

Bible Survey II

Joshua—1 Chronicles

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Bible Survey II
Class 1
Course Overview

Course Description

Bible Survey II is a fifteen-week course providing an overview of eight books of Joshua through 1 Chronicles. The course spans Israel's history from Joshua's conquest of Canaan, beginning in 1400 B.C., to King Jehoiachin's release from prison in Babylon in 560 B.C. Each class covers approximately sixteen chapters of the Bible. Class time is divided between lecture and discussion. Students wishing to complete the homework assignment with use of a computer should ask the instructor for a computer file of the course.

Lesson 1 is an introduction to the course. No homework is due. Lesson 8 is a midterm exam. Students should review previous lessons for a quiz. See the assignment sheet for Lesson 8 for further instruction. Lesson 15 is a final exam. Students should review the entire course and prepare for a written exam.

There are seven objectives for each course of the Bible Survey series.

- to know God better
- to understand the truths revealed by God in His Word
- to grasp and proclaim the gospel of Jesus Christ more clearly
- to understand God's plan for the church in our age
- to live a holier life
- to find application for our personal lives and ministry for Christ
- to know the primary characters and events of Scripture

Course Requirements

This course is designed for Christians, ages fifteen and older. Successful completion of the course will require the student to:

- complete each assignment, reading the required section of Scripture and answering the homework questions
- attend class each week, not missing more than three lectures
- complete the final exam with a passing score

COURSE SCHEDULE

Lesson	Date	Topic
1	January 7	Introduction
2	January 14	Joshua 1-15
3	January 21	Joshua 16-24; Judges 1-5
4	January 28	Judges 6-21
5	February 4	Ruth 1-4; 1 Samuel 1-11
6	February 11	1 Samuel 12-26
7	February 18	1 Samuel 27-31; 2 Samuel 1-10
8	February 25	Midterm
9	March 4	2 Samuel 11-24
10	March 11	1 Kings 1-15
11	March 18	1 Kings 16-22; 2 Kings 1-8
12	March 25	2 Kings 9-25
13	April 1	1 Chronicles 1-16
14	April 8	1 Chronicles 17-29
15	April 15	Final Exam

Bible Survey II

Lesson 2

Read Joshua 1-15

1. What did God command Joshua to be four times in Joshua 1? Isn't this something you either are or are not, rather than something you choose to be or choose not to be?
2. Why does God command of us what He commanded of Joshua? (Consider John 16:33; 1 Corinthians 16:13; Ephesians 6:10; 2 Timothy 2:1.) We're not going to war like Joshua, are we?
3. What additional information do we learn about Rahab from the three references to her in the New Testament (Matthew 1:5; Hebrews 11:31; James 2:25)?
4. What did God require the priests who carried the ark across the Jordan River to do before the water would part for them (Joshua 3:9-17)? Why did God do it that way?

Bible Survey II

Lesson 3

Read Joshua 16-24 and Judges 1-5

1. List the six cities designated as “cities of refuge” (Joshua 20:1-9). What was their purpose?
2. When Joshua said farewell to the Reubenites, the Gadites, and the half-tribe of Manasseh, what did he order them to do (Joshua 22:1-6)?
3. Before crossing the Jordan River, the Reubenites, the Gadites, and the half-tribe of Manasseh built an altar (Joshua 22:10-34). It almost triggered a civil war between them and the other tribes of Israel. Who was at fault for this near calamity? How we can sometimes be guilty of the same?
4. What did Joshua instruct the rulers of Israel to do when he said farewell to them (Joshua 23:1-16)?
5. What challenge did Joshua issue to the people of Israel when he bade them farewell (Joshua 24:1-18)? How did he say he personally was going to respond to this challenge? How did the people of Israel respond?

6. The years that Joshua ruled over the Jews possibly mark the highpoint of Israel's relationship with God. What good can be said about Israel's spiritual condition during this interval of time?

7. List three examples of how Israel failed to fully conquer the land God had promised to give them (Judges 1:19-2:5)? In what ways might the same be said of us as Christians?

8. When did Israel stop serving the Lord (Judges 2:7-12)? What can we do to work against this happening in our own families and church?

9. The book of Judges provides a record of seven cycles in which Israel goes from sin, to servitude, to supplication, to salvation, to silence, and then back to sin. The cycle then repeats. The first two such cycles are recorded Judges 3:7-30. List the key phrase and reference in which each of the following is found in these two cycles.

	In the days of Othniel (Judges 3:7-11)	In the days of Ehud (Judges 3:12-30)
A. Sin of Israel		
B. Servitude under Israel's Enemies		
C. Supplication by Israel Calling out to God		
D. Salvation by the hand of the Lord		
E. Silence during years of undisturbed rest		

10. Why did God give the honor of Israel's victory over Sisera and the Canaanites to Jael rather than to Barak, the commander of Israel's forces (Judges 4:1-24)?

6. There is much debate as to whether Jephthah vowed to sacrifice his daughter, putting her to death as a burnt offering, or vowed to consecrate her to the Lord, keeping her as a virgin for the rest of her life but sparing her life (Judges 11:29-40). Make a list of the pros and cons of both interpretations. Circle the one that you think is correct.
7. In Hebrews 11:32, the New Testament lists four of Israel's judges as men of faith (Gideon, Barak, Samson, and Jephthah), though these men were far from perfect role models, especially Samson. List some of Samson's positive and negative character traits from Judges 13:1-16:31. Does it encourage or discourage you that God would use such a man to defeat Israel's enemies?
8. Which events in the closing chapters of Judges did you find most shocking (Judges 17:1-21:25)? How could God's chosen people sink to such depravity?
9. The last verse of the Book of Judges states, "In those days there was no king in Israel; everyone did what was right in his own eyes" (Judges 21:25). Explain why this is a fitting summary of that period in Israel's history. Does the second half of the verse provide an apt description of our country today?

Bible Survey II
Lesson 5
Read Ruth 1-4 and 1 Samuel 1-11

1. List every character in Ruth's story that is mentioned specifically by name and provide a three or four word description that identifies the person.

2. Describe Ruth's character.

3. How is Boaz a picture of the Lord Jesus?

4. Why do you think God preserved the story of Ruth in the Scriptures? (Consider Ruth 4:17-22 and Matthew 1:5.)

5. What was it about Hannah's prayer that may have contributed to God answering it (1 Samuel 1:9-18).

6. Review Hannah's song of praise recorded in 1 Samuel 2:1-10. Note all references to God's attributes, the qualities that describe His character. Then beside each attribute below, list the verse numbers that refer to them.

- Omnipotence (all powerful)
- Omniscience (all knowing)
- Grace (blessing the undeserving)
- Holiness (separate from evil)
- Immutability (unchangeable)
- Sovereignty (ruler of all)
- Justice (fair and righteous)
- Love (caring, affectionate, sacrificially serving)
- Majesty (awesome in splendor)
- Mercy (showing compassion and pity)

7. Eli had two wicked sons, Hophni and Phinehas. Describe how Eli's poor parenting contributed to their waywardness (1 Samuel 2:11-3:21).

8. Should the elders of Israel have known that their plan to take the ark of the covenant into battle was doomed to failure (1 Samuel 4:3)? Explain.

9. Why did God tell Samuel to grant Israel's request for a king even though it was displeasing to God (1 Samuel 8)? What can we learn from this?

10. Summarize the descriptions of Saul found in 1 Samuel 9:1-2 and 10:17-27. Why would God select a man such as this to be the first king of Israel?

Bible Survey II

Lesson 7

Read 1 Samuel 27-31 and 2 Samuel 1-10

1. How does Saul's visit to the medium at Endor demonstrate his low moral character (1 Samuel 28:3-25)?
2. How did David respond when he learned that the Amalekites had taken captive his family and the families of his men and his men were so angry that they were ready to stone him (1 Samuel 30)?
3. Consider this statement: Despite his many failures, Saul knew God in a true sense and is now in heaven with God. Do you agree or disagree? List the arguments for and against the statement. Indicate which you believe is better supported by Scripture.
4. What can we learn from David's lament over Saul that can help us to have a proper attitude toward those who mistreat us (2 Samuel 1:17-27)?
5. What kind of man was Joab (2 Samuel 2:13-3:39)? Describe his character?

6. What lessons can we learn from Uzzah's death (2 Samuel 6:1-11)?

7. List the promises God made to David in 2 Samuel 7:4-17.

8. How did David respond to these great promises (2 Samuel 7:18-29)?

9. Is there a relationship between David's desire to build a house for God (2 Samuel 7:2) and God's decision to bless him (2 Samuel 7:18-29)? If so, state the relationship as a principle that we can apply and similarly enjoy God's blessings.

10. List the parallels you can see between what David did for Mephibosheth in 2 Samuel 9 and what God has done for us in Christ.

Bible Survey II
Lesson 8
Midterm Exam
Joshua, Judges, Ruth, 1 Samuel, 2 Samuel 1-10



There is no written homework due for Class 8. If you have not completed all previous assignments, however, use this week to catch up.

Prepare for the midterm exam by reviewing the material from the previous seven lessons. You should be familiar with the major characters, events, and lessons of the Scriptures already covered.

The midterm exam will not be a written test but a contest involving the entire class. The course leader will divide everyone into two teams. He will then ask thirty or so questions. Team members will use a game-show buzzer system to indicate that they know an answer. Both speed and accuracy will be necessary to win, so study hard that your team might be victorious.

Bible Survey II

Lesson 9

2 Samuel 11-24

1. As a young man, David was a model of faith, obedience, and devotion to God. Later, when he was king, he fell flat on his face. What missteps preceded his adulterous sin with Bathsheba (2 Samuel 11:1-5)? Before you answer, consider James 1:14-15.
2. Was Bathsheba also guilty of adultery or was she the victim of a powerful king (2 Samuel 11:1-5)?
3. What kind of man was Uriah? Describe his character (2 Samuel 11:6-13).
4. What does David's treatment of Uriah reveal about the person David had become (2 Samuel:6-27)?

5. Consider carefully the parable Nathan told David (2 Samuel 12:1-4). Then identify each element in the parable, stating what it refers to in real life and the emphasis Nathan places on it by his description.

- the rich man
- the poor man
- the many flocks of the rich man
- the one little ewe lamb of the poor man
- the traveler who came to the rich man
- the unwillingness of the rich man to provide for the traveler from his own heard
- the taking of the poor man's ewe lamb by the rich man

6. God punished David severely for his sin, saying, "Now therefore, the sword shall never depart from your house" (2 Samuel 12:10). In the following verses, identify the four members of David's household who died untimely deaths.

- 2 Samuel 12:14-19
- 2 Samuel 13:28-31
- 2 Samuel 18:9-15
- 1 Kings 2:13-25

7. David's sin changed him, weakening his character. The once courageous warrior became a troubled and doubting man. What evidence do you see of this in the events recorded in 2 Samuel 15:1 through 16:14?
8. Can the consequences of sin continue to affect us as Christians after God has forgiven us? Explain.
9. Who was lying, Ziba (2 Samuel 16:1-4) or Mephibosheth (2 Samuel 19:24-30)? How did David decide the matter? What does this say about David's judgment?
10. 2 Samuel 21-24 are a record of several events related to David's life. They do not follow the chronology of the first twenty chapters of the book, but rather function more like an appendix. Write a three to ten word summary of what is in each of the following sections.
- 21:1-14
- 21:15-22
- 22:1-51
- 23:1-7
- 23:8-39
- 24:1-25

Bible Survey II

Lesson 10

1 Kings 1-15

1. What do David's final instructions to Solomon reveal about David's character in his closing years (1 Kings 2:1-11)?
2. Was Solomon's treatment of Adonijah appropriate or excessive (1 Kings 2:12-25)?
3. Solomon inherited two high priests from his father David's rule (2 Samuel 8:15-18). The first was Abiathar. When did he become high priest (1 Samuel 22:18-23)? The second was Zadok. He came to David when he was in Hebron and is described as a "young man mighty in valor" (1 Chronicles 12:28). We know less about how he became high priest. Why did Solomon dispose of one of them (1 Kings 2:22-27; 35)?
4. What can we learn about Solomon's character at the start of his reign from 1 Kings 3:1-28?
5. Solomon requested wisdom from the Lord but received wisdom, riches, and honor (1 Kings 3:5-13). What spiritual principle can we draw from this? List any New Testament verses that support this principle.

6. What specifically about Solomon's rule impressed the Queen of Sheba most (1 Kings 10:1-9)? How might we apply this to our lives?

7. What turned Solomon's heart away from the Lord (1 Kings 11:1-11)? How did God judge him for this?

8. Read God's warning to Jewish kings in Deuteronomy 17:14-20. Given such a specific warning, how could a man as wise as Solomon act so foolishly?

9. How was King Rehoboam partially responsible for the rebellion against his rule (1 Kings 12:1-20)? How can parents, especially fathers, likewise be partially to blame for rebellious children? (Consider Ephesians 6:4 and Colossians 3:21.)

10. Jeroboam was an evil but clever king, devising his own designer religion in order to keep the people of Israel from worshiping in Jerusalem and returning to the rule of Judah (1 Kings 12:25-33). With what creative features did he replace the form of worship instituted by God at Mount Sinai? List three or four practices in churches today that people have likewise made up without God's authority and that are contrary to His Word.

11. What lessons can we learn from the life of the prophet of Judah (1 Kings 13:1-32)?

Bible Survey II

Lesson 11

1 Kings 16-22 and 2 Kings 1-8

1. Joshua placed a curse on Jericho, saying, “Cursed before the Lord is the man who rises up and builds this city Jericho; with the loss of his first-born he shall lay its foundation, and with the loss of his youngest son he shall set up its gates” (Joshua 6:26). Several generations later, Hiel rebuilt the city. How did God punish him (1 Kings 16:34)? What kind of man must he have been to ignore the curse on Jericho?
2. What point is Jesus making when He refers to Elijah and Elisha in Luke 4:25-26, referencing 1 Kings 17:8-16 and 2 Kings 5:1-14?
3. What lessons can we learn about God from Elijah’s showdown on Mount Carmel with the prophets of Baal (1 Kings 18:17-40)?
4. What lessons can we learn about prayer from Elijah’s example in 1 Kings 18:41-46 and the New Testament’s reference to it in James 5:16-18?
5. According to John 1:21 and Matthew 16:14, some people in Jesus’ day thought that Jesus was Elijah. There are two possible reasons. The first is that the Jewish people were expecting Elijah to return, for God had promised, “Behold, I am going to send you Elijah the prophet before the coming of the great and terrible day of the Lord” (Malachi 4:5). The second is that Jesus may have appeared to them to be like Elijah. List some of the ways in which they were similar.

Bible Survey II

Lesson 12

2 Kings 9-25

1. What lesson can we learn from the untimely deaths of Ahaziah and his relatives (2 Kings 9:14-28; 2 Kings 10:12-14)?
2. List the evil deeds of Athaliah (2 Chronicles 22:2-3; 2 Kings 11:1-16). Why were her dying words the height of unabashed hypocrisy (2 Kings 11:14)?
3. Draw Athaliah's family tree from the information in 1 Kings 16:30-31; 2 Kings 8:25-27; 2 Kings 11:1-2; and 2 Chronicles 22:2-3. How does her genealogy partially explain why she was so wicked?
4. Why did Hezekiah spread out the letter from Rabshakeh before the Lord (2 Kings 19:8-37)? Is this something we might also do? If so, describe a circumstance in which it would be applicable.

5. Was Hezekiah's reaction to the news that he was soon to die godly or sinful (2 Kings 20:1-20)? List the pros and cons of both sides of the argument.

First and Second Kings provide a history of Israel in the north and Judah in the south. Since much of the history of Judah is reviewed in 2 Chronicles, here we will focus on the kings of Israel, all of whom were evil rulers. Consider the table below, then answer the questions that follow.

Kings of Israel

	Name	Year Started	Years Reigned	Relation to Previous King	Manner of Death	1 Kings	2 Chronicles
1	Jeroboam	931	22	not applicable	struck by God	11:26-14:20	9:29-13:20
2	Nadab	910	1	son	murdered by Baasha	15:25-28	
3	Baasha	909	24	none	died	15:27-16:7	16:1-6
4	Elah	886	2	son	murdered by Zimri	16:6-14	
5	Zimri	885	7 days	captain	suicide	16:9-20	
6	Omri	885	12	captain	died	16:15-28	
7	Ahab	874	22	son	arrow in battle	16:28-22:40	18:1-34
8	Ahaziah	853	2	son	injuries from fall	22:40 to 2 Kings 1:18	20:35-37
						2 Kings	
9	Jehoram	852	12	brother	murdered by Jehu	3:1-9:25	22:5-7
10	Jehu	841	28	none	died	9:1-10:36	22:7-12
11	Jehoahaz	814	17	son	died	13:1-9	
12	Jehoash	798	16	son	died	13:10-14:16	25:17-24
13	Jeroboam II	793	41	son	died	14:23-29	
14	Zechariah	753	6 mon.	son	murdered by Shallum	14:29-15:12	
15	Shallum	752	1 mon.	none	murdered by Menahem	15:10-15	
16	Menahem	752	10	none	died	15:14-22	
17	Pekahiah	742	2	son	murdered by Pekah	15:22-26	
18	Pekah	752	20	captain	murdered by Hoshea	15:27-31	28:5-8
19	Hoshea	731-722	9	none	died in exile	15:30-17:6	

6. In what year did the Jewish kingdom split, forming Israel in the north and Judah in the south (1 Kings 11:26-37)?

7. In what year did Assyria conquer and destroy the kingdom of Israel (2 Kings 17:6)?

8. What was the surest way to become the king of Israel?

9. Which five kings have the most verses dedicated to their story and thereby are probably the most important?

Pick one of these five kings and answer the following questions about him.

10. What was his name and how long did he reign?

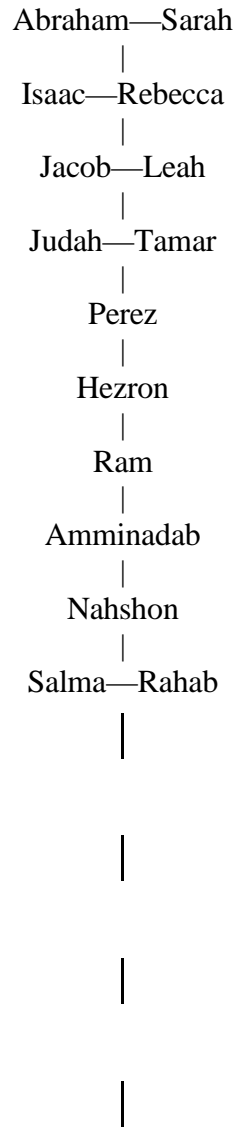
11. What were his sins?

12. What trials did he face?

14. What did he achieve with his life?

15. What lessons can we learn from his life?

7. Listed below is a portion of the family tree of King David. Referring to the information in 1 Chronicles 2:1-17, complete the generations down to David. They branch out and include his sisters and their sons (1 Chronicles 2:12-17)? Do not list the names of his wives or children at this time.



8. List the names of the first ten sons of David and the names of their mothers (1 Chronicles 3:1-5. Note that Bathu-shua is another rendering of the name Bathsheba.) Indicate with a bracket which ones were born when David reigned from Hebron and which were born when he reigned from Jerusalem. Draw a crown above the name of the son who succeeded David as king. Put a cross above the name of the son through whom Christ would later be born (refer to Jesus' genealogy through his mother in Luke 3:23-38). Circle the name of the son through whom Jesus had the legal right to rule over Israel (refer to Jesus' genealogy through Joseph, Mary's husband and Jesus' legal, though not biological, father.)

9. Number the twenty kings of the southern kingdom of Judah in the text of 1 Chronicles 3:10-16 written below. Begin with Rehoboam, the first king of the divided kingdom, placing the number one above his name. Then continue through the list, indicating the order in which each king reigned, placing the order of his reign above his name. Refer to the table of the Kings of Judah on the next page for assistance with the order and alternate names for the kings. Before you start, insert Athaliah's name at its proper place above 1 Chronicles 3:11. List her as the seventh "king" of Judah. Scripture omits her from the list because she did not have a legal right to the throne. Since she ruled for six years over Judah, however, we will include her in this exercise.

1 Chronicles 3:10-16

¹⁰ Now Solomon's son *was* Rehoboam, Abijah *was* his son, Asa his son, Jehoshaphat his son, ¹¹ Joram his son, Ahaziah his son, Joash his son, ¹² Amaziah his son, Azariah his son, Jotham his son, ¹³ Ahaz his son, Hezekiah his son, Manasseh his son, ¹⁴ Amon his son, Josiah his son. ¹⁵ And the sons of Josiah *were* Johanan the first-born, and the second *was* Jehoiakim, the third Zedekiah, the fourth Shallum. ¹⁶ And the sons of Jehoiakim *were* Jeconiah his son, Zedekiah his son.

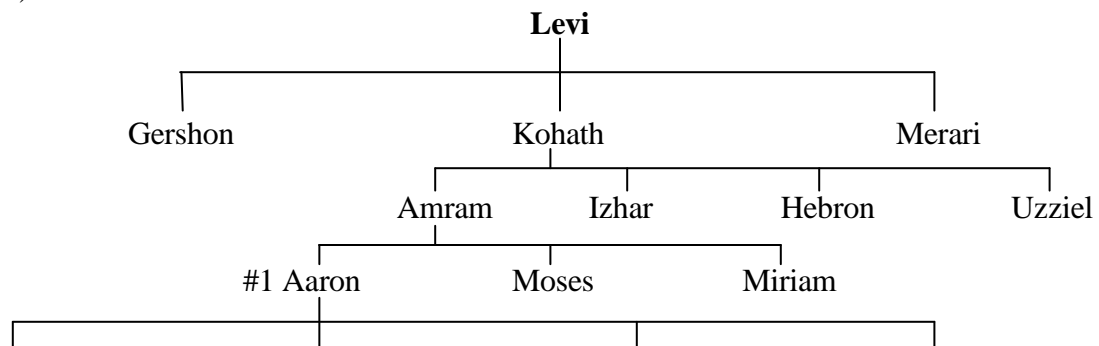
Kings of Judah

	Name	Alternate Names	Year Started	Years Reigned	Relation to Prev. King	Manner of Death	Rating	1 Kings	2 Chron.
1	Rehoboam		931	17	son	died	bad	11:42-14:31	9:331-12:16
2	Abijah	Abijam	913	3	son	died	bad	14:31-15:8	13:1-22
3	Asa		911	41	son	died	good	15:8-24	14:1-16:14
4	Jehoshaphat		873	25	son	died	fair	22:41-50	17:1-20:37
								2 Kings	
5	Joram	Jehoram	853	8	son	stricken by God with bowel disease	bad	8-16-24	21:1-20
6	Ahaziah	Jehoahaz	841	1	son	murdered by Jehu	bad	8:24-9:29	22:1-9
7	Athaliah		841	6	mother	executed by Jehoiada	bad	11:1-20	22:1-23:21
8	Joash	Jehoash	835	40	grandson	murdered by his servants	bad	11:1-12:21	22:10-24:27
9	Amaziah		796	29	son	murdered by conspirators	bad	14:1-20	25:1-28
10	Azariah	Uzziah	792	52	son	dies a leper	fair	15:1-7	26:1-23
11	Jotham		750	16	son	died	good	15:32-38	27:1-9
12	Ahaz		735	16	son	died	bad	16:1-20	28:1-27
13	Hezekiah		716	29	son	died	good	18:1-20:21	29:1-32:33
14	Manasseh		697	55	son	died	bad	21:1-18	33:1-20
15	Amon		643	2	son	murdered by his servants	bad	21:19-26	33:21-25
16	Josiah		641	31	son	died in battle	good	22:1-23:30	34:1-35:27
17	Jehohanan	Jehoahaz, Shallum, Joahaz	609	3 mon.	son	died in Egypt	bad	23:31-33	36:1-4
18	Jehoiakim	Eliakim	609	11	brother	died	bad	23:34-24:5	36:5-7
19	Jehoiachin	Coniah, Jeconiah	598	3 mon.	son	died in Babylon	bad	24:6-16	36:8-10
20	Zedekiah	Mattaniah	597	11	uncle	died in Babylon	bad	24:17-25:30	36:11-21

10. When the tribes of Reuben, Gad, and the half-tribe of Manasseh built an altar on the banks of the Jordan River, the other tribes became angry and accused them of rebellion (Joshua 22:10-34). Reuben, Gad, and the half-tribe of Manasseh told them that they were mistaken, that they only wanted to establish a witness of their commitment to the Lord and full right to worship Him. What became of these tribes living east of the Jordan 650 years later (1 Chronicles 5:23-26)? What lessons can we learn from this?

Bible Survey II
 Lesson 14
 1 Chronicles 17-29

1. First Chronicles, chapters four through eight, lists the genealogies of the twelve tribes of Israel. One might think that the most important of these would be Judah, for the Messiah would be “from the tribe of Judah, the Root of David” (Revelation 5:5). The genealogical line of Judah recorded in 1 Chronicles 4:1-23, however, does not follow the branch from which David, and later Christ, would come. That royal line of Judah is recorded earlier in 1 Chronicles 2:1-15. Consequently, the genealogy of the tribe of Levi, the line of the high priests of Israel, is of more interest (1 Chronicles 6:1-81). Draw below Levi’s family tree from the information in 1 Chronicles 6:1-5. It lists the genealogy of the first six high priests, Aaron being first. Place the number corresponding to the order in which they served next to each high priest. (Use only the upper half of the space, for in the next two assignments you will add more names to this family tree.)



2. After the sixth high priest, a break occurred in the line of the high priests. The Bible does not explain the reason, but the priesthood moved from the line of Eleazar to the line of Ithamar, his brother, Aaron's fourth son. In the family tree of the tribe of Levi that you drew on the previous page, draw a dotted line from Ithamar down to a position below the level of the sixth high priest. There list the names of the men who served as priests seven through eleven: Eli, Ahitub, Ahijah, Ahimelech, and Abiathar, numbering each (1 Samuel 14:3; 22:11; 22:20; 23:6). Again, leave some room for three more names at the bottom.

3. Following Adonijah's failed attempt at seizing the throne, Solomon accused Abiathar, who had associated himself with Adonijah, of treason and dismissed him. At that time, the line of the high priests returned to the house of Eleazar, picking up with Zadok, Ahimaaz, and Azariah, priests numbers twelve, thirteen, and fourteen (1 Chronicles 6:8-9). Add these three men to the family tree of the tribe of Levi.

4. In the Hebrew Scriptures, 1 and 2 Chronicles were one book. The first nine chapters are mainly a collection of important Jewish genealogies. The remaining chapters are a history of the Jewish people. First Chronicles begins with the death of Saul in chapter ten and ends with David's death in chapter twenty-nine. Consequently, 1 Chronicles, chapters ten through twenty-nine, is mainly a history of David's reign. This is approximately the same period of Jewish history covered by the book of 2 Samuel. Second Chronicles begins with the inauguration of Solomon's reign and ends with the final king of Judah going into to exile in Babylon. A two verse addendum at the end of the book tells of a decree by Cyrus, King of Persia, ordering the rebuilding of the temple in Jerusalem. Second Chronicles, therefore, is a history of Solomon's reign and the reign of the kings of the divided kingdom. Though the books of 1 and 2 Chronicles cover much of the same information as in 2 Samuel through 2 Kings, the focus is different. The latter are a political history of Judah and Israel. The former, 1 and 2 Chronicles, provide a spiritual perspective and focus mainly on the southern kingdom. We can see this difference in perspective by comparing stories told in both sections. For example, 2 Samuel 6:1-23 is a record of David bringing the ark to Jerusalem. The same story is told in 1 Chronicles 13:1-14; 15:1-29; and 16:1-43. Note that almost four times as many verses are devoted to the story in 1 Chronicles. List three things that are included in the 1 Chronicles account that are not in the 2 Samuel account.

5. First Chronicles 17:16-27 records one of David's great prayers of praise. What was the occasion of this prayer? In what sense does a Christian have similar reasons to praise God? Finally, take a few moments and pray these verses back to God, applying them to your own life and the many blessings you have received from the Lord.

6. Though the books of 1 and 2 Chronicles cover much of the same information as in 2 Samuel through 2 Kings, they have a different focus. Generally, 1 and 2 Chronicles paint a more positive picture of Judah and its kings than 2 Samuel through 2 Kings does. This can be seen by comparing 2 Samuel 11:1-12:30 with 1 Chronicles 20:1-2, two passages which cover the same period. What sinful deeds of David are left out of the 1 Chronicles account? (Note that 1 Chronicles also makes no mention of Amnon's incest, Absalom's rebellion, or Adonijah's treason. In contrast to this, David's sinful census receives slightly more attention in 1 Chronicles 21:1-30 than it does in 2 Samuel 24:1-25.)

7. First Chronicles provides extensive information about David's achievements that is not included in 2 Samuel, such as his preparations for the building of the temple (1 Chronicles 22:1-19; 29:2-8), his organization of the Levites (1 Chronicles 23:2-32), and his organization of the heads of households, commanders, and officers (1 Chronicles 27:1-34). Why do you think the Holy Spirit chose to include and preserve this information in the Bible?

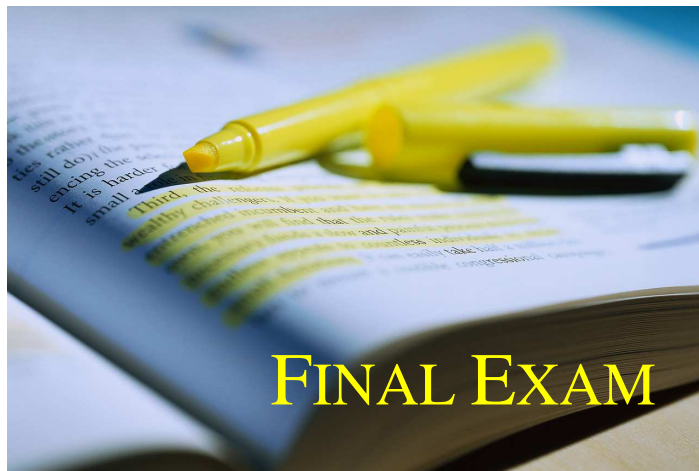
8. First Chronicles 29:6-8 reviews the generous offering of the people of gold, silver, brass, and iron in preparation for the building of the temple. In 1 Chronicles 29:9-21, we find an account of the reaction of David and the people when they saw the enormous size of the offering. What principles concerning giving to the Lord's work can you draw from these verses?

9. From the information in 2 Samuel 5:4-5 and 1 Chronicles 29:26-30, draw of timeline of the major sections of David's life.



Bible Survey II

Lesson 15



Prepare for the final exam by reviewing the information in Joshua through 1 Chronicles. There are several ways in which you can do this effectively.

1. Review your homework answers and your notes from class lectures.
2. With the help of a study Bible, review each book's outline.
3. With the help of a Bible dictionary, encyclopedia, or study Bible, read a summary of each book.
4. Make a list of all the major characters in this section of the Bible.
5. Make a list of all the major events.
6. Write a synopsis of each book, retelling the stories in a condensed form, approximately one page per book.
7. Meet with another student in the class and discuss each book. Share your answers to questions such as: Which characters did you enjoy most? Which portions of Scripture spoke to you most significantly? What did you learn about God from this course? Which doctrines did you find difficult? What personal applications did you find?

If you were to complete even one or the two exercises above, you would probably be ready to take the exam.

Finally, be sure to turn in all homework assignments, so that you can get credit for the course.