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G. Dallas Smith

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Outlines of Bible Study

G. Dallas Smith
Outlines of Bible Study

FOR USE IN

BIBLE DRILLS, BIBLE READINGS, BIBLE CLASSES, PRAYER MEETINGS, AND HOME STUDY

(Revised and Enlarged)

BY

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 PREFACE

Outlines of Bible Study is not a commentary in any sense of the word. It contains but few comments. It is not "literature" in the sense in which many object to literature. It does not study the lessons for you, but rather guides you in an intelligent study of the Bible itself. It is just what its name implies—outlines of Bible study. It simply outlines your Bible study, making it possible for you to study it systematically and profitably.

The questions following each outline direct the student, with but few exceptions, to the Bible itself for his answers. This forces him to "search the Scriptures" diligently to find answers to the questions, and leaves him free to frame his answers in his own language. In the very nature of things, this little book can never take the place of the Bible in class work; for it is absolutely useless and worthless without the Bible, to which it constantly directs the student. You do not study this little book, except to familiarize yourself with the plan of study; but you study the Bible itself, this little book serving you only as a guide in your study.

The author has spent many hours very pleasantly and profitably in the preparation of this work. He has also taught the courses outlined in the following pages for a number of years with quite a degree of satisfaction. And it is his sincere desire that many others may find both pleasure and profit in the study of the one great Book as herein outlined.

This little book is now sent forth on its mission, which is to lead men to systematically study the one Book, with the earnest prayer that it may accomplish its mission wherever it goes. The Author.
A WORD TO TEACHERS AND STUDENTS

Before you undertake to study or to teach the Bible by this system of outlines, be sure you understand the plan thoroughly. It is a beautiful system, easily understood, and will produce results if faithfully followed.

You will notice that there are seventeen drill lessons running through the book and covering all Bible history. These drills (except the first and the second) consist each of an outline, followed by a series of questions and answers, or references for answers. The first drill has no outline, but is simply a list of questions and answers. This introductory lesson is intended to furnish the student information about the Bible as a book before he begins to search within for its wonders. The second drill has no outline, but consists of a diagram of the historical periods of the Bible, followed by a list of questions which lead to a careful study of the diagram. This lesson is intended to "blaze the way," so to speak, through the Bible, and give the student an idea of the ground to be covered and the work to be done in the following fifteen drills.

The outlines of the fifteen periods are necessarily very brief, and are intended to suggest to the student, at sight, the ground to be covered under each particular period. These outlines should be carefully studied before proceeding to the list of questions which follows. To know these outlines thoroughly gives one a general knowledge of the Bible, as to its divisions and subdivisions, and renders the study of it both pleasant and profitable.

The list of questions following each outline is intended to direct the line of thought and study. These questions do not exhaust the subject, of course. Many of these will suggest
other questions which the wide-awake teacher will be sure to ask. In looking up references for answers to questions, the student should not be satisfied to read the verse or verses, or even the chapters indicated, but should read the connections and marginal references and investigate each subject as thoroughly as possible.

With a competent teacher, who knows his lesson well, and who is capable of using the drill method effectively, a class may be carried over this course in seventeen days—one drill each day—with good results. Of course, in this case, the success will depend largely on the teacher and his ability to impart knowledge by drilling the class over and over again and again, on the principal points.

But, for better results, it is advised that the course be covered in seventeen weeks instead of seventeen days. This gives more time for the students to prepare the lessons, and is more satisfactory in every way. Of course, even in this seventeen-weeks' course, much depends on the teacher and his fitness for the work. However, almost any one with some natural talent as a teacher can successfully conduct this seventeen-weeks' course, if he will faithfully apply himself.

But where it is desired to go more into details, and to study the lessons more carefully and critically, it is best to give one year's study to the course. For this purpose the questions have been divided into fifty-two lessons, indicated in parentheses. This furnishes a splendid year's work for students of almost any age. Any one with ordinary ability can teach this course successfully, as it gives the teacher plenty of time to familiarize himself with the lessons before coming before the class. This course is recommended for all weekly Bible classes, especially for students above twelve and fourteen years of age.

The author of this little book has taught classes according to each of the plans suggested above, and is frank to say,
without appearing to boast, that the results have been, in each case, quite gratifying. Of course, the more time that can be given to the course, the better it is. But where a competent teacher can be secured for only seventeen days, he can usually instill new life into a congregation, even in this short time, and lead them to where they can continue the work profitably.

Each student should be provided with some good reference works—a good English dictionary, a Bible dictionary or encyclopedia, a good Bible geography and concordance. For study on Drill I. and Drill XV., "All About the Bible" (price, $1) and "Between the Testaments" (price, 75 cents), by Fleming H. Revell Company, Chicago, will be found very valuable.

THE AUTHOR.
DRILL I.—INTRODUCTION
(Lesson 1—Introduction)

1. What does the word “Bible” mean? It comes from the Greek word “biblos,” which means “book,” or from the Greek word “biblia,” which means “books” or “little books.”

2. Why was the name “Bible” applied to the sacred writings? By way of preëminence; it is “the Book of books.”

3. When was the name “Bible” first applied to these sacred writings? About the fourth century A.D. (?).

4. Mention some scriptural names that are applied to these writings. Rom. 3: 2; 2 Tim. 3: 16, 17; 4: 1, 2.

5. Define the word “scriptures.” The word literally means anything written; but “the Scriptures” has come to mean the inspired writings.

6. Define the word “oracles.” The word literally means utterances of God.


8. About how many men wrote the Bible? Between thirty-six and forty.

9. Why can we not tell just how many? It is not certain as to who wrote some of the books.

10. How many years were they writing, from first to last? About sixteen hundred years.

11. State the number of years covered by their writings. In round numbers, about four thousand.

12. Are there any of these original writings now in existence? No.

13. What do you know about manuscript copies of the Bible? There are said to be some fifteen hundred copies, some containing the whole Bible, and some of them dating as far back as the fourth century.

14. Where are these manuscript copies? The “Vatican” is in the possession of the Roman Catholic Church at Rome; the “Sinaitic” is at St. Petersburg, in the possession of the Greek Catholic Church; the “Alexandrian” is in the Brit-
ish Museum, the property of the Protestants. Each of these three contains nearly the whole of the Bible. Then there are many copies in private libraries in different parts of the world.


16. How many books did Moses write? Moses wrote five books—Genesis to Deuteronomy, and possibly Job.

17. What are these five books called? They are called the “Pentateuch,” from the Greek word “pentateuchos,” which means a fivefold book.


19. How many of these were apostles? Search the Scriptures.


21. In what language was the Old Testament originally written? Mainly in the Hebrew.

22. In what language was the New Testament originally written? In the Greek language.

23. When and where was the Old Testament first translated into Greek? The work is said to have begun in the year 277 B.C. in Alexandria, Egypt.

24. What is this version of the Old Testament called? It is called the “Septuagint,” from the Latin word “septuaginta,” which signifies seventy.

25. Why was it called the “Septuagint?” Because it was once thought to have been translated by seventy-two scholars in seventy-two days.

26. By what other name is this version called? It is called the “Alexandrian,” because it was translated in Alexandria.

27. Are there any copies of this version now in existence? Yes, and they are said to be the oldest documents in existence.

28. What evidence have we that the Septuagint version is authentic? Scholars generally agree that it is the version from which Jesus so often quoted. If so, it has the approval of the divine Son of God.

29. Into about how many languages has the Bible been translated? About five hundred. Some say six hundred.

30. What was England’s first Bible? The “Vulgate,” a
Latin translation made from the Septuagint version of the Old Testament and the original Greek of the New Testament.

31. What does the word “Vulgate” mean? It comes from the Latin word “vulgata,” which signifies “to make common, or public.”

32. Who revised this Vulgate version? Jerome, in the fourth century.

33. What do you know about this version of the Vulgate? It is the version that is still used by the Catholic Church.

34. What was the first English translation of note? Wycliffe’s translation from the Vulgate in 1360-1382.

35. How long was Wycliffe engaged in translating the Bible from the Latin into the English? He is said to have spent twenty-two years on it.

36. How long did it take to make a copy of this Bible with a pen? It required ten months.

(Lesson 2—Introduction—Continued)

1. How did these manuscript copies of the Bible sell? They are said to have sold for about $200 a copy.

2. Who opposed Wycliffe in his work of translating the Bible into the English language? The Roman Catholic Church opposed him and persecuted him. He was formally tried and excommunicated, and forty years after his death they dug up his body and burned it and scattered his ashes on the River Swift.

3. Who gave us our first printed English Bible? William Tyndale, in 1525, printed the New Testament in English, and in 1536 Miles Coverdale printed the whole Bible in English.


5. What became of William Tyndale? He was mercilessly persecuted by the Roman Catholic Church, and finally, on October 6, 1536, he was strangled and then burned at the stake.

6. What was the first “Authorized Version” of the Bible? In 1537 John Rogers issued a Bible under the title of “Matthew’s Bible.” Two years later Miles Coverdale and others brought out what was practically a reprint of “Matthew’s
Bible” under the title of “Cranmer’s Bible.” When King Henry VIII. saw it, he said: “In God’s name let it go forth among our people.” This was the first official authority for circulating the Bible.

7. By what other name was this Bible called? It was called the “Great Bible,” because of its size, and also the “Chained Bible,” because it was chained to the pulpits of the churches for safe-keeping.

8. What do you know of Henry VIII. later in life? He afterwards ceased to encourage the circulation of the Bible, and in consequence the destruction of Bibles by the Catholics was great.

9. What was the first distinctively Protestant Bible? The “Geneva Bible,” which was published by the Reformers in Geneva, whither they had fled during the awful persecution in the reign of Queen Mary, during whose reign some three hundred Bible men were burned at the stake.

10. Why was this Bible called the “Breeches Bible?” Because Gen. 3: 7 was rendered: “They sewed fig tree leaves together and made themselves breeches.”

11. What else do you know about this Geneva Bible? It was the first Bible to use *italics* to indicate the words that are not in the original language; also it was the first whole Bible that was divided into verses.

12. What was the “Bishops’ Bible?” In 1568 a committee, composed largely of bishops, brought out a version of the Bible, which was called the “Bishops’ Bible,” because of the number of bishops on this committee. It was never very popular, and soon fell into disuse.

13. When was the King James Bible issued? In 1611.

14. It was the work of how many scholars? Forty-seven.

15. How long were they in translating the Bible? Five years.

16. By what other names is this Bible called? The “Authorized Version,” because it was authorized to be read in the Church of England, and the “Common Version,” because it is in common use.


18. When was the American Standard Revised Version issued? In 1901.
19. Give a reason why we should have a revision every few hundred years at least. Because the language is constantly undergoing changes. New words are coming into use, and others are becoming obsolete, and still others are changing their meaning.

20. Mention ten important versions of the Bible. See above.


25. Name the three divisions of the New Testament. The books of testimony (Matthew to John), the book of conversions (Acts), and the Epistles (Romans to Revelation).

26. Name the three great ages, or dispensations. The Patriarchal Age, the Jewish Age, and the Christian Age.

27. Between what events is the Patriarchal Age? Between the creation and the giving of the law on Mount Sinai.

28. Between what events is the Jewish Age? Between the giving of the law on Mount Sinai and the death of Christ.

29. Between what events is the Christian Age? Between the death of Christ and the second coming of Christ.

30. State the number of years covered by each of these ages. In round numbers, the Patriarchal Age, 2,500 years; the Jewish Age, 1,500 years; the Christian Age, 1,900 years.

31. Mention the religious characteristics of each age. In the Patriarchal Age, family religion; in the Jewish Age, national religion; in the Christian Age, international religion.

32. Mention the most prominent character of each age. Patriarchal, Abraham; Jewish, Moses; Christian, Jesus.

33. When was the Bible divided into chapters? In A.D. 1250, by Cardinal Hugo.

34. When was it divided into verses? In 1551 to 1560.

35. What advantage is this division? One advantage is that it makes possible the use of the concordance.

36. Mention one disadvantage. It frequently severs the connection of parts that are closely related.
This diagram may be placed on a blackboard and kept there for reference. It will prove very helpful both to teachers and students.
DRILL II.—DIAGRAM OF PERIODS

(Lesson 3—Diagram of Periods)

(For answers to these questions, study the diagram of historical periods.)

1. Name the periods of Bible history.
2. What does the word “Antediluvian” mean?
3. How long is this period?
4. Who is the principal character of this period?
5. What does the word “Postdiluvian” mean?
6. How long is this period?
7. Who is the principal character in this period?
8. Define the “Patriarchal Period.”
9. How long is this period?
10. Who is the principal character of this period?
11. Define the “Egyptian Bondage” period.
12. How long is this period?
13. Who is the principal character of this period?
14. Define the “Wilderness Wanderings” period.
15. How long is this period?
16. Who is the principal character of this period?
17. Define the “Conquest of Canaan” period.
18. How long is this period?
19. Who is the principal character of this period?
20. Define the “Judges of Israel” period.
21. How long is this period?
22. Who is the principal character of this period?
23. Define the “United Kingdom” period?
24. How long is this period?
25. Who is the principal character of this period?
26. Define the “Divided Kingdom” period.
27. How long is this period?
28. Who is the principal character of this period?
29. Define the “Kingdom of Judah, Continued,” period.
30. How long is this period?
31. Who is the principal character of this period?
32. Define the “Babylonian Captivity” period.
33. How long is this period?
34. Who is the principal character of this period?
35. Define the "Restoration of the Jews" period.
36. How long is this period?
37. Who is the principal character of this period?
38. Define the "Between the Testaments" period.
39. How long is this period?
40. Who is the principal character of this period?
41. Define the "Life of Christ" period.
42. How long is this period?
43. Who is the principal character of this period?
44. Define the "Church of God" period.
45. How long is this period?
46. Who is the principal character of this period?
DRILL III.—ANTEDILUVIAN PERIOD
From the Creation to the Flood

Scriptures covered, Gen. 1 to 5.
From B.C. 4004 to B.C. 2348. Time covered, 1656 years.

THE CREATION

(a) First day—light; day and night. (b) Second day—firmament; water divided, above and below. (c) Third day—land and water divided; vegetation. (d) Fourth day—sun, moon, and stars. (e) Fifth day—animal life; fish and fowl. (f) Sixth day—beasts; creeping things; man. (g) Seventh day—the work finished, God rested. (Gen. 1: 1 to 2: 3.)

THE STORY OF EDEN

(a) Location (?). (b) Trees of the garden—“tree of life;” the tree of knowledge; other trees. (c) The temptation and fall—results: (1) Eve doomed to sorrow; (2) Adam doomed to toil; (3) death passed upon all men. (Gen. 3; Rom. 5: 12; 1 Cor. 15: 21, 22.)

CAIN AND Abel

(a) Their offerings. (b) Abel is murdered. (c) Cain is cursed. (d) Seth is born. (Gen. 4; Heb. 11: 4.)

THE GENEALOGY

(1) Adam; (2) Seth; (3) Enosh; (4) Kenan; (5) Mahalalel; (6) Jared; (7) Enoch; (8) Methuselah; (9) Lamech; (10) Noah. (Gen. 5.)

THE PROMISED SEED

(a) Who is the seed of the woman? Gen. 3: 15; 22: 18; Gal. 3: 16. (b) Who is the serpent? Rev. 12: 9; 20: 2. (c) How did Christ bruise his head, and how did he bruise Christ’s heel?
(Lesson 4—Antediluvian Period)

1. What does the word "Antediluvian" mean? It comes from the Latin words "ante" ("before") and "diluvium" ("the deluge"); hence it means before the deluge, or before the flood.

2. Between what events is this period? See outline.

3. Between what dates is this period? See outline.

4. How many years does this period cover? See outline.

5. How many chapters tell the story of this period? See outline.

6. What was the condition of the earth "in the beginning?" Gen. 1: 2.


8. Do we know how long ago since God "in the beginning" created the heavens and the earth? No. "In the beginning" is very indefinite. It could mean six thousand or six million years ago, or a hundred million, for that. So there can be no conflict between science and the Bible here.

9. How did the idea originate that the world is only about six thousand years old? From the fact that it is about six thousand years since God prepared the earth for man and placed him thereon. Gen. 1: 3-28.

10. What was the condition of the earth before God prepared it for man's habitation? Gen. 1: 2.

11. Can we tell how long it had been in this condition? We cannot.


13. How long was God preparing the earth for man? Gen. 2: 1-3; Ex. 20: 11.

14. How do we figure that it has been about six thousand years since God prepared the earth for man? By adding the ages of the Antediluvian Patriarchs—Adam, Seth, Enosh, Kenan, Mahalalel, Jared, Enoch, Methuselah, Lamech, and Noah—at the birth of their first sons, and adding to this the age of Shem at the flood, we find that it was sixteen hundred and fifty-six years from the creation of Adam to the flood. (Gen. 5: 3-32; 7: 6.) In like manner we can count the time down to about the death of Moses—twenty-five hundred years.
from the creation of Adam. This brings us down within the range of secular history.

15. What took place on the first day? Gen. 1: 3-5.
17. What was done on the third day? Gen. 1: 9-13.
18. What was made on the fourth day? Gen. 1: 14-19.
19. What was made on the fifth day? Gen. 1: 20-23.
20. What was made on the sixth day? Gen. 1: 24-31.
23. Name the four rivers that were associated with Eden. Gen. 2: 10-14.
24. Which two of these have been identified? The Euphrates and the Hildekel (Tigris).
25. Locate the Euphrates and the Tigris Rivers. See geography.
27. What was the “tree of life?” Gen. 2: 9.
28. What was the “tree of knowledge?” Gen. 2: 9.
29. What was the one “forbidden fruit?” Gen. 2: 16, 17.
30. How were Adam and Eve led to partake of this “forbidden fruit?” Gen. 3: 1-6.
31. Did the serpent tell the truth or a falsehood in inducing them to eat the “forbidden fruit?” Gen. 3: 1-7.
32. State some of the results of this sin. Gen. 3: 14-19.
34. How did Adam’s sin affect all mankind? Rom. 5: 12.
35. Through whom did we regain all that we lost in Adam? 1 Cor. 15: 20, 21.
36. Who were Cain and Abel? Gen. 4: 1, 2.
37. Why was Abel’s offering accepted and Cain’s rejected? Gen. 4: 3-5; Heb. 11: 4.
38. What effect did this have on Cain? Gen. 4: 5-8.
39. When can we do a thing “by faith?” Rom. 10: 17.
41. Who was born to take Abel’s place? Gen. 4: 25.
42. Who was the oldest man of this period? Gen. 5: 25-27.
43. How is it that Methuselah, being so old, yet died before his father? Gen. 5: 24.

44. Did Enoch go to heaven when "God took him?" Gen. 5: 24; Heb. 11: 5.

45. Give the genealogy from Adam to Noah. Gen. 5 (see outline).

46. Who was the "seed of the woman?" Gen. 3: 15; 22: 18.

47. Who was this serpent that "beguiled" Eve? 2 Cor. 11: 3; Rev. 12: 9; 20: 2.


49. How did Christ bruise Satan's head, and how did he bruise Christ's heel? This probably refers to the great conflict between Christ and Satan, which resulted in Christ's being mercilessly persecuted and finally nailed to the cross (representing the bruising of his heel); but finally rising from the dead, victor over Satan, causing him to lose his power (representing the bruising of his head).
DRILL IV.—POSTDILUVIAN PERIOD

From the Flood to the Call of Abraham

Scriptures covered, Gen. 6 to 11.
From B.C. 2348 to B.C. 1921. Time covered, 427 years.

THE CAUSE OF THE FLOOD

(a) Predestination (?). (b) Wickedness of the people, caused by the sons of God marrying the daughters of men. (c) Who were the sons of God and the daughters of men? Gen. 6: 1-8.

PREPARATION FOR THE FLOOD

(a) Noah's preaching. (b) The building of the ark. (c) Give dimensions and description of the ark. Gen. 6: 9-22, 1 Pet. 3: 20, 21; 2 Pet. 2: 5.

EXTENT AND DURATION OF FLOOD

(a) Rained forty days and forty nights. (b) The highest hills and mountains covered. (c) How long was Noah in the ark? Gen. 7: 11 to 8: 19

AFTER THE FLOOD

(a) The ark rested on the mountains of Ararat. (b) The altar and the offerings. (c) The covenant and its token—the rainbow. Gen. 8: 4 to 9: 17.

THE TOWER OF BABEL

(a) Can you locate the tower of Babel? (b) Why was it built? (c) The confusion of tongues and the beginning of nations. Gen. 11: 1-9.

THE GENEALOGY

(1) Shem; (2) Arpachshad; (3) Shelah; (4) Eber; (5) Peleg; (6) Reu; (7) Serug; (8) Nahor; (9) Terah; (10) Abram.
(Lesson 5—Postdiluvian Period)

1. What does the word "postdiluvian" mean? It comes from two Latin words—"post" ("after") and "diluvium" ("deluge"); hence, after the deluge, or after the flood.

2. Between what events is this period? See outline.

3. Between what dates is this period? See outline.

4. How long is this period? See outline.

5. Give the scriptures that cover this period. See outline.


8. Who were the "sons of God" and the "daughters of men?" It has been suggested that the "sons of God" were the descendants of Seth, and that the "daughters of men" were the descendants of Cain.


10. What is it to preach righteousness? Ps. 119: 172.


12. Do you think Peter refers to Noah's preaching in 1 Pet. 3: 18-20?


14. What is said about the gospel having been preached to Abraham? Gal. 3: 8.

15. Was this the same gospel Paul preached? 1 Cor. 15: 1-4.


17. Can you figure how long Noah was building the ark? Gen. 6.

18. How did the idea that Noah was one hundred and twenty years building the ark originate? Gen. 6: 3.

19. What kind of material was used in building the ark? Gen. 6: 14.

20. Give the dimensions of the ark. Gen. 6: 15.


23. What else did Noah take into the ark? Gen. 6: 19 to 7: 5.
24. How many of each kind of animals and fowls did Noah take into the ark? Gen. 6: 19 to 7: 5.

25. What were the “clean” and “unclean” animals? Lev. 11: 1-8; Deut. 14: 3-8.

26. What were the “clean” and “unclean” fish? Lev. 11: 9-12; Deut. 14: 9, 10.


29. What lesson was this intended to teach Peter? Acts 10: 27, 28.

30. Is the law regulating the “clean” and “unclean” in force now? 1 Tim. 4: 1-5.

31. Why did Noah take seven pairs of the “clean” animals and fowls into the ark and only two pairs of the “unclean?” Gen. 8: 20.

32. From what two sources did the waters of the flood come? Gen. 7: 11, 12.

33. How long did it rain? Gen. 7: 12.

34. How deep were the waters of the flood? Gen. 7: 19, 20.

35. Where did the ark rest at the end of the flood? Gen. 8: 4.

36. Can you locate the mountains of Ararat? Authorities are not agreed about it. The generally accepted theory is that the ark rested somewhere in the mountainous regions of Armenia, north of Assyria.

37. How did Noah learn that the waters were abating? Gen. 8: 6-12.

38. How long were Noah and his family in the ark? Gen. 7: 11-13; 8: 13-19.


40. What covenant did God make with Noah at this time? Gen. 8: 21 to 9: 11.

41. What was the sign and token of this covenant? Gen. 9: 12-17.

42. Was Noah granted any privileges relative to food that he did not enjoy before the flood? Gen. 1: 29, 30; 9: 1-7.
43. Where did the descendants of Noah undertake to build a city and a tower? Gen. 11: 1-4.
44. What other names are given to the land of Shinar? "Babylonia" and "Chaldea."
45. What was the object in building this city and tower? Gen. 11: 1-4.
46. How did God interfere with the building of this tower? Gen. 11: 5-9.
47. Why was the place called "Babel?" Gen. 11: 1-9
48. Give the genealogy from Noah to Abraham. Gen 11: 10-26 (see outline also).
49. Give the genealogy from Adam to Abraham. Gen. 5 and 11 (see outlines also).
DRILL V.—PATRIARCHAL PERIOD

From Call of Abraham to Egyptian Bondage

Scriptures covered, Gen. 12 to 45.
From B.C. 1921 to B.C. 1706. Time covered, 215 years.

THE CALL OF ABRAHAM

(a) In Ur of Chaldea. (b) Locate Ur. (c) Called of God. (d) Abraham obeyed. (Gen. 12: 1-4; Acts 7: 1-4; Heb. 11: 8.)

THE JOURNEYS OF ABRAHAM

(a) From Ur to Haran. (b) From Haran to Shechem (in Canaan). (c) From Canaan to Egypt. (d) From Egypt back to Canaan. (Gen. 11: 27 to 12: 20; Heb. 11: 8, 9.)

ABRAHAM AND LOT

(a) Lot journeys with Abraham. (b) The separation of Abraham and Lot. (c) Abraham rescues Lot. (d) Meets Melchizedek. (Gen. 13: 1 to 14: 24; Heb. 7: 1-4.)

ABRAHAM AND ISAAC

(a) Isaac the child of promise. (b) The offering of Isaac. (c) The trial of Abraham. (Gen. 17: 15 to 22: 19.)

JACOB AND ESAU

(a) The birthright sold. (b) Jacob receives the blessing. (c) Jacob becomes “Israel.” (Gen. 25: 19 to 32: 28.)

THE TWELVE PATRIARCHS

(a) Name “the twelve patriarchs.” (b) Tell about Joseph’s dreams. (c) Joseph sold into Egypt. (d) Joseph’s experience in Egypt. (Gen. 37: 1 to 45: 28; Acts 7: 8.)
(Lesson 6—Patriarchal Period)

1. Define the Patriarchal Period. It is that period in which the three great patriarchs (Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob) and the twelve patriarchs (the twelve sons of Jacob—Acts 7:8) lived.

2. What is the difference between the Patriarchal Age and the Patriarchal Period? The Patriarchal Age includes all the time from the creation to the giving of the law on Mount Sinai—about twenty-five hundred years; while the Patriarchal Period gives us the history of the most prominent patriarchs and covers only two hundred and fifteen years of the twenty-five hundred years.

3. Between what events is this period? See outline.

4. Between what dates is this period? See outline.

5. How long is this period? See outline.

6. What scriptures cover this period? See outline.

7. Where was Abraham living when God called him? Gen. 11:31.

8. Locate the city of Ur. See map.

9. What was Abraham’s name at this time? Gen. 11:31.

10. What does the word “Abram” mean? “High father.”

11. When was his name changed to “Abraham?” Gen. 17:1-8.


13. What was the name of Abram’s wife? Gen. 16:1.

14. To what was her name changed? Gen. 17:15.


16. Locate Haran. See map.

17. Is Haran on a direct line from Ur to Canaan? See map.


20. Locate Shechem. See map.


25. Locate Bethel and Ai. See map.
28. Did Abraham practice deception as to who his wife was? Gen. 12: 11-20; 20: 12.
32. What part of the country did Lot choose? Gen. 13: 10, 11.
34. Locate Hebron. See map.
35. What promise did God renew to Abraham at this time? Gen. 13: 14-17.
38. Who was Melchizedek? Gen. 14: 18; Heb. 7: 1.
40. In what sense was Melchizedek without father or mother—without beginning of days or end of life? Heb. 7: 1-3.
41. What promise was renewed to Abraham at this time? Gen. 15: 1-5.
42. What did God reveal to Abraham respecting his descendants? Gen. 15: 12-14.
44. Give an account of the destruction of Sodom and Gomorrah. Gen. 18 and 19.
2. How old was Abraham when Isaac was born? Gen. 21: 5.
3. How old was Sarah at the birth of Isaac? Gen. 17: 17.
5. Give an account of the offering of Isaac. Gen. 22.
6. What was the object of this trial? Gen. 22: 12.
7. On what mountain was this trial made? Gen. 22: 2.
8. How old was Sarah at her death? Gen. 23: 1.
10. Did Abraham have any children besides Isaac and Ishmael? Gen. 25: 1, 2.
17. What is a birthright? It includes rights and privileges which belonged to the firstborn, such as a double portion of the father’s estate and official authority. (See Bible dictionary.)
18. Why did Isaac not go into Egypt during the famine, as Abraham had done? Gen. 26: 1-6.
22. What effect did this have on Esau? Gen. 27: 41, 42.
23. Who assisted Jacob in escaping from his brother’s wrath? Gen. 27: 42, 43.
25. What instructions did Isaac and Rebecca give him about marrying? Gen. 27: 46 to 28: 5.
27. Afterwards how did Jacob get even with Laban, his father-in-law? Gen. 30: 25-43.
29. Under what circumstances was Jacob’s name changed to “Israel?” Gen. 32: 22-28.
31. How old was Isaac when he died? Gen. 35: 28, 29.
33. Name the twelve sons of Jacob. Gen. 35: 22-26; 1 Chron. 2: 1, 2.
37. Why did Reuben not tell his father that Joseph had been sold into Egypt? Gen. 37: 22-30; 42: 22.
42. Relate the circumstances that led to Joseph’s liberty. Gen. 41: 1-36.
43. To what important position was Joseph raised? Gen. 41: 37-45.
DRILL VI.—EGYPTIAN BONDAGE

From Descent into Egypt to Exodus

Scriptures covered, Gen. 42 to Ex. 11.

From B.C. 1706 to B.C. 1491. Time covered, 215 years.

THE DESCENT INTO EGYPT

(a) The great famine. (b) Jacob’s sons go to Egypt to buy corn. (c) Jacob and the whole family go to Egypt. (Gen. 42 to 46; Ex. 1:5; Acts 7:14.)

OPPRESSED IN EGYPT

(a) Egypt’s new king. (b) Egyptians jealous of the Israelites. (c) Taskmasters set over them. (d) Pharaoh’s wicked decree. (Ex. 1:1-22.)

MOSES THE DELIVERER

(a) The first three months of his life. (b) His famous choice. (c) In the land of Midian. (Ex. 2.)

MOSES AND AARON

(a) Moses at the burning bush. (b) Moses and Aaron sent to Egypt. (c) Before the elders of Israel. (d) Before King Pharaoh. (Ex. 3 to 6.)

THE TEN PLAGUES

(1) Water turned to blood; (2) frogs; (3) lice; (4) flies; (5) murrain; (6) boils; (7) hail; (8) locusts; (9) darkness; (10) death of all the firstborn. (Ex. 7:20 to 12:36.)
(Lesson 8—Egyptian Bondage)

1. Locate Egypt. See map.
2. Between what events is this period? See outline.
3. Between what dates is this period? See outline.
4. How long was this period? See outline.
5. What scriptures cover this period? See outline.
7. Which one of the sons was left at home? Gen. 42: 4.
8. Relate briefly their experience on the first trip to Egypt. Gen. 42: 5-34.
14. How old was Jacob when he died? Gen. 47: 28.
15. Where was Jacob buried? Gen. 49: 29-33; 50: 12, 13.
16. How old was Joseph when he died? Gen. 50: 26.
17. What oath did he take of the children of Israel before his death? Gen. 50: 24, 25; Heb. 11: 22.
21. Why were the Israelites oppressed in Egypt? Ex. 1: 8-14.
22. Did this oppression have the desired effect? Ex. 1: 8-14.
25. What great character was born about this time? Ex. 2: 1-10.
26. How was Moses saved from the king's wicked decree? Ex. 2: 1-10.
29. Locate the land of Midian. See map.
32. How were the children of Israel faring in Egypt at this time? Ex. 2: 23-25.
33. Relate the story of the "burning bush." Ex. 3: 1-10.
34. What was the first excuse Moses made? Ex. 3: 11-22.
35. What was his next excuse? Ex. 4: 1-9.
36. What was his third excuse? Ex. 4: 10-17.
37. Who did Moses take with him, part of the way at least, back to Egypt? Ex. 4: 20.
38. Relate Moses' experience at the inn by the way Ex. 4: 24-26.
41. How did Pharaoh receive Moses and Aaron? Ex. 5: 1, 2.
42. What command did he give the taskmasters? Ex. 5: 4-9.
43. How did this affect the Israelites and Moses? Ex. 5: 10-23.
44. How then did God seek to encourage Moses and the Israelites? Ex. 6: 1-8.
46. How was Moses a God to Aaron and Pharaoh? Ex. 4: 14-16; 7: 1, 2.
47. How was Aaron a prophet to Moses? Ex. 7: 1, 2.
49. How then did God punish him and the Egyptians? Ex. 7: 20 to 11: 10.
50. Name the ten plagues. Ex. 7: 20 to 11: 10.
51. Were any of these plagues on the Israelites? Ex. 7: 20 to 11: 10.

52. Why did the Lord harden Pharaoh's heart? Ex. 7: 3-5.

53. How did the Lord harden his heart? Ex. 9: 12, 34.


57. Then do you not think that Pharaoh was "clay" marred in the hands of the potter (God), and hence had become a "vessel of wrath fitted unto destruction?" Jer. 18: 1-10; Rom. 9: 19-24.
DRILL VII.—WILDERNESS WANDERINGS
From Exodus to Crossing the Jordan

Scriptures covered, Ex. 12 to Deut. 34.
From B.C. 1491 to B.C. 1451. Time covered, 40 years.

CROSSING THE RED SEA

(a) Preparation—passover and march to the sea. (b) The passage over the sea—pillar of cloud and fire. (c) Song of triumph. (Ex. 12:1 to 15:21.)

THE MARCH TO MOUNT SINAI

(a) At Marah. (b) At Elim. (c) In the Wilderness of Sin. (d) At Rephidim. (Ex. 15:22 to 18:27.)

HAPPENINGS AT MOUNT SINAI

(a) The law given. (b) The golden calf. (c) The tabernacle built. (d) Nadab and Abihu slain. (e) Israel numbered. (Ex. 20:1-17; Ex. 25:1 to 40:38; Lev. 10:1-9; Num. 1 to 3.)

FROM SINAI TO KADESH

(a) Murmuring—the seventy elders chosen. (b) Miriam afflicted with leprosy. (c) The twelve spies sent. (d) The rebellion—result. (Num. 10:1 to 14:25.)

FROM KADESH TO MOAB

(a) Attempt to enter Canaan. (b) Korah, Dathan, et al. (c) Aaron’s rod budded. (d) At Kadesh again—smiting the rock. (e) Death of Aaron. (f) Fiery serpents. (g) Wars. (Num. 14:26 to 17:11; Num. 20:1 to 21:35.)

IN THE PLAINS OF MOAB

(a) Balaam and Balak. (b) The plague—twenty-four thousand die. (c) Numbering the people again. (d) Joshua appointed leader. (e) Moses’ farewell address. (f) The death of Moses. (Num. 22:1 to 27:23; Deut. 32 to 34.)

(The book of Job should be read here.)
OUTLINES OF BIBLE STUDY

(Lesson 9—Wilderness Wanderings)

1. Between what events is this period? See outline.
2. Between what dates is this period? See outline.
3. How long was this period? See outline.
4. What scriptures cover this period? See outline.
5. What was the tenth plague? Ex. 11.
8. Why was this called a "passover?" Ex. 12: 13.
9. How long were the Israelites to observe the passover? Ex. 12: 14-17.
10. How was the passover to be observed? Ex. 12: 3-11, 15-20.
12. This corresponds to what time of the year according to our calendar? This first month—Abib, or Nisan—corresponds to March-April.
14. Who were to eat the passover? Ex. 12: 43-49.
15. How often were they to observe the passover? Ex. 13: 10.
17. Where was the passover first observed after the Israelites left Egypt? Num. 9: 1-6.
18. Where was it first observed after they reached Canaan? Josh. 5: 10.
20. Do the Jews of to-day still keep the passover? They do.
22. Name the two other great annual feasts of the Jews. Deut. 16.
26. How were the waters of the Red Sea divided? Ex. 14: 21, 22.
27. What was the position of the cloud while they were crossing the sea? Ex. 14: 19, 20.
30. What reference does Paul make to the crossing of the sea? 1 Cor. 10: 1-3; Heb. 11: 29.
32. What experience did they have at Marah? Ex. 15: 23-25.
33. At what place did they find twelve springs and seventy palm trees? Ex. 15: 27.
34. At what place did God begin to feed Israel with manna and quails? Ex. 16: 1-20.
36. Where and with whom did the Israelites fight their first battle? Ex. 17: 8.
38. Where was Moses during the battle? Ex. 17: 10-12.
42. When did Israel reach Mount Sinai? Ex. 19: 1, 2.
43. Locate Mount Sinai. See map.
46. What laws did God give to Israel at this time? Ex. 20: 22 to 23: 19.


49. Why did Moses go up into the mountain? Ex. 24: 12.


54. How were the priests to be consecrated? Ex. 29: 1-37.

55. Describe the regular daily sacrifice. Ex. 29: 38-45.

56. What instructions did God give Moses about the altar of incense? Ex. 30: 1-10.

57. What instructions were given about the lava? Ex. 30: 17-21.

58. What instructions were given regarding the Sabbath? Ex. 31: 12-17.


60. How did this affect Jehovah? Ex. 32: 7-10.


62. What did Moses do when he came down from the mountain and found the people worshiping the golden calf? Ex. 32: 15-20.


64. After this, how did God encourage Israel? Ex. 33: 1-23.

65. Why did Moses go into the mountain the second time? Ex. 32: 19; 34: 1, 2.

66. What did God say to Moses about mercy and forgiveness? Ex. 34: 6, 7.


68. How long was Moses in the mountain the second time? Deut. 10: 10.
69. What did Moses do on returning to Israel? Ex. 34: 29 to 35: 19.

70. What do you know about the offerings for the tabernacle? Ex. 35: 20 to 36: 7.

71. Give a brief description of the tabernacle. Ex. 36: 8 to 40: 38.

72. How many Israelites were encamped at Mount Sinai? Num. 1: 1-46.

73. How long were they encamped at Mount Sinai? Ex. 19: 1, 2; Num. 10: 11-13.

74. Which tribe was not included in this numbering, and why? Num. 1: 47-54.

75. In the place of what did God take the Levites? Num. 3: 11-13.

76. How were the Levites numbered, and how many were there? Num. 3: 14-39.

77. Was the number of the Levites equal to the number of the firstborn among all the tribes? Num. 3: 38-43.

78. What did Jehovah take in exchange for the overplus of the firstborn? Num. 3: 44-51.

79. Between what ages could the Levites serve, and how many were there of this age? Num. 4: 1-49; 8: 23-26.

80. What were the duties of the Levites? Num. 3: 5-31; 18: 1-6.

81. What were the duties of the priests? Heb. 9: 6.

82. What were the duties of the high priest? Lev. 16: Heb. 9: 7.

83. How were the Levites set apart for their special service? Num. 8: 5-22.


85. Were any of the family of Aaron debarred from serving as priests? Lev. 21: 16-24.

86. What do you know about Nadab and Abihu? Lev. 10: 1, 2.

(Lesson 10—Wilderness Wanderings—Continued)


2. Tell about the appointing of seventy elders. Num. 11: 4-17.


10. Who were the two faithful spies, and how were they treated? Num. 14: 6-10.

11. How did the conduct of Israel at this time affect Jehovah? Num. 14: 11-35.


14. After this, where did Israel go? Deut. 2: 1.

15. While they were in the wilderness, what is said about one violating the Sabbath law? Num. 15: 32-36.


17. What became of Korah, Dathan, and those associated with them? Num. 16: 15-35.

18. What became of the censers of those two hundred and fifty would-be priests? Num. 16: 36-40.

19. What complaint did Israel afterwards make against Moses and Aaron? Num. 16: 41.

20. How did God then punish Israel for this sin? Num. 16: 42-49.


23. How were Aaron and his sons rewarded for their service? Num. 18: 8-20.
24. How were the Levites rewarded for their services? Num. 18: 21-32.


27. Where did this take place? Num. 20: 1.


30. Where then did Israel go from Kadesh? Num. 20: 22.

31. Who died at Mount Hor, and why did he die at this time? Num. 20: 23-29.


33. From Mount Hor where did the people go? Num. 21: 4.


36. Can you name the camping places from here to Pisgah? Num. 21: 10-20.


38. With whom did Israel fight their next battle, and what result? Num. 21: 33-35.


40. Tell the story of Balak and Balaam. Num. 22 to 24.


42. Did Balaam have anything to do with this? Num. 31: 13-16.


44. Did the Israelites increase or decrease during the forty years' wanderings? Num. 1: 1-46; 26: 1-56.

45. Did the Levites increase or decrease? Num. 3: 28; 26: 57-62.
46. How many men were numbered this time who were among the number at Mount Sinai? Num. 26: 65.
47. What tribes were allowed to settle on the east side of the Jordan, and on what condition? Num. 32: 1-42.
48. Why was Moses not allowed to lead the Israelites into Canaan? Deut. 32: 48-52.
50. Who became the leader on the death of Moses? Deut. 34: 9-12.
DRILL VIII.—CONQUEST OF CANAAN
From Crossing of Jordan to Time of the Judges
Scriptures covered, Josh. 1 to 24.
From B.C. 1451 to B.C. 1400. Time covered, 51 years.

CROSSING THE JORDAN
(a) Joshua the new leader. (b) The two spies sent out.
(c) On the banks of the Jordan. (d) The march to Gilgal.
(e) Describe the Jordan River and its condition then. (Josh. 1 to 4.)

ENCAMPMENT AT GILGAL
(a) Locate Gilgal. (b) Circumcision. (c) The passover observed. (d) The manna ceased. (Josh. 5: 2-12.)

THE FALL OF JERICHO
(a) Locate and describe Jericho. (b) Give the order of march. (c) How did Jericho fall "by faith?" (see Heb. 11: 30). (Josh. 6.)

THE CAPTURE OF AI
(a) Explain the cause of defeat in the first attempt. (b) Describe the capture of Ai. (Josh. 7: 1 to 8: 29.)

THE ALTAR AT EBAL
(a) The law written. (b) The law read. (c) "The mountains of blessings and cursings." (Deut. 27: 2-14; Josh. 8: 30-35.)

TWO COMBINED EFFORTS
(a) Five kings are defeated; the sun and moon stand still.
(b) A number of kings are defeated at the waters of Merom. (Josh. 9: 1 to 11: 23.)

DIVISION OF THE LAND
(a) East of the Jordan. (b) West of the Jordan. (c) Name and locate the "cities of refuge." (Num. 34: 13 to 35: 28; Deut. 19: 1-13; Josh. 13 to 22.)
(Lesson 11—Conquest of Canaan)

1. Define this period. It is the period during which Israel conquered Canaan, taking possession thereof.
2. Between what events is this period? See outline.
3. Between what dates is this period? See outline.
4. How long was this period? See outline.
5. Give the scriptures that cover this period. See outline.
6. Who was appointed to take the place of Moses? Num. 27: 18-23.
8. What did Joshua then do? Josh. 1: 10, 11.
11. Relate the experience of these spies in Canaan. Josh. 2: 1-23.
12. On what conditions was Rahab’s family to be spared? Josh. 2: 13-21.
14. Describe the passage over the Jordan. Josh. 3.
15. What position did the ark occupy while they passed over? Josh. 3: 17.
17. What was the condition of the Jordan at this time? Josh. 3: 15; 4: 18.
20. Mention four events of the early encampment at Gilgal. Josh. 5.
24. How did the walls of Jericho fall down by faith? Heb. 11: 30.
28. Who rebuilt Jericho, and with what result? 1 Kings 16: 34.
30. Who was found to be the guilty one? Josh. 7: 16-21.
31. How was Achan punished? Josh. 7: 22-26.
32. How was Ai finally taken? Josh. 8: 1-23.
33. What became of the king of Ai? Josh. 8: 24-29.
34. After this, what did Joshua do? Josh. 8: 30-32.
35. Name the mounts of blessings and cursings. Deut. 27: 11-14; Josh. 8: 30-35.
36. Why are they so called? Deut. 27: 11-14.

(Lesson 12—Conquest of Canaan—Continued)

2. Who were the Gibeonites? Josh. 11: 1-4.
3. How did their conduct affect the kings of other cities? Josh. 10: 1-5.
4. In the battle that followed, how did the Lord assist Joshua and the Gibeonites? Josh. 10: 6-14.
5. What became of these five kings? Josh. 10: 16-27.
7. Where was the next battle, and with whom? Josh. 11: 1-9.
8. Locate the waters of Merom. See map.
10. After Joshua had conquered the land, what did he do with it? Josh. 11: 23.
12. To what tribes had this been given? Josh. 12: 6; 13: 8.
13. Had all the land been conquered at this time? Josh. 13: 1-6.
14. What was to be done with this unconquered territory? Josh. 13: 6, 7.
15. Why did the Lord not have Joshua complete the conquest? Judg. 2: 20-23. (Ex. 23: 29, 30.)
18. Can you locate the tribes west of the Jordan? Josh.
15 to 19.
22. How many cities were assigned to the Levites? Josh. 21: 1-42.
23. What were the “cities of refuge?” Josh. 20: 1-6.
26. How were they rewarded for their service? Josh. 22: 7, 8.
27. Why did the tribes west of the Jordan threaten to go to war with the two and one-half tribes? Josh. 22: 10-12.
28. How was the matter finally settled? Josh. 22: 13-34.
30. How old was Joshua when he died? Josh. 24: 29.
31. Where was Joshua buried? Josh. 24: 30.
33. When and where were Joseph’s bones buried? Josh. 24: 32, 33.
34. After the death of Joshua, who led the army against the enemy? Judg. 1: 1-3.
DRILL IX.—JUDGES OF ISRAEL

From Beginning of Judges to the Kingdom

Scriptures covered, Judg. 1 to 1 Sam. 8.
From B.C. 1400 to B.C. 1095. Time covered, 305 years.

A LIST OF THE JUDGES

1. OTHNIEL. Judg. 3: 7-11. (Delivered Israel from the Mesopotamians.)
2. EHUD. Judg. 3: 12-30. (Delivered Israel from the Moabites.)
3. SHAMGAR. Judg. 3: 31. (Delivered Israel from the Philistines.)
4. DEBORAH. Judg. 4 and 5. (With Barak, routed the Canaanites.)
5. GIDEON. Judg. 6 to 8. (Delivered Israel from the Midianites.)
6. ABIMELECH. Judg. 9. (“The bramble king,” who killed his seventy brothers and was killed by a woman.)
7. TOLA. 8. JAIR. Judg. 10: 1-5.
8. JEPHTHAH. Judg. 11: 1 to 12: 7. (Delivered Israel from the Ammonites.)
9. IBZAN. Judg. 12: 8. (Father of thirty sons and thirty daughters.)
11. SAMSON. Judg. 13 to 16. (Great conflict with the Philistines.)
12. ELI. 1 Sam. 1 to 4. (Priest-judge and Samuel’s father.)
13. SAMUEL. 1 Sam. 7 and 8. (Prophet-judge; the beginning of an unbroken line of prophecies concerning Jesus. Acts 3: 22-24.)
   (The book of Ruth should be studied here.)
(Lesson 13—Judges of Israel)

1. Define this period. It is the period during which God ruled Israel by means of judges.
2. Between what events is this period? See outline.
3. Between what dates is it? See outline.
4. How long is this period? See outline.
5. Give the scriptures that cover this period. See outline.
6. Why did God allow Israel to be sold into the hands of their enemies? Judg. 2: 11-14.
8. Name the judges of Israel. See outline.
18. How long after this did Israel have rest? Judg. 3: 30.
21. What woman delivered Israel, and who assisted her? Judg. 4: 4-10.
22. Who was the captain of the Canaanites, and how was he equipped? Judg. 4: 2, 3, 12, 13.
23. Where was the battle fought, and how did it result? Judg. 4: 14-24.
25. How did Deborah and Barak express their joy on count of this victory? Judg. 5.
26. After this, how long did Israel have rest? Judg. 5: 1, 2.
27. Then who oppressed Israel, and for how long? Judg. 6: 1, 2.
30. Who was called to deliver Israel from the Midianites? Judg. 6: 11-14.
33. What did Gideon do to rid the country of idolatry? Judg. 6: 25-32.
34. Who was associated with Midian at this time? Judg. 6: 33.
36. Why was Gideon called "Jerubbaal?" Judg. 7: 1 (28-32).
38. How and why was Gideon's army reduced? Judg. 7: 1-8.
41. What tribe became offended because they had no part in this victory? Judg. 8: 1-3.
42. Tell of Gideon's pursuit after the Midianites, and the result. Judg. 8: 4-21.
43. How long did Israel have rest after this? Judg. 8: 1-3.
44. How many sons had Gideon? Judg. 8: 30.
47. Why was he called the "bramble king?" Judg. 9: 7-15.
49. How were the men of Shechem punished for making Abimelech king? Judg. 9: 23-49.


51. Why was Shechem destroyed and Abimelech killed? Judg. 9: 56, 57.

52. How long did Tola judge Israel? Judg. 10: 1, 2.

53. How long did Jair judge Israel? Judg. 10: 3.

(Lesson 14—Judges of Israel—Continued)


3. How long were they oppressed at this time? Judg. 10: 8, 9.


5. What did Israel then do? Judg. 10: 15, 16.


7. Who was selected to lead Israel against the Ammonites? Judg. 11: 5, 6.


10. Why did the Ammonites say they were come up against Israel? Judg. 11: 12, 13.


15. How did this affect Jephthah? Judg. 11: 35.


19. What tribe was offended because they had no part in Jephthah’s victory? Judg. 12: 1.

20. How were they punished for this? Judg. 12: 2-6.


27. What extraordinary character was born and reared during these years? Judg. 13: 2-25.


30. How was the riddle made known to the Philistines, and what did it mean? Judg. 14: 15-18.


37. After this, when Israel had no judge, how did they conduct themselves? Judg. 17: 6 to 21: 25.

38. How long did Eli judge Israel? 1 Sam. 4: 18.


40. What do you know about Eli's sons? 1 Sam. 2: 12-25.

41. How did Eli die? 1 Sam. 4: 1-18.

42. How old was Eli at his death? 1 Sam. 4: 15.

43. How long did the Philistines keep the ark? 1 Sam. 6: 1.

44. Why did they not keep it longer? 1 Sam. 5.

45. Where did they send it? 1 Sam. 6: 10-16.
46. How many men of Beth-shemesh were smitten, and why? 1 Sam. 6: 19.

47. Where was the ark taken next? 1 Sam. 7: 1.

48. How long did the ark remain in Abinadab's house? 1 Sam. 7: 2; 2 Sam. 6: 1-1; 1 Chron. 13: 5-7.

49. What vow did Hannah make respecting Samuel before his birth? 1 Sam. 1: 9-11.

50. Where and how was Samuel trained for the service of Jehovah? 1 Sam. 1: 24-28; 2: 18, 19; 3: 1.

51. Relate the story of Samuel's vision and call. 1 Sam. 3: 1-14.

52. Who finally delivered Israel from the Philistines? 1 Sam. 7: 3-11.

53. Give the origin of the word “Eben-ezer.” 1 Sam. 7: 12.

54. Where and how long did Samuel judge Israel? 1 Sam. 7: 15-17.


DRILL X.—UNITED KINGDOM

From Origin of the Kingdom to the Division

Scriptures covered, 1 Sam. 9 to 1 Kings 11; 1 Chron. 10 to 2 Chron. 9.

From B.C. 1095 to B.C. 975. Time covered, 120 years.

THE CALL FOR A KING

(a) Cause? (1) Samuel’s sons did evil; (2) the desire to be like others. (b) Samuel’s bitter grief. (c) God’s rule rejected. (1 Sam. 8.)

THE REIGN OF SAUL

(a) His anointing by Samuel. (b) His great battles. (c) His great sin. (d) He is rejected. (1 Sam. 9: 1 to 31: 13.)

THE REIGN OF DAVID


THE REIGN OF SOLOMON

(a) Solomon’s wise choice. (b) The temple built. (c) “Solomon’s glory.” (d) His writings. (e) His apostasy—state the cause. (1 Kings 2: 13 to 11: 43.)

THE RISE OF THE PROPHETS

(a) Samuel. (b) David. (c) Gad. (d) Nathan. (e) Ahijah. (f) Iddo.

(Psalms, Proverbs, Song of Solomon, and Ecclesiastes should be studied here.)
(Lesson 15—United Kingdom)

1. Define this period. It is the period during which all the twelve tribes were, in the main, united under one king at the time.

2. Between what events is this period? See outline.

3. Between what dates is this period? See outline.

4. How long is this period? See outline.

5. What scriptures cover this period? See outline.

6. What reason, or excuse, did Israel give for asking for a king? 1 Sam. 8: 1-5.

7. How did this request affect Samuel, and what did he do? 1 Sam. 8: 6.

8. What did the Lord tell Samuel? 1 Sam. 8: 7-9.

9. What did Samuel do, and what was the result? 1 Sam. 8: 10-22.

10. Who was the first king over Israel, and who anointed him? 1 Sam. 9: 1 to 10: 1.

11. Under what circumstances was Saul led to Samuel? 1 Sam. 9.

12. After this, how did God prepare Saul for this office? 1 Sam. 10: 10, 11.

13. When and where was Saul publicly proclaimed king? 1 Sam. 10: 17-23.

14. Tell of Saul’s victory over the Ammonites. 1 Sam. 11: 1-11.

15. After this, how and where was Saul further confirmed in his office as king? 1 Sam. 11: 14, 15.


17. How old was Saul when he began to reign? 1 Sam. 13: 1.


19. Why did Israel have no swords at this time? 1 Sam. 13: 19-23.

20. Describe the victory of Beth-aven. 1 Sam. 14: 16-23.

21. Relate the story of Jonathan’s eating the honey. 1 Sam. 14: 24-46.

22. Against whom did Saul at this time wage war, and with what result? 1 Sam. 14: 47, 48.
23. After this, what great sin did Saul commit? 1 Sam. 15: 1-35.
24. Then what did Jehovah tell Samuel to do? 1 Sam. 16: 1-5.
26. Under what circumstances was David brought into Saul's house? 1 Sam. 16: 14-23.

(Lesson 16—United Kingdom—Continued)
1. Tell the story of David and Goliath. 1 Sam. 17.
2. Who became David's lifelong friend at this time? 1 Sam. 18: 1-5.
4. State the different ways in which Saul sought David's life. 1 Sam. 18 and 19.
5. Give the substance of the covenant between David and Jonathan. 1 Sam. 20: 1-16.
6. Relate the story of the "three arrows." 1 Sam. 20: 17-42.
7. Tell of David's eating the showbread. 1 Sam. 21: 1-6.
10. What do you know about David and the cave of Adullam? 1 Sam. 22: 1, 2.
11. How did David provide for his parents? 1 Sam. 22: 3, 4.
14. Give an account of Jonathan's visit to David. 1 Sam. 23: 15-18.
15. After this, who proposed to deliver David into Saul's hands, and with what result? 1 Sam. 23: 19-29.
17. Who died about this time? 1 Sam. 25: 1.
18. Relate the story of Naabal. 1 Sam. 25: 2-42.
20. After this, where did David go, and how long did he sojourn there? 1 Sam. 27: 1-7.
21. How many men of war were with David at this time? 1 Sam. 27: 2.
22. Relate the story of Saul's visit to the witch of Endor. 1 Sam. 28.
23. Why were David and his men not allowed to fight with the Philistines against Saul? 1 Sam. 29.
24. Give David's experiences at Ziklag. 1 Sam. 30.
26. Give an account of the battle between the Philistines and the Israelites and of Saul's death. 1 Sam. 31.
27. How did David learn of the death of Saul, and how did it affect him? 2 Sam. 1.

(Lesson 17—United Kingdom—Continued)

1. When, where, and by whom was David anointed king the second time? 2 Sam. 2: 1-4.
3. Who was king over the other tribes at this time? 2 Sam. 2: 8-11.
4. Tell of the battle of Gibeon. 2 Sam. 2: 12-32.
5. What do you know about war between the house of Saul and the house of David? 2 Sam. 3: 1.
6. How were the other tribes of Israel finally brought over to David? 2 Sam. 3: 6-21.
8. Tell of the death of Ishbosheth. 2 Sam. 4: 1-12.
9. Where and by whom was David anointed the third time? 2 Sam. 5: 1-13.
10. To what city did David remove after this? 2 Sam. 5: 6-10; 1 Chron. 11: 4-9.
11. Give an account of the bringing of the ark to Jerusalem. 2 Sam. 6.
15. Tell of the combined effort of the Syrians and Ammonites to fight against Israel. 2 Sam. 10.
16. What great sin did David commit? 2 Sam. 11.
18. How was David punished for his sin? 2 Sam. 12: 10-23.
22. After this, who rebelled against David? 2 Sam. 20: 1-22.
23. State the cause of the three years’ famine and how it was ended. 2 Sam. 21: 1-14.
24. Give an account of David’s numbering Israel and the result. 2 Sam. 24.
25. When David was old, who sought to make himself king? 1 Kings 1: 1-10.
26. How were Adonijah’s plans all broken up? 1 Kings 1: 11-53.
28. How long did David reign, and where was he buried? 2 Sam. 5: 5; 1 Kings 2: 10, 11.

(Lesson 18—United Kingdom—Continued)

1. Tell of the death of Adonijah, Abiathar, and Joab. 1 Kings 2: 13-34.
3. What is said of Solomon’s wisdom? 1 Kings 4: 29-31, 34.

5. Tell of Solomon's provisions for one day. 1 Kings 4: 22, 23.

6. How many songs and proverbs did Solomon write? 1 Kings 4: 32.

7. Who furnished Solomon material for building the temple? 1 Kings 5: 1-10; 2 Chron. 2.


10. Who were these men? 1 Kings 9: 15-23; 2 Chron. 2: 17, 18.

11. How was the timber brought from Lebanon to Jerusalem? 1 Kings 5: 9; 2 Chron. 2: 16.


13. How long was the temple in building? 1 Kings 6: 37, 38.

14. Give the dimensions and description of the temple. 1 Kings 6: 2-36; 2 Chron. 3; 2 Chron. 4: 22.


17. What furnishings for the temple were made of gold? 1 Kings 7: 48-50; 2 Chron. 4: 19-22.

18. Then what was brought into the temple? 1 Kings 7: 51 to 8: 11; 2 Chron. 5: 1-9.

19. What was in the ark at this time? 1 Kings 8: 9; 2 Chron. 5: 10.

20. Give the substance of Solomon's address to Israel. 1 Kings 8: 12-21; 2 Chron. 6: 1-11.

21. Give the substance of Solomon's prayer at the dedication of the temple. 1 Kings 8: 22-61; 2 Chron. 6: 12-42.

22. What do you know about the feast of dedication? 1 Kings 8: 62-66; 2 Chron. 7: 4-10.

24. What did the Lord say about Solomon's family and the temple? 1 Kings 9: 4-9; 2 Chron. 7: 17-22.

25. Give an account of the visit of the Queen of Sheba to Solomon. 1 Kings 10: 1-13; 2 Chron. 9: 1-12.


29. In what way did these women lead Solomon to sin? 1 Kings 11: 4-8.


33. What does the word "Solomon" mean? See Bible dictionary. (1 Chron. 22: 9.)

34. Were there any wars with the nations during the reign of Solomon? 1 Kings 4: 24; 5: 12; 1 Chron. 22: 9.
DRILL XI.—DIVIDED KINGDOM

From Division of Kingdom to Fall of Israel

Scriptures covered, 1 Kings 12 to 2 Kings 20; 2 Chron. 10 to 32.

From B.C. 975 to B.C. 722. Time covered, 253 years.

CAUSE OF THE DIVISION

(a) Rejecting God's order (?). (b) Rehoboam's stubbornness. (c) Was it predestinated? (1 Sam. 8; 1 Kings 12.)

THE CAPITALS

(a) The capital of Judah remained at Jerusalem. (b) The capital of Israel was first at Shechem, then at Tirzah, and finally removed to Samaria. (1 Kings 12: 25; 16: 21-28.)

A LIST OF THE KINGS

(a) Judah

1. Rehoboam (17 years).
2. Abijah (3 years).
3. Asa (41 years).
4. Jehoshaphat (25 years).
5. Jehoram (8 years).
6. Ahaziah (1 year).
7. Athaliah (6 years).
8. Joash (40 years)
9. Amaziah (29 years).
10. Uzziah (52 years).
11. Jotham (16 years).
12. Ahaz (16 years).
13. Hezekiah (29 years).

(b) Israel

1. Jeroboam (22 years).
2. Nadab (2 years)
3. Baasha (24 years).
4. Elah (2 years).
5. Zimri (7 days).
6. Omri (12 years).
7. Ahab (12 years).
8. Ahaziah (2 years).
10. Jehu (28 years).
11. Jehoahaz (17 years).
12. Jehoash (16 years).
13. Jeroboam II. (41 years).
14. Zachariah (6 months).
15. Shallum (1 month).
16. Menahem (10 years).
17. Pekahiah (2 years).
18. Pekah (20 years).
19. Hoshea (9 years).

(Isaiah, Hoshea, Amos, Micah, Jonah, and Joel should be studied here.)
LESSON 19—DIVIDED KINGDOM

1. Between what events is this period? See outline.
2. Between what dates is this period? See outline.
3. How long is this period? See outline.
4. What scriptures cover this period? See outline.
5. Give an account of how the division was brought about.

1 Kings 12: 1-20; 2 Chron. 10.
8. Name the kings of Judah. See outline.
10. How did Israel sin during the reign of Rehoboam?

1 Kings 14: 21-24.
12. What do you know about Asa and his reign? 1 Kings 15: 9-24; 2 Chron. 14 to 16.
20. How old was Joash when he began to reign, and how long did he reign? 2 Kings 12: 1.
21. Who was Joash, and how had his life been saved? 2 Kings 11: 1-3; 2 Chron. 22: 10-12.
22. Give an account of Joash’s repairing the temple. 2 Kings 12: 4-17; 2 Chron. 24: 4-14.
26. After this, what sin did Amaziah fall into? 2 Chron. 25: 14-16.
29. What do you know about Amaziah and his reign further? 2 Kings 14: 1-4; 2 Chron. 25: 1, 2.
32. Why was Uzziah smitten with leprosy? 2 Chron. 26: 16-23.
34. What do you know about Jotham's reign? 2 Kings 15: 32-39; 2 Chron. 27.
35. Tell what you know about Ahaz's reign. 2 Kings 16; 2 Chron. 28.
36. Give an account of Hezekiah's reign. 2 Kings 16: 20; 2 Chron. 29.
37. Give an account of the great passover kept by Hezekiah. 2 Chron. 30.
38. Tell about Hezekiah's reforms. 2 Chron. 31.

(Lesson 20—Divided Kingdom—Continued)

1. Name the kings of Israel. See outline.
3. Who had foretold that he should become king? 1 Kings 11: 29-33.
7. Give an account of the visit of Jeroboam’s wife to the prophet Abijah at Shiloh. 1 Kings 14: 1-18.
8. Give an account of the battle between Jeroboam and Abijah. 2 Chron. 13.
14. How long was it after the death of Zimri before Omri became king? 1 Kings 16: 15-23.
18. What is said about Ahab’s wickedness? 1 Kings 16: 29-33.
21. Give Elijah’s experience at the brook Cherith. 1 Kings 17: 2-7.
26. Give an account of the rain that followed. 1 Kings 18: 41-46.
28. Relate Elijah's experience under the juniper tree. 1 Kings 19: 4-8.
32. Tell about the next battle. 1 Kings 20: 22-30.
33. Why was Ahab rebuked by the prophet? 1 Kings 20: 35-13.
34. Give an account of Naboth and his vineyard. 1 Kings 21: 1-16.
36. How was Ahab affected by Elijah's prophecy? 1 Kings 21: 27-29.
40. Give an account of the sickness and death of Ahaziah. 2 Kings 1.
41. Give an account of Elijah's going into heaven. 2 Kings 2: 1-12.
42. On whom did Elijah's mantle fall? 2 Kings 2: 12-14.
43. Who searched for Elijah after his ascension? 2 Kings 2: 15-18.
(Lesson 21—Divided Kingdom—Continued)

4. Give an account of the miraculous appearance of water according to the word of Elisha. 2 Kings 3: 11-20.
6. Tell the story of the Shunammite woman. 2 Kings 4: 8-37.
8. Give an account of the healing of Naaman, the leper. 2 Kings 5: 1-19.
9. Who was Gehazi, and what sin did he commit? 2 Kings 5: 20-27.
10. Give an account of the ax that was made to float. 2 Kings 6: 1-7.
12. How did Elisha treat these Syrians when he had led them to Samaria? 2 Kings 6: 20-23.
14. How was the famine ended? 2 Kings 6: 32 to 7: 20.
15. After this, who was anointed to be king over Israel? 2 Kings 9: 1-10.
18. Tell of the further destruction of Ahab's family. 2 Kings 10: 1-17.
32. Why was Israel carried away into Assyrian captivity? 2 Kings 17: 7-23.
33. Who was sent to Samaria to repeople the cities? 2 Kings 17: 24, 25.
34. What do you know about these foreigners? 2 Kings 17: 27-41.
DRILL XII.—KINGDOM OF JUDAH—Continued

From the Fall of Israel to the Fall of Judah

Scriptures covered, 2 Kings 21 to 25; 2 Chron. 33 to 36.
From B.C. 722 to B.C. 587. Time covered, 135 years.

THE KINGS OF JUDAH (CONTINUED)

14. MANASSEH. 2 Kings 12: 1-18. (Idolatry is again introduced into Judah.)

15. AMON. 2 Kings 21: 19-26. (Idolatry continues to flourish in Judah.)

16. JOSIAH. 2 Kings 22: 1 to 23: 30. (Introduced many reforms; the last king to "walk in the ways of David").

17. JEHOAHAZ. 2 Kings 23: 31-34. (Dethroned by Pharaoh-necho of Egypt.)


19. JEHOIACHIN. 2 Kings 24: 8-17. (Dethroned by Nebuchadnezzar; Ezekiel and ten thousand Jews are taken to Babylon.) Ezek. 1: 1, 2.

20. ZEDEKIAH. 2 Kings 24: 18 to 25: 17. (Dethroned by Nebuchadnezzar; Jerusalem and the temple are destroyed.)

PROPHETS

(a) Jeremiah. (b) Ezekiel. (c) Daniel. (d) Obadiah.
(Jeremiah, Ezekiel, and Zephaniah should be studied here.)
(Lesson 22—Kingdom of Judah—Continued)

1. Between what events is this period? See outline.
2. Between what dates is this period? See outline.
3. How long is this period? See outline.
4. What scriptures cover this period? See outline.
5. Who was Manasseh? 2 Kings 20: 21.
6. How old was he when he became king? 2 Kings 21: 1; 2 Chron. 33: 1.
20. How old was Joash when he began to reign? 2 Kings 22: 1; 2 Chron. 34: 1.
22. What kind of a king was Josiah? 2 Kings 22: 2; 23: 25; 2 Chron. 34: 2.
23. How old was Josiah when he began to seek Jehovah? 2 Chron. 34: 3.
24. How old was he when he began his reforms? 2 Chron. 34: 3.
25. Give an account of his purging Jerusalem and the land of idolatry. 2 Chron. 34: 4-7.
33. What prophet had told about this some three hundred years before? 1 Kings 13: 1, 2.
34. What became of that prophet? 1 Kings 13: 3-32.
35. What do you know about the bones of this prophet? 2 Kings 23: 17, 18.
39. Who was the next king of Israel? 2 Kings 23: 30.
41. What kind of a king was he? 2 Kings 23: 32.
43. Who was made king in his stead? 2 Kings 23: 34; 2 Chron. 36: 4.
44. Where did Jehoahaz die? 2 Kings 23: 34.

47. What king did Jehoiakim serve for three years? 2 Kings 24: 1.


49. What do you know about his burial? Jer. 22: 18, 19; 36: 30.

50. What and who else were carried to Babylon at this time? 2 Chron. 36: 7; Dan. 1: 1-7.


54. Who and how many were carried into captivity at this time? 2 Kings 24: 14-16; Ezek. 1: 1, 2.


56. Who was the last king of Judah? 2 Kings 24: 17.


59. Describe the condition of Jerusalem at this time. 2 Chron. 36: 14-16.


61. How was Zedekiah punished? 2 Kings 25: 5-7.


63. Who were left at Jerusalem, and for what purpose? 2 Kings 25: 12.

64. What became of the gold, silver, and the brass that belonged to the temple? 2 Kings 25: 13-17.

65. After this, who was made ruler over Judah? 2 Kings 25: 22.


DRILL XIII.—BABYLONIAN CAPTIVITY
From Fall of Judah to Return to Jerusalem

Scriptures covered, 2 Kings 25: 8-21; Daniel 1-8.
From B.C. 587 to B.C. 537. Time covered, 50 years.

THE PARTIAL CAPTIVITIES

(a) The two and one-half tribes east of the Jordan. (b) The remainder of the “ten tribes.” (c) Daniel and his companions. (d) Ezekiel and ten thousand Jews. (1 Chron. 5: 25, 26; 2 Kings 18: 9-12; Dan. 1: 1-7; 2 Kings 24: 10-17; Ezek. 1: 1; 2 Kings 17: 5, 6.)

THE GENERAL CAPTIVITY

(a) Jerusalem and the temple destroyed. (b) How long had the Jewish capital been at Jerusalem? (c) How old was the temple? (2 Kings 25.)

THE FOUR HEBREW CHILDREN

Give an account of Daniel, Shadrach, Meshach, and Abednego. (See Daniel, first chapter.)

NEBUCHADNEZZAR’S TWO DREAMS

(a) The great image and Daniel’s interpretation. (b) The great tree and Daniel’s interpretation. (See Daniel, chapters 2 and 4.)

NEBUCHADNEZZAR’S GOLDEN IMAGE

(a) Locate and describe the image. (b) Give an account of the dedication. (c) Shadrach, Meshach, and Abednego in the fiery furnace. (Dan. 3.)

THE FEAST OF BELSHAZZAR

(a) Give an account of the handwriting on the wall. (b) Give Daniel’s interpretation. (Dan. 5.)

DANIEL IN THE LIONS’ DEN

(a) Give the cause. (b) Give the result. (Dan. 6.)

(Lamentations, and possibly Obadiah, should be read here.)
OUTLINES OF BIBLE STUDY

(Lesson 23—Babylonian Captivity)

1. Between what events is this period? See outline.
2. Between what dates is this period? See outline.
3. How long is this period? See outline.
4. What scriptures cover this period? See outline.
5. Give an account of the captivity of the two and one-half tribes east of the Jordan. 1 Chron. 5: 25, 26.
6. Give an account of the fall of Samaria. 2 Kings 17: 5, 6; 18: 9-11.
7. Why was Israel carried into captivity? 2 Kings 17: 7; 18: 12.
8. When were Daniel and his companions carried to Babylon? 2 Kings 24: 1-6; Dan. 1: 1-7.
9. How many Jews were carried away with Ezekiel? 2 Kings 24: 10-17; Ezek. 1: 1-3.
11. Locate Babylon. It was situated on the Euphrates River, just north of the Persian Gulf.
12. Describe the city of Babylon. It was built on both sides of the Euphrates River, and was surrounded by a wall estimated to be more than three hundred feet high and some eighty-five feet thick. There were twenty-five large brass gates on each of the four sides of the wall. These opened into streets which cut the city into more than six hundred large blocks. (See Isa. 13: 19; also general history.)
13. What has become of this great Babylon? According to prophecy, it has been in ruins for many years.
17. At the end of three years’ preparation what is said about these boys? Dan. 1: 17-21.
18. Give an account of Nebuchadnezzar’s decree to have all the wise men killed. Dan. 2: 1-13.
19. Why was this decree not carried out? Dan. 2: 14-24.
20. To whom did Daniel give the credit for the interpretation of this dream? Dan. 2: 25-30.
23. What did the gold in the image represent? Nebuchadnezzar and the Babylonian kingdom.
24. What did the silver represent? The Persian kingdom.
25. What did the brass represent? The Grecian kingdom.
26. What did the iron represent? The Roman empire.
27. What did the stone "cut out without hands" represent? Dan. 2: 44, 45.

(Lesson 24—Babylonian Captivity—Continued)

2. How did Shadrach, Meshach, and Abed-nego display their courage and loyalty to God at this dedication? Dan. 3: 8-18.
3. How did the king seek to punish them, and with what result? Dan. 3: 19-27.
5. Give an account of Nebuchadnezzar's dream found in Dan. 4: 4-18.
7. How long was it until this was fulfilled? Dan. 4: 28-37.
11. What was the writing on the wall? Dan. 5: 25.
13. How was Daniel rewarded for this? Dan. 5: 29.
15. Who then received the kingdom? Dan. 5: 31. (It is
thought that Darius was only a temporary ruler until Cyrus could arrange to take the throne.)


17. Why was Daniel cast into the lions' den? Dan. 6: 4-16.

18. How was Daniel protected from the lions? Dan. 6: 21, 22.


20. What decree did the king then make? Dan. 6: 25-27.


22. What did these four beasts represent? Dan. 7: 15-28.


DRILL XIV.—RESTORATION OF THE JEWS
From Return to Jerusalem to End of Old Testament History

Scriptures covered, Ezra, Nehemiah, Haggai, Zechariah, and Esther. (Dan. 9.)

From B.C. 537 to B.C. 445. Time covered, 92 years.

DANIEL’S PRAYER AND CONFESSION

(a) How did Daniel know it was time for the Jews to return? (b) Give the substance of Daniel’s prayer. (c) Who answered this prayer? (See Dan. 9.)

THE DECREE OF CYRUS

(a) Who was Cyrus? (b) Why did he make this decree for the return of the Jews? (c) Who were required to assist the Jews, and how? (See Ez. 1.)

THE FIRST RETURN

UNDER ZERUBBABEL—50,000. (a) The temple rebuilt. (b) The Samaritans’ proposition to assist rejected and the result. (See Ez. 1 to 5.)

THE SECOND RETURN

UNDER EZRA—1,700. (a) Who was Ezra? (b) Of what sin did Ezra find the Jews guilty? (c) What reformation began at once? (See Ez. 7 to 10.)

THE THIRD RETURN

UNDER NEHEMIAH. (a) Who was Nehemiah? (b) Walls of Jerusalem rebuilt. (c) Give Nehemiah’s experience with Sanballat. (d) Reformation continued. (See Neh. to 13.)

THE STORY OF ESTHER

(a) Name the five principal characters in this story. (b) Give the story in brief. (Esth. 1 to 10.) (Malachi should be studied here.)
(Lesson 25—Restoration of the Jews)

1. Define this period. It is the period during which the Jews returned from Babylon to Jerusalem.
2. Between what events is this period? See outline.
3. Between what dates is this period? See outline.
4. How long is this period? See outline.
5. How did Daniel know that it was time for the Jews to return? Dan. 9: 1, 2; Jer. 25: 11-14.
10. How did Jehovah "stir up" the heart of Cyrus? Rollsins says that Cyrus conversed freely with Daniel, and it is possible that Daniel showed him the prophecies where his name had been used in this connection more than one hundred years before, and in this way "stirred up" Cyrus' heart. Isa. 44: 28.
11. Who were required to assist the Jews in their return and in rebuilding the temple? Ez. 1: 3, 4, 6.
13. How many of these vessels of gold and silver? Ez. 1: 11.
14. Who led the first company back to Jerusalem? Ez 2: 1, 2.
15. How many were in this company? Ez. 2: 3-65; Neh. 7: 66, 67.
17. About how long were these Jews en route from Babylon to Jerusalem? Ez. 7: 8, 9.
18. What was the first work after they reached Jerusalem? Ez. 3: 1-6.
19. When did they begin to rebuild the temple? Ez. 3: 8.
20. What did the people do when the foundation was laid? Ez. 3: 10, 11.
22. Who proposed to help rebuild the temple? Ez. 4: 1-10.
23. How was this proposition met? Ez. 4: 3.
24. How did these adversaries interfere with the work on the temple? Ez. 4: 4-24.
25. How long before they began the work again? Ez. 4: 24. [Twenty years (? ).]
26. Through the influence of what two prophets was the work again taken up? Ez. 5: 1, 2; Hag. 1: 1, 2; Zech. 1: 1.
27. What effort was again made to interfere with the work? Ez. 5: 3-17.
28. What was the result of this effort? Ez. 6: 1-12.
29. When was this temple finally finished? Ez. 6: 15.
30. When the temple was finished, what did they do? Ez. 6: 16-18.
31. What feast was then observed? Ez. 6: 19-22.
32. Why did the Samaritans build them a temple, and where? They built a temple on Mount Gerizim, because they were not allowed to help the Jews rebuild the temple in Jerusalem.
33. Who led the second company back to Jerusalem? Ez. 7: 1-10.
34. How long was this after Zerubbabel's return? Ez. 1: 1; 7: 1-10. [Eighty years (? ).]
35. How many were in Ezra's company? Ez. 8: 1-20.
37. What did this company do just before starting for Jerusalem? Ez. 8: 21-23.
38. What was done with the gold and silver, including vessels of gold and silver? Ez. 8: 24-30.
39. What was done with this gold and silver when they reached Jerusalem? Ez. 8: 31-34.
42. How was the matter finally adjusted? Ez. 10: 1-14.

(Lesson 26—Restoration of the Jews—Continued)
2. How long was this after Ezra went to Jerusalem? Ez. 7: 7, 8; Neh. 2: 1. (Eleven years.)
3. How was Nehemiah affected when he heard that Jerusalem was still in ruins? Neh. 2: 1-3.


8. What was the next effort of Sanballat and Tobiah? Neh. 4: 7, 8.


11. What trouble arose among the Jews at this time? Neh. 5: 1-5.

12. How was the matter finally adjusted? Neh. 5: 6-13.

13. How long was Nehemiah governor of Judea? Neh. 5: 14.


15. When the walls were finished, what proposition did Sanballat, Tobiah, et al make to Nehemiah? Neh. 6: 1, 2.


17. How often did they send to Nehemiah? Neh. 6: 4, 5.

18. Give the substance of Sanballat’s letter to Nehemiah.


21. How long did it take to repair the walls? Neh. 6: 15.

22. How can you account for the completion of the work in such a short time? Neh. 4: 6.


24. What did they find written in the law the next day? Neh. 8: 13-15.

25. How long did they continue to read and study the book of the law at this time? Neh. 8: 18.

26. What do you know about the public confession of their sins? Neh. 9: 4-37.
27. What covenant did Israel make at this time? Neh. 9: 38 to 10: 39.
32. Tell how Mordecai saved the life of the king. Esth. 2: 19-23.
33. Give an account of the decree to have all the Jews killed. Esth. 3: 1-15.
34. How was this awful calamity averted? Esth. 4: 1 to 9: 19.
35. What institution was established to commemorate this great deliverance? Esth. 9: 20-32.
36. How was Mordecai promoted? Esth. 10.
DRILL XV.—BETWEEN THE TESTAMENTS
From Close of Old Testament to Opening of New Testament

Sources of information—Josephus, books of the Maccabees, general history.

Time covered, about 400 years. From B.C. 400 (?) to B.C. 4 (?)

THE PERSIAN RULE (SILVER EMPIRE)
(a) The first 137 years—before the close of the Old Testament. (b) The last 70 years—following the close of the Old Testament.

THE GREEKIAN RULE (BRASS EMPIRE)
(a) The united kingdom, under Alexander the Great. (b) The divided kingdom (name and locate divisions). (c) The Holy Scriptures translated into Greek. (When? Where?)

THE JUDEAN INDEPENDENCE
(a) Antiochus Epiphanes introduces idolatry (40,000 Jews slaughtered). (b) The Maccabees. (1) Mattathias; (2) Judas, the hammer; (3) Eleazer, the beast sticker; (4) Jonathan, the cunning; (5) John, the holy; (6) Simon, the jewel; (7) John Hyrcanus.

THE ROMAN RULE (IRON EMPIRE)
(a) Pompey invades Judea. (b) Herod the Great made ruler over Judea. (c) The temple rebuilt at Jerusalem and at Samaria.

THE RISE OF THE SECTS
(a) Pharisees. (b) Sadducees. (c) Essenes. (d) Herodians. (e) Zealots.
(The Old Testament Apocrypha is thought to have been written during this period. It might be well to read it here.)
(Lesson 27—Between the Testaments)

1. Between what events is this period? See outline.
2. Between what dates is this period? See outline.
3. How many years does it cover? See outline.
4. To what people were the Jews tributary at the close of the Old Testament? The Persians.
5. How long had they been under the Persian rule? Since the days of Cyrus, about one hundred and thirty-seven years.
6. How much longer were they under the Persian rule? Until the time of Alexander the Great, about seventy years.
7. What is known of the Jews during these seventy years? The few facts that have come down to us indicate that the general trend of their course was downward.
8. To whom did the Jews next become tributary? The Greeks.
9. How long were they under the Grecian rule? Until the death of Alexander, about ten or twelve years.
10. How did the Jews fare under Alexander? He treated them kindly and respected their religion.
12. With whom did he people this city? Greeks, Egyptians, and Jews.
13. What became of Alexander's kingdom at his death? It was divided among his four principal generals.
14. Name and locate these four kingdoms. The Western, or Macedonian; the Northern, or Armenian; the Eastern, or Syrian; the Southern, or Egyptian.
15. Under which of these were the Jews at the first? The Egyptian.
16. How long were the Jews under the Egyptian rule? About one hundred years.
17. How did they fare during this time? Fairly well, it is thought. Their history during these one hundred years is dull.
18. Which of the kingdoms next exercised authority over the Jews? The Syrian.
20. Who was Antiochus Epiphanes? One of the Syrian kings.
21. What do you know about him? The historian says: “Into the eleven years of his reign (175-164 B.C.) were crowded such horrors as have seldom disgraced a sovereign or maddened a people.”

22. How did he offend the Jews? He made a decree forbidding them to worship Jehovah.

23. How else did he offend them? He introduced idolatry into Jerusalem, sacrificed a sow on the altar, and even made a broth of some of the meat and besmeared the temple with it.

24. How many Jews were slaughtered in an attempt to force them into idolatry? Forty thousand.


26. Give the names of his five sons. Judas, the hammer (called “Judas Maccabeus”); Jonathan, the cunning; John, the holy; Eleazer, the beast sticker; and Simon, the jewel.


28. On the death of Mattathias, who became the leader? Judas, the third son.

29. Give an account of the career of Judas Maccabeus. With a small army he soon rescued Jerusalem from the Syrians. He cleansed the temple and reestablished the divine worship. He had five splendid victories in rapid succession.

30. How did Judas die? He finally fell on the battlefield, with his back to the ground and his face to the enemy.

31. Why was Eleazer called the “beast sticker?” When the Syrians entered Palestine with twenty large elephants, Eleazer discovered one that was larger and more gorgeous decorated than the rest. He supposed that the king was riding on this beast, and broke through the line of guards, ran under the beast, and thrust his sword into his body, killing the beast, himself, and many others.


33. How did John meet his death? Jonathan sent John, with the women and children, beyond the Jordan, while he pushed the war for independence. The Arabs treacherously slew John, thus violating their first law—to “show kindness to strangers.”
34. What important change occurred in the time of Jonathan? The office of the high priest was transferred from the family of Aaron to the Maccabean family, Jonathan becoming high priest.

35. How did the independence cause prosper under Jonathan? Splendidly.

36. How did Jonathan finally meet his death? He was led into a trap by Tryphon, the great "king maker," and thus became a prisoner. Tryphon promised to release him on the receipt of a large sum of money. Simon, his brother, sent the ransom money. Tryphon kept the money and slew his prisoner.

37. After the death of Jonathan, who became the leader? Simon, the eldest son of Mattathias.

38. Was Simon also proclaimed high priest? He was.


(Lesson 28—Between the Testaments—Continued)

1. How long had they been in subjection to other nations? Since they were carried away to Babylon, three hundred and sixty-five years.

2. How long did this independence last? Less than one hundred years.

3. Give an account of the happy state during Simon's reign. The historian says: "Every man tilled his land with peace; and the land yielded her increase, and the trees of the field their fruit. Every man sat under his vine and under his fig tree, and there was none to make them afraid. The land had rest and the people had plenty."

4. How did Simon seek the favor of Rome? He sent an embassy to cultivate Rome's friendship, and also sent as a present a shield of gold weighing more than one thousand pounds.

5. In his old age how did Simon meet his death? His son-in-law, Ptolemy, conceived the idea of making himself ruler by exterminating the Maccabean family. He murdered Simon and his oldest son, Judas, and held Simon's wife and the two younger sons as prisoners. (John, another son, escaped.)
6. Who took the lead after Simon's death? John Hyrcanus, the son of Simon, who escaped death at the hands of his brother-in-law, Ptolemy.

7. What became of Simon's wife and the two sons? John raised an army and besieged the stronghold where Ptolemy held them as prisoners. Ptolemy exposed them on the wall, threatening to kill them if John did not raise the siege; and although his mother pleaded with him to avenge the death of her husband and his father, the sight of his mother and two brothers moved John to withdraw his army. Then Ptolemy slew his prisoners and fled beyond the Jordan.

8. What do you know of the reign of John Hyrcanus? He reigned prosperously for twenty-nine years, and his kingdom increased until it approached the glory and extent of Solomon's kingdom.


10. What do you know about John and the temple on Mount Gerizim? John destroyed this temple after it had stood about two hundred years. It was never rebuilt.


13. What is said about Aristobulus and his reign? "He reigned only one year, but into this one year he crowded enough crime to make himself unique in infamy."


15. What do you know of his reign? The historian says: "His reign of twenty-seven years is one long story of border and civil war, of alternate success and defeat, of daring adventure and ruthless slaughter."


17. What is said of her reign? She is said to have held the reins of the government wisely and firmly.

18. On the death of Alexandria, what happened? The Jews at this time had become divided into the two great religious sects, Pharisees and Sadducees. The two sons of Alex-
andria, Aristobulus and Hyrcanus, each aspired to the throne. One was a Pharisee and the other a Sadducee; and, as a result, civil war broke out.

19. What finally became of this civil strife? Both the sons appealed to Rome for help; and, in response, Rome sent an army under Pompey to invade Judea. The strife continued a number of years, and finally ended by the Jews becoming tributary to Rome. Thus ended their brief independence.


21. Who was Herod? He was a descendant of the Edomites.

22. What do you know about the character of Herod? He was wicked, envious, jealous, and cruel.

23. What do you know of his wife, Mariamne? She was a descendant of the Maccabean family, and was said to be the most beautiful woman of the age.

24. What became of Mariamne? Jealous of her lest she should seek to turn the kingdom over to the Maccabean family, Herod ordered her killed.

25. What other crimes did he commit against the Maccabean family? He killed Mariamne's father, grandfather, and uncle; and, fearing that her two sons (his own sons as well) would seek the throne, he ordered a mock trial for them and had them condemned and killed.

26. Who was partly responsible for these awful crimes? Herod's sister, Salome, who is said to have aroused and kept alive his jealousy.

27. What awful crime is recorded against him in the Bible? Matt. 2: 16.

28. Do you know anything more of Herod's wickedness? In order that there might be general mourning when he died, he ordered the chief men of the Jews to be imprisoned, and gave order to Salome and her husband to have the soldiers kill them as soon as the breath left his body. This scheme was devised while he was on his deathbed.

29. How did the Jews feel toward Herod? They hated him heartily, of course.

30. How did he attempt to regain their friendship in his old days? By tearing down the temple that Zerubbabel built
(which had never been satisfactory to the Jews) and building it on a more magnificent scale.

31. How did Heroed die? He died of a loathsome disease, with “not one soul in all the earth to love him or to weep for him.”

32. Name the Jewish sects. Pharisees, Sadducees, Essenes, Herodians, and Zealots.

33. When did these sects arise? During the period between the Testaments.

34. What did the Pharisees believe? They believed in angels and spirits and in the resurrection. They also accepted tradition, or “the unwritten law,” as authority in religious matters.

35. What did the Sadducees believe? They did not believe in angels, spirits, or the resurrection; and they did not accept tradition, or “the unwritten law.” (See Acts 23: 8.)

36. Who were the Essenes? They were a class of Jews that made purity of life their one great object. They also believed in holding “all things in common.”

37. Who were the Herodians? A sect among the Jews who supported the Herodian family in the hope of maintaining their independence.

38. Who were the Zealots? A sect of the Jews who took into their own hands, without due process of law, the punishment of flagrant offenses.

39. Name the Apocryphal books of the Old Testament. I Esdras, II Esdras, Tobit, Judith, Additions to the Book of Esther, the Wisdom of Solomon, the Wisdom of Jesus (or Ecclesiasticus), Baruch, the Song of the Three Holy Children, the History of Susanna, Bel and the Dragon, the Prayer of Manasses (king of Judah), I Maccabees, II Maccabees.

40. What does the word “Apocrypha” mean? It literally means “hidden.”

41. Why are these books not a part of our Bible? No one knows when nor by whom they were written.

42. When are they supposed to have been written? Some time during the period between the Testaments.

43. Name the books of the New Testament Apocrypha. Mary, Protevangelion, I Infancy, II Infancy, Christ and Angarus, the Apostles’ Creed, Laodiceans, Paul and Seneca,
Paul and Theola, I Corinthians, II Corinthians, Barnabas, Ephesians, Magnesians, Trallians, Romans, Philadelphians, Smyrnaseans, Polycarp, Philippians, I Hermas, II Hermas, III Hermas.

44. When are these supposed to have been written? During the first four centuries after Christ.

45. How should these Apocryphal books of the Old and the New Testaments be received? As the writings of uninspired men, as secular history.
DRILL XVI.—THE LIFE OF CHRIST

From the Birth of Christ to the Ascension

Scriptures covered, Matt. 1 to John 21.
From B.C. 4 to A.D. 30. Time covered, 34 years.

JOHN THE BAPTIST

(a) Prophecy relating to John. (b) His mission. (c) His message. (d) Was John the Baptist Elijah? (See Matt. 17: 1-13.) (Isa. 40: 3-5; Matt. 3: 1-17; Luke 3: 1-20; Matt. 14: 1-12.)

JESUS, FROM HIS BIRTH TO HIS BAPTISM

(a) "The song of the angels." (b) The visit of the wise men. (c) Herod's wicked edict. (d) Flight and return; his home at Nazareth. (e) The visit to Jerusalem. (f) His occupation. (g) His baptism: Where? How? Why? (Matt. 1 to 3; Mark 1: 1-11; Luke 2: 1 to 3: 22.)

FROM HIS BAPTISM TO THE TRANSFIGURATION

(a) His temptation. (b) The Sermon on the Mount. (c) The twelve and seventy sent out. (d) The transfiguration: Where? What? (Matt. 4 to 17; Mark 1: 12 to 9: 13; Luke 4: 1 to 9: 36.)

FROM THE TRANSFIGURATION TO THE CRUCIFIXION

(a) The last passover. (b) The Supper is instituted. (c) The Lord's Prayer. (d) In the garden. (e) His trials. (f) The crucifixion. (Matt. 26: 17 to 27: 44; Mark 14: 12 to 15: 32.)

FROM THE CRUCIFIXION TO THE ASCENSION

(a) His burial. (b) His resurrection. (c) Appearance after his resurrection. (d) The great commission. (e) The ascension. (Matt. 27: 57 to 28: 20; Mark 15: 42 to 16: 20; 1 Cor. 15: 1-8.)
(Lesson 29—John the Baptist)

10. What was the personal name of the Baptist? John 1: 6.
11. Why, then, was he called “the Baptist?” Because he baptized.
17. Why was Jesus baptized? Matt. 3: 15.
OUTLINES OF BIBLE STUDY

(Lesson 30—From Birth to Baptism)

1. How long had Jesus existed before he was born into the world? John 1: 1-4; 8: 58; 17: 5.
3. What king had been born there about one thousand years before? 1 Sam. 17: 12.
4. Locate Bethlehem. See the map.
6. To whom did the angels sing when Jesus was born? Luke 2: 8-14.
7. What were these shepherds doing at the time? Luke 2: 8.
8. Do shepherds watch their flocks at night there on December 25? Improbable.
9. Then is it probable that Jesus was born on December 25? It is not.
10. By whose authority is December 25 celebrated as the birthday of Jesus? By the authority of the Roman Catholic Church.
11. What other day is observed by the same authority? Easter Sunday.
12. Do you think God intended for us to observe these days; and if not, why not? The Bible is silent on the subject.
15. Who instructed the "wise men" to bring him word where the child was? Matt. 2: 7, 8.
16. Why did Herod wish to know where the child was? Matt. 2: 13.
19. What do you know about the character of Herod? See Questions 60 to 65 in "Between the Testaments."
20. How long had Herod been governor of Judea? See Question 59, "Between the Testaments."
21. By whose authority did he hold this office? The Roman Government.


24. What direction is Egypt from Bethlehem? See the map.

25. Where was Joseph and Mary's home after they returned from Egypt? Matt. 2: 19-23.


27. Locate Nazareth. See the map.


29. Are there any prophecies relating to his dwelling at Nazareth? Matt. 2: 23 (see also John 1: 46).

30. Where did Jesus make his home after he was rejected at Nazareth? Matt. 4: 12, 13.

31. Locate Capernaum. See the map.

32. How old was Jesus the first time he was in Jerusalem? Luke 2: 21-28 (Lev. 12: 1-5).

33. How old was he the next time we hear of him at Jerusalem? Luke 2: 42.

34. Why did he go up to Jerusalem at this time? Luke 2: 41, 42.


36. What was Jesus' occupation before he began preaching? Matt. 13: 55; Mark 6: 3.


38. Were Jesus and John related; and if so, how? Luke 1: 36.

39. Which was the older, Jesus or John, and how much? Luke 1: 36.


41. For what was Jesus baptized? Matt. 3: 15.
42. How did God publicly acknowledge Jesus after his baptism? Matt. 3: 16, 17.
43. How old was Jesus when he was baptized? Luke 3: 21-23.
44. How far did Jesus probably walk to be baptized? Matt. 3: 13.

(Lesson 31—From Baptism to Transfiguration)

1. How long did Jesus fast in the wilderness? Matt. 4: 1, 2.
2. How then was he tempted? Matt. 4: 2, 3.
4. In what way was he next tempted? Matt. 4: 5, 6.
6. Where and how was he next tempted? Matt. 4: 8, 9.
8. How was Jesus comforted after his temptation? Matt. 4: 11.
10. Had this ever been preached before? Matt. 3: 1, 2.
12. On what mountain was this sermon preached? Supposed to be the “Horns of Hattin,” a mountain seven miles south of Capernaum.
13. Name the “Beatitudes.” Matt. 5: 3-12.
17. What did he teach about entering the kingdom? Matt. 7: 21.
20. Are these the same twelve that were later sent into all the world? Acts 1: 15-26.
21. What were these twelve told to preach? Matt. 10: 7.
22. To whom were they told to preach? Matt. 10: 5, 6.

(Lesson 32—From Baptism to Transfiguration—Continued)

2. What were they told to preach? Luke 10: 9.
3. To whom were they told to preach? Luke 10: 1.
4. Who first preached "the kingdom is at hand?" Matt. 3: 1, 2.
5. What had Daniel said about the kingdom? Dan. 2: 44.
6. Was the kingdom here when Jesus taught his disciples to pray? Matt. 6: 9, 10.
7. Was the kingdom here while Jesus was on the cross? Luke 23: 42.
10. Did Jesus ever sit on David's literal throne on earth? Of course not.
11. Who was the last king to sit on David's throne? See "Kingdom of Judah—Continued."
12. When was Jesus crowned king? Acts 2: 22-36.
18. How long had Moses been dead? About fifteen hundred years.
19. How did Peter know this was Moses? Matt. 17: 3; Mark 9: 4; Luke 9: 30.
20. Who was this Elijah? Matt. 17: 9-13; Mal. 4: 5, 6; Luke 1: 13-17; Matt. 11: 11-14 (?).
21. What did the voice out of heaven say to Peter? Matt. 17: 5.
23. On what mountain was Jesus transfigured? Mount Hermon (?).

(Lesson 33—From Transfiguration to Crucifixion)

2. Name the three annual feasts of the Jews. Passover, Pentecost, and tabernacles.
3. Where did the passover originate, and why called a "passover?" In Egypt. Because the death angel passed over the houses where the Israelites were.
4. On what day of the month did they observe the passover? Josh. 5: 10.
7. Who ate the passover with Jesus? Matt. 26: 20; Mark 14: 17.
8. After the passover, what institution was established? Matt. 26: 26-29.
10. After the Supper, what discourse did Jesus deliver? John 14, 15, 16.
11. After this, what prayer did Jesus pray? John 17.
13. Where was the garden of Gethsemane? John 18: 1.
15. Did all the disciples go into the garden? Matt. 26: 87; Mark 14: 32, 33.
19. What were the disciples doing while Jesus was praying? Luke 22: 45.
20. Who led the mob into the garden to seek Jesus? Matt. 26: 47; John 18: 3.

(Lesson 34—From Transfiguration to Crucifixion—Continued)

1. How did Peter follow Jesus at this time? Matt. 26: 58; Mark 14: 54.
2. Relate the circumstances of Peter’s denial. Mark 14: 66-72.
4. What kind of trial had he undergone up to this time? Ecclesiastical.
5. Why was Jesus carried before Pilate? John 18: 31.
12. Why, then, did Pilate deliver him up to be crucified? Mark 15: 15.
15. Where was Jesus crucified? Mark 15: 22.
20. Where was Jesus buried? Matt. 27: 59, 60; John 19: 41, 42.
22. What sentence was written over Jesus' head? Matt. 27: 37.
24. Was Judas a devil from the beginning? John 13: 2, 27; 6: 64.

(Lesson 35—From Crucifixion to Ascension)

3. Did the disciples believe Jesus would rise from the dead? John 20: 9.
5. What time of the day was it? Mark 16: 9.
6. What difficulty were the women discussing as they neared the tomb? Mark 16: 3.
8. Who was this angel? Mark 16: 5.
10. What does the word "angel" mean? It comes from the Greek word "angelos," and signifies "messenger."
11. Can you give another instance where men are called "angels?" Gen. 18 and 19.

13. Give the different times and places where he appeared to his disciples after his resurrection. Matt. 28; Mark 16; Luke 24; John 20, 21; 1 Cor. 15:1-8.

14. Who was the last person to see Jesus? 1 Cor. 15:8.


16. Did the Jews generally believe the disciples' report or the false report of the soldiers? Matt. 28:15.

17. Did the disciples themselves believe when they first heard of the resurrection? Mark 16:12-14.

18. What became of Jesus' spirit while the body was in the tomb? Acts 2:25-31.

19. What does the Greek word “Hades” mean? “The unseen world.”

20. What Hebrew word in the Old Testament means the same thing? Ps. 16:10 (“Sheol”).

21. Did the same body that was buried come out of the tomb? Luke 24:39, 40.

22. Where had Jesus told his disciples that he would meet them after his resurrection? Matt. 26:31, 32.

23. What information did the angels at the tomb give the women? Matt. 28:7.


25. Locate Galilee. John 4:1, 2. (See map.)

(Lesson 36—From Crucifixion to Ascension—Continued)

1. At what place in Galilee did Jesus meet them? Matt. 28:16.


3. Repeat the commission as given by Mark. Mark 16:15, 16.


6. Why is this called the “great commission?” See above.


10. After giving the apostles the commission, where did he tell them to “tarry?” Luke 24: 49.


12. Are there any prophecies relating to Jerusalem and the word of the Lord? Isa. 2: 1, 2; Mic. 4: 1-3.


17. What “signs” did Jesus say would follow them that believe? Mark 16: 17, 18.


19. What was the purpose of these “signs?” Mark 16: 20; Heb. 2: 4; John 3: 1-3.

20. What has become of these “signs,” or “spiritual gifts?” 1 Cor. 12 to 14.


23. Where did the disciples go after the ascension? Acts 1: 12.

24. How long was it between the crucifixion and the ascension? Acts 1: 1-3.
DRILL XVII.—CHURCH OF GOD
From the Ascension to the Death of Paul
Scriptures covered, Acts to Revelation.
From A.D. 30 to A.D. 100. Time covered, 70 years.

THE CHURCH DEFINED
(a) The family of God. (b) The spiritual body of Christ.
(c) The called out. (1 Tim. 3: 15; Eph. 1: 22, 23.)

THE MOTHER CHURCH AT JERUSALEM
(a) The disciples at Jerusalem. (b) The day of Pentecost.
(c) Baptism of the Holy Spirit. (d) Peter's sermon.
(e) The results. (f) The first persecution. (g) The second persecution.
(h) The first Christian martyr. (Acts 1 to 7.)

CHURCH EXTENDED BY SCATTERED DISCIPLES
(a) In Phenicia. (b) In Cyprus. (c) In Antioch.
Acts 8: 1, 2; 11: 19.

CHURCH EXTENDED BY PHILIP
(a) In Samaria. (b) To the eunuch. (c) In Cesarea.
(Acts 8: 5-10; 21: 7-10.)

CHURCH EXTENDED BY PETER
(a) The visions of Cornelius and Peter. (b) Peter's sermon.
(c) The result. (d) The baptism of the Holy Spirit—its design?
(Acts 10 and 11.)

CHURCH EXTENDED BY PAUL
(a) His conversion. (b) Visits Jerusalem. (c) Goes to Antioch.
(d) First missionary journey. (e) The second journey.
(f) The third journey. (g) Apprehended at Jerusalem.
(h) His experience at Cesarea. (i) His voyage to Rome.
(Lesson 37—Definition and Mother Church)

1. Where did the apostles go after the ascension of Jesus?
   Acts 1: 12.
6. What business did they transact during these days?
7. When did they receive the baptism of the Holy Spirit?
8. Who had foretold the outpouring of the Holy Spirit?
   Joel 2: 28.
10. Who received this baptism of the Holy Spirit?
11. What other case of the Holy-Spirit baptism is recorded?
    Acts 10: 44.
12. How did others receive the Spirit in those days?
13. Could just any preacher impart the Spirit?
14. Could any one except an apostle impart the Spirit?
15. How do people receive the Spirit now?
    Eph. 5: 18, 19; Col. 3: 16.
16. What does the word “church” mean? It comes from
    the Greek word “ekklesia,” and means a called-out company.
17. What does Paul tell us the church is?
    Eph. 1: 22, 23; Col. 1: 18, 24.
18. How many bodies are there?
    Rom. 12: 4, 5; 1 Cor. 12: 12-20; Eph. 4: 4.

(Lesson 38—Definition and Mother Church—Continued)

1. In 1 Tim. 3: 14, 15, what does Paul say the church is?
2. Then how many families, or houses, has God? One, of course.
3. Must one be a child of God to be saved? Rom. 8: 17, 18.
4. Can one be a child of God and not be in his family, or house? No.
5. Then can one be saved without being a member of the church? (John 3: 3-5.)
6. What scriptural names are applied to the church? Rom. 16: 16; 1 Cor. 1: 1, 2.
8. Why did Peter not preach "the kingdom is at hand?" Col. 1: 13.
14. To whom is the promise (of salvation) made? Acts 2: 39 (Tit. 2: 11).
15. How many disciples were added that day? Acts 2: 41.
16. How many believers were there soon after this? Acts 4: 4.

(Lesson 39—Definition and Mother Church—Continued)

2. How were Peter and John treated at this time? Acts 4: 1-3.
6. How were they punished for this sin? Acts 5: 1-11.
7. After this, who imprisoned the apostles? Acts 5: 17, 18.
10. What did the high priests and others do next morn­
11. When they learned the apostles were in the temple,
12. Give an account of the trial that followed. Acts 5:
27-32.
13. Who made a speech in behalf of the apostles? Acts
5: 34.
15. What effect did this speech have? Acts 5: 40.
18. How was Stephen treated after making this speech?
Acts 7: 54-60.
19. What prominent character is first mentioned in con­
nection with the stoning of Stephen? Acts 7: 58.

(Lesson 40—Church Extended by Scattered Disciples)

1. Why were the disciples scattered from Jerusalem? Acts
8: 1.
2. Who made havoc of the church at Jerusalem? Acts
8: 3.
3. What did these disciples do as they went everywhere?
4. Who went down to Samaria and preached Christ? Acts
8: 5.
5. What did the Samaritans do when they believed? Acts
8: 12.
6. Why did Peter and John go down to Samaria at this
time? Acts 8: 14-16.
7. How did Peter and John impart the Spirit to the Sa­
8. What man had deceived the Samaritans for a long time?
Acts 8: 9-11.
12. After this, where did Peter and John go? Acts 8: 25.
15. What did Philip preach to the eunuch? Acts 8: 35.
18. From whom did Paul secure authority to bind Christians? Acts 9: 1, 2.
23. Who was sent to tell Saul what to do? Acts 9: 10, 11.
27. Where did Saul go after this? Gal. 1: 17.

(Lesson 41—Church Extended by Scattered Disciples—Continued)

4. When the Grecians sought to kill him, where did he go? Acts 9: 29, 30.


10. What vision did Peter have just before the messengers reached him? Acts 10: 9-17.

11. What was this vision intended to teach Peter? Acts 10: 28.


13. What occurred as Peter was speaking? Acts 10: 44.


15. How did they know the Gentiles had received the Spirit? Acts 10: 46.


17. What did Peter then command? Acts 10: 46, 47.

18. What trouble did Peter have about this when he went back to Jerusalem? Acts 11: 2.


27. What other apostle did he purpose to kill, and why did he fail? Acts 12: 3-19.

(Lesson 42—Paul's First Missionary Journey)

10. After leaving Perga, what was the next stop? Acts 13: 14.
14. What do you know about the audience that greeted Paul the next Sabbath? Acts 13: 44.
19. At what place did the people attempt to sacrifice to Paul? Acts 14: 11-18.
20. Why were they disposed to look upon Paul as a god? Acts 14: 8-12.

(Lesson 43—The Question of Circumcision)

3. What places did Paul and Barnabas visit on the way to Jerusalem? Acts 15: 3.
11. Who was then selected to go with Paul and Barnabas back to Antioch? Acts 15: 22.
13. How was this letter received at Antioch? Acts 15: 30.
15. After they had spent some time there, what did the brethren do? Acts 15: 33.
20. Do we have any further record of Barnabas' work? No.
21. What reference does Paul make to Barnabas after this? 1 Cor. 9: 6; Gal. 2: 9, 13.

(Lesson 44—Paul's Second Missionary Journey)
2. What seems to have been the purpose in making this journey? Acts 15: 36, 41.
8. What vision did Paul have at Troas? Acts 16: 8, 9.
11. What was the next step? Acts 16: 11.
15. What woman was converted at this time? Acts 16: 14.

(Lesson 45—Paul's Second Missionary Journey—Continued)

7. Who seems to have been left at Philippi? Acts 16: 17-40.
10. How long did he remain in Thessalonica? Acts 17: 2; Phil. 4: 15, 16.
11. What was the burden of Paul's preaching? Acts 17: 3.
12. What was the result of his labor at this time? Acts 17: 4.
15. After this, where did the brethren send Paul and Silas? Acts 17: 10.
17. What was the result of Paul's preaching at Berea? Acts 17: 12.

(Lesson 46—Paul's Second Missionary Journey—Continued)

1. Who were left at Berea? Acts 17: 14.
6. What was the result of this preaching? Acts 17: 32-34.
14. How was Paul encouraged at this time? Acts 18: 9, 10.
15. What experience did Paul have before Gallio? Acts 18: 12-16.
16. How was Sosthenes treated at this time? Acts 18: 17.
20. Who was left at Ephesus? Acts 18: 19.
(Lesson 47—Paul's Third Missionary Journey)

2. What was Paul's object in visiting the disciples in these regions? Acts 18: 23.
3. At what place did Paul spend more than two years? Acts 19: 1-10.
4. As a result of Paul's stay at Ephesus who heard the word? Acts 19: 10.
10. What was the price of the books they burned at this time? Acts 19: 19.
13. Describe the temple of Diana. See Bible dictionary.
14. How long did the mob cry, "Great is Diana of the Ephesians?" Acts 19: 34.

(Lesson 48—Paul's Third Missionary Journey—Continued)

1. What was Paul's mission in Macedonia, and from there where did he go? Acts 20: 2.
18. At what place did Paul spend a day on his way from Tyre to Cesarea? Acts 21: 7, 8.

(Lesson 49—Paul Apprehended at Jerusalem)

1. At the close of Paul’s third missionary journey who went with him up to Jerusalem? Acts 21: 16.
2. Mention the different times Paul had been in Jerusa-

3. How was Paul received by the brethren on his last visit? Acts 21: 17.


5. Who stirred up the multitude against Paul? Acts 21: 27.


8. How was Paul further treated at this time? Acts 21: 30, 31.


18. How was Paul encouraged the following night? Acts 23: 11.


20. How was this plot made known to the captain? Acts 23: 16-22.


10. Why was Paul left a prisoner when Felix was succeeded by Festus? Acts 24: 27.
11. How long had Paul been a prisoner at Cesarea? Acts 24: 27.
12. How did the Jews at Jerusalem at this time attempt to have Paul killed? Acts 25: 1-3.
19. How was Paul introduced to Agrippa and the company the next day? Acts 25: 23-27.
26. What was the decision of all who heard Paul that day? Acts 26: 30, 31.

(Lesson 51—Paul’s Voyage to Rome)

2. What disciple was with Paul on the voyage? Acts 27: 1, 2.
9. How was Paul’s advice treated? Acts 27: 11.
10. Why did they not wish to spend the winter in Fair Havens, and where did they hope to spend the winter? Acts 27: 12.
18. How long were they driven before the breath of the storm? Acts 27: 27-33.
19. How many were on this vessel? Acts 27: 37.
21. What did the sailors purpose to do, and how were they hindered? Acts 27: 42, 43.
25. Why did these superstitious people think Paul was a god? Acts 28: 3-6.
29. What was the next stop, and how long did they stay? Acts 28: 13.
33. How was Paul treated when he reached Rome? Acts 28: 16.
35. What answer did these chief Jews make to Paul? Acts 28: 21, 22.
39. What further do you know about Paul? It is generally believed that he was acquitted by Nero after about two years’ imprisonment, and that he made another tour of the churches, and, after this, was imprisoned the second time at Rome, where he perished in the great persecution of Christians by Nero in the year 66 or 67 A.D.
(Lesson 52—General Questions)

(For answers to these questions let the student draw on the stock of information gathered in passing through the Bible. Where he fails to recall the answer, diligent search should be made until the answer is discovered. This will be found an interesting and profitable lesson.)

1. Locate the Holy Land.
2. Mention four names by which it is called.
3. In the broadest sense, what does Palestine include?
4. Name and locate the three divisions of Palestine.
5. What does the expression, "from Dan to Beersheba," literally mean?
6. Name and locate three important Bible rivers.
7. Mention one event connected with each of these rivers.
8. What river ran through the city of Babylon?
9. Mention one peculiarity of the Nile River.
10. Name and locate three important Bible seas.
11. Mention one event connected with each of these seas.
12. On and near what sea did Jesus perform most of his miracles?
14. Name and locate three Bible mountains.
15. Mention one event connected with each of these mountains.
16. On what mountain did Moses receive the law?
17. On what mountain did Aaron die?
18. From what mountain did Moses view the promised land?
19. On what mountain did the temple stand?
20. On what mountain was Jesus transfigured?
21. From what mountain did Jesus ascend?
22. On what mountain did Abraham prepare to offer Isaac?
23. What great battle was fought near Mount Tabor?
24. Name and locate three islands mentioned in the Bible.
25. Mention one event connected with each of these islands.
26. Name three Bible cities that begin with "A."
27. Mention one event connected with each of these cities.
28. Name three Bible cities that begin with "B."
29. Mention one event connected with each of these cities.
30. Name three Bible cities that begin with "C."
31. Mention one event connected with each of these cities.
32. Name two Bible cities that begin with “D.”
33. Mention one event connected with each of these cities.
34. Mention one important Bible city that begins with “E.”
35. Name two Bible cities that begin with “G.”
36. Mention one event connected with each of these cities.
37. Name two Bible cities that begin with “H.”
38. Mention one event connected with each of these cities.
39. Name three Bible cities that begin with “J.”
40. Mention one event connected with each of these cities.
41. Name and locate one Bible city that begins with “M.”
42. Name two Bible cities that begin with “N.”
43. Mention one event connected with each of these cities.
44. Name and locate one Bible city that begins with “P.”
45. Name and locate one Bible city that begins with “R.”
46. Name three Bible cities that begin with “S.”
47. Mention one event connected with each of these cities.
48. Name three Bible cities that begin with “T.”
49. Mention one event connected with each of these cities.
50. Name and locate one Bible city that begins with “U.”