

**Big Picture of the Bible—Old Testament
Lesson Plan Answer Key
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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Summary**

Section 1: Ruth

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

Section 2: Samuel

“For the LORD is righteous, he loves justice; upright men will see his face.”

Section 3: King Saul

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

Section 4: King David

“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)

Section 5: King Solomon

“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)

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Summary**

Review Answers:

- 1) Who was king of Israel when Ruth’s story begins?
d) No One
- 2) Which period of Israel’s history did the story of Ruth take place?
b) The Period of the Judges
- 3) Ruth was a Moabite? According to Genesis 19:36 – 37, who was the forefather of the Moabites?
b) Lot
- 4) How did Ruth learn about the One True God of Israel?
c) Ruth learned about God from Naomi, her mother-in-law.
- 5) What role did Samuel play in Israel’s history?
a) Samuel was a judge, a priest, and a prophet.
- 6) When the people asked Samuel for a king, who did God tell Samuel to anoint as the first king of Israel?
b) Saul
- 7) Who was the third king of Israel?
d) Solomon
- 8) Which of Israel’s kings was a man after God’s own heart?
c) David
- 9) Which of Israel’s kings did God enter into a covenant promising to give him a kingdom that would last forever?
c) David
- 10) Which of Israel’s kings allowed his many wives to lead him into idolatry?
d) Solomon

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Section 1: Ruth

Review Questions:

- 1) What was the name of Elimelech's hometown?
c) Bethlehem

- 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

- 3) What was Elimelech's wife's name?
d) Naomi

- 4) What happened to Elimelech and his two sons?
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?
c) Naomi decided to move back to her hometown.

- 6) What did Ruth do when Naomi insisted that she and Orpah return home to their parents?
c) Ruth refused to leave Naomi and traveled with Naomi back to her hometown.

- 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?
b) Ruth asked for Naomi's permission to glean in the fields.

- 8) Where did Ruth go to gather grain left behind by harvesters?
c) Boaz's field.

- 9) What is a kinsman-redeemer?
b) A close relative who pays the price to buy back his kinsman's property.

- 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.

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Section 1: Ruth**

- 11) Who told Ruth that Boaz was a close relative of Naomi's late husband?
d) Naomi
- 12) What did Naomi decide would be best for Ruth?
c) Naomi thought Boaz should redeem her late-husband's property and marry Ruth.
- 13) Why did the closer relative in this lesson relinquish his right to redeem Naomi's late husband's property?
c) He did not want to acquire Ruth because it would endanger his estate.
- 14) Who was the kinsman-redeemer in the story of Ruth?
b) Boaz
- 15) Boaz and Ruth are ancestors of a person whose story is told in the New Testament. Who is this person?
d) Jesus

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Section 1: Ruth

Crossword Puzzle:

Across

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

Down

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

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

Review Questions:

- 1) What town did Elkanah and his two wives live in?
d) Ramah
- 2) One of Elkanah's wives was childless when this lesson begins. What was her name?
a) Hannah
- 3) One of Elkanah's wives fervently prayed for a child. What did she promise to do if the Lord gave her a child?
c) She promised to give the child to the Lord.
- 4) What does the Hebrew name of God, Jehovah-Sabaoth, mean?
b) The Lord of Hosts
- 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?
c) She gave her child to the high priest to minister in the Temple.
- 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.
- 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?
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?
c) Samuel thought Eli was calling him.
- 9) What did the Lord say to young Samuel after calling out to him one night?
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?
b) The Philistines

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Section 2: Samuel**

- 11) What did the Israelites do to get God’s help in a battle against their enemies?
d) 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?
b) Eli fell backward and died.
- 13) Why did the Israelites’ enemies return the Ark of the Covenant to the Israelites?
c) They returned it because their people were getting sick and dying.
- 14) Which of the following was “not” one of Samuel’s roles in Israel’s history?
b) Samuel was a king.
- 15) Why did Samuel anoint Saul as Israel’s first king?
a) Samuel anointed Saul because God told him to anoint Saul as king of Israel.

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

Vocabulary Mix and Match:

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

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Section 3: King Saul

Review Questions:

- 1) What did Saul do that caused all of Israel to support him as king?
d) Saul launched a surprise attack and defeated Israel's enemies.
- 2) How old was Saul when he became king of Israel?
a) 30
- 3) How many years did Saul reign as king of Israel?
d) 42
- 4) What did Saul's son, Jonathan, do that outraged the Philistines in the beginning of this lesson?
c) Jonathan attacked and captured a Philistine outpost.
- 5) Why did Israel's army become terrified and begin running away in the first battle of this lesson against the Philistines?
b) The Philistine army was much larger than Israel's army.
- 6) Why did Saul offer a sacrifice to God instead of waiting for Samuel to arrive?
c) Saul wanted to begin the battle before the rest of his men decided to run away.
- 7) What did Samuel say to Saul when he saw Saul offering a sacrifice to God?
b) Samuel told Saul that he had acted foolishly.
- 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?
c) An earthquake occurred and created more confusion.
- 8) Saul made a vow during a battle with the Philistines. What did Saul vow?
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?
b) Jonathan said his father had crippled Israel.

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Section 3: King Saul

- 11) Why did Saul decide to kill Jonathon, his son?
 - a) Saul thought he was not hearing from God because Jonathan ate some honey.

- 12) Who stopped Saul from killing Jonathan?
 - d) Saul's soldiers

- 13) Saul disobeyed God after winning a battle against the Amalekites. What did Saul do?
 - c) Saul allowed the Amalekites' king to live and kept some of the Amalekites' livestock.

- 14) What excuse did Saul give when Samuel chastised him for disobeying the Lord after his victory against the Amalekites?
 - c) Saul said the soldiers took the livestock to offer a sacrifice to the Lord.

- 15) What town did God tell Samuel to go to and anoint one of Jesse's sons?
 - b) To the town of Bethlehem

- 16) Samuel assumed that God wanted him to anoint one of Jesse's older sons. What did God say to Samuel about his assumption?
 - c) God told Samuel that He judges people differently than humans.

- 17) God instructed Samuel to anoint Jesse's youngest son, David, as the next king of Israel. Which of the following is "not" true about David?
 - d) David became king of Israel immediately after Samuel anointed him.

- 18) Which of the following is "not" true about Goliath?
 - c) Goliath said the Philistines would take possession of Israel if he won the battle.

- 19) What weapon did David use to fight and kill Goliath?
 - b) A slingshot

- 20) Why was Saul jealous of David?
 - d) Saul heard people praising David for his valor.

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Section 3: King Saul**

- 21) What finally convinced Jonathan that his father was trying to kill David?
c) Saul hurled a spear at Jonathan because he had been kind to David.
- 22) Where did David go so that Saul would stop pursuing him?
d) David sought refuge among the Philistines.
- 23) Saul consulted a medium. What town did the medium live in?
c) Endor
- 24) Who told Saul that he would die the next day in a battle against the Philistines?
c) Samuel's spirit
- 25) How did Saul die?
c) He killed himself.

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

Vocabulary Mix and Match:

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

**Big Picture of the Bible—Old Testament
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Section 4: King David**

Review Answers:

- 1) What did David do when he heard about the deaths of Saul and Jonathan?
d) He grieved their deaths.
- 2) Which of the tribes of Israel made David their king immediately after Saul's death?
d) The tribe of Judah
- 3) Which of the tribes made David their king after the assassination of Ish-bosheth, Saul's son?
c) All of the tribes of Israel
- 4) David fought the Jebusites for possession of Jerusalem. He won and then made Jerusalem the capital. Where was the capital previously located?
b) Hebron
- 5) According to 1 Chronicles 28:3, why didn't God want David to build the Temple?
d) Because David was a warrior and had caused much bloodshed.
- 6) God entered into a covenant with David. What did God promise to do?
b) God promised to give David a kingdom that would last forever.
- 7) Which of the following was "not" one of David's accomplishments?
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?
c) David returned all of Saul's property to Mephibosheth and let him eat at the king's table with his sons.
- 9) David was taking a stroll when he looked up and saw Bathsheba. Where was David when this happened?
a) On the palace rooftop.
- 10) Who was Bathsheba married to when she and David committed adultery?
c) Uriah

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Section 4: King David

- 11) What did David do after learning that Bathsheba was pregnant with his child?
c) David ordered Joab to put Bathsheba's husband on the frontline of the battlefield.
- 12) Who confronted David and told him that his family would be in constant turmoil as a result of his sin?
a) Nathan
- 13) David confessed and God forgave him, but there were consequences. What happened to the child born to David and Bathsheba from their adulterous affair?
c) The baby became sick and died.
- 14) What did David do when he found out that Amnon, his son, raped Tamar, his daughter?
d) David was upset but did nothing about it.
- 15) How did Absalom avenge his sister, Tamar?
b) Absalom hosted a dinner for his brothers and then had Amnon killed.
- 16) What were David's instructions to his commanders after Absalom took over his kingdom?
d) David told his commanders to spare Absalom's life.
- 17) Who made all of the plans and preparation for the Temple's construction?
b) David
- 18) According to David, who did God want to build the Temple?
c) Solomon
- 19) Who did David name to succeed him as king of Israel?
c) Solomon
- 20) What does the Hebrew name of God, Jehovah-Raah, mean?
a) The Lord is My Shepherd.

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

Crossword Puzzle:

Across

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

Down

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

Big Picture of the Bible—Old Testament
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Section 4: King David

Geography Assignment:

- 1) Ruth was a Gentile (non-Jew) who was originally from **Moab**.
- 2) Ruth moved to **Bethlehem** 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 **Ramah**.
- 4) Samuel told the people to get rid of their idols and to gather at **Mizpah** 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 **Ammon (of the Ammonites)** 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 **Bethlehem** 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.
- 7) Goliath was a giant who was from **Philistia (of the Philistines)**. 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 **Philistia (of the Philistines)** because David knew Saul would not search for him there. David was right. Saul stopped his pursuit.

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Section 4: King David

- 9) Before Saul's final battle, he found a medium in the town of **Endor** 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 **Judah**.

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

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

- 13) After defeating the Jebusites, David moved the capital from **Hebron** to **Jerusalem**.

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

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

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Section 5: King Solomon**

Review Questions:

- 1) Solomon's father was King David. Who was Solomon's mother?
b) Bathsheba
- 2) What did David's son, Adonijah, want Solomon to do?
d) Adonijah wanted Solomon to give Abishag to him as his wife.
- 3) Why did Solomon have Adonijah put to death?
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
- 5) What did Solomon request when God told him he could ask for whatever he wanted?
d) Wisdom
- 6) Who prepared the plans Solomon used to build the Temple?
a) David
- 7) How long did it take Solomon to build the Temple?
b) 7
- 8) How long did it take Solomon to build his palace?
d) 13
- 9) What did the priests carry into the Most Holy Place when the Temple was finished?
c) The Ark of the Covenant
- 10) Solomon gathered the people together to dedicate the Temple. Which of the following is "not" something that happened during the dedication ceremony?
c) Solomon read the law of Moses to the people.

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Section 5: King Solomon**

- 11) Who traveled to Jerusalem to see if the reports about Solomon’s wisdom were true?
b) The Queen of Sheba

- 12) How many wives did Solomon marry?
b) 700

- 13) What did Solomon do that was greatly displeasing to God?
c) Solomon allowed his wives to lead him into idolatry.

- 14) What did God tell Solomon would happen as a result of his disobedience?
c) God told Solomon that the kingdom would be taken away from him.

- 15) Which of the following is “not” one of the Old Testament books written by Solomon?
a) Psalms

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Section 5: King Solomon**

Crossword Puzzle:

Across

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

Down

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

**Big Picture of the Bible—Old Testament
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Chapter Review**

Review Answers are on pages 258 and 259 of *Big Picture of the Bible—Old Testament*.