

Big Picture of the Bible—Old Testament
Module 7: The Divided Kingdom
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Important Note to Parents or Teachers: The words “prostitution” and “orgy” are used in the Summary and in Section 1 of this module to describe the demoralizing aspects of Baal worship and explain why Baal worship was an abomination to God.

Big Picture of the Bible—Old Testament
Module 7: The Divided Kingdom
Summary

Lesson Objectives: To understand the major events that occurred in the books of 1 Kings 12-22, 2 Kings 1-16, 2 Chronicles 10-27.

Prayer: Prayerfully read the opening prayer on page 187 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.

Impose	Revolt	Ungodly	Despicable	Prostitution
Orgy	Entrench	Morality	Decency	Prophet

Reading Assignment: Read page 188 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 succeeded Solomon as king?
 - a) One of David’s sons
 - b) Solomon II
 - c) Jeroboam
 - d) Rehoboam

- 2) What did the people want Solomon’s successor to do shortly after he became king?
 - a) The people wanted him to create a Northern Kingdom and a Southern Kingdom.
 - b) The people wanted him to lower their taxes.
 - c) The people wanted him to make Jeroboam king of the Northern Kingdom.
 - d) The people wanted him to end the practice of idolatry in Israel.

- 3) Why did the people revolt and form two separate kingdoms?
 - a) Because they wanted the king to end the practice of idolatry.
 - b) Because the king continued to practice idolatry.
 - c) Because Jeroboam promised to lower their taxes.
 - d) Because Solomon’s successor refused to give them what they wanted.

- 4) How many tribes revolted against Solomon’s successor?
 - a) 2
 - b) 3
 - c) 10
 - d) 12

- 5) How many kingdoms were formed as a result of the people’s revolt?
 - a) 2
 - b) 3
 - c) 10
 - d) 12

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- 6) What name was used to refer to the Southern Kingdom?
 - a) David
 - b) Benjamin
 - c) Judah
 - d) Israel

- 7) What name was used to refer to the Northern Kingdom?
 - a) David
 - b) Benjamin
 - c) Judah
 - d) Israel

- 8) Who was the first king of the Southern Kingdom?
 - a) One of David's sons
 - b) Solomon II
 - c) Jeroboam
 - d) Rehoboam

- 9) Who was the king of the Northern Kingdom?
 - a) One of David's sons
 - b) Solomon II
 - c) Jeroboam
 - d) Rehoboam

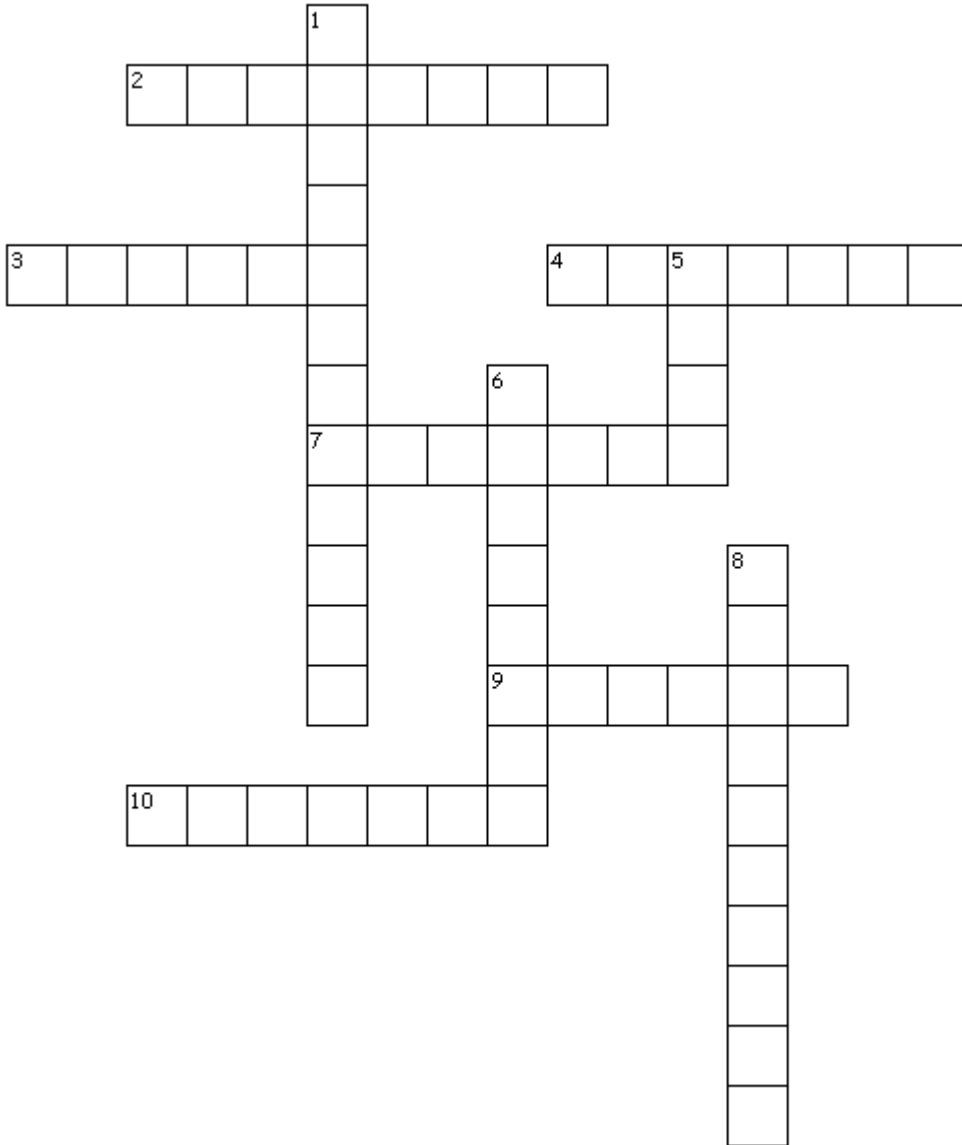
- 10) Why did the king of Israel introduce idolatry to his subjects early in his reign?
 - a) To satisfy his pagan wives who brought idolatry with them to Israel.
 - b) To keep his subjects from traveling to Jerusalem to worship.
 - c) To form alliances with other pagan nations.
 - d) To make his subjects worship him as god instead of the One True God of Israel.

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- 11) How long did the Northern Kingdom last?
- a) About 200 years
 - b) About 220 years
 - c) About 250 years
 - d) About 300 years
- 12) How long did the Southern Kingdom last?
- a) About 200 years
 - b) About 220 years
 - c) About 250 years
 - d) About 300 years
- 13) How many dynasties were there in the Northern Kingdom during its existence?
- a) 1
 - b) 2
 - c) 9
 - d) 20
- 14) How many dynasties were there in the Southern Kingdom during its existence?
- a) 1
 - b) 2
 - c) 9
 - d) 20
- 15) Which of the following is “not” true about both kingdoms?
- a) God sent prophets again and again to urge the people to turn away from idolatry.
 - b) Both kingdoms became entrenched in the evil practice of idolatry.
 - c) All of the kings of Israel and Judah were ungodly and led the people into idolatry.
 - d) Despicable forms of idolatry were introduced in both Israel and Judah.

Big Picture of the Bible—Old Testament
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Summary

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 7: The Divided Kingdom
Summary

Vocabulary Crossword Puzzle Clues:

Across

2. To fix firmly or securely, to establish in a position that is difficult to dislodge
3. Organized opposition to authority
4. One inspired by God to foretell future events
7. Sinful, wicked, disobedient to God
9. To place an unwelcome burden or obligation on another person
10. That which is proper, polite, respectable, conforming to standards of good taste

Down

1. Offering one's body for lewd sex acts in exchange for money
5. A wild gathering involving excessive drinking and promiscuity
6. Right or good conduct, concern with the distinction between good and evil
8. Morally offensive or obnoxious

Big Picture of the Bible—Old Testament
Module 7: The Divided Kingdom
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



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Big Picture of the Bible—Old Testament
Module 7: The Divided Kingdom
Section 1: Division & Early Years

Lesson Objectives: To be able to understand the following:

- We should not put our trust in ungodly people
- God responds to the needs of those who believe and trust in Him

Memory Verse: *“Do not put your trust in princes, Nor in a son of man, in whom there is no help. His spirit departs, he returns to his earth; In that very day his plans perish.”* (Psalms 146:3 – 4 NKJ)

Prayer: Prayerfully read the opening prayer on page 187 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.

Commercial	Secede	Humbled	Depose
Prevail	Vile	Demoralize	Denounce
Audibly	Categorize	Messiah	Drought
Seize	Depressed	Align	Solemn

Reading Assignment: Read pages 191 through 195 in your study guide.

Recommended Bible Reading: Turn to page 196 of your study guide and find the recommended Bible reading. Read these scriptures in your Bible.

Big Picture of the Bible—Old Testament
Module 7: The Divided Kingdom
Section 1: Division & Early Years

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) Why was the kingdom divided into two separate nations?
 - a) Because Rehoboam refused to lower the people’s taxes.
 - b) Because some people wanted to worship idol gods instead of the Lord God of Israel.
 - c) Because the people living in the north wanted Jeroboam as their king instead of Rehoboam.
 - d) Because the people did not want to travel all the way to Jerusalem for worship.

- 2) Which tribes remained loyal to Solomon’s son, Rehoboam?
 - a) Ephraim and Benjamin
 - b) Judah and Levi
 - c) Judah and Ephraim
 - d) Judah and Benjamin

- 3) Jeroboam did not want his subjects traveling to Jerusalem for worship. Why?
 - a) He feared that his subjects would fall into idolatry if they worshipped in Jerusalem.
 - b) He wanted to prove to his subjects that they did not have to go to Jerusalem to worship the One True God of Israel.
 - c) He feared that his subjects would reunite with the Southern Kingdom.
 - d) He wanted to make it easier for his subjects to worship the One True God of Israel.

- 4) Jeroboam made two golden calves. What did he do with them?
 - a) He placed one in Bethel and the other in Dan to remind the people that God hates idolatry.
 - b) He placed one in Bethel and the other in Dan as a reminder of Aaron’s sin.
 - c) He placed one in Bethel and the other in Dan for his subjects to worship.
 - d) He gave them to the Southern Kingdom as a peace offering.

- 5) Rehoboam, Solomon’s son, abandoned God until he needed the Lord’s help. What caused Rehoboam to humble himself and ask the Lord help?
 - a) Rehoboam and the people of Judah were attacked by the Northern Kingdom of Israel.
 - b) Rehoboam and the people of Judah were attacked by the Egyptians.
 - c) Rehoboam and the people of Judah were experiencing a drought.
 - d) Rehoboam had been afflicted with leprosy.

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Module 7: The Divided Kingdom
Section 1: Division & Early Years

- 6) When Rehoboam died, his son, Abijah, succeeded him as king of Judah. For the most part, Abijah was an ungodly king. However, he called on God for help during a battle and the Lord gave him the victory. What nation did Abijah defeat in this battle?
- The Northern Kingdom of Israel
 - The Assyrians
 - The Egyptians
 - The Arameans
- 7) When Abijah died, his son, Asa, took over as king of the Southern Kingdom of Judah. Why did Asa depose his grandmother from her position as queen mother?
- Asa deposed her because she refused to bow down before him as king.
 - Asa deposed her because she was practicing idolatry.
 - Asa deposed her because she was trying to take over his kingdom.
 - Asa deposed her because she killed his grandfather.
- 8) Although Asa was for the most part a godly king, he did some things that displeased the Lord. Which of the following was “not” something Asa did that displeased the Lord?
- Asa relied on the king of Aram for help instead of fully trusting God.
 - Asa put one of God’s prophets in prison because he did not like what the prophet said.
 - Asa deposed his grandmother from her position as queen mother.
 - Asa consulted physicians instead of seeking the Lord for his healing
- 9) Scripture repeatedly refers to Jeroboam as the man, who “. . . sinned and made Israel sin along with him.” How long did Jeroboam reign as king of the Northern Kingdom of Israel?
- 3 years
 - 17 years
 - 22 years
 - 24 years
- 10) What happened to Jeroboam’s family after his death?
- Baasha forced Jeroboam’s family to leave Israel when he took over the kingdom.
 - Baasha killed Jeroboam’s family after he became king.
 - The people of Israel forced Jeroboam’s family to leave the country.
 - Jeroboam’s family fled to Egypt when Baasha took over the kingdom.



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**Big Picture of the Bible—Old Testament
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Section 1: Division & Early Years**

- 11) Who made Samaria the capital of the Northern Kingdom of Israel?
 - a) Elah
 - b) Zimri
 - c) Omri
 - d) Ahab

- 12) Which of the wicked kings of Israel was married to Jezebel?
 - a) Ahab
 - b) Omri
 - c) Baasha
 - d) Jeroboam

- 13) What kind of worship did Jezebel and her husband promote in Israel?
 - a) The worship of Kings and Queens
 - b) The worship of Nature
 - c) The worship of Baal
 - d) The worship of the One True God

- 14) Which of the following is “not” one of the roles of God’s prophets?
 - a) Prophets reminded the people of their covenant with God.
 - b) Prophets pointed out sin and urged the people to return to God.
 - c) Prophets delivered messages the people wanted to hear.
 - d) Prophets warned about the consequences of sin.

- 15) Which of the following is “not” one of Elijah’s accomplishments?
 - a) Elijah confronted Baal worship in Israel.
 - b) Elijah hid one hundred of God’s prophets from Jezebel.
 - c) Elijah pronounced a drought on the people of Israel.
 - d) Elijah brought a widow’s son back to life.

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Module 7: The Divided Kingdom
Section 1: Division & Early Years

- 16) Why did Elijah become depressed?
- a) Elijah became depressed because Ahab threatened to kill him.
 - b) Elijah became depressed because the widow's son died.
 - c) Elijah became depressed because Jezebel threatened to kill him.
 - d) Elijah became depressed because he could not hear God's voice.
- 17) Who did God say would execute His righteous judgment against Israel?
- a) Jehu, Obadiah, and Elisha
 - b) Jehu and Jehoshaphat
 - c) Jehu, Hazael, and Elisha
 - d) Jehu, Jehoshaphat, and Elisha
- 18) What did King Jehoshaphat of Judah do that displeased God?
- a) Jehoshaphat did not pray to God before going into battle.
 - b) Jehoshaphat sought a physician for his healing instead of trusting God.
 - c) Jehoshaphat entered into an alliance with King Ahab.
 - d) Jehoshaphat did not give God the glory for his victory against Moab, Ammon, and Edom.
- 19) Who was present when Elijah was carried up into heaven in a whirlwind?
- a) Elisha
 - b) Jehu
 - c) Obadiah
 - d) Jehoshaphat
- 20) Which of the kings in this lesson was mostly godly?
- a) Jehoshaphat
 - b) Omri
 - c) Ahab
 - d) Baasha



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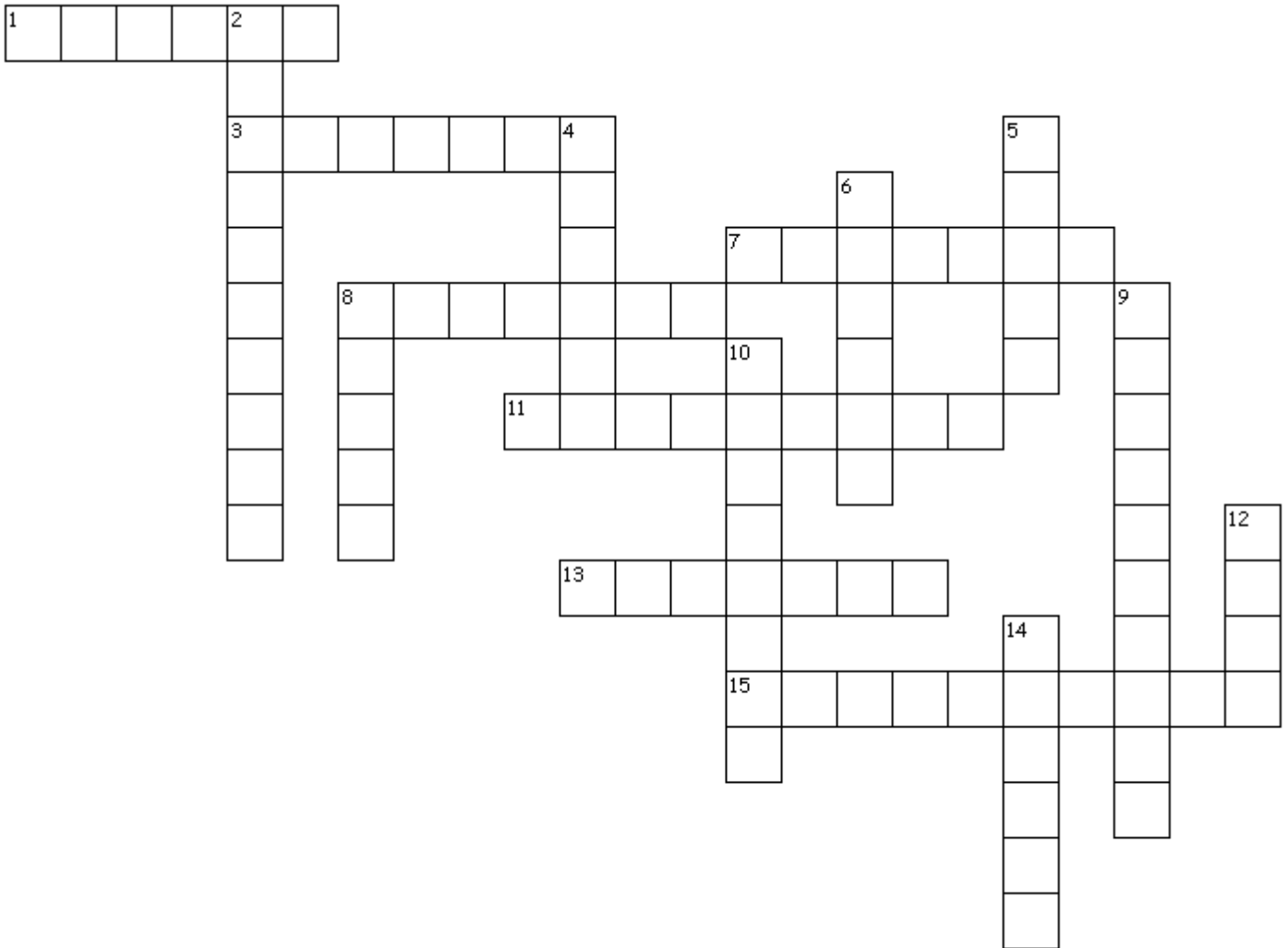
Big Picture of the Bible—Old Testament
Module 7: The Divided Kingdom
Section 1: Division & Early Years

Inductive Study: Use the table on page 189 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: Division & Early Years	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 189.)	
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 7: The Divided Kingdom
Section 1: Division & Early Years

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





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Big Picture of the Bible—Old Testament
Module 7: The Divided Kingdom
Section 1: Division & Early Years

Vocabulary Crossword Puzzle Clues:

Across

1. To withdraw from or separate one's self from
3. An expected savior or liberator, Jesus Christ
7. To gain the victory, superiority, or advantage, to overcome
8. In a manner that can be heard, so as to be heard
11. Filled with sad thoughts of gloom, doom or inadequacy
13. A prolonged shortage of rainfall
15. To put into or assign a classification based on common characteristics

Down

2. To corrupt or destroy the sense of right versus wrong or good versus evil
4. To make lower or lowly in mind, to reduce one's pride and self-sufficiency
5. To capture, take hold, or grab by force
6. Force to leave (an office or position)
8. To put into a line or to arrange one's self with a group or way of thinking
9. Pertaining to the buying, selling, or trading of goods and services
10. To speak out against or openly condemn
12. Morally offensive, appallingly wicked or sinful
14. Serious, grave, devout, and somber in manner



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Big Picture of the Bible—Old Testament
Module 7: The Divided Kingdom
Section 1: Division & Early Years

Lesson Application 1: In this lesson, God responded to people’s needs when they humbled themselves before Him and called out to Him for help.

1.) What did God do for Rehoboam when the Egyptians attacked the Southern Kingdom of Judah?
(See 2 Chronicles 12:1 – 12)

2.) What did God do for Abijah when he called on the Lord during a battle against the Northern Kingdom of Israel? (See 2 Chronicles 13:1 – 5, 10 – 18)

3.) What did God do for the widow when she ran out of flour? What did God do for the widow when her son died? (See 1 Kings 17:8 – 24)



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Section 1: Division & Early Years

4.) What did God do for Elijah when he became depressed and asked God to take his life? (See 1 Kings 19:1 – 18)

5.) What did God do for King Jehoshaphat when he and King Ahab fought against the king of Aram? (See 2 Chronicles 18:28 – 34)

6.) What did God do for King Jehoshaphat after he led his people in a solemn prayer for help against the armies of Moab, Ammon, and Edom? (See 2 Chronicles 20:1 – 30)



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Section 1: Division & Early Years

Writing Assignment 1: According to Apostle Paul, “*God will meet all your needs according to his glorious riches in Christ Jesus*” (Philippians 4:19 NIV). God wants us to trust Him to meet our needs. In your opinion, what is the difference between your “needs” and your “wants” (or “desires”).

Writing Assignment 2: Do you find it difficult to trust God to meet all your needs? Why or Why not? Explain.



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Big Picture of the Bible—Old Testament
Module 7: The Divided Kingdom
Section 1: Division & Early Years

Lesson Application 2: In this lesson, God expressed His displeasure with those who did not fully trust Him.

1.) What did King Asa of Judah do that displeased God? Why was God displeased?
(See 2 Chronicles 16:1 – 10)

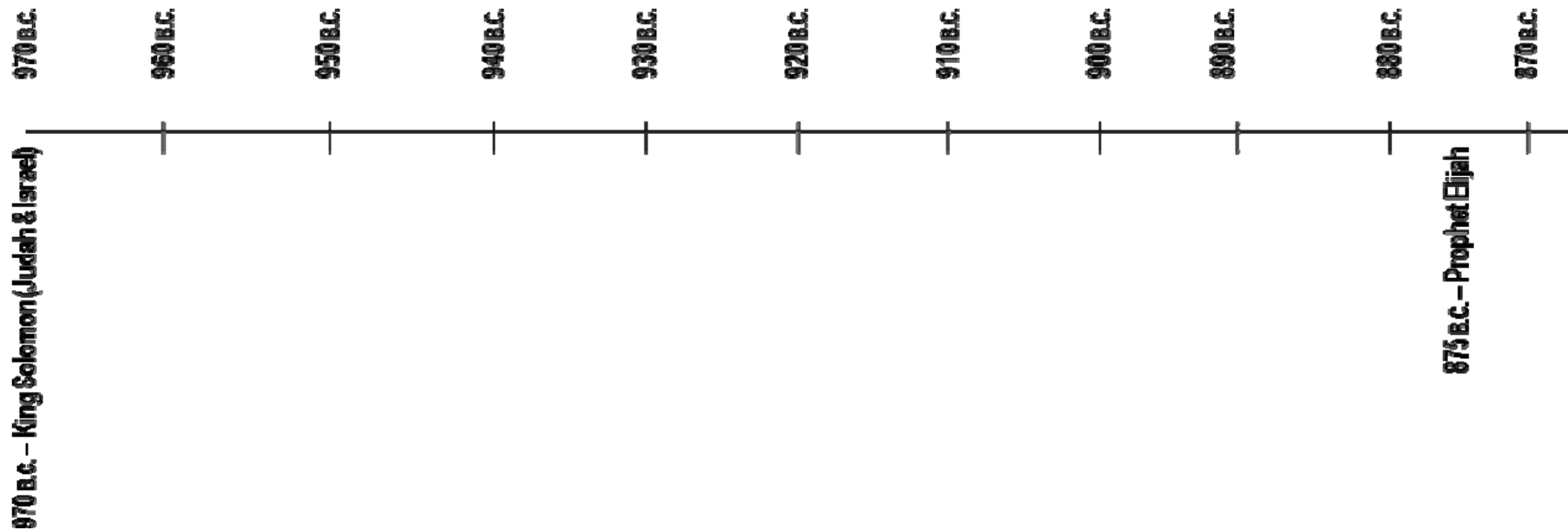
2.) What did King Ahaziah of Israel do that showed he did not believe in the One True God? What did God do as a result of King Ahaziah’s actions? (See 2 Kings 1:1 – 4, 16 – 17)

3.) What did King Jehoshaphat do that displeased God? Why was God displeased?
(See 2 Chronicles 18:1 – 3; 19:1 – 3)

Big Picture of the Bible—Old Testament
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Section 1: Division & Early Years

Historical Timeline: Using the table on page 191 of your study guide, mark and label the timeline below to show the beginning of each king’s reign. For each king, include the date the king’s reign began, the king’s name, and the name of his kingdom (Israel or Judah). King Solomon’s reign and the prophet Elijah’s ministry have been included on the timeline as examples. 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.

Timeline of Israel’s & Judah’s Kings and Prophets



Big Picture of the Bible—Old Testament
Module 7: The Divided Kingdom
Section 2: Idolatry Judged

Lesson Objectives: To be able to understand the following:

- We are to reverence the Lord God
- God judges sin and unrighteousness

Memory Verse: *“Fear God and obey his commands, for this is everyone’s duty. God will judge us for everything we do, including every secret thing, whether good or bad.”* (Ecclesiastes 12:13b – 14 NLT)

Prayer: Prayerfully read the opening prayer on page 187 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.

Contaminate	Gratitude	Leprosy	Absurd	Frustrate
Foil	Siege	Plunder	Execute	Harassment

Reading Assignment: Read pages 197 through 200 in your study guide.

Recommended Bible Reading: Turn to page 200 of your study guide and find the recommended Bible reading. Read these scriptures in your Bible.

Big Picture of the Bible—Old Testament
Module 7: The Divided Kingdom
Section 2: Idolatry Judged

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) Which of the following is “not” one of the miracles Elisha performed?
 - a) Elisha miraculously purified water in a contaminated spring.
 - b) Elisha miraculously raised a boy from the dead.
 - c) Elisha miraculously increased a widow’s supply of flour.
 - d) Elijah miraculously purified a pot of poisoned stew.

- 2) What did Elisha tell Naaman to do in order to be healed of leprosy?
 - a) Elisha told him to pour oil into as many jars as he could borrow.
 - b) Elisha told him to cross the Jordan River seven times.
 - c) Elisha told him to wash seven times in the Jordan River.
 - d) Elisha told him to eat the poisoned stew which he had purified.

- 3) Naaman thought Elisha’s instructions were absurd. Who convinced Naaman to follow Elisha’s instructions?
 - a) A Prophet
 - b) Naaman’s officers
 - c) Naaman’s slave girl
 - d) Elisha’s assistant

- 4) What did Elisha do that foiled each of Aram’s planned attacks?
 - a) Elisha asked God to protect Israel from Aram’s army.
 - b) Elisha warned Israel before each of Aram’s planned attacks.
 - c) Elisha prayed for rain before each of Aram’s planned attacks.
 - d) Elisha called upon God’s invisible heavenly army to fight for Israel.

- 5) How did Elisha calm his assistant’s fears when Aram’s army surrounded their city?
 - a) Elisha prayed and told him that God would protect them from their enemies.
 - b) Elisha prayed and told him that Aram’s army could not see them.
 - c) Elisha prayed and God allowed him to see future events.
 - d) Elisha prayed and God allowed him to see His mighty heavenly army.

Big Picture of the Bible—Old Testament
Module 7: The Divided Kingdom
Section 2: Idolatry Judged

- 6) After Aram's army suddenly became blind, Elisha led them to the king of Israel. What did Elisha tell Israel's king to do?
- Elisha told the king to seize Aram's army and execute them.
 - Elisha told the king to seize Aram's army and put them in prison.
 - Elisha told the king to send Aram's army home.
 - Elisha told the king to lead Aram's army into the desert and leave them stranded.
- 7) What happened that caused the people of Samaria to run out of food?
- A severe drought created a famine and caused Samaria's food supply to run out.
 - Aram's army attacked Samaria and took all of their food supplies.
 - Samaria's water became contaminated and the people could not grow crops.
 - Aram's army laid siege to Samaria so that the people could not come or go.
- 8) How did the people of Samaria replenish their food supplies?
- God created a heavy downpour of rain which ended the drought.
 - Aram's army abandoned their camp and left their food and clothes behind.
 - Elisha purified the water, which allowed them to grow edible food again.
 - Aram's army abandoned their camp and the people bought food from the Egyptians.
- 9) Elisha told the king's officer that there would soon be plenty of flour and grain in Samaria's marketplace. How did the officer respond to Elisha's prediction?
- The officer did not believe Elisha.
 - The officer said all things are possible through God.
 - The officer hurried back to tell the king the good news.
 - The officer consulted another prophet.
- 10) The officer lived to see the end of Samaria's food shortage, but did not live long enough to eat any of the food. What happened to the officer?
- He drowned in a flood created by the heavy downpour of rain.
 - An officer of Aram's army killed him.
 - He was trampled to death.
 - He was killed when he returned from Egypt.

Big Picture of the Bible—Old Testament
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Section 2: Idolatry Judged

- 11) Who assassinated the king of Aram?
- Ben-Hadad
 - Jehu
 - Hazael
 - Elisha
- 12) What did Jehoshaphat's son do that showed he was "not" like his father?
- He killed all of his brothers.
 - He tore down the golden calves located in Bethel and Dan.
 - He listened to the advice of God's prophets.
 - He deposed his mother from her royal position.
- 13) How were the Edomites related to the Israelites?
- The Edomites were descendants of Lot, Abraham's nephew.
 - The Edomites were descendants of Esau, Jacob's brother.
 - The Edomites were descendants of Moses' father-in-law.
 - The Edomites were descendants of Abraham's son, Ishmael.
- 14) Which of the prophets in this lesson pronounced God's judgment against the Edomites?
- Elijah
 - Elisha
 - Obadiah
 - Naaman
- 15) Who told Jehu to kill Ahab's entire family in accordance with God's righteous judgment?
- Elisha
 - One of Elisha's fellow prophets
 - Elijah
 - One of Elijah's fellow prophets

Big Picture of the Bible—Old Testament
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Section 2: Idolatry Judged

- 16) Which of the following was “not” one of Jehu’s accomplishments?
- a) Jehu had Jezebel and all seventy of Ahab’s sons killed.
 - b) Jehu killed all of the prophets and worshippers of Baal.
 - c) Jehu destroyed the idol calves in Bethel and Dan.
 - d) Jehu destroyed all traces of Baal worship in Israel.
- 17) What did Athaliah do when she learned that her son, Ahaziah, was dead?
- a) She mourned his death.
 - b) She left Judah and returned to Israel.
 - c) She hid Ahaziah’s infant son.
 - d) She killed Ahaziah’s sons.
- 18) Who was the only woman to reign over the kingdom of Judah?
- a) Ahaziah’s sister
 - b) Ahaziah’s daughter
 - c) Ahaziah’s mother
 - d) Jezebel
- 19) Which of David’s descendants had to be hidden as an infant to protect his dynasty?
- a) Joash
 - b) Jehoida
 - c) Ahaziah
 - d) Jehoram
- 20) Which of the following people restored worship to the One True God in this lesson?
- a) Elisha
 - b) Jehu
 - c) Jehoida
 - d) Obadiah

Big Picture of the Bible—Old Testament
Module 7: The Divided Kingdom
Section 2: Idolatry Judged

Inductive Study: Use the table on page 189 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: Idolatry Judged	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 189.)	
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 7: The Divided Kingdom
Section 2: Idolatry Judged

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

- | | | |
|----------------|-------|--|
| 1) Contaminate | _____ | A) To steal goods or take as spoils |
| 2) Gratitude | _____ | B) To hinder or prevent the plans of another, to frustrate |
| 3) Leprosy | _____ | C) Tormenting by continued persistent attacks or criticism |
| 4) Absurd | _____ | D) Surrounding a fortified place to force surrender |
| 5) Foil | _____ | E) To make impure, to pollute |
| 6) Siege | _____ | F) Irrational, foolish, ridiculous, nonsense |
| 7) Plunder | _____ | G) A feeling of thankfulness and appreciation |
| 8) Execute | _____ | H) A term applied to a variety of dreaded skin disorders |
| 9) Harassment | _____ | I) To carry out or perform an action to completion |

Big Picture of the Bible—Old Testament
Module 7: The Divided Kingdom
Section 2: Idolatry Judged

Lesson Application 1: In this lesson, God execute His righteous judgment against sin.

1.) What is “righteous judgment?” Explain what these words mean to you.

2.) Why did God pronounce judgment against Israel? What was Israel doing that was an abomination to God?

Big Picture of the Bible—Old Testament
Module 7: The Divided Kingdom
Section 2: Idolatry Judged

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 in this lesson and then write another paragraph explaining how God executed His righteous judgment against sin.

Date: _____

How God Demonstrated Mercy

How God Executed His Righteous Judgment against Sin

Big Picture of the Bible—Old Testament
Module 7: The Divided Kingdom
Section 3: Call to Righteousness

Lesson Objectives: To understand the following:

- God is merciful and long-suffering
- God gives us every opportunity to repent

Memory Verse: *“The Lord is not slow in keeping his promise, as some understand slowness. He is patient with you, not wanting anyone to perish, but everyone to come to repentance.”* (2 Peter 3:9 NIV)

Prayer: Prayerfully read the opening prayer on page 187 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.

Renovation	Desecrate	Prosperous	Complacency
Impending	Long-suffering	Oppression	Wholehearted
Demolish	Repent	Relentless	Parallel
	Wayward	Redeem	

Reading Assignment: Read pages 201 – 203 in your study guide.

Recommended Bible Reading: Turn to page 203 of your study guide and find the recommended Bible reading. Read these scriptures in your Bible.

Big Picture of the Bible—Old Testament
Module 7: The Divided Kingdom
Section 3: Call to Righteousness

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) How long did King Joash serve the Lord God?
 - a) Joash served the Lord until Jehoiada convinced him to abandon the Lord.
 - b) Joash served the Lord until Jehoiada’s son, Zechariah, died.
 - c) Joash served the Lord as long as Jehoiada was alive.
 - d) Joash served the Lord until Jehoiada’s son convinced him to abandon the Lord.

- 2) What happened to the Temple during Queen Athaliah’s reign?
 - a) Queen Athaliah desecrated the Temple with Baal worship.
 - b) Queen Athaliah set the Temple on fire during her evil reign.
 - c) The Temple was cleansed and renovated.
 - d) The Temple was rededicated to God.

- 3) Who convinced King Joash to abandon the Lord?
 - a) Jehoiada
 - b) Jehoiada’s son
 - c) The leaders of Israel
 - d) The leaders of Judah

- 4) Who warned the people of Judah about abandoning the Lord after his father died?
 - a) Jehoiada
 - b) Zechariah
 - c) Zechariah’s father
 - d) One of Judah’s leaders

- 5) Which of the following people was “not” one of God’s prophets?
 - a) Jehoiada
 - b) Joel
 - c) Jonah
 - d) Amos

- 6) What did King Amaziah do that resulted in the destruction of a section of Jerusalem’s wall?
 - a) He listened to the leaders of Judah and abandoned God.
 - b) He waged war against the Edomites and lost the battle.
 - c) He challenged King Jehoash of Israel to a battle.
 - d) He killed the men who assassinated his father.

Big Picture of the Bible—Old Testament
Module 7: The Divided Kingdom
Section 3: Call to Righteousness

- 7) How did God use the prophet Joel to accomplish His will?
 - a) Joel reluctantly warned the Assyrians about God’s impending judgment and called upon them to repent.
 - b) God used Joel to denounce immorality and to parallel the story of His persistent love for the wayward nation of Israel.
 - c) Joel warned Judah about their complacency and prophesied that one day God’s Spirit would be poured out on all people.
 - d) Joel pronounced God’s judgment against Israel and Judah warning both nations that they would be captured and exiled if they didn’t repent.

- 8) How did God use the prophet Jonah to accomplish His will?
 - a) Jonah reluctantly warned the Assyrians about God’s impending judgment and called upon them to repent.
 - b) God used Jonah to denounce immorality and to parallel the story of His persistent love for the wayward nation of Israel.
 - c) Jonah warned Judah about their complacency and prophesied that one day God’s Spirit would be poured out on all people.
 - d) Jonah pronounced God’s judgment against Israel and Judah warning both nations that they would be captured and exiled if they didn’t repent.

- 9) How did God use the prophet Amos to accomplish His will?
 - a) Amos reluctantly warned the Assyrians about God’s impending judgment and called upon them to repent.
 - b) God used Amos to denounce immorality and to parallel the story of His persistent love for the wayward nation of Israel.
 - c) Amos warned Judah about their complacency and prophesied that one day God’s Spirit would be poured out on all people.
 - d) Amos pronounced God’s judgment against Israel and Judah warning both nations that they would be captured and exiled if they didn’t repent.

- 10) How did God use the prophet Hosea to accomplish His will?
 - a) Hosea reluctantly warned the Assyrians about God’s impending judgment and called upon them to repent.
 - b) God used Hosea to denounce immorality and to parallel the story of His persistent love for the wayward nation of Israel.
 - c) Hosea warned Judah about their complacency and prophesied that one day God’s Spirit would be poured out on all people.
 - d) Hosea pronounced God’s judgment against Israel and Judah warning both nations that they would be captured and exiled if they didn’t repent.

Big Picture of the Bible—Old Testament
Module 7: The Divided Kingdom
Section 3: Call to Righteousness

Inductive Study: Use the table on page 189 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: Call to Righteousness	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 189.)	
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 7: The Divided Kingdom
Section 3: Call to Righteousness

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

- | | | |
|-------------------|-------|---|
| 1) Renovation | _____ | A) Close in time, about to occur |
| 2) Desecrate | _____ | B) Patiently bearing continual pain or wrongs |
| 3) Prosperous | _____ | C) Complete, sincere, enthusiastic devotion |
| 4) Complacency | _____ | D) The act of improving by restoring and renewing |
| 5) Impending | _____ | E) To destroy, tear down, ruin |
| 6) Long-suffering | _____ | F) Resistant to guidance or discipline |
| 7) Oppression | _____ | G) An unconcerned, satisfied, or content feeling |
| 8) Wholehearted | _____ | H) To buy back or regain possession by paying a price |
| 9) Demolish | _____ | I) Having the same direction, tendency, resemblance |
| 10) Repent | _____ | J) To violate the sacred character of a place |
| 11) Relentless | _____ | K) Flourishing or thriving financially, moderately rich |
| 12) Parallel | _____ | L) To feel remorse and turn away from sin |
| 13) Wayward | _____ | M) Unmoved, persistent, unceasing, unyielding |
| 14) Redeem | _____ | N) State of being kept down by unjust use of force |

Big Picture of the Bible—Old Testament
Module 7: The Divided Kingdom
Section 3: Call to Righteousness

Geography Assignment: Turn to the map on page 189 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.

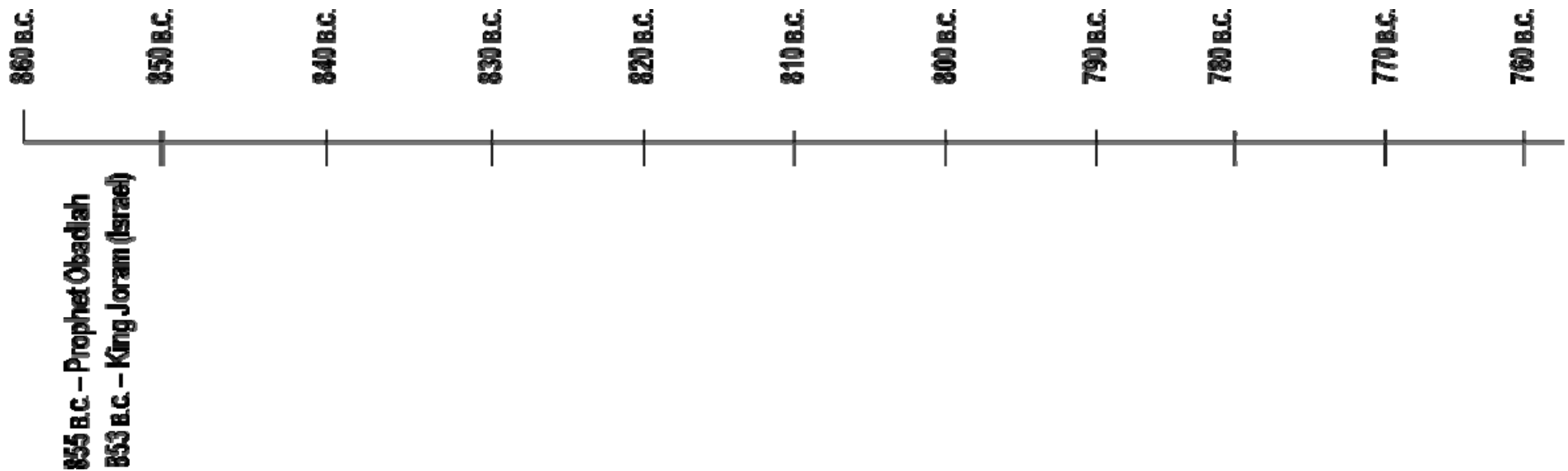
Ammon	Aram	Assyria	Bethel
Dan	Edom	Jerusalem	Judah
Israel	Moab	Samaria	Shunem

- 1) The Northern Kingdom was called _____.
- 2) The Southern Kingdom was called _____.
- 3) King Jeroboam made two golden calves. He placed one in _____ and the other one in _____.
- 4) King Omri bought _____ and made it the capital of Israel.
- 5) The capital of Judah was the city of _____.
- 6) King Jehoshaphat prayed when 3 countries declared war against him. They were the armies of _____, _____, and _____.
- 7) Elisha brought a woman's son back to life. She was from the town of _____.
- 8) Israel was under heavy attack by King Hazael of _____ throughout most of King Jehoahaz's reign.
- 9) Jonah reluctantly went to Nineveh in _____ and pronounced God's righteous judgment against the people living there.

Big Picture of the Bible –Old Testament
Module 7: The Divided Kingdom
Section 3: Call to Righteousness

Historical Timeline: Using the tables on pages 197 & 201 of your study guide, mark and label the timeline below to show the beginning of each king’s reign and the beginning of each prophet’s ministry. For each king, include the date the king’s reign began, the king’s name, and the name of his kingdom (Israel or Judah). For each prophet listed in the tables, include the prophet’s name and the date his ministry began. The first king and prophet listed in the tables have been entered on the timeline as an examples.

Timeline of Israel’s & Judah’s Kings and Prophets



Big Picture of the Bible—Old Testament
Module 7: The Divided Kingdom
Section 4: Israel's Final Years

Lesson Objectives: To understand and be able to explain:

- God's righteous judgment against Israel
- The consequences of Israel's sin

Memory Verse: *"Put to death, therefore, whatever belongs to your earthly nature: . . . immorality, impurity, lust, evil desires and greed, which is idolatry."* (Colossians 3:5 NIV)

Prayer: Prayerfully read the opening prayer on page 187 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.

Bolster

Isolation

Impose

Reinstitute

Exile

Prejudice

Reading Assignment: Read pages 204 through 206 in your study guide.

Recommended Bible Reading: Turn to page 206 of your study guide and find the recommended Bible reading. Read these scriptures in your Bible.

Big Picture of the Bible—Old Testament
Module 7: The Divided Kingdom
Section 4: Israel's Final Years

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) King Uzziah was for the most part a godly king. However, he became prideful and disobedient during his reign. What did King Uzziah do that was displeasing to God?
 - a) He burned incense at the altar which was the duty of the priesthood.
 - b) He assassinated King Amaziah of Judah and took over his kingdom.
 - c) He married one of Ahab's granddaughters and led the nation into idolatry.
 - d) He worshiped an idol god and led Judah into idolatry.

- 2) According to Scripture, what happened to King Uzziah as a result of sin?
 - a) He was stricken with leprosy.
 - b) Fire jumped out from the altar and killed him.
 - c) King Amaziah's son assassinated him for killing his father.
 - d) Jehu killed him as part of God's judgment against Ahab and his family.

- 3) Who assassinated King Zechariah of Israel?
 - a) Pekahiah
 - b) Shallum
 - c) Menahem
 - d) Hosea

- 4) Who assassinated King Pekahiah of Israel?
 - a) Pekah
 - b) Shallum
 - c) Menahem
 - d) Hosea

- 5) Who assassinated King Shallum of Israel?
 - a) Pekah
 - b) Pekahiah
 - c) Menahem
 - d) Hosea

Big Picture of the Bible—Old Testament
Module 7: The Divided Kingdom
Section 4: Israel's Final Years

- 6) Who assassinated King Pekah of Israel?
 - a) Pekahiah
 - b) Shallum
 - c) Menahem
 - d) Hoshea

- 7) Why did King Menahem of Israel impose a special tax on his subjects?
 - a) Menahem taxed the people to renovate the Temple.
 - b) Menahem taxed the people to enlarge his palace.
 - c) Menahem taxed the people to pay tribute to the Arameans.
 - d) Menahem taxed the people to pay tribute to the Assyrians.

- 8) Jotham took over the kingdom of Judah from his father, Uzziah. What kind of king was Jotham?
 - a) For the most part, Jotham disobeyed God.
 - b) For the most part, Jotham was an unsuccessful king.
 - c) For the most part, Jotham was a successful king.
 - d) For the most part, Jotham was an ungodly king.

- 9) Ahaz took over the kingdom from his father, Jotham. Which of the following nations did “not” attack Judah during King Ahaz’s reign?
 - a) Israel
 - b) Edom
 - c) Aram
 - d) The Babylonians

- 10) What did King Ahaz do when the Assyrians began oppressing the Southern Kingdom of Judah?
 - a) He humbled himself and prayed to God for help.
 - b) He closed the Temple and turned to idolatry.
 - c) He asked the Egyptians for help.
 - d) He agreed to pay tribute to the Assyrians.

Big Picture of the Bible—Old Testament
Module 7: The Divided Kingdom
Section 4: Israel's Final Years

- 11) How did the prophet Micah accomplish God's will?
- a) As Ahaz's close friend and advisor, Micah led the king away from idolatry and to the Lord.
 - b) Micah reluctantly pronounced God's judgment against the Assyrians and the Arameans.
 - c) Micah urged the people to return to the Lord and prophesied that the Messiah would be born in Bethlehem.
 - d) Micah warned against complacency and prophesied that one day God's Spirit would be poured out on all people.
- 12) What did King Hoshea do when the Assyrians demanded annual payments from Israel?
- a) He humbled himself and called on the Lord for help.
 - b) He asked the Egyptians for a loan so that he could make the payments.
 - c) He refused to send payments to the Assyrians.
 - d) He attacked the Assyrians and put their king in prison.
- 13) In what year did the Assyrians capture Israel and exile the people to Babylonia and Assyria?
- a) 732 B.C.
 - b) 722 B.C.
 - c) 612 B.C.
 - d) 586 B.C.
- 14) How many of the kings of Israel led the people back to the Lord God of Israel?
- a) 0
 - b) 2
 - c) 4
 - d) 6
- 15) Which of Israel's cities was resettled with foreigners who practiced Judaism mixed with various forms of pagan worship?
- a) Dan
 - b) Bethel
 - c) Samaria
 - d) Jericho

Big Picture of the Bible—Old Testament
Module 7: The Divided Kingdom
Section 4: Israel's Final Years

Inductive Study: Use the table on page 189 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: Israel's Final Years	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 189.)	
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 7: The Divided Kingdom
Section 4: Israel's Final Years

Lesson Application: In this lesson, you read about the final years of the Northern Kingdom of Israel.

1.) What major failure led to Israel's downfall?

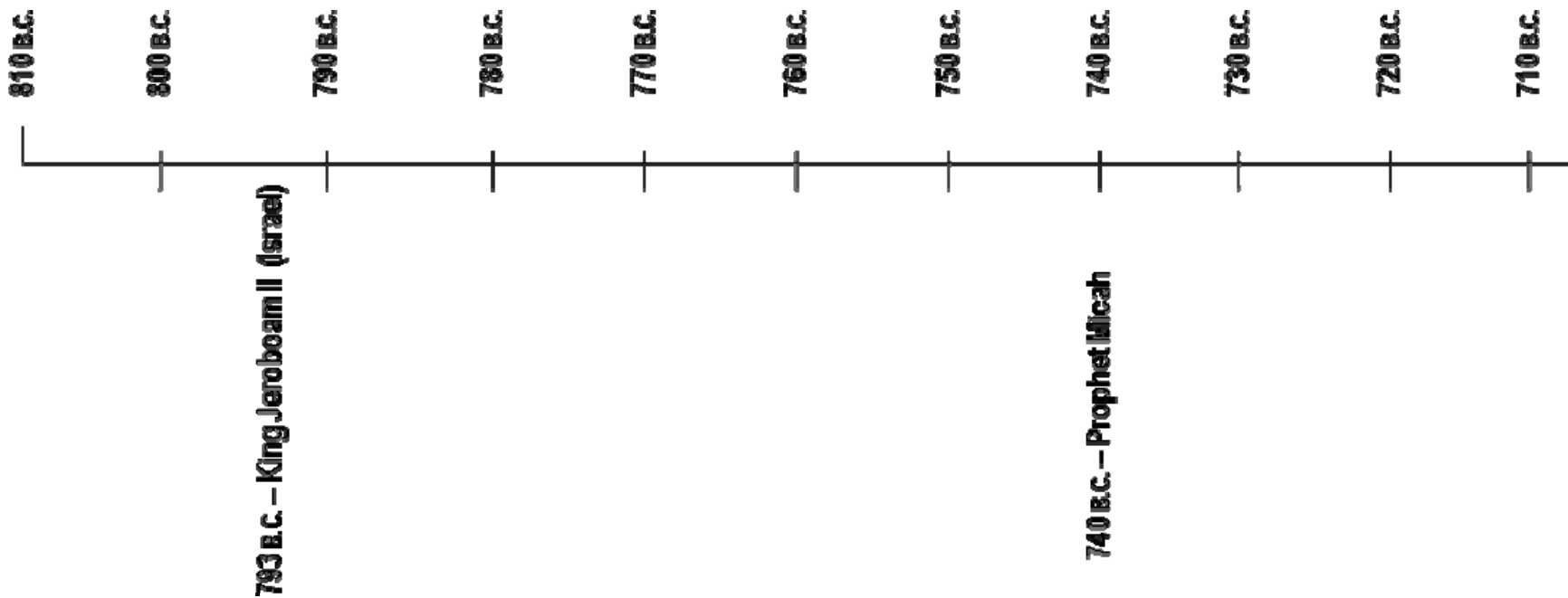
2.) In your opinion, why were so many of Israel's kings assassinated?

3.) What were the consequences of Israel's sin?

Big Picture of the Bible—Old Testament
Module 7: The Divided Kingdom
Section 4: Israel's Final Years

Historical Timeline: Using the table on page 204 of your study guide, mark and label the timeline below to show the beginning of each king's reign and the beginning of each prophet's ministry. For each king, include the date the king's reign began, the king's name, and the name of his kingdom (Israel or Judah). For each prophet listed in this table, include the prophet's name and the date his ministry began. The first king and prophet listed in the table have been entered on the timeline as examples.

Timeline of Israel's & Judah's Kings and Prophets



Big Picture of the Bible—Old Testament
Module 7: The Divided Kingdom
Section 5: Judah's Final Years

Lesson Objectives: To understand the following:

- God forgives those who humble themselves and repent with godly sorrow
- God is merciful to those who put their trust in Him
- God shows favor to the humble, but sets Himself against prideful people

Memory Verse: “Righteousness exalts a nation, but sin is a disgrace to any people.” (Proverbs 14:34 NIV)

Prayer: Prayerfully read the opening prayer on page 187 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.

Commemorate	Tithe	Arrogant
Dispatch	Ambassador	Reintroduce
Sorcery	Compassion	Committed

Reading Assignment: Read pages 207 through 210 in your study guide.

Recommended Bible Reading: Turn to page 210 of your study guide and find the recommended Bible reading. Read these scriptures in your Bible.

Big Picture of the Bible—Old Testament
Module 7: The Divided Kingdom
Section 5: Judah's Final Years

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) Which of the following is “not” one of the accomplishments King Hezekiah achieved during the beginning of his reign?
 - a) Hezekiah reopened the Temple and dedicated it to the Lord in a solemn ceremony.
 - b) Hezekiah organized a Passover celebration for Jews in Israel and Judah.
 - c) Hezekiah tore down the idol calves King Jeroboam placed in Bethel and Dan.
 - d) Hezekiah gave a large number of his own animals as a sacrifice to the Lord.

- 2) Who cleansed the Temple after it had been shut down by evil King Ahaz?
 - a) Hezekiah
 - b) The priests and Levites
 - c) The people of Judah
 - d) The prophets

- 3) Where was the Passover celebration held during Hezekiah’s reign?
 - a) In Jerusalem
 - b) In Samaria
 - c) In Hebron
 - d) In Shiloh

- 4) Which nation invaded Judah shortly after King Hezekiah implemented his religious reforms?
 - a) The Arameans
 - b) The Assyrians
 - c) The Babylonians
 - d) The Edomites

- 5) Which prophet was a friend and advisor to King Hezekiah?
 - a) Micah
 - b) Isaiah
 - c) Nahum
 - d) Zephaniah

Big Picture of the Bible—Old Testament
Module 7: The Divided Kingdom
Section 5: Judah's Final Years

- 6) Who arrogantly mocked the Lord God of Israel in this lesson?
 - a) The King of Edom
 - b) The King of Aram
 - c) The King of Babylonia
 - d) The King of Assyria

- 7) How did God answer King Hezekiah's prayers when Judah was invaded by an enemy who arrogantly mocked the Lord God of Israel?
 - a) Judah's enemies and their allies became confused and began killing each other.
 - b) An earthquake suddenly erupted and killed 185,000 of Judah's enemies in a single night.
 - c) An angel went to the enemies' camp and killed 185,000 soldiers in a single night.
 - d) Judah's enemies were suddenly afflicted with leprosy.

- 8) What did King Hezekiah do when Isaiah prophesied that he was going to die?
 - a) Hezekiah put Isaiah in prison and sought the counsel of another prophet.
 - b) Hezekiah began searching for a physician who could heal him.
 - c) Hezekiah said, "God's will be done," and then started getting his affairs in order.
 - d) Hezekiah cried out to the Lord in prayer and wept bitterly.

- 9) How many additional years did God say He would add to King Hezekiah's life?
 - a) 5
 - b) 10
 - c) 15
 - d) 20

- 10) King Hezekiah welcomed a group of ambassadors to Jerusalem and showed them all of his kingdom's treasures. What nation were the ambassadors from?
 - a) Babylonia
 - b) Egypt
 - c) Assyria
 - d) Aram

Big Picture of the Bible—Old Testament
Module 7: The Divided Kingdom
Section 5: Judah's Final Years

- 11) Which of the following was “not” one of Isaiah’s prophecies to Hezekiah about the nation he welcomed to his kingdom?
- a) Isaiah told Hezekiah they would return someday and conquer Jerusalem.
 - b) Isaiah told Hezekiah they would return someday and take his descendants away.
 - c) Isaiah told Hezekiah they would return someday and take everything of value.
 - d) Isaiah told Hezekiah they would return someday and take him away as a prisoner.
- 12) Which nation finally conquered the Assyrians?
- a) Judah
 - b) Babylonia
 - c) Egypt
 - d) Aram
- 13) How long did King Hezekiah reign as one of the good kings of Judah?
- a) 15 years
 - b) 29 years
 - c) 44 years
 - d) 55 years
- 14) King Hezekiah’s son, Manasseh, succeeded him as king. Which of the following is “not” something Manasseh did during his reign as king?
- a) Manasseh rebuilt the pagan altars and reintroduced idolatry in Judah.
 - b) Manasseh murdered innocent people and sacrificed his own sons to Baal.
 - c) Manasseh killed all of the Canaanites and took their idol gods.
 - d) Manasseh practiced sorcery and consulted mediums and psychics.
- 15) Which nation captured King Manasseh and imprisoned him?
- a) Assyria
 - b) Babylonia
 - c) Egypt
 - d) Aram

Big Picture of the Bible—Old Testament
Module 7: The Divided Kingdom
Section 5: Judah's Final Years

- 16) What happened to King Manasseh while he was in prison?
- He became afflicted with leprosy and died.
 - He humbled himself and prayed to God.
 - He escaped and returned to Jerusalem
 - He continued worshipping his idol gods.
- 17) What was found in the Temple one day during King Josiah's reign?
- Moses' Staff
 - The Ark of the Covenant
 - The Book of the Law
 - Aaron's staff that budded
- 18) What message did a prophetess deliver to King Josiah?
- She told him that Jerusalem was going to be destroyed because of the nation's sins.
 - She told him that Jerusalem would not be destroyed until after his death.
 - She told him that God was not pleased with the nation of Judah.
 - She told him that he would live a long and prosperous life.
- 19) Which of the following is "not" one of King Josiah's accomplishments?
- King Josiah destroyed the pagan altars and idol gods throughout Judah and Israel.
 - King Josiah tore down the idol calves Jeroboam set up in Bethel and Dan.
 - King Josiah successfully prevented the Egyptians from helping the Assyrians.
 - King Josiah organized a Passover celebration in accordance with the Book of the Law.
- 20) How did the prophets Nahum and Zephaniah accomplish God's will?
- God used these prophets to pronounce His judgment against Israel.
 - God used these prophets to pronounce His righteous judgment against sin.
 - God used these prophets to advise King Hezekiah.
 - God used these prophets to deliver His message to King Josiah.

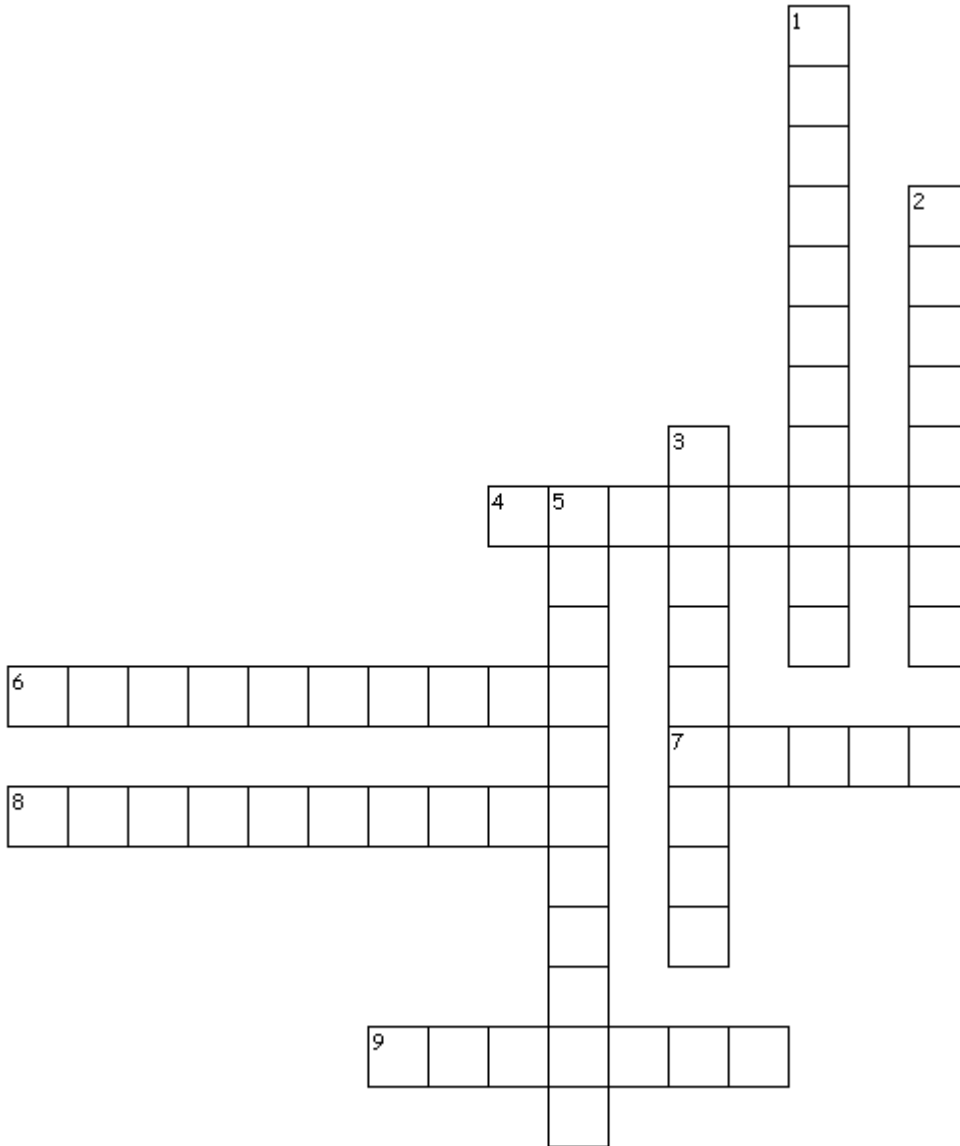
Big Picture of the Bible—Old Testament
Module 7: The Divided Kingdom
Section 5: Judah’s Final Years

Inductive Study: Use the table on page 189 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: Judah’s Final Years	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 189.)	
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 7: The Divided Kingdom
Section 5: Judah's Final Years

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 7: The Divided Kingdom
Section 5: Judah's Final Years

Vocabulary Crossword Puzzle Clues:

Across

4. Undue self importance or overbearing pride
6. Deep awareness and sympathy for another's suffering
7. Paying a tenth of one's earnings as an offering to God
8. A diplomat or representative
9. The belief in magic and harnessing evil spirits

Down

1. To call to remembrance as in a ceremony
2. To send away towards a designated goal with haste
3. Bound, obligated, or pledged to a particular cause or action
5. Bring before the public again

Big Picture of the Bible—Old Testament
Module 7: The Divided Kingdom
Section 5: Judah’s Final Years

Lesson Application 1: King Hezekiah and King Josiah were two of the good kings of Judah. Describe both of these kings’ strengths and accomplishments?

Hezekiah’s Strengths and Accomplishments

Josiah’s Strengths and Accomplishments

Big Picture of the Bible—Old Testament
Module 7: The Divided Kingdom
Section 5: Judah's Final Years

Lesson Application 2: King Hezekiah and King Josiah put their trust in God. As a result, God was merciful to them. How did God demonstrate mercy to King Hezekiah and King Josiah?

How God Demonstrated Mercy to King Hezekiah

How God Demonstrated Mercy to King Josiah

Big Picture of the Bible—Old Testament
Module 7: The Divided Kingdom
Section 5: Judah’s Final Years

Lesson Application 3: King Manasseh was one of the most evil kings of Judah. However, he humbled himself and called out to God in prayer after the Assyrians captured and imprisoned him. According to 2 Chronicles, God was moved with compassion and allowed Manasseh to return to Jerusalem. What lesson(s) did you learn about God from King Manasseh’s story?

Lesson Application 4: God used the Assyrians to execute His judgment against the nation of Israel. However, God later pronounced judgment against the Assyrians through the prophet Nahum for their acts of cruelty. Nahum’s prophecy was fulfilled when the Babylonians destroyed the Assyrian Empire in 605 B.C. What lesson(s) did you learn about God from His dealings with the Assyrians?

Big Picture of the Bible—Old Testament
Module 7: The Divided Kingdom
Section 5: Judah’s Final Years

Writing Assignment 2: Write a prayer using the ACTS pattern of prayer you learned about on page 8 of Module 1.

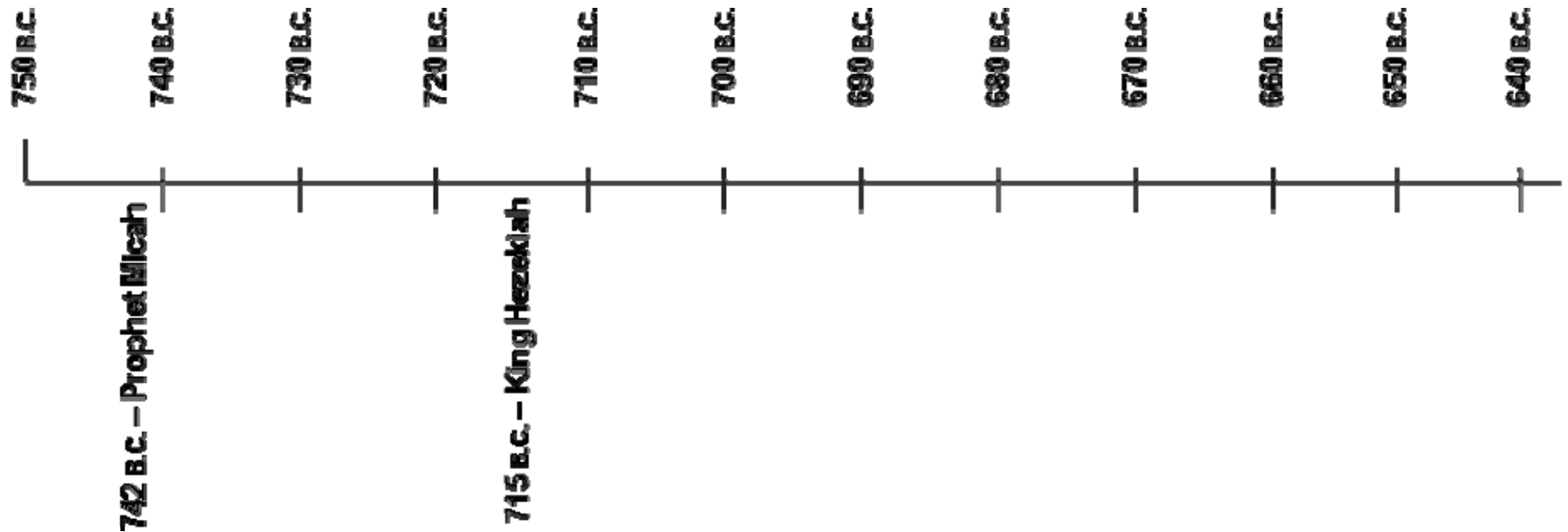
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Prayer of Adoration, Confession, Thanksgiving, and Supplication

**Big Picture of the Bible –Old Testament
Module 7: The Divided Kingdom
Judah’s Final Years**

Historical Timeline: Using the table on page 207 of your study guide, mark and label the timeline below to show the beginning of each king’s reign and the beginning of each prophet’s ministry. For each king, include the date the king’s reign began and the king’s name. For each prophet listed in this table, include the prophet’s name and the date his ministry began. The first king and prophet listed in the table have been entered on the timeline as examples.

Timeline of Judah’s Kings and Prophets



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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) Scripture Reenactment: Recreate scenes from Elijah’s ministry.

Elijah was a great prophet who confronted Baal worship in Israel. The four events listed below occurred during Elijah’s ministry. Choose two of these events and write a play or a poem reenacting these biblical scenes. Read the scriptures listed in parenthesis next to the events for a more complete picture of the biblical stories.

- a) Elijah’s Ministry Begins (1 Kings 17:1 – 24)
- b) Elijah Confronts Baal Worship (1 Kings 18:1 – 46)
- c) Elijah Flees to Mount Sinai (1 Kings 19:1 – 21)
- d) Elijah Taken into Heaven (2 Kings 2:1 – 18)

2) Scripture Reenactment: Recreate scenes from King Hezekiah’s reign.

Hezekiah was one of the good kings of Judah. The four events listed below occurred during Hezekiah’s reign as king. Choose two of these events and write a play or a poem reenacting these biblical scenes. Read the scriptures listed in parenthesis next to the events for a more complete picture of the biblical stories.

- a) Hezekiah’s Religious Reforms (2 Kings 18:1 – 12; 2 Chronicles 29:1 – 31:21)
- b) The Assyrian Invasion (2 Kings 18:13 – 37; 2 Chronicles 32:1 – 19)
- c) Hezekiah Seeks God’s Help (2 Kings 19:1 – 37; 2 Chronicles 32:20 – 23)
- d) Hezekiah’s Sickness and Recovery (2 Kings 20:1 – 21; 2 Chronicles 32:24 – 32)

3) History: The Rise and Fall of the Assyrian Empire (911 B.C. – 612 B.C.)

Assyria was located in the northern half of the Mesopotamian region which is in modern day Iraq, eastern Syria, and southeastern Turkey. The Assyrians came into power in about 911 B.C. and the empire fell in about 612 B.C. Research and gather information about the Rise and Fall of the Assyrian Empire. Prepare a research paper on your findings.

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Demonstrate your understanding of the material presented in Chapter 7 of your *Big Picture of the Bible—Old Testament* study guide.

- 1) Prayerfully read the meditation scriptures and prayer on page 211 of your study guide.
- 2) Answer the questions listed on pages 212 through 218 in your study guide in the spaces provided in the book.
- 3) Prayerfully read the meditation scriptures and closing prayer on page 219 in your study guide.

Congratulations!!

You have finished Module 7 of the Big Picture of the Bible—Old Testament Lesson Plans.