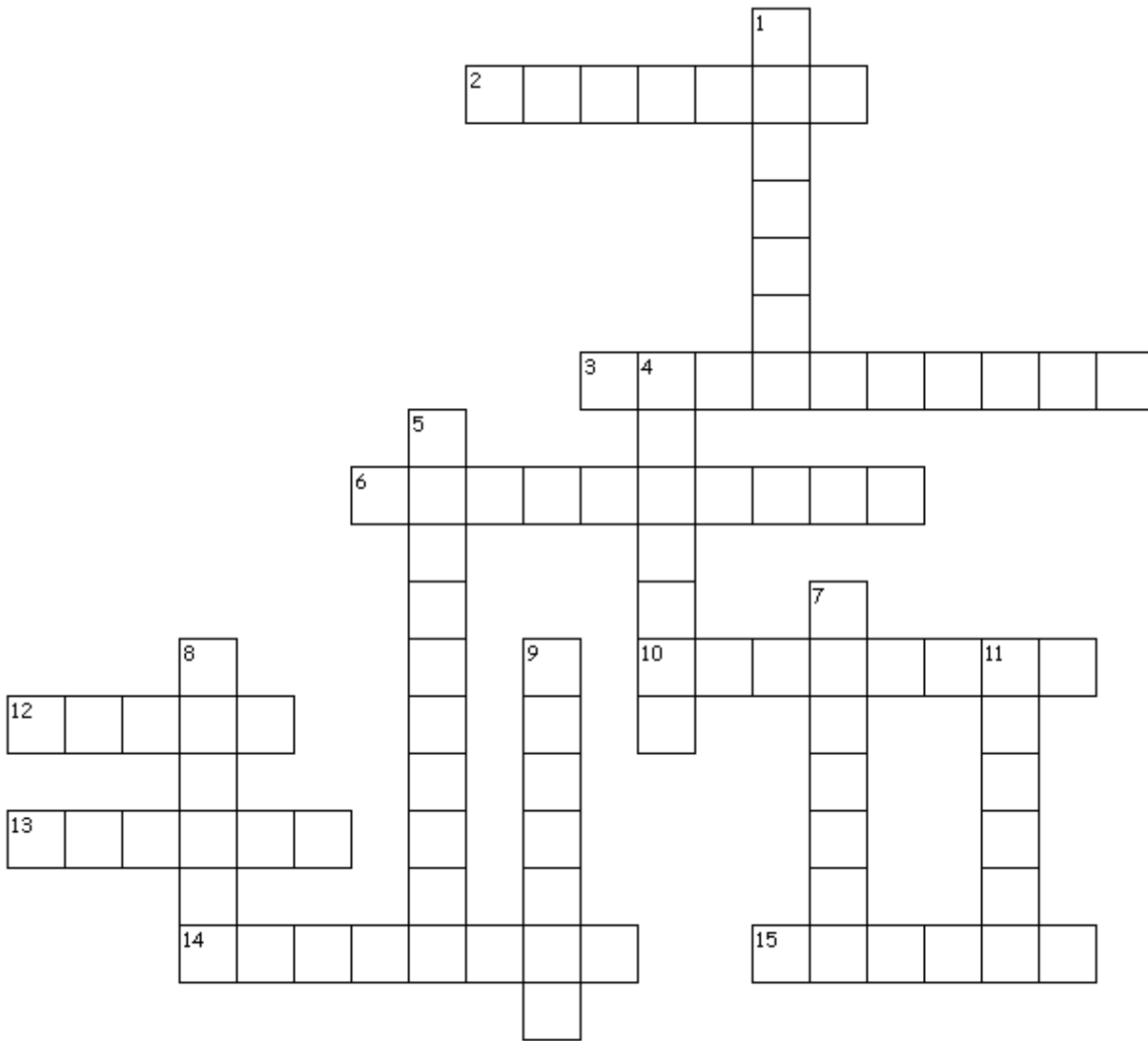
Big Picture of the Bible—Old Testament
Module 6: Establishing the Kingdom
Section 1: Ruth

Inductive Study: Use the table on page 163 of *Big Picture of the Bible—Old Testament* and your assigned reading to complete the table below. Fill in the answer to each question in the space provided below.

Section 1: Ruth	Who, Where, When, What, Why, and How
Who were the people you read about in this section?	
Where were the people in this section living?	
When did the events in this section take place? (See the Approx. Timeline on page 163.)	
What specific events took place in this section? (List a few major events that happened in this section.)	
Why are these events in the Bible? In your opinion, why did God want you to know about these events?	
What was God doing in this section?	

Big Picture of the Bible—Old Testament
Module 6: Establishing the Kingdom
Section 1: Ruth

Crossword Puzzle: Use the vocabulary words for this lesson to fill in the answers to the crossword puzzle.



Big Picture of the Bible—Old Testament
Module 6: Establishing the Kingdom
Section 1: Ruth

Vocabulary Crossword Puzzle Clues:

Across

2. A relative, one related by blood
3. In a manner that is true, sincere, loyal, and constant in affection or allegiance
6. To give up or cease to hold on to, to part with a possession or a right
10. One who buys back by paying a price, specifically Jesus Christ
12. To pick up or gather from what is left over
13. To firmly take a stand and refuse to give in
14. To expose to loss, injury, or a threatening situation
15. To purchase back, regain possession of by payment of a price

Down

1. The gathering or reaping of any kind of group
4. To obtain, gain, or come into the possession of something
5. The act of giving approval or authorization to do something
7. The state of doing well in respect to health, happiness, and prosperity
8. A severe shortage of food
9. To give advice or to instruct a person
11. One's property, social standing, assets, and possessions

Big Picture of the Bible—Old Testament
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Section 1: Ruth

Lesson Application 1: The story of Ruth happened during the period of the Judges. During this period, most people were living to please themselves rather than God. Three people in this lesson remained true to God while those around them were looking out for their own self interests. Based on what you read in this lesson, answer the following questions.

1.) What did Ruth do that Orpah did not do?

2.) Why do you think Ruth was willing to do this and Orpah was not?

3.) What did Boaz do that the closer relative in this lesson did not do?

4.) Why do you think Boaz was willing to do this and the closer relative was not?

Big Picture of the Bible—Old Testament
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Section 1: Ruth

Lesson Application 2: God’s law of the “kinsman-redeemer” is one of the Recommended Readings for this lesson and can be found in Leviticus 25:25-55. Find these scriptures in your Bible and read them, if you have not already done so. Write a short answer for each of the following questions.

1.) What was the purpose of God’s law of the “kinsman-redeemer?”

2.) Why do you think this law was needed in biblical times? Is this law needed today? Explain.

3.) Based on what you read about God’s law of the “kinsman-redeemer,” how does God feel about poor and helpless people? How does God want us to treat poor and helpless people?

Big Picture of the Bible—Old Testament
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Section 1: Ruth

Writing Assignment 1: The memory verse for this lesson is printed below. Read it and then write your thoughts about how this verse applied to Ruth? How did it apply to Naomi? How did it apply to Boaz? Think about what each of these people gave and how God blessed them in return.

“It is more blessed to give than to receive.” (Acts 10:35 NIV)

Date: _____

Big Picture of the Bible—Old Testament
Module 6: Establishing the Kingdom
Section 2: Samuel

Lesson Objectives: To be able to explain the Hebrew Name of God, Jehovah-Sabaoth, and to understand the following:

- We are to reverence God and respect that which is holy
- God judges sin and unrighteousness

Memory Verse: *“For the LORD is righteous, he loves justice; upright men will see his face.”* (Psalm 11:7 NIV)

Prayer: Prayerfully read the opening prayer on page 161 in your study guide.

Vocabulary Words: The words listed below are sequenced in the order in which they appear in your *Big Picture of the Bible* study guide. Highlight or underline each of these words (or a form of the word) in your study guide. Write a short definition for each word. Use the glossary in the back of your study guide or your dictionary as needed. If the word has several different meanings, choose the one that best defines how the word is used in your study guide.

Fervent	Minister	Restrain
Prophecy	Mobilize	Afflict
Tumor	Consecrate	Subdue
Reject	Anoint	Allegiance
	Resist	

Reading Assignment: Read pages 167 through 168 in your study guide.

Recommended Bible Reading: Turn to page 168 of your study guide and find the recommended Bible reading. Read these scriptures in your Bible.

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Module 6: Establishing the Kingdom
Section 2: Samuel

Review Questions: Read each question and then choose the “best” answer (a, b, c, or d) based on the assigned reading from your *Big Picture of the Bible—Old Testament* study guide.

- 1) What town did Elkanah and his two wives live in?
 - a) Bethlehem
 - b) Shiloh
 - c) Jerusalem
 - d) Ramah

- 2) One of Elkanah’s wives was childless when this lesson begins. What was her name?
 - a) Hannah
 - b) Rachel
 - c) Rebekah
 - d) Mary

- 3) One of Elkanah’s wives fervently prayed for a child. What did she promise to do if the Lord gave her a child?
 - a) She promised to serve the Lord faithfully for the rest of her life.
 - b) She promised to give the Lord a tenth of everything she had.
 - c) She promised to give the child to the Lord.
 - d) She promised to teach the child God’s commandments and laws.

- 4) What does the Hebrew name of God, Jehovah-Sabaoth, mean?
 - a) The Lord of Peace
 - b) The Lord of Hosts
 - c) The Lord of Hope
 - d) The Lord Who Answers Prayer

- 5) The Lord answered the woman’s prayers and blessed her with a child whom she named Samuel. What did she do shortly after Samuel was born?
 - a) She gave him to Elkanah and told him to say a blessing over the child.
 - b) She fervently prayed for more children.
 - c) She gave her child to the high priest to minister in the Temple.
 - d) She became prideful and disrespectful to Elkanah’s other wife.

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- 6) Why was the Lord displeased with Eli, the high priest?
 - a) Eli did not stop his sons from doing wicked acts inside the Tabernacle.
 - b) Eli did not want Samuel to minister in the Tabernacle.
 - c) Eli took portions of the meat sacrifices that belonged to God.
 - d) Eli refused to let Elkanah and his wife see Samuel.

- 7) A man of God told Eli that the Lord was displeased with him and then prophesied about Eli's future. What did he prophesy?
 - a) The man prophesied that Eli's sons would be banished from Israel and Samuel would take over the duties of the priesthood.
 - b) The man prophesied that Samuel would anoint Israel's first king instead of Eli and his sons.
 - c) The man prophesied saying that the priesthood would be taken away from Eli and given to Samuel.
 - d) The man prophesied that Eli's sons would die and all of Eli's male descendants would die early deaths.

- 8) Who did Samuel think was speaking when the Lord called out to him one night?
 - a) Samuel thought Elkanah was calling him.
 - b) Samuel thought his father was calling him.
 - c) Samuel thought Eli was calling him.
 - d) Samuel thought one of Eli's sons was calling him.

- 9) What did the Lord say to young Samuel after calling out to him one night?
 - a) The Lord told Samuel that Eli's sons would be banished from Israel and Samuel would take over the duties of the priesthood.
 - b) The Lord told Samuel that he would anoint Israel's first king and take over the priesthood from Eli and his sons.
 - c) The Lord told Samuel that he would become a great priest and a prophet.
 - d) The Lord told Samuel that Eli's family would be judged for his sons' wickedness and his failure to restrain them.

- 10) Who were the Israelites' enemies in this lesson?
 - a) The Canaanites
 - b) The Philistines
 - c) The Moabites
 - d) The Ammonites

Big Picture of the Bible—Old Testament
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Section 2: Samuel

- 11) What did the Israelites do to get God's help in a battle against their enemies?
- The Israelites prayed and fasted for three days before going into battle.
 - The Israelites offered sacrifices to God before going into battle.
 - The Israelites got rid of all their idol gods before going into battle.
 - The Israelites took the Ark of the Covenant with them into battle.
- 12) What did Eli do when he heard that Israel's enemies had the Ark of the Covenant?
- Eli led the Israelites in a solemn prayer asking God for help.
 - Eli fell backward and died.
 - Eli instructed the Israelites to continue fighting until they retrieved the Ark of the Covenant.
 - Eli removed his sons from the priesthood and repented for his past failures.
- 13) Why did the Israelites' enemies return the Ark of the Covenant to the Israelites?
- They returned it because the Israelites captured their king and were holding him as ransom.
 - They returned it because they wanted to make peace with the Israelites.
 - They returned it because their people were getting sick and dying.
 - They returned it because the Israelites agreed to build a temple for their pagan god.
- 14) Which of the following was "not" one of Samuel's roles in Israel's history?
- Samuel was a prophet.
 - Samuel was a king.
 - Samuel was a priest.
 - Samuel was a judge.
- 15) Why did Samuel anoint Saul as Israel's first king?
- Samuel anointed Saul because God told him to anoint Saul as king of Israel.
 - Samuel anointed Saul because the people wanted Saul as Israel's first king.
 - Samuel anointed Saul because neither of his sons would make a good king.
 - Samuel anointed Saul because Saul was a great military leader.

Big Picture of the Bible—Old Testament
Module 6: Establishing the Kingdom
Section 2: Samuel

Inductive Study: Use the table on page 163 of *Big Picture of the Bible—Old Testament* and your assigned reading to complete the table below. Fill in the answer to each question in the space provided below.

Section 2: Samuel	Who, Where, When, What, Why, and How
Who were the people you read about in this section?	
Where was each of the people in this section living?	
When did the events in this section take place? (See the Approx. Timeline on page 163.)	
What specific events took place in this section? (List a few major events that happened in this section.)	
Why are these events in the Bible? In your opinion, why did God want you to know about these events?	
How would you describe God's character in this section? What was God doing?	

Big Picture of the Bible—Old Testament
Module 6: Establishing the Kingdom
Section 2: Samuel

Vocabulary Mix and Match: Match each vocabulary word with its definition. Enter the alphabet associated with the correct definition in the space provided.

- | | | |
|----------------|-------|--|
| 1) Fervent | _____ | A) Abnormal tissue growth that serves no purpose |
| 2) Minister | _____ | B) To hold back or place limits on |
| 3) Restrain | _____ | C) Devotion or loyalty |
| 4) Prophecy | _____ | D) Characterized by intense emotion |
| 5) Mobilize | _____ | E) To act as a servant |
| 6) Afflict | _____ | F) To dedicate or set apart for God's service |
| 7) Tumor | _____ | G) To express or stand in opposition to |
| 8) Consecrate | _____ | H) To cause pain, suffering, or unhappiness |
| 9) Subdue | _____ | I) To foretell or give a prediction |
| 10) Reject | _____ | J) To conquer by force and bring under control |
| 11) Anoint | _____ | K) Refuse to accept or acknowledge |
| 12) Allegiance | _____ | L) To get ready for war or some kind of action |
| 13) Resist | _____ | M) To rub or pour oil on in a religious ceremony |

Big Picture of the Bible—Old Testament
Module 6: Establishing the Kingdom
Section 2: Samuel

Lesson Application 1: The Ark of the Covenant represented God’s presence. In the days of Joshua, several great miracles occurred when the Ark was present. The Jordan River dried up and the walls of Jericho collapsed when the priests carried the Ark. Answer the following questions about the Ark of the Covenant.

- 1.) Based on what you read in a prior lesson, why did miracles occur when the priests carried the Ark of the Covenant into the Jordan River and around the walls of Jericho?

- 2.) Based on what you read in this lesson, why didn’t a miracle occur when Eli’s sons, who were both priests, carried the Ark of the Covenant into battle?

- 3.) What do these two different experiences with the Ark tell you about God?

Big Picture of the Bible—Old Testament
Module 6: Establishing the Kingdom
Section 2: Samuel

Lesson Application 2: God is both merciful and just. In this lesson, we see both sides of God’s character. Write a paragraph explaining how God demonstrated mercy to Hannah and another paragraph explaining how God demonstrated His righteous justice to Eli and his sons.

Date: _____

How God Demonstrated Mercy

How God Demonstrated Justice

Big Picture of the Bible—Old Testament
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Section 2: Samuel

Writing Assignment: The Hebrew Name of God, *Jehovah-Sabaoth*, is defined in the note on page 167 of your study guide. Read this note. Have you ever felt overwhelmed and powerless? Write a poem or a prayer describing God’s character as *Jehovah-Sabaoth* and what this name means to you personally. The Hebrew names of God are also defined in the table on page 274.

Date: _____

God is Jehovah-Sabaoth

Big Picture of the Bible—Old Testament
Module 6: Establishing the Kingdom
Section 3: King Saul

Lesson Objectives: To understand the following:

- God wants our obedience more than anything else
- Disobedience causes us to miss out on God’s blessings
- People judge by outward appearances, but God looks at our hearts

Memory Verse: “Obedience is better than sacrifice, and submission is better than offering (s).”
(1 Samuel 15:22 NLT)

Prayer: Prayerfully read the opening prayer on page 161 in your study guide.

Vocabulary Words: The words listed below are sequenced in the order in which they appear in your *Big Picture of the Bible* study guide. Highlight or underline each of these words (or a form of the word) in your study guide. Write a short definition for each word. Use the glossary in the back of your study guide or your dictionary as needed. If the word has several different meanings, choose the one that best defines how the word is used in your study guide.

Gouge	Outpost	Armor-bearer	Panic
Vengeance	Valiant	Erect	Submission
Impress	Torment	Depression	Challenge
Valor	Sorcery	Divination	Medium

Reading Assignment: Read pages 169 – 172 in your study guide.

Recommended Bible Reading: Turn to page 172 of your study guide and find the recommended Bible reading. Read these scriptures in your Bible.

Big Picture of the Bible—Old Testament
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Section 3: King Saul

Review Questions: Read each question and then choose the “best” answer (a, b, c, or d) based on the assigned reading from your *Big Picture of the Bible—Old Testament* study guide.

- 1) What did Saul do that caused all of Israel to support him as king?
 - a) Saul explained to the people that God told Samuel to anoint him as the first king of Israel.
 - b) Saul proved to the people that he was a great leader by making sacrifices to God before going into battle.
 - c) Saul made Samuel his chief advisor and gave him a position of honor in his kingdom.
 - d) Saul launched a surprise attack and defeated Israel’s enemies.

- 2) How old was Saul when he became king of Israel?
 - a) 30
 - b) 32
 - c) 40
 - d) 42

- 3) How many years did Saul reign as king of Israel?
 - a) 30
 - b) 32
 - c) 40
 - d) 42

- 4) What did Saul’s son, Jonathan, do that outraged the Philistines in the beginning of this lesson?
 - a) Jonathan killed the Philistines’ king in a battle.
 - b) Jonathan convinced the Ammonites to join Israel in a surprise attack against the Philistines.
 - c) Jonathan attacked and captured a Philistine outpost.
 - d) Jonathan married a woman who was a Philistine.

- 5) Why did Israel’s army become terrified and begin running away in the first battle of this lesson against the Philistines?
 - a) The men heard that the Philistines were a race of giants.
 - b) The Philistine army was much larger than Israel’s army.
 - c) The Ammonites turned against the Israelites and joined the Philistines’ army.
 - d) The Israelites knew God was displeased with Saul.

Big Picture of the Bible—Old Testament
Module 6: Establishing the Kingdom
Section 3: King Saul

- 6) Why did Saul offer a sacrifice to God instead of waiting for Samuel to arrive?
 - a) Samuel sent a message saying that he would not be able to make it.
 - b) Saul wanted to personally express his gratitude to God for making him king of Israel.
 - c) Saul wanted to begin the battle before the rest of his men decided to run away.
 - d) Saul read in Scripture that kings could perform the duties of the priesthood.

- 7) What did Samuel say to Saul when he saw Saul offering a sacrifice to God?
 - a) Samuel told Saul that it is better to offer a sacrifice than to obey.
 - b) Samuel told Saul that he had acted foolishly.
 - c) Samuel told Saul that God was pleased with his sacrifice.
 - d) Samuel told Saul that his kingdom would last forever.

- 8) The Philistines panicked when Jonathan crossed over into their outposts and killed twenty of their men. What happened that created even more confusion among the Philistines?
 - a) A terrible hailstorm created more confusion.
 - b) A mighty rainstorm created more confusion.
 - c) An earthquake occurred and created more confusion.
 - d) A volcano suddenly erupted and created more confusion.

- 9) Saul made a vow during a battle with the Philistines. What did Saul vow?
 - a) Saul vowed that he and his men would wait for Samuel in the future and never again make unauthorized sacrifices to God.
 - b) Saul vowed that he and his men would not sleep until his full vengeance had been taken against the Philistines.
 - c) Saul vowed that he and his men would gouge out the right eye of all the Philistine warriors in return for what they did in a previous battle.
 - d) Saul vowed that he and his men would not eat until his full vengeance had been taken against the Philistines.

- 10) What did Jonathan say when he heard about his father's vow?
 - a) Jonathan said his father had acted wisely.
 - b) Jonathan said his father had crippled Israel.
 - c) Jonathan said his father should have sought God's counsel first.
 - d) Jonathan said his father would not be able to keep his vow.

Big Picture of the Bible—Old Testament
Module 6: Establishing the Kingdom
Section 3: King Saul

- 11) Why did Saul decide to kill Jonathan, his son?
- a) Saul thought he was not hearing from God because Jonathan ate some honey.
 - b) Saul thought he was not hearing from God because Jonathan offered a sacrifice to the Lord.
 - c) Saul thought he was not hearing from God because Jonathan attacked the Philistine outpost without consulting God.
 - d) Saul thought he was not hearing from God because Jonathan did not make a sacrifice to God before going into battle.
- 12) Who stopped Saul from killing Jonathan?
- a) Samuel
 - b) David
 - c) The Philistines
 - d) Saul's soldiers
- 13) Saul disobeyed God after winning a battle against the Amalekites. What did Saul do?
- a) Saul offered a sacrifice to God after the battle instead of waiting for Samuel to arrive.
 - b) Saul allowed all the Amalekites to live and kept all of the Amalekites' livestock.
 - c) Saul allowed the Amalekites' king to live and kept some of the Amalekites' livestock.
 - d) Saul had a monument erected to honor himself instead of building an altar to honor God.
- 14) What excuse did Saul give when Samuel chastised him for disobeying the Lord after his victory against the Amalekites?
- a) Saul said Samuel was late and the men were ready to go home.
 - b) Saul said it was customary for soldiers to take the enemies' livestock after a victory.
 - c) Saul said the soldiers took the livestock to offer a sacrifice to the Lord.
 - d) Saul said the monument was erected to honor God and not himself.
- 15) What town did God tell Samuel to go to and anoint one of Jesse's sons?
- a) To the town of Ramah
 - b) To the town of Bethlehem
 - c) To the town of Shiloh
 - d) To the town of Mizpah

Big Picture of the Bible—Old Testament
Module 6: Establishing the Kingdom
Section 3: King Saul

- 16) Samuel assumed God wanted him to anoint one of Jesse’s older sons. What did God say to Samuel about his assumption?
- a) God told Samuel that he wanted him to anoint Jesse.
 - b) God told Samuel that he was correct in his assumption.
 - c) God told Samuel that He judges people differently than humans.
 - d) God told Samuel that He too was impressed by Jesse’s older sons.
- 17) God instructed Samuel to anoint David as the next king of Israel. Which of the following is “not” true about David?
- a) David was a shepherd when Samuel anointed him as Israel’s next king.
 - b) David was the youngest of his father’s sons.
 - c) David played the harp for Saul when Saul suffered from bouts of depression.
 - d) David became king of Israel immediately after Samuel anointed him.
- 18) Which of the following is “not” true about Goliath?
- a) Goliath was a giant Philistine who stood over nine feet tall.
 - b) Goliath challenged the Israelites to choose a man to come out and fight him.
 - c) Goliath said the Philistines would take possession of Israel if he won the battle.
 - d) Saul’s men were terrified of Goliath and did not want to fight him.
- 19) What weapon did David use to fight and kill Goliath?
- a) A bow and arrow
 - b) A slingshot
 - c) A spear
 - d) A knife
- 20) Why was Saul jealous of David?
- a) Saul heard David had been anointed as the next king of Israel.
 - b) Saul heard David was planning to take over his kingdom.
 - c) Saul heard people praising David as a gifted musician.
 - d) Saul heard people praising David for his valor.

Big Picture of the Bible—Old Testament
Module 6: Establishing the Kingdom
Section 3: King Saul

- 21) What finally convinced Jonathan that his father was trying to kill David?
- Jonathan overheard his father ordering his men to kill David.
 - During one of Saul's bouts of depression, Jonathan saw Saul hurl a spear at David.
 - Saul hurled a spear at Jonathan because he had been kind to David.
 - Michal told Jonathan that she helped David escape from their father's men.
- 22) Where did David go so that Saul would stop pursuing him?
- David went back home to Bethlehem.
 - David found Samuel and stayed with him for protection.
 - David found a medium in the town of Endor and paid her to cast a spell on Saul.
 - David sought refuge among the Philistines.
- 23) Saul consulted a medium. What town did the medium live in?
- Bethlehem
 - Hebron
 - Endor
 - Mizpah
- 24) Who told Saul that he would die the next day in a battle against the Philistines?
- A medium
 - God
 - Samuel's spirit
 - An angel
- 25) How did Saul die?
- The Philistines killed him.
 - David killed him.
 - He killed himself.
 - Jonathan killed him.

Big Picture of the Bible—Old Testament
Module 6: Establishing the Kingdom
Section 3: King Saul

Inductive Study: Use the table on page 163 of *Big Picture of the Bible—Old Testament* and your assigned reading to complete the table below. Fill in the answer to each question in the space provided below.

Section 3: King Saul	Who, Where, When, What, Why, and How
Who were the people you read about in this section?	
Where was each of the people in this section living?	
When did the events in this section take place? (See the Approx. Timeline on page 163.)	
What specific events took place in this section? (List a few major events that happened in this section.)	
Why are these events in the Bible? In your opinion, why did God want you to know about these events?	
How would you describe God's character in this section? What was God doing?	

Big Picture of the Bible—Old Testament
Module 6: Establishing the Kingdom
Section 3: King Saul

Vocabulary Mix and Match: Match each vocabulary word with its definition. Enter the alphabet associated with the correct definition in the space provided.

- | | | |
|-----------------|-------|---|
| 1) Gouge | _____ | A) An overwhelming feeling of fear or anxiety |
| 2) Outpost | _____ | B) Performed with bravery or valor; heroic |
| 3) Armor-bearer | _____ | C) To construct or build |
| 4) Panic | _____ | D) Sad feelings of gloom, doom, or inadequacy |
| 5) Vengeance | _____ | E) Witchcraft, enchantment, or magic |
| 6) Valiant | _____ | F) Foretelling future events by supernatural means |
| 7) Erect | _____ | G) An invitation to engage in a contest or controversy |
| 8) Submission | _____ | H) One acting as a go-between for the living and dead |
| 9) Impress | _____ | I) An attendant who carried a soldier's equipment |
| 10) Torment | _____ | J) To thrust or force with the thumb (as an eye) |
| 11) Depression | _____ | K) The act of yielding or giving in to power or authority |
| 12) Challenge | _____ | L) To make an emotional or memorable impact upon |
| 13) Valor | _____ | M) Courage, bravery, heroism, fearlessness |
| 14) Sorcery | _____ | N) To put in extreme pain or anguish |
| 15) Divination | _____ | O) The act of repaying or getting even for an offense |
| 16) Medium | _____ | P) A military base stationed away from the main area |

Big Picture of the Bible—Old Testament
Module 6: Establishing the Kingdom
Section 3: King Saul

Writing Assignment 1: The memory verse for this lesson is printed below. Read it and then write your thoughts about how this verse applied to Saul and how it applies to us today. Which is more important, our charitable donations and good deeds—or—our obedience to God? Why?

“Obedience is better than sacrifice, and submission is better than offering (s).”
(1 Samuel 15:22 NLT)

Date: _____

Big Picture of the Bible—Old Testament
Module 6: Establishing the Kingdom
Section 3: King Saul

Lesson Application: In this lesson, God said to Samuel, *“Looks aren't everything. Don't be impressed with his looks and stature. I've already eliminated him. God judges persons differently than humans do. Men and women look at the face; God looks into the heart”* (1 Samuel 16:7 MSG).

1.) What does this verse mean?

2.) Why did God say this to Samuel?

Big Picture of the Bible—Old Testament
Module 6: Establishing the Kingdom
Section 3: King Saul

3.) In your opinion, why do humans tend to judge people based on their looks?

4.) We cannot look into people’s hearts as God can. However, we can base our opinions on the content of people’s character. Which is more important to you, a person’s looks—or—the content of their character? Why?

Big Picture of the Bible—Old Testament
Module 6: Establishing the Kingdom
Section 3: King Saul

Writing Assignment 2: Saul was the first king of Israel. His reign started out with a successful surprise attack against the Ammonites and then quickly went downhill. What character flaws and weaknesses led to Saul’s downfall? Include specific examples of what Saul did—or—did not do to support your position.

Date: _____

Saul’s Character Flaws and Weaknesses

Big Picture of the Bible – Old Testament
Module 6: Establishing the Kingdom
Section 4: King David

Lesson Objectives: To understand and be able to explain:

- King David’s strengths and weaknesses
- The consequences of sin
- The Hebrew name of God (Jehovah-Raah)

Memory Verse: *“The LORD is my shepherd; I shall not want. He makes me to lie down in green pastures; He leads me beside the still waters. He restores my soul; He leads me in the paths of righteousness For His name’s sake. Yea, though I walk through the valley of the shadow of death, I will fear no evil; For You are with me . . .”* (Psalm 23:1-4a NKJ)

Prayer: Prayerfully read the opening prayer on page 161 in your study guide.

Vocabulary Words: The words listed below are sequenced in the order in which they appear in your *Big Picture of the Bible* study guide. Highlight or underline each of these words (or a form of the word) in your study guide. Write a short definition for each word. Use the glossary in the back of your study guide or your dictionary as needed. If the word has several different meanings, choose the one that best defines how the word is used in your study guide.

Assassinate	Dynasty	Advice
Expand	Adultery	Turmoil
Consequence	Avenge	Reconcile
Reinstate	Arrogant	Threshing-Floor

Reading Assignment: Read pages 173 through 175 in your study guide.

Recommended Bible Reading Turn to page 175 of your study guide and find the recommended Bible reading. Read these scriptures in your Bible.

Big Picture of the Bible – Old Testament
Module 6: Establishing the Kingdom
Section 4: King David

Review Questions: Read each question and then choose the “best” answer (a, b, c, or d) based on the assigned reading from your *Big Picture of the Bible—Old Testament* study guide.

- 1) What did David do when he heard about the deaths of Saul and Jonathan?
 - a) He prayed for God’s wisdom and guidance.
 - b) He praised God for demonstrating justice and mercy.
 - c) He built a memorial in their honor.
 - d) He grieved their deaths.

- 2) Which of the tribes of Israel made David their king immediately after Saul’s death?
 - a) The tribes east of the Jordan River
 - b) The tribes west of the Jordan River
 - c) All of the tribes of Israel
 - d) The tribe of Judah

- 3) Which of the tribes made David their king after the assassination of Ish-bosheth, Saul’s son?
 - a) The tribes east of the Jordan River
 - b) The tribes west of the Jordan River
 - c) All of the tribes of Israel
 - d) The tribe of Judah

- 4) David fought the Jebusites for possession of Jerusalem. He won and then made Jerusalem the capital. Where was the capital previously located?
 - a) Bethlehem
 - b) Hebron
 - c) Gilgal
 - d) Mizpah

- 5) According to 1 Chronicles 28:3, why didn’t God want David to build the Temple?
 - a) Because David committed adultery with Bathsheba.
 - b) Because David did not consult with God before taking a census.
 - c) Because God wanted to enter into a covenant with David.
 - d) Because David was a warrior and had caused much bloodshed.

Big Picture of the Bible – Old Testament
Module 6: Establishing the Kingdom
Section 4: King David

- 6) God entered into a covenant with David. What did God promise to do?
 - a) God promised to make David the father of many nations.
 - b) God promised to give David a kingdom that would last forever.
 - c) God promised to bless all the nations of the earth through David's offspring.
 - d) God promised to make David's name great among all the nations of the earth.

- 7) Which of the following was "not" one of David's accomplishments?
 - a) David fought and won numerous battles against Israel's enemies.
 - b) Israel's borders were greatly expanded as a result of David's victories.
 - c) David moved the Ark of the Covenant to Jerusalem.
 - d) David put the Ark of the Covenant inside the Temple he built.

- 8) David was a just and gracious king. What did David do for Jonathan's crippled son, Mephibosheth, that demonstrated David's graciousness?
 - a) David gave his daughter's hand in marriage to Mephibosheth; and as David's son-in-law, Mephibosheth was allowed to eat at the king's table.
 - b) David returned all of Jonathan's property to Mephibosheth and arranged for a nurse to take care of Mephibosheth for the rest of his life.
 - c) David returned all of Saul's property to Mephibosheth and let him eat at the king's table with his sons.
 - d) David returned all of Jonathan's property to Mephibosheth and erected a monument in honor of Jonathan.

- 9) David was taking a stroll when he looked up and saw Bathsheba. Where was David when this happened?
 - a) On the palace rooftop
 - b) In the palace garden
 - c) In the palace courtyard
 - d) On Bathsheba's rooftop

- 10) Who was Bathsheba married to when she and David committed adultery?
 - a) Nathan
 - b) Joab
 - c) Uriah
 - d) Mephibosheth

Big Picture of the Bible – Old Testament
Module 6: Establishing the Kingdom
Section 4: King David

- 11) What did David do after learning that Bathsheba was pregnant with his child?
- David sent Bathsheba away to Bethlehem until after the child was born.
 - David urged Bathsheba's husband to divorce her so that he could marry her.
 - David ordered Joab to put Bathsheba's husband on the frontline of the battlefield.
 - David sent one of his servants to the battlefield with orders to poison Bathsheba's husband.
- 12) Who confronted David and told him that his family would be in constant turmoil as a result of his sin?
- Nathan
 - Bathsheba
 - Joab
 - Mephibosheth
- 13) David confessed and God forgave him, but there were consequences. What happened to the baby born to David and Bathsheba from their adulterous affair?
- The baby was born crippled.
 - The baby was born with a mental disability.
 - The baby became sick and died.
 - Bathsheba lost the baby in childbirth.
- 14) What did David do when he found out that Amnon, his son, raped Tamar, his daughter?
- David made Amnon leave the palace and never spoke to him again.
 - David disowned Amnon and told him he could no longer eat at the king's table.
 - David encouraged Absalom to avenge his sister.
 - David was upset but did nothing about it.
- 15) How did Absalom avenge his sister, Tamar?
- Absalom asked David to put Amnon on the frontline of the battlefield.
 - Absalom hosted a dinner for his brothers and then had Amnon killed.
 - Absalom hosted a dinner for his brothers and then poisoned Amnon.
 - Absalom sent assassins to Amnon's house to kill him.

Big Picture of the Bible – Old Testament
Module 6: Establishing the Kingdom
Section 4: King David

- 16) What were David's instructions to his commanders after Absalom took over his kingdom?
- a) David told his commanders to find Absalom and kill him.
 - b) David told his commanders to hang Absalom from a tree.
 - c) David told his commanders to put out Absalom's eyes.
 - d) David told his commanders to spare Absalom's life.
- 17) Who made all of the plans and preparation for the Temple's construction?
- a) Nathan
 - b) David
 - c) Solomon
 - d) Adonijah
- 18) According to David, who did God want to build the Temple?
- a) Nathan
 - b) David
 - c) Solomon
 - d) Adonijah
- 19) Who did David name to succeed him as king of Israel?
- a) Nathan
 - b) Joab
 - c) Solomon
 - d) Adonijah
- 20) What does the Hebrew name of God, Jehovah-Raah, mean?
- a) The Lord is My Shepherd.
 - b) The Lord is My Provider.
 - c) The Lord is My Banner.
 - d) The Lord is My Peace.

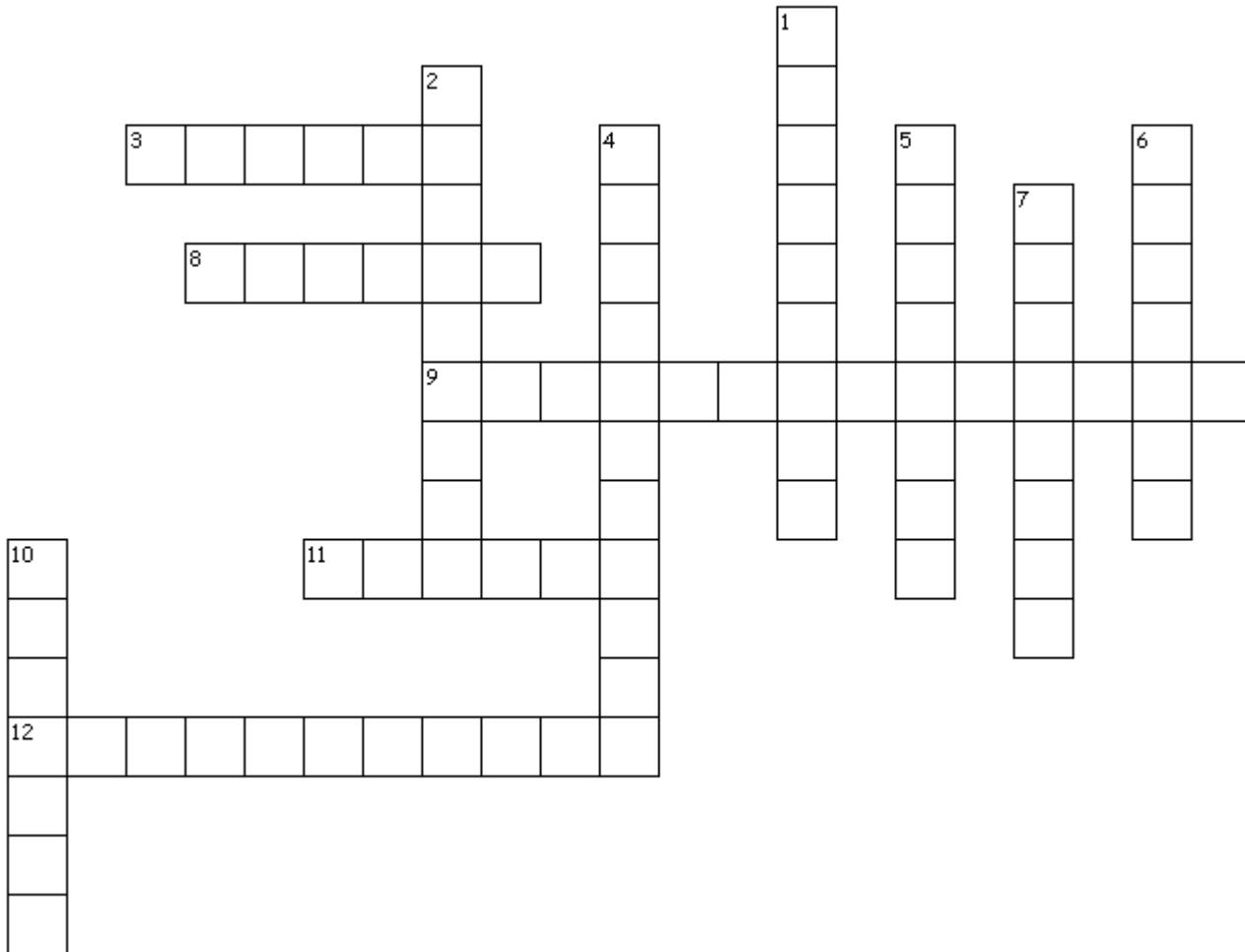
Big Picture of the Bible – Old Testament
Module 6: Establishing the Kingdom
Section 4: King David

Inductive Study: Use the table on page 163 of *Big Picture of the Bible—Old Testament* study guide and your assigned reading to complete the table below. Fill in the answer to each question in the space provided below.

Section 4: King David	Who, Where, When, What, Why, and How
Who were the people you read about in this section?	
Where were the people in this section located? List all the key locations mentioned in this section.	
When did the events in this section take place? (See the Approx. Timeline on page 163.)	
What specific events took place in this section? List a few major events that happened in this section.	
Why are these events in the Bible? In your opinion, why did God want you to know about these events?	
How would you describe God's character in this section? What was God doing?	

Big Picture of the Bible – Old Testament
Module 6: Establishing the Kingdom
Section 4: King David

Crossword Puzzle: Use the vocabulary words for this lesson to fill in the answers to the crossword puzzle.



Big Picture of the Bible – Old Testament
Module 6: Establishing the Kingdom
Section 4: King David

Vocabulary Crossword Puzzle Clues:

Across

3. An opinion, suggestion or recommendation offered
8. To become larger in size, volume, or quantity
9. Area where grain plants are beaten to separate grain or seeds
11. To vindicate by inflicting punishment on a wrongdoer
12. Murder of a public figure by surprise attack

Down

1. To reunite or restore a relationship
2. To restore to a previous position or rank
4. That which follows and is caused by some previous action
5. Having overbearing pride and self-importance
6. Violent disturbance, disorder, or upheaval
7. The unfaithfulness of a married person
10. A succession of kings or leaders in the same family

Big Picture of the Bible – Old Testament
Module 6: Establishing the Kingdom
Section 4: King David

Geography Assignment: Turn to the map on page 163 of your study guide. Based on this lesson and previous lessons, use the following list of words to fill in the blanks below. As you fill in each blank, find and circle each location on the map in your study guide. *Important: You will have to use some words multiple times to fill in all of the blank spaces.*

Ammon (of the Ammonites)	Bethlehem	Endor	Hebron
Israel	Jerusalem	Judah	Mizpah
Philistia (of the Philistines)	Moab	Ramah	Temple

- 1) Ruth was a Gentile (non-Jew) who was originally from _____.
- 2) Ruth moved to _____ with Naomi, her mother-in-law. Ruth married Boaz and had a son named Obed, who was the father of Jesse, who was the father of King David.
- 3) Samuel's parents, Elkanah and Hannah, were from the city of _____.
- 4) Samuel told the people to get rid of their idols and to gather at _____ where he would pray for them. When the Philistines heard that the Israelites were gathered there, they attacked, but God answered Samuel's prayers and the Philistines were defeated.
- 5) During Saul's reign, the people from _____ captured a town in Israel and threatened to gouge out the right eye of everyone living there. Saul won a great military victory. Afterwards, all of Israel supported him as their king.
- 6) The Lord instructed Samuel to go to _____ and anoint one of Jesse's sons as the next king of Israel. Samuel anointed David, Jesse's youngest son, as the next king of Israel.

Big Picture of the Bible – Old Testament
Module 6: Establishing the Kingdom
Section 4: King David

- 7) Goliath was a giant who was from _____. David accepted Goliath's challenge and defeated the giant, giving Israel the victory. Saul became jealous of David and tried to kill him. David left and was on the run, hiding in caves from Saul.

- 8) Finally, David and his men moved their hiding place to a city in _____ because David knew Saul would not search for him there. David was right. Saul stopped his pursuit.

- 9) Before Saul's final battle, he found a medium in the town of _____ and told her to bring Samuel back from the dead. The medium conjured up Samuel's spirit. Samuel informed Saul that he and his sons would die the next day.

- 10) After Saul's death, David became king of the tribe of _____.

- 11) Seven years later, David became king over all the tribes of _____.

- 12) David fought the Jebusites for possession of _____ and won.

- 13) After defeating the Jebusites, David moved the capital from _____ to _____.

- 14) David bought a threshing floor and built an altar there. David decided the _____ should be built at the same place where the altar had been erected.

- 15) Jesus Christ was born in David's hometown of _____.



Big Picture of the Bible – Old Testament
Module 6: Establishing the Kingdom
Section 4: King David

Writing Assignment 1: David was Israel's greatest king. What made David a great king? What were his strengths and accomplishments? Include specific examples of what David did to support your assessment of his strengths.

Date: _____

David's Strengths and Accomplishments

Big Picture of the Bible – Old Testament
Module 6: Establishing the Kingdom
Section 4: King David

Writing Assignment 2: What were David’s character flaws and weaknesses? Include specific examples of what David did to support your assessment of his character flaws and weaknesses.

Date: _____

David’s Character Flaws and Weaknesses



Big Picture of the Bible – Old Testament
Module 6: Establishing the Kingdom
Section 4: King David

Writing Assignment 3: The memory verse for this lesson is printed below. Read and meditate on what this verse means to you. Write your thoughts about this verse in the form of a poem or an essay.

“The LORD is my shepherd; I shall not want. He makes me to lie down in green pastures; He leads me beside the still waters. He restores my soul; He leads me in the paths of righteousness For His name’s sake. Yea, though I walk through the valley of the shadow of death, I will fear no evil; For You are with me . . .”

(Psalm 23:1-4a NKJ)

Date: _____

Big Picture of the Bible – Old Testament
Module 6: Establishing the Kingdom
Section 4: King David

Writing Assignment 4: Write a prayer to Jehovah-Raah, the Hebrew Name of God as your Shepherd.

Date: _____

Prayer to Jehovah-Raah

Big Picture of the Bible—Old Testament
Module 6: Establishing the Kingdom
Section 5: King Solomon

Lesson Objectives: To understand the following:

- We are to ask God for wisdom and understanding
- We are to trust God wholeheartedly and seek His will
- We should not allow others to lead us away from God

Memory Verse: *“Trust in the LORD with all your heart; do not depend on your own understanding. Seek his will in all you do, and he will show you which path to take.”* (Proverbs 3:5-6 NLT)

Prayer: Prayerfully read the opening prayer on page 161 in your study guide.

Vocabulary Words: The words listed below are sequenced in the order in which they appear in your *Big Picture of the Bible* study guide. Highlight or underline each of these words (or a form of the word) in your study guide. Write a short definition for each word. Use the glossary in the back of your study guide or your dictionary as needed. If the word has several different meanings, choose the one that best defines how the word is used in your study guide.

Wisdom	Implement	Dedicate	Consecrate	Admonish
Commerce	Alliance	Pilgrimage	Accumulate	Pagan
Workforce	Personify	Proverbs	Ecclesiastes	Futile

Reading Assignment: Read pages 176 through 177 in your study guide.

Recommended Bible Reading: Turn to page 177 of your study guide and find the recommended Bible reading. Read these scriptures in your Bible.

Big Picture of the Bible—Old Testament
Module 6: Establishing the Kingdom
Section 5: King Solomon

Review Questions: Read each question and then choose the “best” answer (a, b, c, or d) based on the assigned reading from your *Big Picture of the Bible—Old Testament* study guide.

- 1) Solomon’s father was King David. Who was Solomon’s mother?
 - a) The Queen of Sheba
 - b) Bathsheba
 - c) Abishag
 - d) Rebekah

- 2) What did David’s son, Adonijah, want Solomon to do?
 - a) Adonijah wanted Solomon to give David’s nurse to Bathsheba as her handmaiden.
 - b) Adonijah wanted Solomon to give Abishag to Bathsheba as her nurse.
 - c) Adonijah wanted Solomon to give David’s nurse to him as his maidservant.
 - d) Adonijah wanted Solomon to give Abishag to him as his wife.

- 3) Why did Solomon have Adonijah put to death?
 - a) Solomon was upset because Adonijah went to Bathsheba instead of coming to him directly.
 - b) Solomon was upset because Adonijah wanted more than his fair share of David’s property.
 - c) Solomon was upset because he had planned to marry Abishag himself.
 - d) Solomon was upset because he thought Adonijah was trying to take over his kingdom.

- 4) Who appeared to Solomon one night in a dream?
 - a) The Lord
 - b) An Angel
 - c) David
 - d) Samuel

- 5) What did Solomon request when God told him he could ask for whatever he wanted?
 - a) Wealth
 - c) Fame
 - d) Peace
 - d) Wisdom

Big Picture of the Bible—Old Testament
Module 6: Establishing the Kingdom
Section 5: King Solomon

- 6) Who prepared the plans Solomon used to build the Temple?
 - a) David
 - b) Solomon
 - c) Nathan, the prophet
 - d) The priests

- 7) How long did it take Solomon to build the Temple?
 - a) 3
 - b) 7
 - c) 10
 - d) 13

- 8) How long did it take Solomon to build his palace?
 - a) 3
 - b) 7
 - c) 10
 - d) 13

- 9) What did the priests carry into the Most Holy Place when the Temple was finished?
 - a) Moses' Staff
 - b) The Old Testament
 - c) The Ark of the Covenant
 - d) Incense

- 10) Solomon gathered the people together to dedicate the Temple. Which of the following is “not” something that happened during the dedication ceremony?
 - a) Solomon prayed to the Lord.
 - b) The people were gathered in front of the altar.
 - c) Solomon read the law of Moses to the people.
 - d) Solomon and the people offered sacrifices to God.

Big Picture of the Bible—Old Testament
Module 6: Establishing the Kingdom
Section 5: King Solomon

- 11) Who traveled to Jerusalem to see if the reports about Solomon's wisdom were true?
- a) Bathsheba
 - b) The Queen of Sheba
 - c) The Queen of Ethiopia
 - d) The Queen of Assyria
- 12) How many wives did Solomon marry?
- a) 1000
 - b) 700
 - c) 400
 - d) 300
- 13) What did Solomon do that was greatly displeasing to God?
- a) Solomon had his brother, Adonijah, put to death.
 - b) Solomon built a palace for himself that was larger than the Temple.
 - c) Solomon allowed his wives to lead him into idolatry.
 - d) Solomon accumulated vast amounts of wealth.
- 14) What did God tell Solomon would happen as a result of his disobedience?
- a) God told Solomon that he would lose all of his accumulated wealth.
 - b) God told Solomon that his son would lead a rebellion and takeover his kingdom.
 - c) God told Solomon that the kingdom would be taken away from him.
 - d) God told Solomon that His Spirit would no longer be with him.
- 15) Which of the following is "not" one of the Old Testament books written by Solomon?
- a) Psalms
 - b) Proverbs
 - c) Ecclesiastes
 - d) Song of Solomon

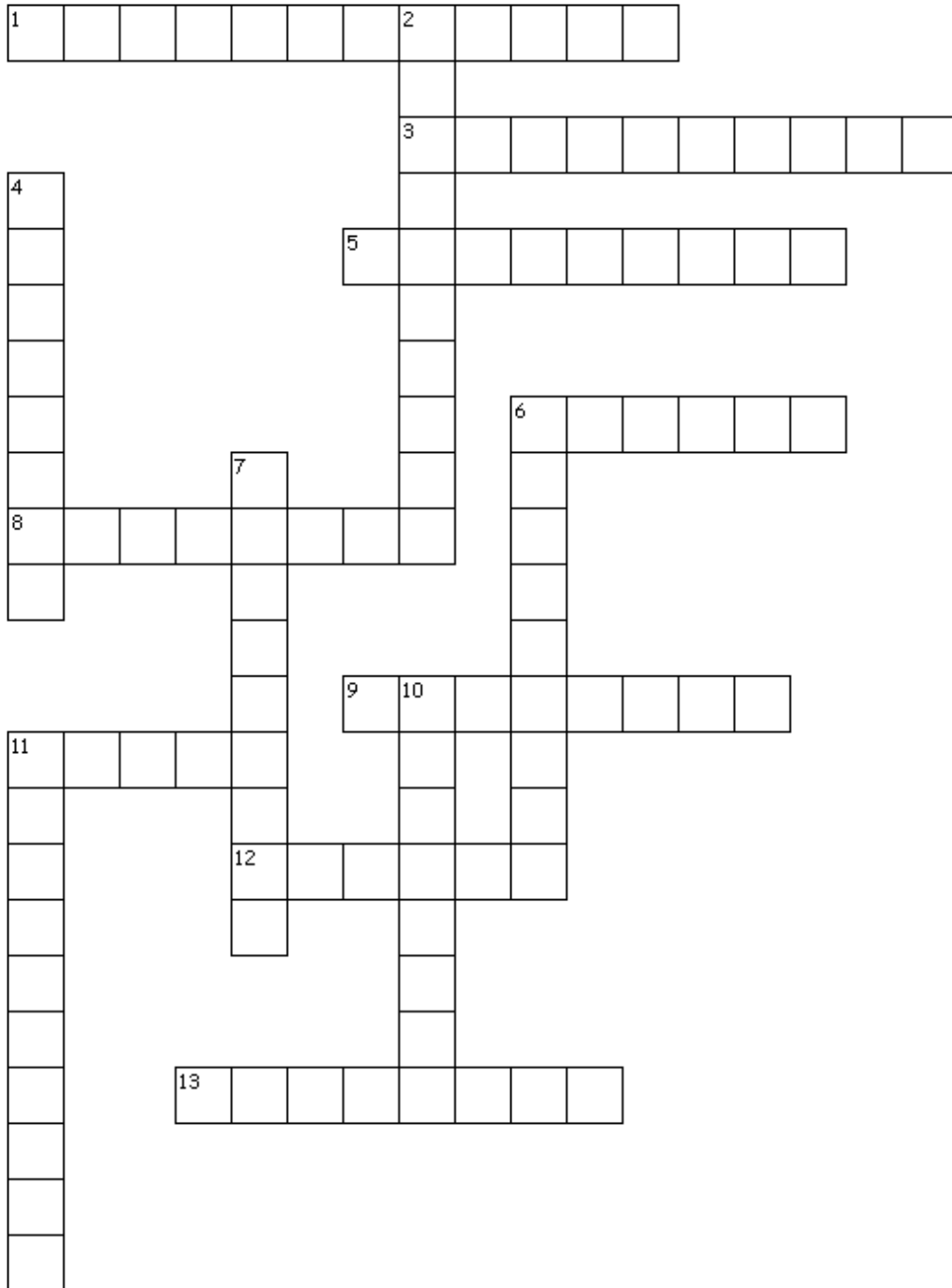
Big Picture of the Bible—Old Testament
Module 6: Establishing the Kingdom
Section 5: King Solomon

Inductive Study: Use the table on page 163 of *Big Picture of the Bible—Old Testament* study guide and your assigned reading to complete the table below. Fill in the answer to each question in the space provided below.

Section 5: King Solomon	Who, Where, When, What, Why, and How
Who were the people you read about in this section?	
Where were the people in this section located?	
When did the events in this section take place? (See the Approx. Timeline on page 163.)	
What specific events took place in this section? List a few major events that happened in this section.	
Why are these events in the Bible? In your opinion, why did God want you to know about these events?	
How would you describe God's character in this section? What was God doing?	

Big Picture of the Bible—Old Testament
Module 6: Establishing the Kingdom
Section 5: King Solomon

Crossword Puzzle: Use the vocabulary words for this lesson to fill in the answers to the crossword puzzle.



Big Picture of the Bible—Old Testament
Module 6: Establishing the Kingdom
Section 5: King Solomon

Vocabulary Crossword Puzzle Clues:

Across

1. Old Testament book expressing the emptiness of life without God
3. To make or declare to be sacred or holy
5. To accomplish in a manner consistent with its purpose or design
6. Ability to apply knowledge and experience with common sense and insight
8. The buying, selling or exchanging of goods and services
9. To caution, warn, or advice against wrong practices
11. Pertaining to those who worship false gods
12. Useless, worthless, of no importance
13. Old Testament book of wise sayings for daily living

Down

2. To grow or increase in quantity or number
4. A bond or connection between individuals united in a formal agreement
6. Employees assigned or available for a specific activity
7. To represent or attribute human qualities to something
10. To devote or set apart entirely for a specific purpose
11. A long journey

**Big Picture of the Bible—Old Testament
Module 6: Establishing the Kingdom
Section 5: King Solomon**

Writing Assignment 1: Solomon was one of Israel’s great kings. He ruled Israel during a period of peace and prosperity. What character strengths and accomplishments made Solomon a great king? Include specific examples of what Solomon did that pleased God.

Date: _____

Solomon’s Strengths and Accomplishments

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Writing Assignment 2: What were Solomon's character flaws and weaknesses? Include specific examples of what Solomon did that displeased God.

Date: _____

Solomon's Character Flaws and Weaknesses

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Lesson Application: According to Scripture, Solomon allowed his wives to influence his behavior. They eventually led him down the wrong path and away from God.

1.) What could Solomon have done to get back on the right path with God?

2.) How do you know when someone is trying to lead you down the wrong path away from God?

3.) How do you respond when others try to lead you down the wrong path and away from God?
What should you do or say to those you know are a bad influence in your life?

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Writing Assignment 3: The memory verse for this lesson was written by Solomon and is printed below. Read it and then write your thoughts about what this verse means to you?

“Trust in the LORD with all your heart; do not depend on your own understanding. Seek his will in all you do, and he will show you which path to take”

(Proverbs 3:5-6 NLT)

Date: _____

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Writing Assignment 4: Read the scripture below and meditate on it. Write a prayer using the ACTS pattern of prayer you learned on page 8 of Module 1. As one of your supplication requests, ask God for wisdom.

“If you need wisdom, ask our generous God, and he will give it to you. He will not rebuke you for asking” (James 1:5 NLT)

Date: _____

Prayer of Adoration, Confession, Thanksgiving, and Supplication

**Big Picture of the Bible –Old Testament
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Historical Timeline: Turn to the table on page 272 in your study guide entitled, “Old Testament Summary of Major Events.” Mark and label the major events on the timeline below, starting with “Ruth’s Story” through “Temple Completed by Solomon.” Important Reminder: Dates labeled “B.C.” denote the number of years before Christ’s birth. As a result, dates on an Old Testament timeline get smaller as time passes.

Old Testament Timeline



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Chapter Research Assignments

Select one or more of the research assignments listed below. Research and gather information from the internet, the library, and/or your Bible to complete the assignment (s) you have selected.

1) Life Application: Compile your own list of proverbs for daily living.

A.) A proverb is a sentence or saying that forcibly expresses some practical truth or fact based on experience or observation. Based on your reading, write one or two proverbs that summarize the life lessons you've learned from the stories of the following people:

Ruth Samuel Saul David Solomon

B.) List five people you know whom you consider successful and wise. Your list can include a combination of family members, friends, acquaintances, etc. Interview the people on your list asking them to summarize the lessons they've learned about life. Use the information from these interviews to write at least five more proverbs. Add these proverbs to your list of proverbs from assignment 1A above.

C.) Based on your own experiences and observations, write five more proverbs that summarize the lessons you've personally learned about life. Add these to your list of proverbs from assignments 1A and 1B above.

2) Religious History: Why is Jerusalem important in the Jewish, Christian, and Muslim faiths?

Jerusalem is one of the oldest cities in the world. David fought the Jebusites for possession of Jerusalem in about 1000 B.C. David won the battle and made Jerusalem the capital of Israel. Prepare a research paper explaining Jerusalem's religious significance. Why is Jerusalem an important city to those who practice Judaism, Christianity, and Islam religions?

3) Genealogy: Who were King Solomon's ancestors?

A genealogy is an account or a summary of a person's family ancestry. Create a list or draw a picture of Solomon's genealogy. Read 1 Chronicles 1:28 – 3:9 to identify Solomon's ancestors. Work backwards, starting your list or picture with "Solomon" and then Solomon's parents. Continue your list with Solomon's grandfather (his father's father), his great grandfather, and so on until you get to Abraham. When you finish, identify the people in Solomon's genealogy that you have read about in your study guide. Write a few sentences describing what these people did and the lessons you learned from their stories. Next, find Jesus' genealogy in Matthew 1:1 – 6. Compare Solomon's genealogy to Jesus' genealogy. Write a few sentences describing the results of your comparison. Who was Boaz's wife? Who was Salmon's wife? Write a few sentences describing what their wives did and the lessons you learned from their wives' stories.

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Chapter Review

Demonstrate your understanding of the material presented in Chapter 6 of your *Big Picture of the Bible—Old Testament* study guide.

- 1) Prayerfully read the meditation scriptures and prayer on page 178 of your study guide.
- 2) Answer the questions listed on pages 179 through 185 in your study guide in the spaces provided in the book.
- 3) Prayerfully read the meditation scriptures and closing prayer on page 186 in your study guide.

Congratulations!!

You have finished Module 6 of the Big Picture of the Bible—Old Testament Lesson Plans.