

# MASTER THE CONTENT

## OF SCRIPTURE



### The Book of 1<sup>st</sup> Kings

(Observe, Interpret, Apply & Go)

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# THE BOOK OF 1<sup>ST</sup> KINGS

Observe, Interpret & Apply

In our studies of the Bible, we will be using an inductive approach. This approach is a fun and exciting way to study the Bible! It's like being a detective. Instead of starting with a conclusion, you look at the details and clues in the text to discover the meaning for yourself.

## Here's how you can do it:

1. **Observation:** First, you look closely at the Bible passage. You pay attention to:

- a. Who is in the story
- b. What is happening
- c. Where it is taking place
- d. When it is happening
- e. Why things are happening
- f. How they are happening.

You write down or make a mental note of all the details you notice.

2. **Interpretation:** Next, you try to understand what those details mean.

- a. You think about why the characters did what they did
- b. You think about what the important words and phrases mean.
- c. You may need to look up some words or ask questions to understand better.

3. **Application:** Finally, you think about how the story applies to our lives. What truth does it communicate?

- a. **What does it teach us about God?**
- b. What does it teach us about ourselves?
- c. What action (s) does it call us to take?

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## CHAPTER 1

### Summary of Chapter

Chapter 1 of 1 Kings narrates the transition of power from King David to his son Solomon. As David aged and weakened, Adonijah, David's son, attempted to claim the throne without his father's consent. Nathan the prophet and Bathsheba, Solomon's mother, intervened by informing David, who then declared Solomon as his rightful successor. Solomon was anointed as king, securing his position. The chapter highlights the tension and political maneuvering within the royal family, as well as the importance of divine guidance in leadership succession in Israel.

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### Opening Question

1. What qualities should a good leader possess according to the Bible?
  2. How does the story of Solomon's rise to the throne demonstrate God's control over leadership?
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### Outline

1. **David's Decline and Adonijah's Ambition** (1 Kings 1:1-10)
  - David is old and frail; Adonijah sets himself up as king.
  - *Application Question:* What can we learn about respecting the authority of elders from this passage?
  - *Application Question:* How can we ensure our ambitions align with God's will?
2. **Nathan and Bathsheba's Intervention** (1 Kings 1:11-27)
  - Nathan and Bathsheba inform David of Adonijah's actions.
  - *Application Question:* Why is it important to seek wise counsel in difficult situations?

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- *Application Question:* How can we be proactive in addressing wrongs while respecting authority?
  - 3. **Solomon's Anointing as King** (1 Kings 1:28-40)
    - David orders Solomon to be anointed king; Solomon is publicly declared king.
    - *Application Question:* How does following God's plan bring peace and order?
    - *Application Question:* In what ways can we recognize and honor God's chosen leaders?
  - 4. **Adonijah's Fear and Submission** (1 Kings 1:41-53)
    - Adonijah fears Solomon and seeks mercy; Solomon spares him.
    - *Application Question:* What does this passage teach us about humility and seeking forgiveness?
    - *Application Question:* How can we extend mercy to others as God has shown mercy to us?
- 

## Possible Activities

1. **Memory Verse Challenge:**
  - Challenge students to memorize 1 Kings 1:37: "As the Lord has been with my lord the king, even so may He be with Solomon, and make his throne greater than the throne of my lord King David!"
2. **Role Playing Activity:**
  - Students can role-play the scene where Nathan and Bathsheba approach King David to inform him of Adonijah's actions, emphasizing the importance of wise counsel and the courage to speak up.
3. **Discussion Activity:**
  - Engage students in a discussion about the qualities of a good leader, using examples from David and Solomon's lives. Ask them to consider how they can apply these qualities in their own lives.

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## Quiz

1. Who tried to claim the throne of Israel without David's consent?
  - A. Solomon
  - B. Adonijah
  - C. Absalom
  - D. Nathan
2. Who informed David about Adonijah's actions?
  - A. Bathsheba and Nathan
  - B. Joab and Abiathar
  - C. Solomon and Benaiah
  - D. Zadok and Shimei
3. What did David do to ensure Solomon became king?
  - A. He gave Solomon his crown
  - B. He publicly anointed Solomon as king
  - C. He defeated Adonijah in battle
  - D. He wrote a decree
4. Who anointed Solomon as king?
  - A. Nathan and Zadok
  - B. David and Joab
  - C. Benaiah and Abiathar
  - D. Adonijah and Abiathar
5. What was Adonijah's reaction to Solomon's anointing?
  - A. He fled to Egypt
  - B. He sought mercy from Solomon
  - C. He prepared for war
  - D. He anointed himself as king again

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6. What did Solomon do when Adonijah sought mercy?
  - A. He imprisoned Adonijah
  - B. He executed Adonijah
  - C. He pardoned Adonijah
  - D. He ignored Adonijah
7. Who supported Adonijah's claim to the throne?
  - A. Joab and Abiathar
  - B. Nathan and Bathsheba
  - C. Solomon and Benaiah
  - D. Zadok and Shimei
8. What did David order to show Solomon's kingship?
  - A. A royal banquet
  - B. A public anointing and procession
  - C. A military parade
  - D. A new palace for Solomon
9. What was the reaction of the people when Solomon was anointed king?
  - A. They rebelled
  - B. They rejoiced
  - C. They were silent
  - D. They mourned
10. How did Solomon demonstrate his wisdom in dealing with Adonijah?
  - A. By showing mercy
  - B. By banishing him
  - C. By imprisoning him
  - D. By ignoring him

Answers: 1. B, 2. A, 3. B, 4. A, 5. B, 6. C, 7. A, 8. B, 9. B, 10. A

## Fill in the Blank

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1. Adonijah, David's son, tried to \_\_\_\_\_ himself as king without David's consent.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ and Bathsheba informed David of Adonijah's actions.
3. David ordered that Solomon be \_\_\_\_\_ as king.
4. Nathan and \_\_\_\_\_ anointed Solomon as king.
5. Adonijah sought \_\_\_\_\_ from Solomon after his anointing.
6. Solomon showed \_\_\_\_\_ by sparing Adonijah's life.
7. \_\_\_\_\_ supported Adonijah's claim to the throne.
8. Solomon was anointed by Nathan and \_\_\_\_\_.
9. The people \_\_\_\_\_ when Solomon was declared king.
10. Solomon demonstrated his \_\_\_\_\_ by showing mercy to Adonijah.

Answers: 1. anoint, 2. Nathan, 3. anointed, 4. Zadok, 5. mercy, 6. mercy, 7. Joab, 8. Zadok, 9. rejoiced, 10. wisdom

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## Vocabulary Words

1. **Anoint (מָשַׁח):** To ceremonially confer divine or holy office upon someone by smearing or rubbing with oil.
2. **Mercy (חַסֵּד):** Compassion or forgiveness shown towards someone whom it is within one's power to punish or harm.
3. **Throne (כִּסֵּא):** The ceremonial chair for a sovereign, bishop, or similar figure.
4. **Prophet (נָבִיא):** A person regarded as an inspired teacher or proclaimer of the will of God.
5. **Kingdom (מַמְלָכָה):** A country, state, or territory ruled by a king or queen.

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## CHAPTER 2

### Summary of Chapter

Chapter 2 of 1 Kings details the final instructions of King David to his son Solomon before David's death. David advises Solomon to follow God's commands and deal wisely with key figures, including Joab, Shimei, and Barzillai's sons. After David's death, Solomon consolidates his power by executing Adonijah, Joab, and Shimei, fulfilling his father's instructions and removing potential threats to his reign. This chapter highlights the transition of power and the establishment of Solomon's authority as the new king of Israel.

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### Opening Question

1. Why is it important for leaders to follow wise counsel and God's commandments?
  2. How do you think Solomon felt about carrying out his father's final instructions?
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### Outline

1. **David's Final Instructions to Solomon** (1 Kings 2:1-12)
  - David advises Solomon to follow God's commands and handle certain individuals wisely.
  - *Application Question:* How can we apply David's advice about following God's commands in our own lives?
  - *Application Question:* What can we learn from David about the importance of giving and receiving wise counsel?
2. **Solomon's Execution of Adonijah** (1 Kings 2:13-25)
  - Adonijah requests to marry Abishag, leading to his execution by Solomon.



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- *Application Question:* Why is it important to recognize potential threats to our integrity or leadership?
  - *Application Question:* How does Solomon's decision reflect the need for decisive leadership?
3. **Solomon Deals with Joab and Shimei** (1 Kings 2:26-46)
- Solomon orders the execution of Joab and later Shimei, solidifying his reign.
  - *Application Question:* What does Solomon's handling of Joab and Shimei teach us about justice and accountability?
  - *Application Question:* How can we ensure that our actions are just and aligned with God's will?
- 

## Possible Activities

1. **Memory Verse Challenge:**
    - Challenge students to memorize 1 Kings 2:3: "And keep the charge of the Lord your God, walking in His ways and keeping His statutes, His commandments, His rules, and His testimonies, as it is written in the Law of Moses, that you may prosper in all that you do and wherever you turn."
  2. **Role Playing Activity:**
    - Students can role-play the scene where David gives his final instructions to Solomon, emphasizing the importance of wisdom, obedience, and carrying out difficult tasks.
  3. **Discussion Activity:**
    - Lead a discussion on the responsibilities of leadership, using Solomon's actions as a case study. Ask students how they would handle difficult decisions and the importance of justice in leadership.
- 

## Quiz

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1. What did David advise Solomon to follow?
  - A. The traditions of Israel
  - B. His own instincts
  - C. God's commands
  - D. The advice of his friends
2. Who did Adonijah ask to marry?
  - A. Bathsheba
  - B. Abishag
  - C. Tamar
  - D. Shimei
3. How did Solomon react to Adonijah's request?
  - A. He granted it
  - B. He ignored it
  - C. He banished Adonijah
  - D. He ordered Adonijah's execution
4. Who was Joab?
  - A. A priest
  - B. Solomon's brother
  - C. The commander of David's army
  - D. A prophet
5. What did Solomon do to Joab?
  - A. Promoted him
  - B. Sent him into exile
  - C. Spared his life
  - D. Ordered his execution
6. Why was Shimei executed?
  - A. For cursing David
  - B. For leading a rebellion

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- C. For violating his house arrest
- D. For plotting against Solomon
- 7. What was the key theme in David's final instructions to Solomon?
  - A. Wealth
  - B. Obedience to God
  - C. Military strategy
  - D. Family unity
- 8. Who succeeded David as king of Israel?
  - A. Adonijah
  - B. Absalom
  - C. Solomon
  - D. Rehoboam
- 9. What did Solomon do to secure his reign after David's death?
  - A. Built a new palace
  - B. Married a foreign princess
  - C. Executed potential threats
  - D. Held a grand feast
- 10. How did David describe his advice to Solomon?
  - A. As a command
  - B. As a suggestion
  - C. As a prophecy
  - D. As a plea

Answers: 1. C, 2. B, 3. D, 4. C, 5. D, 6. C, 7. B, 8. C, 9. C, 10. A

## Fill in the Blank

- 1. David advised Solomon to follow God's \_\_\_\_\_.
- 2. Adonijah requested to marry \_\_\_\_\_, leading to his execution.
- 3. Solomon ordered the execution of \_\_\_\_\_, the commander of David's army.

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4. \_\_\_\_\_ violated his house arrest, leading to his execution by Solomon.
5. Solomon was advised by David to act with \_\_\_\_\_ towards certain individuals.

Answers: 1. commands, 2. Abishag, 3. Joab, 4. Shimei, 5. wisdom

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## Vocabulary Words

1. **Commandment (מִצְוָה)**: A divine rule given by God.
2. **Wisdom (חָכְמָה)**: The ability to make good judgments based on knowledge.
3. **Execution (הֶרְגָה)**: The carrying out of a sentence of death.
4. **Prophet (נָבִיא)**: A person regarded as an inspired teacher or proclaimer of the will of God.
5. **Integrity (תָּם)**: The quality of being honest and having strong moral principles.

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## CHAPTER 3

### Summary of Chapter

Chapter 3 of 1 Kings describes Solomon's early reign and his famous request for wisdom. After forming an alliance with Egypt by marrying Pharaoh's daughter, Solomon goes to Gibeon to offer sacrifices. God appears to Solomon in a dream, offering him anything he desires. Solomon asks for wisdom to govern Israel justly, which pleases God. God grants him unparalleled wisdom and also blesses him with wealth and honor. The chapter concludes with the well-known story of Solomon's wise judgment between two women claiming to be the mother of the same baby.

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### Opening Question

1. Why is wisdom more valuable than wealth or power?
  2. How can we seek wisdom in our own lives today?
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### Outline

1. **Solomon's Alliance with Egypt** (1 Kings 3:1)
  - Solomon marries Pharaoh's daughter, strengthening his political alliances.
  - *Application Question:* How should we approach forming alliances or partnerships in our own lives?
  - *Application Question:* What are the dangers of relying on political alliances instead of trusting God?
2. **Solomon's Sacrifice at Gibeon** (1 Kings 3:2-4)
  - Solomon offers sacrifices at the high place in Gibeon.

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- *Application Question:* What does Solomon's act of worship teach us about the importance of seeking God's guidance?
  - *Application Question:* How can we show our devotion to God in our daily lives?
  - 3. **God's Offer and Solomon's Request for Wisdom** (1 Kings 3:5-15)
    - God offers Solomon anything he desires; Solomon asks for wisdom.
    - *Application Question:* Why is it important to prioritize wisdom over material wealth?
    - *Application Question:* How can we cultivate wisdom in our own decision-making?
  - 4. **Solomon's Wise Judgment** (1 Kings 3:16-28)
    - Solomon demonstrates his wisdom in resolving the dispute between two women over a child.
    - *Application Question:* What can we learn from Solomon's judgment about justice and discernment?
    - *Application Question:* How can we apply wisdom in resolving conflicts in our own lives?
- 

## Possible Activities

1. **Memory Verse Challenge:**
    - Challenge students to memorize 1 Kings 3:12: "I will give you a wise and discerning heart, so that there will never have been anyone like you, nor will there ever be."
  2. **Role Playing Activity:**
    - Students can role-play the scene where Solomon must decide which woman is the true mother of the child, emphasizing the importance of wisdom and discernment.
  3. **Discussion Activity:**
    - Lead a discussion on the value of wisdom, comparing it to other virtues like wealth and power. Ask students how they can seek wisdom in their daily decisions.
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## Quiz

1. Who did Solomon marry to form an alliance with Egypt?
  - A. The Queen of Sheba
  - B. Pharaoh's daughter
  - C. Bathsheba
  - D. Jezebel
2. Where did Solomon offer sacrifices to God?
  - A. Jerusalem
  - B. Bethel
  - C. Gibeon
  - D. Gilgal
3. What did God offer Solomon in a dream?
  - A. Wealth
  - B. Power
  - C. Anything he desired
  - D. Long life
4. What did Solomon ask God for?
  - A. Wealth
  - B. Power
  - C. Wisdom
  - D. A long life
5. How did God respond to Solomon's request?
  - A. He denied it
  - B. He gave him wisdom and wealth
  - C. He gave him only wisdom
  - D. He gave him wisdom, wealth, and honor
6. What is Solomon's wisdom famously known for?
  - A. His military conquests

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- B. His architectural achievements
  - C. His wise judgments
  - D. His wealth
7. What was the dispute between the two women about?
- A. A piece of land
  - B. A child
  - C. A husband
  - D. A house
8. What solution did Solomon propose to determine the true mother?
- A. To give the child to both women
  - B. To cut the child in half
  - C. To question the women
  - D. To seek God's guidance
9. How did Solomon determine the true mother of the child?
- A. By observing their reactions to his proposal
  - B. By asking for witnesses
  - C. By questioning the women
  - D. By praying for guidance
10. What was the reaction of the people to Solomon's judgment?
- A. They were angry
  - B. They were confused
  - C. They were amazed
  - D. They were indifferent

Answers: 1. B, 2. C, 3. C, 4. C, 5. D, 6. C, 7. B, 8. B, 9. A, 10. C

## Fill in the Blank

1. Solomon formed an alliance with Egypt by marrying \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Solomon offered sacrifices at the high place in \_\_\_\_\_.



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3. God appeared to Solomon in a \_\_\_\_\_ and offered him anything he desired.
4. Solomon asked God for \_\_\_\_\_ to govern Israel justly.
5. The two women were disputing over a \_\_\_\_\_.

Answers: 1. Pharaoh's daughter, 2. Gibeon, 3. dream, 4. wisdom, 5. child

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## Vocabulary Words

1. **Wisdom (חָכְמָה)**: The ability to make sound judgments and decisions.
2. **Discernment (בִּינָה)**: The ability to judge well and understand the deeper meaning of things.
3. **Sacrifice (קָרְבָּן)**: An offering made to God, often as a sign of devotion.
4. **Judgment (מִשְׁפָּט)**: The ability to make considered decisions or come to sensible conclusions.
5. **Alliance (בְּרִית)**: A formal agreement or treaty between two or more nations to cooperate for specific purposes.

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## CHAPTER 3

### Summary of Chapter

Chapter 3 of 1 Kings describes the early reign of Solomon, highlighting his request for wisdom. After forming an alliance with Egypt through marriage, Solomon goes to Gibeon to offer sacrifices. God appears to him in a dream, offering to grant any request. Solomon chooses wisdom to govern the people justly. Pleased with Solomon's request, God grants him unparalleled wisdom, along with wealth and honor. The chapter concludes with a demonstration of Solomon's wisdom in resolving a dispute between two women, each claiming to be the mother of the same child.

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### Opening Question

1. Why did Solomon prioritize wisdom over wealth or power in his request to God?
  2. How does Solomon's judgment between the two women reflect the importance of discernment in leadership?
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### Outline

1. **Solomon's Marriage Alliance with Egypt** (1 Kings 3:1)
  - Solomon marries Pharaoh's daughter, securing a political alliance.
  - *Application Question:* How do alliances affect our relationships with others, and how should we choose them wisely?
  - *Application Question:* What can we learn from Solomon's choice to form an alliance through marriage?
2. **Solomon's Sacrifice and God's Offer** (1 Kings 3:2-5)
  - Solomon offers sacrifices at Gibeon, and God appears to him in a dream.

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- *Application Question:* Why is it important to seek God's guidance in our decisions?
- *Application Question:* How can regular worship and sacrifice help us stay focused on God's will?

## 3. Solomon's Request for Wisdom (1 Kings 3:6-15)

- Solomon asks for wisdom to govern Israel, and God grants him wisdom, wealth, and honor.
- *Application Question:* How can we apply Solomon's example of asking for wisdom in our daily lives?
- *Application Question:* What are the benefits of choosing wisdom over material wealth?

## 4. Solomon's Judgment Between the Two Women (1 Kings 3:16-28)

- Solomon resolves the dispute between two women claiming to be the mother of the same child, demonstrating his wisdom.
- *Application Question:* What does Solomon's judgment teach us about fairness and justice?
- *Application Question:* How can we apply wisdom in resolving conflicts in our relationships?

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## Possible Activities

### 1. Memory Verse Challenge:

- Encourage students to memorize 1 Kings 3:9: "So give your servant a discerning heart to govern your people and to distinguish between right and wrong. For who is able to govern this great people of yours?"

### 2. Role Playing Activity:

- Have students reenact the story of Solomon's judgment between the two women, focusing on the importance of discernment and justice in leadership.

### 3. Discussion Activity:

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- Lead a discussion on the value of wisdom compared to other forms of success, asking students to share examples of wise decisions in their own lives.
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## Quiz

1. Who did Solomon marry to form a political alliance?
  - A. The Queen of Sheba
  - B. Pharaoh's daughter
  - C. Bathsheba
  - D. Jezebel
2. Where did Solomon offer sacrifices to God?
  - A. Jerusalem
  - B. Bethel
  - C. Gibeon
  - D. Hebron
3. How did God appear to Solomon?
  - A. In a cloud
  - B. In a burning bush
  - C. In a dream
  - D. As an angel
4. What did Solomon ask for from God?
  - A. Wealth
  - B. Power
  - C. Wisdom
  - D. A long life
5. What did God give Solomon in addition to wisdom?
  - A. Wealth and honor
  - B. A long life

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- C. A great army
  - D. Many wives
6. What was the dispute between the two women about?
- A. A piece of land
  - B. A child
  - C. A husband
  - D. A house
7. What did Solomon propose to do with the child to determine the true mother?
- A. To give the child to both women
  - B. To cut the child in half
  - C. To question the women
  - D. To seek God's guidance
8. How did Solomon identify the true mother?
- A. By her willingness to give up the child
  - B. By questioning both women
  - C. By seeking witnesses
  - D. By praying for guidance
9. What was the reaction of the people to Solomon's judgment?
- A. They were angry
  - B. They were confused
  - C. They were amazed
  - D. They were indifferent
10. What is Solomon most famous for in this chapter?
- A. His wealth
  - B. His military power
  - C. His wisdom
  - D. His temple building

Answers: 1. B, 2. C, 3. C, 4. C, 5. A, 6. B, 7. B, 8. A, 9. C, 10. C

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## Fill in the Blank

1. Solomon formed an alliance with Egypt by marrying \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Solomon offered sacrifices at the high place in \_\_\_\_\_.
3. God appeared to Solomon in a \_\_\_\_\_ and offered him anything he desired.
4. Solomon asked God for \_\_\_\_\_ to govern Israel.
5. The two women were disputing over a \_\_\_\_\_.

Answers: 1. Pharaoh's daughter, 2. Gibeon, 3. dream, 4. wisdom, 5. child

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## Vocabulary Words

1. **Wisdom (חָכְמָה):** The ability to make sound judgments and decisions.
2. **Discernment (בִּינָה):** The ability to judge well and understand the deeper meaning of things.
3. **Sacrifice (קָרְבָּן):** An offering made to God, often as a sign of devotion.
4. **Judgment (מִשְׁפָּט):** The ability to make considered decisions or come to sensible conclusions.
5. **Alliance (בְּרִית):** A formal agreement or treaty between two or more nations to cooperate for specific purposes.

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## CHAPTER 5

### Summary of Chapter

Chapter 5 of 1 Kings describes the preparations made by King Solomon to build the Temple in Jerusalem. Solomon forms an alliance with Hiram, the king of Tyre, who supplies cedar and cypress wood for the construction. In return, Solomon provides Hiram with wheat and olive oil. The chapter highlights the large labor force Solomon assembles, including 30,000 men sent to Lebanon in shifts to assist with the timber. The cooperation between Israel and Tyre demonstrates Solomon's wisdom in diplomacy and his commitment to fulfilling his father David's vision of building a temple for the Lord.

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### Opening Question

1. Why do you think Solomon prioritized building the Temple so early in his reign?
  2. How can working together with others help us achieve great things for God?
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### Outline

1. **Solomon's Alliance with Hiram** (1 Kings 5:1-12)
  - Solomon forms an alliance with Hiram, king of Tyre, to secure materials for the Temple.
  - *Application Question:* What can we learn about the importance of forming partnerships that honor God's work?
  - *Application Question:* How can we ensure that our collaborations are based on mutual respect and shared values?
2. **The Labor Force for the Temple** (1 Kings 5:13-18)
  - Solomon assembles a massive labor force to gather materials and build the Temple.
  - *Application Question:* How does teamwork play a role in accomplishing God's purposes?

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- *Application Question:* What can we do to contribute our skills and efforts to God's work today?
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## Possible Activities

### 1. Memory Verse Challenge:

- Challenge students to memorize 1 Kings 5:5: "I intend, therefore, to build a temple for the Name of the Lord my God, as the Lord told my father David."

### 2. Role Playing Activity:

- Have students role-play the negotiation between Solomon and Hiram, focusing on the importance of diplomacy and collaboration in achieving God's plans.

### 3. Discussion Activity:

- Lead a discussion on the significance of the Temple in Israel's history and how the process of building it reflects the importance of community and cooperation in fulfilling God's purposes.
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## Quiz

1. Who did Solomon form an alliance with to build the Temple?
  - A. Pharaoh
  - B. Hiram, king of Tyre
  - C. The Queen of Sheba
  - D. Nebuchadnezzar
2. What did Hiram supply for the construction of the Temple?
  - A. Gold
  - B. Silver



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- C. Cedar and cypress wood
- D. Stones
- 3. What did Solomon provide Hiram in return for the materials?
  - A. Gold
  - B. Wheat and olive oil
  - C. Silver and bronze
  - D. Precious stones
- 4. How many men did Solomon send to Lebanon to assist with the timber?
  - A. 10,000
  - B. 20,000
  - C. 30,000
  - D. 40,000
- 5. In what form did the labor force work in Lebanon?
  - A. Continuous
  - B. In shifts
  - C. One-time
  - D. None of the above
- 6. What was the purpose of Solomon's alliance with Hiram?
  - A. To expand his territory
  - B. To secure materials for the Temple
  - C. To marry Hiram's daughter
  - D. To trade goods
- 7. What kind of wood did Hiram supply for the Temple?
  - A. Oak
  - B. Pine
  - C. Cedar and cypress
  - D. Teak
- 8. What does Solomon's collaboration with Hiram demonstrate about his reign?
  - A. His military strength

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- B. His wisdom in diplomacy
  - C. His wealth
  - D. His desire for power
9. How did the workers transport the timber from Lebanon?
- A. By land
  - B. By sea
  - C. By air
  - D. By caravans
10. What does the construction of the Temple symbolize for Israel?
- A. A place of worship and God's presence
  - B. A sign of wealth
  - C. A political power move
  - D. A temporary shelter

Answers: 1. B, 2. C, 3. B, 4. C, 5. B, 6. B, 7. C, 8. B, 9. B, 10. A

## Fill in the Blank

- 1. Solomon formed an alliance with \_\_\_\_\_, the king of Tyre.
- 2. Hiram supplied \_\_\_\_\_ and cypress wood for the Temple construction.
- 3. Solomon sent \_\_\_\_\_ men to Lebanon to assist with the timber.
- 4. The labor force worked in \_\_\_\_\_ while in Lebanon.
- 5. The construction of the Temple symbolized a place of \_\_\_\_\_ and God's presence.

Answers: 1. Hiram, 2. cedar, 3. 30,000, 4. shifts, 5. worship

---

## Vocabulary Words

- 1. **Alliance (בְּרִית):** A formal agreement between two or more parties for mutual benefit.

## THE BOOK OF 1<sup>ST</sup> KINGS

Observe, Interpret & Apply

2. **Cedar (אַרְזוֹ):** A type of tree known for its durable wood, used in the construction of the Temple.
3. **Cypress (בְּרוֹשׁ):** Another type of wood supplied by Hiram for the Temple construction.
4. **Labor Force (עֲבָדִים):** A group of workers gathered to complete a specific task, in this case, building the Temple.
5. **Diplomacy (דִּיפלומַטְיָה):** The practice of managing international relations, as demonstrated by Solomon's dealings with Hiram.

# THE BOOK OF 1<sup>ST</sup> KINGS

Observe, Interpret & Apply

## CHAPTER 6

### Summary of Chapter

Chapter 6 of 1 Kings details the construction of the Temple by King Solomon. The building process began in the fourth year of Solomon's reign and took seven years to complete. The chapter provides specific measurements and descriptions of the Temple's structure, including the inner sanctuary, the Holy of Holies, and the materials used, such as cedar, gold, and stone. The narrative emphasizes that the construction followed God's instructions carefully. God also reassured Solomon that if he obeyed His commands, He would fulfill His promise to David and dwell among the Israelites.

---

### Opening Question

1. Why was it important for Solomon to follow God's instructions precisely in building the Temple?
  2. How does the design of the Temple reflect the holiness of God?
- 

### Outline

1. **Beginning of Temple Construction** (1 Kings 6:1-10)
  - The Temple construction begins in the fourth year of Solomon's reign, with detailed descriptions of the outer structure.
  - *Application Question:* Why is it important to begin significant projects with a clear plan and purpose?
  - *Application Question:* How can we ensure that our work reflects our commitment to God's instructions?
2. **The Inner Sanctuary and the Holy of Holies** (1 Kings 6:11-22)

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Observe, Interpret & Apply

- Detailed descriptions of the inner sanctuary, including the Holy of Holies, where the Ark of the Covenant would be placed.
- *Application Question:* How does the concept of the Holy of Holies remind us of the importance of reverence in worship?
- *Application Question:* What can we learn about the importance of setting apart time and space for God in our lives?

### 3. Completion of the Temple Structure (1 Kings 6:23-38)

- The completion of the Temple, including the installation of cherubim, doors, and carvings, with the entire structure overlaid with gold.
  - *Application Question:* How does the use of gold and precious materials in the Temple teach us about offering our best to God?
  - *Application Question:* What does the completion of the Temple teach us about perseverance and dedication to God's work?
- 

## Possible Activities

### 1. Memory Verse Challenge:

- Challenge students to memorize 1 Kings 6:12: "As for this temple you are building, if you follow my decrees, observe my laws and keep all my commands and obey them, I will fulfill through you the promise I gave to David your father."

### 2. Role Playing Activity:

- Students can role-play the construction process of the Temple, emphasizing the care and precision required to follow God's instructions.

### 3. Discussion Activity:

- Lead a discussion on the significance of the Temple in Israel's history and how it serves as a symbol of God's presence among His people. Ask students how they can create "temples" in their own lives where they can connect with God.

# THE BOOK OF 1<sup>ST</sup> KINGS

Observe, Interpret & Apply

---

## Quiz

1. In which year of Solomon's reign did the Temple construction begin?
  - A. First year
  - B. Fourth year
  - C. Tenth year
  - D. Seventh year
2. How long did it take to complete the construction of the Temple?
  - A. Five years
  - B. Seven years
  - C. Ten years
  - D. Fifteen years
3. What material was predominantly used to cover the interior of the Temple?
  - A. Silver
  - B. Bronze
  - C. Gold
  - D. Marble
4. What was the inner sanctuary of the Temple called?
  - A. The Holy Place
  - B. The Holy of Holies
  - C. The Outer Court
  - D. The Altar
5. What was placed inside the Holy of Holies?
  - A. The Table of Showbread
  - B. The Altar of Incense
  - C. The Ark of the Covenant
  - D. The Lampstand

# THE BOOK OF 1<sup>ST</sup> KINGS

Observe, Interpret & Apply

6. What did God promise Solomon if he obeyed His commands during the construction of the Temple?
  - A. Riches and power
  - B. Long life
  - C. Victory in battles
  - D. He would dwell among the Israelites
7. What significant feature was carved on the walls of the Temple?
  - A. Lions
  - B. Cherubim, palm trees, and open flowers
  - C. Eagles
  - D. Olive branches
8. How many cherubim were placed in the Holy of Holies?
  - A. Two
  - B. Four
  - C. Six
  - D. Eight
9. What was overlaid with gold inside the Temple?
  - A. The floors
  - B. The walls
  - C. The ceiling
  - D. All of the above
10. What is the significance of the Temple in Israel's worship of God?
  - A. It was a royal palace
  - B. It was a symbol of God's dwelling among His people
  - C. It was a marketplace
  - D. It was a place for political meetings

Answers: 1. B, 2. B, 3. C, 4. B, 5. C, 6. D, 7. B, 8. A, 9. D, 10. B

## Fill in the Blank

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Observe, Interpret & Apply

1. The construction of the Temple began in the \_\_\_\_\_ year of Solomon's reign.
2. The Temple took \_\_\_\_\_ years to complete.
3. The inner sanctuary, also known as the \_\_\_\_\_, was where the Ark of the Covenant was placed.
4. The walls of the Temple were overlaid with \_\_\_\_\_.
5. The Temple symbolized God's \_\_\_\_\_ among His people.

Answers: 1. fourth, 2. seven, 3. Holy of Holies, 4. gold, 5. dwelling

---

## Vocabulary Words

1. **Sanctuary (מִקְדָּשׁ):** A sacred or holy place, particularly the inner part of the Temple.
2. **Cherubim (כְּרוּבִים):** Angelic beings depicted as guardians of sacred spaces, often represented in the Temple.
3. **Holy of Holies (קֹדֶשׁ הַקֳּדָשִׁים):** The innermost and most sacred area of the Temple, where the Ark of the Covenant was kept.
4. **Covenant (בְּרִית):** A solemn agreement or promise between God and His people.
5. **Decree (חֹק):** An official order issued by a legal authority, often referring to God's commands.



# THE BOOK OF 1<sup>ST</sup> KINGS

Observe, Interpret & Apply

## CHAPTER 7

### Summary of Chapter

Chapter 7 of 1 Kings describes the construction of King Solomon's palace complex, which took thirteen years to complete. The chapter details the various structures within the complex, including the House of the Forest of Lebanon, the Hall of Pillars, and the Hall of Judgment. Solomon also built his own house and a house for Pharaoh's daughter. Additionally, the chapter highlights the craftsmanship of Hiram from Tyre, who made the bronze furnishings for the Temple, including the two pillars, the Sea, and various other bronze items. The grandeur of Solomon's buildings reflects his wealth and the importance of his reign.

---

### Opening Question

1. Why do you think Solomon invested so much time and resources into building his palace and other structures?
  2. How can we ensure that our achievements honor God rather than just showcase our own success?
- 

### Outline

1. **Construction of Solomon's Palace** (1 Kings 7:1-12)
  - Solomon's palace complex, including the House of the Forest of Lebanon, takes thirteen years to build.
  - *Application Question:* What does the time and effort invested in Solomon's palace teach us about prioritizing our projects?

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Observe, Interpret & Apply

- *Application Question:* How can we balance the pursuit of personal goals with the need to honor God?
  - 2. **The Craftsmanship of Hiram** (1 Kings 7:13-22)
    - Hiram from Tyre is brought in to create the bronze work for the Temple, including the two large pillars named Jachin and Boaz.
    - *Application Question:* How does the detailed craftsmanship of the Temple furnishings reflect the importance of giving our best to God?
    - *Application Question:* In what ways can we use our talents to contribute to the work of God today?
  - 3. **The Bronze Furnishings for the Temple** (1 Kings 7:23-51)
    - Hiram also crafts the Sea, basins, and other bronze items for the Temple.
    - *Application Question:* What does the emphasis on the beauty and quality of the Temple furnishings teach us about the value of excellence in worship?
    - *Application Question:* How can we ensure that our dedication to God's work is reflected in the quality of what we offer?
- 

## Possible Activities

1. **Memory Verse Challenge:**
  - Encourage students to memorize 1 Kings 7:13-14: "King Solomon sent to Tyre and brought Hiram, whose mother was a widow from the tribe of Naphtali and whose father was from Tyre and a skilled craftsman in bronze."
2. **Role Playing Activity:**
  - Have students reenact the process of Hiram crafting the bronze pillars for the Temple, emphasizing the dedication and skill required for such an important task.
3. **Discussion Activity:**

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Observe, Interpret & Apply

- Lead a discussion on the significance of the Temple and Solomon's palace in demonstrating God's glory and how we can apply the principles of excellence and dedication in our own lives.
- 

## Quiz

1. How long did it take Solomon to build his palace complex?
  - A. Seven years
  - B. Ten years
  - C. Thirteen years
  - D. Twenty years
2. What was the name of the large hall in Solomon's palace that was built like a forest?
  - A. Hall of Pillars
  - B. House of the Forest of Lebanon
  - C. Hall of Judgment
  - D. King's House
3. Who was brought from Tyre to create the bronze work for the Temple?
  - A. Bezalel
  - B. Hiram
  - C. Hiram-Abi
  - D. Jachin
4. What were the names of the two pillars that Hiram made for the Temple?
  - A. Moses and Aaron
  - B. David and Solomon
  - C. Jachin and Boaz
  - D. Reuben and Simeon
5. What was the "Sea" made by Hiram?
  - A. A large bronze basin

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- B. A golden altar
  - C. A silver lampstand
  - D. A wooden table
6. What material did Hiram primarily work with for the Temple furnishings?
- A. Gold
  - B. Silver
  - C. Bronze
  - D. Wood
7. What does the construction of Solomon's palace reflect about his reign?
- A. His humility
  - B. His wealth and importance
  - C. His military strength
  - D. His simplicity
8. How many years did it take to complete the Temple?
- A. Seven years
  - B. Thirteen years
  - C. Ten years
  - D. Twenty years
9. What role did the Hall of Judgment serve in Solomon's palace?
- A. A place for worship
  - B. A court for legal cases
  - C. A storage room
  - D. A banquet hall
10. Why were the furnishings of the Temple significant?
- A. They were symbols of God's presence and glory
  - B. They were gifts from neighboring kings
  - C. They were used for trade
  - D. They were part of Solomon's personal collection

Answers: 1. C, 2. B, 3. B, 4. C, 5. A, 6. C, 7. B, 8. A, 9. B, 10. A

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Observe, Interpret & Apply

## Fill in the Blank

1. Solomon's palace complex took \_\_\_\_\_ years to complete.
2. The \_\_\_\_\_ was a large hall in Solomon's palace built like a forest.
3. Hiram, a craftsman from \_\_\_\_\_, created the bronze work for the Temple.
4. The two bronze pillars were named \_\_\_\_\_ and Boaz.
5. The "Sea" was a large bronze \_\_\_\_\_ made for the Temple.

Answers: 1. thirteen, 2. House of the Forest of Lebanon, 3. Tyre, 4. Jachin, 5. basin

---

## Vocabulary Words

1. **Pillar (עמוד):** A tall vertical structure of stone, wood, or metal used to support a building or as an ornament.
2. **Craftsmanship (מלאכה):** Skill in a particular craft or art, especially as it relates to creating something beautiful or functional.
3. **Basin (בזיר):** A large bowl or container used to hold water, often used in religious ceremonies.
4. **Hall of Judgment (אולם המשפט):** A specific area in Solomon's palace used for legal matters and judgments.
5. **Forest of Lebanon (יער הלבנון):** A metaphorical name for the large hall in Solomon's palace due to its many pillars resembling a forest.

# THE BOOK OF 1<sup>ST</sup> KINGS

Observe, Interpret & Apply

## CHAPTER 8

### Summary of Chapter

Chapter 8 of 1 Kings describes the dedication of the Temple by King Solomon. After completing the construction, Solomon assembles the elders of Israel to bring the Ark of the Covenant into the Temple's inner sanctuary, the Holy of Holies. Solomon offers a lengthy prayer of dedication, asking God to hear the prayers of His people and to dwell in the Temple. The chapter concludes with a great celebration, including sacrifices and a feast, marking the significance of the Temple as the dwelling place of God among the Israelites.

---

### Opening Question

1. Why was the dedication of the Temple such an important event for the people of Israel?
  2. How does Solomon's prayer of dedication demonstrate his understanding of God's covenant with Israel?
- 

### Outline

1. **The Ark of the Covenant Brought to the Temple** (1 Kings 8:1-11)
  - The elders and leaders of Israel gather as the Ark is placed in the Holy of Holies, and the glory of the Lord fills the Temple.
  - *Application Question:* How does the presence of the Ark in the Temple signify God's presence among His people?
  - *Application Question:* In what ways can we honor God's presence in our lives today?
2. **Solomon's Prayer of Dedication** (1 Kings 8:12-53)

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Observe, Interpret & Apply

- Solomon offers a prayer, asking God to hear the prayers of His people and to forgive them when they turn back to Him.
- *Application Question:* What does Solomon's prayer teach us about the importance of seeking God's guidance and forgiveness?
- *Application Question:* How can we incorporate prayer into our daily lives as a way to connect with God?

### 3. **The Dedication and Celebration** (1 Kings 8:54-66)

- Solomon and the people offer sacrifices, and the chapter concludes with a grand celebration and feast lasting fourteen days.
- *Application Question:* What can we learn from the Israelites' celebration about the importance of gratitude and worship?
- *Application Question:* How can we show our gratitude to God for His blessings in our lives?

---

## Possible Activities

### 1. **Memory Verse Challenge:**

- Encourage students to memorize 1 Kings 8:23: "Lord, the God of Israel, there is no God like you in heaven above or on earth below—you who keep your covenant of love with your servants who continue wholeheartedly in your way."

### 2. **Role Playing Activity:**

- Have students reenact the scene of the Ark being brought into the Temple and Solomon's prayer of dedication, focusing on the reverence and significance of the moment.

### 3. **Discussion Activity:**

- Lead a discussion on the importance of dedicating our lives and spaces to God, drawing parallels between the dedication of the Temple and how we can dedicate our own lives to God's service.

# THE BOOK OF 1<sup>ST</sup> KINGS

Observe, Interpret & Apply

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## Quiz

1. What did Solomon bring into the Temple's inner sanctuary during the dedication?
  - A. The Ten Commandments
  - B. The Ark of the Covenant
  - C. The Altar of Incense
  - D. The Lampstand
2. Where was the Ark of the Covenant placed in the Temple?
  - A. The Outer Court
  - B. The Holy Place
  - C. The Holy of Holies
  - D. The Altar
3. What filled the Temple when the Ark was placed in the Holy of Holies?
  - A. Smoke
  - B. The glory of the Lord
  - C. Angels
  - D. A cloud
4. What did Solomon pray for during the dedication?
  - A. Wealth and power
  - B. Victory in battles
  - C. God's presence and forgiveness
  - D. Long life
5. How many days did the celebration and feast last after the dedication of the Temple?
  - A. Seven days
  - B. Ten days
  - C. Fourteen days
  - D. Thirty days



# THE BOOK OF 1<sup>ST</sup> KINGS

Observe, Interpret & Apply

6. What was the significance of the Ark of the Covenant in the Temple?
  - A. It was a symbol of Israel's power
  - B. It represented God's presence among His people
  - C. It was a treasure chest
  - D. It was a throne for Solomon
7. Who gathered with Solomon for the dedication of the Temple?
  - A. The priests only
  - B. The elders of Israel and leaders of the tribes
  - C. The army
  - D. Foreign dignitaries
8. What did Solomon ask God to do when His people sinned and turned back to Him?
  - A. Ignore them
  - B. Punish them
  - C. Forgive them
  - D. Bless them with wealth
9. What was the response of the people to Solomon's prayer and the dedication of the Temple?
  - A. They were silent
  - B. They worshiped and celebrated
  - C. They left immediately
  - D. They were confused
10. What does the dedication of the Temple signify in the history of Israel?
  - A. The establishment of Jerusalem as the religious center
  - B. The rise of Solomon's power
  - C. The beginning of the monarchy
  - D. The division of the tribes

Answers: 1. B, 2. C, 3. B, 4. C, 5. C, 6. B, 7. B, 8. C, 9. B, 10. A

## Fill in the Blank

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Observe, Interpret & Apply

1. Solomon brought the \_\_\_\_\_ into the Temple's inner sanctuary during the dedication.
2. The Ark of the Covenant was placed in the \_\_\_\_\_ of Holies.
3. The \_\_\_\_\_ of the Lord filled the Temple when the Ark was placed inside.
4. Solomon prayed for God's \_\_\_\_\_ and forgiveness during the dedication.
5. The dedication celebration and feast lasted \_\_\_\_\_ days.

Answers: 1. Ark of the Covenant, 2. Holy, 3. glory, 4. presence, 5. fourteen

---

## Vocabulary Words

1. **Dedication (חֲנֻכָּה)**: The act of consecrating something to God, such as the Temple.
2. **Sanctuary (מִקְדָּשׁ)**: A holy place, particularly the innermost part of the Temple where the Ark was placed.
3. **Covenant (בְּרִית)**: A solemn agreement between God and His people, often involving promises and commitments.
4. **Glory (כְּבוֹד)**: The manifestation of God's presence and majesty, often shown as a brilliant light or cloud.
5. **Forgiveness (סְלִיחָה)**: The act of pardoning someone for their sins or mistakes, often sought in prayer.

# THE BOOK OF 1<sup>ST</sup> KINGS

Observe, Interpret & Apply

## CHAPTER 9

### Summary of Chapter

Chapter 9 of 1 Kings recounts God's appearance to Solomon after the completion of the Temple and his palace. God reaffirms His covenant with Solomon, promising to establish Solomon's throne forever if he and his descendants remain faithful. However, God also warns that if Solomon or his descendants turn away from Him, Israel will be cut off, and the Temple will become a byword among nations. The chapter also details Solomon's achievements, including his construction projects and commercial ventures with Hiram of Tyre, which further demonstrate Solomon's wealth and influence.

---

### Opening Question

1. Why do you think God emphasized both promises and warnings in His message to Solomon after the Temple was completed?
  2. How can we apply the lessons from God's covenant with Solomon to our own lives today?
- 

### Outline

1. **God's Covenant with Solomon** (1 Kings 9:1-9)
  - God reaffirms His covenant, promising blessings for obedience and warning of consequences for disobedience.
  - *Application Question:* Why is it important to remember both God's promises and His warnings in our relationship with Him?
  - *Application Question:* How can we ensure that we remain faithful to God's commands in our daily lives?
2. **Solomon's Construction Projects** (1 Kings 9:10-14)

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Observe, Interpret & Apply

- Solomon's additional building projects, including cities and fortifications, demonstrate his wealth and power.
- *Application Question:* What can we learn from Solomon's dedication to building and expanding his kingdom?
- *Application Question:* How can we balance our ambitions with our commitment to God?

### 3. Solomon's Commercial Ventures (1 Kings 9:15-28)

- Solomon engages in profitable trade with Hiram of Tyre, expanding his influence and wealth.
  - *Application Question:* How should we approach our work and business dealings in a way that honors God?
  - *Application Question:* What principles can we apply from Solomon's ventures to ensure our success aligns with God's will?
- 

## Possible Activities

### 1. Memory Verse Challenge:

- Encourage students to memorize 1 Kings 9:4-5: "As for you, if you walk before me faithfully with integrity of heart and uprightness, as David your father did, and do all I command and observe my decrees and laws, I will establish your royal throne over Israel forever."

### 2. Role Playing Activity:

- Have students reenact God's appearance to Solomon, focusing on the dual aspects of promise and warning, and discuss how these apply to their lives.

### 3. Discussion Activity:

- Lead a discussion on the importance of obedience to God's commands, using the covenant with Solomon as a starting point. Ask students how they can apply the lessons from this covenant in their own lives.

# THE BOOK OF 1<sup>ST</sup> KINGS

Observe, Interpret & Apply

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## Quiz

1. Who appeared to Solomon after the completion of the Temple?
  - A. An angel
  - B. The prophet Nathan
  - C. God
  - D. King David
2. What did God promise Solomon if he remained faithful?
  - A. Wealth
  - B. Long life
  - C. Victory in battles
  - D. An everlasting throne
3. What was the consequence if Solomon or his descendants turned away from God?
  - A. The Temple would be destroyed
  - B. Israel would be cut off
  - C. They would lose their wealth
  - D. Their enemies would defeat them
4. What additional projects did Solomon undertake after the Temple was completed?
  - A. Building cities and fortifications
  - B. Expanding the Temple
  - C. Constructing a new palace
  - D. Digging wells
5. Who did Solomon engage in trade with?
  - A. Pharaoh of Egypt
  - B. Hiram of Tyre
  - C. The Queen of Sheba
  - D. The King of Babylon

# THE BOOK OF 1<sup>ST</sup> KINGS

Observe, Interpret & Apply

6. What was Solomon's relationship with Hiram based on?
  - A. Military alliance
  - B. Trade and commercial ventures
  - C. Shared religious beliefs
  - D. Family ties
7. How did God describe the potential future of the Temple if Israel turned away from Him?
  - A. As a ruin
  - B. As a byword among nations
  - C. As a symbol of failure
  - D. As a place of exile
8. What was the significance of Solomon's commercial ventures?
  - A. They showed his focus on spiritual matters
  - B. They demonstrated his wisdom and wealth
  - C. They led to the downfall of Israel
  - D. They were inconsequential
9. How did God instruct Solomon to walk before Him?
  - A. With a joyful heart
  - B. With integrity and uprightness
  - C. With fear and trembling
  - D. With wealth and power
10. What lesson can we learn from God's covenant with Solomon?
  - A. That success is guaranteed no matter what
  - B. That obedience to God is key to lasting blessings
  - C. That wealth is the most important thing
  - D. That God's warnings are not serious

Answers: 1. C, 2. D, 3. B, 4. A, 5. B, 6. B, 7. B, 8. B, 9. B, 10. B

## Fill in the Blank

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Observe, Interpret & Apply

1. God appeared to \_\_\_\_\_ after the completion of the Temple and Solomon's palace.
2. God promised to establish Solomon's \_\_\_\_\_ forever if he remained faithful.
3. If Solomon or his descendants turned away from God, Israel would be \_\_\_\_\_ off.
4. Solomon engaged in trade with \_\_\_\_\_ of Tyre.
5. The Temple would become a \_\_\_\_\_ among nations if Israel turned away from God.

Answers: 1. Solomon, 2. throne, 3. cut, 4. Hiram, 5. byword

---

## Vocabulary Words

1. **Covenant (בְּרִית)**: A solemn agreement between God and His people, often involving promises and commitments.
2. **Integrity (יִשְׁר)**: The quality of being honest and having strong moral principles; uprightness.
3. **Fortification (מִבְצָר)**: A defensive wall or other reinforcement built to strengthen a place against attack.
4. **Byword (מִשְׁל)**: A person or thing cited as a notorious and outstanding example or embodiment of something.
5. **Commerce (סְתֵרָה)**: The activity of buying and selling, especially on a large scale.

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Observe, Interpret & Apply

## CHAPTER 10

### Summary of Chapter

Chapter 10 of 1 Kings describes the visit of the Queen of Sheba to King Solomon. Hearing of Solomon's wisdom and wealth, the queen comes to test him with difficult questions. Solomon answers all her questions, and she is overwhelmed by his wisdom, the grandeur of his palace, and the wealth of his kingdom. The chapter also highlights Solomon's vast wealth, including his yearly gold income, his trading ventures, and the splendor of his throne. The Queen of Sheba praises God for placing Solomon on the throne to rule with justice and righteousness.

---

### Opening Question

1. Why do you think the Queen of Sheba was so impressed by Solomon's wisdom and wealth?
  2. How does Solomon's success reflect God's blessings, and what can we learn about handling prosperity?
- 

### Outline

1. **The Queen of Sheba's Visit** (1 Kings 10:1-13)
  - The Queen of Sheba visits Solomon, testing his wisdom and being amazed by his wealth and the splendor of his kingdom.
  - *Application Question:* How should we respond when others recognize our success and wisdom?
  - *Application Question:* What can we learn from the Queen of Sheba's reaction to Solomon's wisdom about seeking truth and understanding?
2. **Solomon's Wealth and Trade** (1 Kings 10:14-22)



# THE BOOK OF 1<sup>ST</sup> KINGS

Observe, Interpret & Apply

- A description of Solomon's wealth, including his annual income of gold, trading ventures, and the magnificence of his throne.
- *Application Question:* How can we ensure that our wealth and success are used to honor God?
- *Application Question:* What dangers should we be aware of when managing wealth and success?

### 3. The Grandeur of Solomon's Reign (1 Kings 10:23-29)

- The chapter concludes with a summary of Solomon's unparalleled wealth, wisdom, and the widespread admiration he received from other nations.
- *Application Question:* How does Solomon's reign demonstrate the fulfillment of God's promises?
- *Application Question:* What responsibilities come with great wealth and influence?

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## Possible Activities

### 1. Memory Verse Challenge:

- Encourage students to memorize 1 Kings 10:9: "Praise be to the Lord your God, who has delighted in you and placed you on the throne of Israel. Because of the Lord's eternal love for Israel, he has made you king to maintain justice and righteousness."

### 2. Role Playing Activity:

- Have students role-play the interaction between the Queen of Sheba and Solomon, focusing on the exchange of wisdom and the recognition of God's blessings.

### 3. Discussion Activity:

- Lead a discussion on the responsibilities that come with wealth and wisdom, asking students how they can use their talents and resources to serve others and honor God.

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## Quiz

# THE BOOK OF 1<sup>ST</sup> KINGS

Observe, Interpret & Apply

1. Who visited Solomon to test his wisdom?
  - A. The Pharaoh of Egypt
  - B. The Queen of Sheba
  - C. The King of Tyre
  - D. The Queen of Egypt
2. What impressed the Queen of Sheba about Solomon?
  - A. His military strength
  - B. His wisdom and wealth
  - C. His family
  - D. His physical appearance
3. How did Solomon respond to the Queen of Sheba's questions?
  - A. He ignored her
  - B. He answered them all
  - C. He refused to answer
  - D. He was unable to answer
4. What did the Queen of Sheba do after witnessing Solomon's wisdom and wealth?
  - A. She criticized him
  - B. She praised God
  - C. She asked for more gifts
  - D. She left in anger
5. How much gold did Solomon receive yearly?
  - A. 100 talents
  - B. 500 talents
  - C. 666 talents
  - D. 1,000 talents
6. What was Solomon's throne made of?
  - A. Gold
  - B. Silver

# THE BOOK OF 1<sup>ST</sup> KINGS

Observe, Interpret & Apply

- C. Ivory overlaid with gold
  - D. Bronze
7. How did other kings respond to Solomon's wisdom and wealth?
- A. They ignored him
  - B. They attacked him
  - C. They came to seek his wisdom
  - D. They envied him
8. What did the Queen of Sheba give Solomon?
- A. Spices, gold, and precious stones
  - B. Weapons and horses
  - C. Land and titles
  - D. Slaves and servants
9. What did Solomon's wealth and wisdom lead to?
- A. Peace and prosperity
  - B. War and conflict
  - C. His downfall
  - D. Rebellion
10. What lesson can we learn from Solomon's interaction with the Queen of Sheba?
- A. That wealth should be flaunted
  - B. That wisdom and success are gifts from God to be used for His glory
  - C. That we should be proud of our achievements
  - D. That questioning authority is wrong

Answers: 1. B, 2. B, 3. B, 4. B, 5. C, 6. C, 7. C, 8. A, 9. A, 10. B

## Fill in the Blank

- 1. The \_\_\_\_\_ of Sheba visited Solomon to test his wisdom.
- 2. The Queen of Sheba was impressed by Solomon's \_\_\_\_\_ and wealth.
- 3. Solomon received \_\_\_\_\_ talents of gold each year.

# THE BOOK OF 1<sup>ST</sup> KINGS

Observe, Interpret & Apply

4. Solomon's throne was made of \_\_\_\_\_ overlaid with gold.
5. The Queen of Sheba praised \_\_\_\_\_ after witnessing Solomon's wisdom.

Answers: 1. Queen, 2. wisdom, 3. 666, 4. ivory, 5. God

---

## Vocabulary Words

1. **Wisdom (חָכְמָה):** The ability to make good judgments and decisions based on knowledge and experience.
2. **Throne (כִּסֵּא):** A ceremonial chair for a sovereign or leader, often symbolizing authority and power.
3. **Talent (כֶּכֶר):** An ancient unit of weight and value, often used to measure precious metals like gold.
4. **Prosperity (צִלְחָה):** The state of being successful, especially in terms of wealth and well-being.
5. **Adoration (הַתְּפַלְלוּת):** Deep love and respect, often shown through praise and worship, as the Queen of Sheba did towards God after meeting Solomon.

# THE BOOK OF 1<sup>ST</sup> KINGS

Observe, Interpret & Apply

## CHAPTER 11

### Summary of Chapter

Chapter 11 of 1 Kings marks the downfall of Solomon due to his disobedience to God. Solomon had many foreign wives who turned his heart away from God to worship other gods. As a result, God became angry with Solomon and declared that the kingdom would be torn away from his son, leaving only one tribe for the sake of David. The chapter also introduces adversaries raised by God against Solomon, including Hadad the Edomite, Rezon, and Jeroboam, who would eventually lead the rebellion. This chapter highlights the consequences of Solomon's departure from faithfulness to God.

---

### Opening Question

1. Why do you think Solomon's many marriages led to his downfall?
  2. What can we learn about the importance of remaining faithful to God from Solomon's story?
- 

### Outline

1. **Solomon's Foreign Wives and Idolatry** (1 Kings 11:1-8)
  - Solomon's many foreign wives lead him to worship other gods, turning away from the Lord.
  - *Application Question:* How can we guard our hearts against influences that may lead us away from God?
  - *Application Question:* What can we learn from Solomon's mistakes about the importance of staying true to our faith?
2. **God's Judgment and the Division of the Kingdom** (1 Kings 11:9-13)

# THE BOOK OF 1<sup>ST</sup> KINGS

Observe, Interpret & Apply

- God declares that the kingdom will be torn away from Solomon's son, except for one tribe, because of Solomon's disobedience.
- *Application Question:* How does disobedience to God's commands affect our lives and those around us?
- *Application Question:* What steps can we take to ensure we remain obedient to God's will?

## 3. **Adversaries Raised Against Solomon** (1 Kings 11:14-25)

- God raises up adversaries against Solomon, including Hadad the Edomite and Rezon, as a consequence of his disobedience.
- *Application Question:* How do the consequences of our actions impact our future and the future of others?
- *Application Question:* What can we do to seek God's protection and guidance in challenging times?

## 4. **Jeroboam's Rebellion Foretold** (1 Kings 11:26-40)

- The prophet Ahijah tells Jeroboam that he will rule over ten tribes of Israel, marking the beginning of the kingdom's division.
- *Application Question:* What does the prophecy about Jeroboam teach us about God's control over history and leadership?
- *Application Question:* How should we respond when God's plans for our lives are revealed to us?

## 5. **The Death of Solomon** (1 Kings 11:41-43)

- Solomon's reign ends, and he is succeeded by his son Rehoboam, setting the stage for the division of the kingdom.
- *Application Question:* What legacy do we want to leave behind, and how can we ensure it honors God?
- *Application Question:* How does the end of Solomon's reign serve as a warning for us to finish our lives faithfully?

# THE BOOK OF 1<sup>ST</sup> KINGS

Observe, Interpret & Apply

## Possible Activities

### 1. Memory Verse Challenge:

- Encourage students to memorize 1 Kings 11:11: "So the Lord said to Solomon, 'Since this is your attitude and you have not kept my covenant and my decrees, which I commanded you, I will most certainly tear the kingdom away from you and give it to one of your subordinates.'"

### 2. Role Playing Activity:

- Have students reenact the moment when the prophet Ahijah tells Jeroboam about the future division of the kingdom, focusing on the significance of prophecy and obedience.

### 3. Discussion Activity:

- Lead a discussion on the consequences of disobedience to God, using Solomon's story as a case study. Ask students how they can apply the lessons from Solomon's life to their own decision-making processes.
- 

## Quiz

1. Who turned Solomon's heart away from God?
  - A. His advisors
  - B. His foreign wives
  - C. His sons
  - D. His soldiers
2. What did Solomon begin to worship because of his wives?
  - A. The golden calf
  - B. Other gods
  - C. The Ark of the Covenant
  - D. The sun and moon

# THE BOOK OF 1<sup>ST</sup> KINGS

Observe, Interpret & Apply

3. What was God's response to Solomon's idolatry?
  - A. He ignored it
  - B. He blessed Solomon
  - C. He declared the kingdom would be torn away
  - D. He gave Solomon more power
4. Who would retain one tribe after the kingdom was divided?
  - A. Solomon
  - B. David
  - C. Solomon's son
  - D. Jeroboam
5. Who was one of the adversaries God raised against Solomon?
  - A. Nebuchadnezzar
  - B. Hadad the Edomite
  - C. Pharaoh
  - D. Elijah
6. What did the prophet Ahijah tell Jeroboam?
  - A. He would become king over Israel
  - B. He would defeat Solomon in battle
  - C. He would be cursed by God
  - D. He would inherit Solomon's wealth
7. How many tribes did Jeroboam receive in the prophecy?
  - A. Five
  - B. Seven
  - C. Ten
  - D. Twelve
8. What was the ultimate consequence of Solomon's disobedience?
  - A. His death
  - B. The division of the kingdom



# THE BOOK OF 1<sup>ST</sup> KINGS

Observe, Interpret & Apply

- C. A great famine
- D. A successful reign
- 9. Who succeeded Solomon as king?
  - A. Jeroboam
  - B. Rehoboam
  - C. Absalom
  - D. Saul
- 10. What does Solomon's story teach us about obedience to God?
  - A. That it is optional
  - B. That it has no consequences
  - C. That it is essential for lasting blessings
  - D. That it only matters in the beginning

Answers: 1. B, 2. B, 3. C, 4. C, 5. B, 6. A, 7. C, 8. B, 9. B, 10. C

## Fill in the Blank

- 1. Solomon's \_\_\_\_\_ wives led him to worship other gods.
- 2. God declared that the kingdom would be \_\_\_\_\_ away from Solomon's son.
- 3. \_\_\_\_\_ the Edomite was one of the adversaries raised against Solomon.
- 4. The prophet \_\_\_\_\_ told Jeroboam that he would rule over ten tribes.
- 5. Solomon was succeeded by his son \_\_\_\_\_.

Answers: 1. foreign, 2. torn, 3. Hadad, 4. Ahijah, 5. Rehoboam

---

## Vocabulary Words

- 1. **Idolatry (עֲבוֹדַת זָרָה):** The worship of idols or other gods besides the one true God.

# THE BOOK OF 1<sup>ST</sup> KINGS

Observe, Interpret & Apply

2. **Covenant (בְּרִית)**: A solemn agreement between God and His people, often involving promises and commitments.
3. **Adversary (צָר)**: An opponent or enemy, particularly one that God raises up as a consequence of disobedience.
4. **Prophecy (נְבוּאָה)**: A message from God, often about future events, delivered by a prophet.
5. **Disobedience (מַרִּי)**: The failure to follow God's commands, leading to consequences.

# THE BOOK OF 1<sup>ST</sup> KINGS

Observe, Interpret & Apply

## CHAPTER 12

### Summary of Chapter

Chapter 12 of 1 Kings recounts the division of Israel into two kingdoms after Solomon's death. Rehoboam, Solomon's son, becomes king and faces demands from the people to lighten the heavy burdens imposed by his father. Ignoring the counsel of the elders, Rehoboam listens to the advice of his peers and threatens harsher treatment. This decision leads to a revolt, and the ten northern tribes reject Rehoboam, making Jeroboam their king. Only the tribes of Judah and Benjamin remain loyal to Rehoboam, resulting in the division of Israel into the northern kingdom of Israel and the southern kingdom of Judah.

---

### Opening Question

1. What can we learn about the importance of listening to wise counsel from Rehoboam's decision?
  2. How does the division of Israel show the consequences of poor leadership?
- 

### Outline

1. **Rehoboam's Coronation and the People's Request** (1 Kings 12:1-7)
  - Rehoboam becomes king and the people ask him to lighten the harsh labor and heavy yoke imposed by Solomon.
  - *Application Question:* How do we respond when faced with the opportunity to lead others?
  - *Application Question:* Why is it important to consider the needs and requests of those we lead?
2. **Rehoboam Rejects the Elders' Counsel** (1 Kings 12:8-11)

# THE BOOK OF 1<sup>ST</sup> KINGS

Observe, Interpret & Apply

- Rehoboam rejects the wise counsel of the elders and instead follows the advice of his peers, deciding to increase the people's burdens.
  - *Application Question:* What can we learn from Rehoboam about the importance of seeking and following wise counsel?
  - *Application Question:* How can pride and stubbornness lead to poor decisions?
3. **The Division of the Kingdom** (1 Kings 12:12-20)
- The ten northern tribes rebel against Rehoboam and crown Jeroboam as their king, leading to the division of Israel.
  - *Application Question:* What are the consequences of ignoring wise advice and making decisions based on pride?
  - *Application Question:* How can we work to prevent divisions in our own communities?
4. **Jeroboam's Idolatry** (1 Kings 12:21-33)
- Jeroboam establishes idol worship in the northern kingdom to prevent the people from returning to Jerusalem to worship, further leading Israel away from God.
  - *Application Question:* How does idolatry lead us away from a true relationship with God?
  - *Application Question:* What steps can we take to ensure that our worship remains focused on God alone?
- 

## Possible Activities

### 1. Memory Verse Challenge:

- Encourage students to memorize 1 Kings 12:15: "So the king did not listen to the people, for this turn of events was from the Lord, to fulfill the word the Lord had spoken to Jeroboam son of Nebat through Ahijah the Shilonite."

### 2. Role Playing Activity:

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Observe, Interpret & Apply

- Have students reenact the scene where Rehoboam seeks advice from the elders and the younger men, highlighting the importance of wise counsel and the consequences of rejecting it.
3. **Discussion Activity:**
- Lead a discussion on the impact of leadership decisions, using Rehoboam's choices as an example. Ask students how they can apply these lessons when they are in positions of leadership or influence.
- 

## Quiz

1. Who became king after Solomon's death?
  - A. Jeroboam
  - B. Rehoboam
  - C. David
  - D. Absalom
2. What did the people request of Rehoboam?
  - A. To build a new temple
  - B. To lighten the harsh labor and heavy yoke
  - C. To increase their taxes
  - D. To go to war
3. Whose advice did Rehoboam reject?
  - A. His friends
  - B. The elders
  - C. The priests
  - D. His father
4. What decision did Rehoboam make regarding the people's request?
  - A. He lightened their burdens
  - B. He ignored their request

# THE BOOK OF 1<sup>ST</sup> KINGS

Observe, Interpret & Apply

- C. He increased their burdens
- D. He fled the kingdom
- 5. What was the result of Rehoboam's decision?
  - A. The kingdom remained united
  - B. The people praised him
  - C. The ten northern tribes rebelled
  - D. He became more powerful
- 6. Who became king of the northern tribes after the division?
  - A. Rehoboam
  - B. Jeroboam
  - C. Solomon
  - D. Saul
- 7. How many tribes remained loyal to Rehoboam?
  - A. Twelve
  - B. Ten
  - C. Two
  - D. One
- 8. What did Jeroboam do to prevent the people from returning to Jerusalem to worship?
  - A. Built new altars in Jerusalem
  - B. Established idol worship in the northern kingdom
  - C. Sent soldiers to block the roads
  - D. Made a treaty with Rehoboam
- 9. What kind of idols did Jeroboam set up in the northern kingdom?
  - A. Golden calves
  - B. Bronze serpents
  - C. Wooden poles
  - D. Stone statues
- 10. What lesson can we learn from the division of Israel?
  - A. That leadership decisions have long-lasting consequences

# THE BOOK OF 1<sup>ST</sup> KINGS

Observe, Interpret & Apply

- B. That unity is not important
- C. That rebellion is always justified
- D. That seeking advice is a sign of weakness

Answers: 1. B, 2. B, 3. B, 4. C, 5. C, 6. B, 7. C, 8. B, 9. A, 10. A

## Fill in the Blank

1. Rehoboam became king after \_\_\_\_\_'s death.
2. The people asked Rehoboam to lighten the \_\_\_\_\_ labor and heavy yoke imposed by Solomon.
3. Rehoboam rejected the advice of the \_\_\_\_\_ and followed the counsel of his peers.
4. The ten northern tribes rebelled and crowned \_\_\_\_\_ as their king.
5. Jeroboam set up \_\_\_\_\_ calves as idols in the northern kingdom.

Answers: 1. Solomon, 2. harsh, 3. elders, 4. Jeroboam, 5. golden

---

## Vocabulary Words

1. **Rebellion (מַרְדִּי):** An act of violent or open resistance to an established government or ruler.
2. **Counsel (עֲצָה):** Advice or guidance, especially as given by a wise and trusted individual.
3. **Idolatry (עֲבוֹדַת זָרָה):** The worship of idols or other gods instead of the one true God.
4. **Yoke (עֹל):** A wooden crosspiece fastened over the necks of two animals and attached to a plow or cart; metaphorically, a burden or oppression.
5. **Division (פְּרִדּוּת):** The action of separating something into parts, especially the division of a nation or kingdom.

# THE BOOK OF 1<sup>ST</sup> KINGS

Observe, Interpret & Apply

## CHAPTER 13

### Summary of Chapter

Chapter 13 of 1 Kings recounts the story of a man of God sent from Judah to prophesy against the altar at Bethel, where King Jeroboam was offering sacrifices. The man of God declares that the altar will be destroyed and predicts the birth of King Josiah, who will defile it. Despite performing a sign by withering Jeroboam's hand and splitting the altar, the man of God disobeys God's command not to eat or drink in Bethel. He is deceived by an old prophet and eventually killed by a lion as a consequence of his disobedience.

---

### Opening Question

1. What can we learn from the man of God's story about the importance of complete obedience to God's commands?
  2. How can we guard against being led astray by others, even those who seem trustworthy?
- 

### Outline

1. **The Man of God's Prophecy Against the Altar** (1 Kings 13:1-10)
  - The man of God from Judah prophesies the destruction of the altar at Bethel and performs signs to confirm his message.
  - *Application Question:* How does the prophecy against the altar challenge us to examine our worship practices?
  - *Application Question:* What is the significance of God confirming His word through signs and wonders?
2. **The Deception by the Old Prophet** (1 Kings 13:11-19)



# THE BOOK OF 1<sup>ST</sup> KINGS

Observe, Interpret & Apply

- The man of God is deceived by an old prophet who convinces him to eat and drink in Bethel, contrary to God's command.
- *Application Question:* What can we learn about the dangers of deception, even from those who seem spiritually authoritative?
- *Application Question:* How can we remain faithful to God's instructions when faced with conflicting advice?

### 3. The Consequence of Disobedience (1 Kings 13:20-32)

- As a result of his disobedience, the man of God is killed by a lion on his way back to Judah, serving as a warning to others.
- *Application Question:* How does the man of God's fate remind us of the seriousness of obedience to God?
- *Application Question:* What steps can we take to ensure we follow God's commands precisely?

### 4. Jeroboam's Continued Idolatry (1 Kings 13:33-34)

- Despite the warning, Jeroboam continues in his idolatry, leading to the eventual downfall of his house.
- *Application Question:* What are the dangers of ignoring God's warnings and persisting in sin?
- *Application Question:* How can we help others turn away from practices that lead them away from God?

---

## Possible Activities

### 1. Memory Verse Challenge:

- Encourage students to memorize 1 Kings 13:21: "He cried out to the man of God who had come from Judah, 'This is what the Lord says: You have defied the word of the Lord and have not kept the command the Lord your God gave you.'"

### 2. Role Playing Activity:

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Observe, Interpret & Apply

- Have students reenact the interaction between the man of God and the old prophet, focusing on the importance of discerning truth and staying faithful to God's instructions.

### 3. Discussion Activity:

- Lead a discussion on the consequences of disobedience to God, using the man of God's story as an example. Ask students how they can ensure they remain obedient in their own lives.
- 

## Quiz

1. Who sent the man of God to Bethel?
  - A. King Solomon
  - B. God
  - C. King Jeroboam
  - D. The old prophet
2. What did the man of God prophesy against?
  - A. The golden calf
  - B. The altar at Bethel
  - C. The temple in Jerusalem
  - D. The kingdom of Judah
3. What sign confirmed the man of God's prophecy?
  - A. Fire from heaven
  - B. The altar splitting apart
  - C. Rain falling
  - D. An earthquake
4. What happened to King Jeroboam's hand when he tried to seize the man of God?
  - A. It withered
  - B. It was healed

# THE BOOK OF 1<sup>ST</sup> KINGS

Observe, Interpret & Apply

- C. It turned to stone
  - D. It caught fire
5. Who deceived the man of God into disobeying God's command?
- A. A king
  - B. An angel
  - C. An old prophet
  - D. A soldier
6. What did the man of God do that disobeyed God's command?
- A. He returned to Judah
  - B. He ate and drank in Bethel
  - C. He prayed at the altar
  - D. He prophesied again
7. What was the consequence of the man of God's disobedience?
- A. He was blessed
  - B. He became a king
  - C. He was killed by a lion
  - D. He lived in Bethel
8. What did the old prophet do after the man of God was killed?
- A. He denied knowing him
  - B. He buried him
  - C. He cursed Jeroboam
  - D. He fled the city
9. Did Jeroboam repent after the events with the man of God?
- A. Yes, immediately
  - B. No, he continued in idolatry
  - C. He fled to another country
  - D. He destroyed the altar
10. What lesson can we learn from the story of the man of God?
- A. Obedience to God is optional

# THE BOOK OF 1<sup>ST</sup> KINGS

Observe, Interpret & Apply

- B. Disobedience has serious consequences
- C. Deception is always justified
- D. Prophets are never wrong

Answers: 1. B, 2. B, 3. B, 4. A, 5. C, 6. B, 7. C, 8. B, 9. B, 10. B

## Fill in the Blank

1. The man of God was sent from \_\_\_\_\_ to Bethel to prophesy against the altar.
2. The altar at Bethel \_\_\_\_\_ apart as a sign confirming the prophecy.
3. The man of God was deceived by an old \_\_\_\_\_ who led him to disobey God's command.
4. As a consequence of his disobedience, the man of God was killed by a \_\_\_\_\_.
5. Despite the warning, King Jeroboam continued in his \_\_\_\_\_.

Answers: 1. Judah, 2. split, 3. prophet, 4. lion, 5. idolatry

---

## Vocabulary Words

1. **Prophecy (נְבוּאָה)**: A message from God, often about future events, delivered by a prophet.
2. **Idolatry (עֲבוֹדַת זָרָה)**: The worship of idols or other gods instead of the one true God.
3. **Disobedience (מְרִי)**: The failure to follow God's commands, leading to consequences.
4. **Deception (מְרִמָּה)**: The act of misleading or falsely persuading someone to believe something that is not true.
5. **Consequences (תּוֹצְאוֹת)**: The results or effects of an action or condition, especially those that are negative or unfavorable.

# THE BOOK OF 1<sup>ST</sup> KINGS

Observe, Interpret & Apply

## CHAPTER 14

### Summary of Chapter

Chapter 14 of 1 Kings recounts the prophecy against Jeroboam and the fall of his house. Jeroboam's son Abijah falls ill, and Jeroboam sends his wife in disguise to the prophet Ahijah for help. Ahijah, now blind, recognizes her and delivers a harsh prophecy: because of Jeroboam's idolatry, his house will be destroyed, and Israel will suffer. Abijah dies as foretold, and Jeroboam's reign is marked by continued idolatry. The chapter also notes the reign of Rehoboam in Judah, who also led his people into idolatry, resulting in God allowing the Egyptians to plunder Jerusalem.

---

### Opening Question

1. Why do you think Jeroboam sought out the prophet Ahijah despite his continued idolatry?
  2. What lessons can we learn about the consequences of leading others into sin from Jeroboam's story?
- 

### Outline

1. **Jeroboam Seeks Ahijah's Help** (1 Kings 14:1-6)
  - Jeroboam sends his wife in disguise to the prophet Ahijah to inquire about their sick son Abijah.
  - *Application Question:* How do our actions reveal our true faith and trust in God?
  - *Application Question:* What can we learn from Jeroboam's attempt to deceive Ahijah about facing the truth?
2. **Ahijah's Prophecy Against Jeroboam** (1 Kings 14:7-16)

# THE BOOK OF 1<sup>ST</sup> KINGS

Observe, Interpret & Apply

- Ahijah prophesies the destruction of Jeroboam's house due to his idolatry, and foretells the death of his son Abijah.
- *Application Question:* What are the consequences of leading others into sin, as seen in Jeroboam's actions?
- *Application Question:* How should we respond to warnings from God about our behavior?

### 3. The Death of Abijah and Jeroboam's Continued Idolatry (1 Kings 14:17-20)

- Abijah dies as prophesied, and Jeroboam's reign is marked by continued idolatry, leading to the downfall of his house.
- *Application Question:* How does Jeroboam's refusal to repent after Abijah's death reflect the hardness of his heart?
- *Application Question:* What steps can we take to ensure our hearts remain responsive to God's guidance?

### 4. Rehoboam's Reign and Judah's Idolatry (1 Kings 14:21-31)

- Rehoboam leads Judah into idolatry, and as a result, God allows the Egyptians to plunder Jerusalem, taking treasures from the Temple.
- *Application Question:* How does idolatry impact not just individuals, but entire communities?
- *Application Question:* What can we do to lead our communities in faithfulness to God rather than into sin?

---

## Possible Activities

### 1. Memory Verse Challenge:

- Encourage students to memorize 1 Kings 14:9: "You have done more evil than all who lived before you. You have made for yourself other gods, idols made of metal; you have aroused my anger and turned your back on me."

### 2. Role Playing Activity:

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Observe, Interpret & Apply

- Have students reenact the scene where Jeroboam's wife visits Ahijah, focusing on the consequences of deception and the importance of truthfulness.

### 3. Discussion Activity:

- Lead a discussion on the consequences of idolatry and disobedience to God, using the examples of Jeroboam and Rehoboam. Ask students how they can avoid similar pitfalls in their own lives.
- 

## Quiz

1. Who did Jeroboam send to the prophet Ahijah?
  - A. His son
  - B. His wife
  - C. His servant
  - D. A soldier
2. Why did Jeroboam's wife visit Ahijah in disguise?
  - A. To trick him
  - B. To avoid recognition
  - C. To seek healing for Abijah
  - D. To deliver a message
3. What did Ahijah prophesy about Jeroboam's house?
  - A. It would be blessed
  - B. It would be destroyed
  - C. It would be the greatest in Israel
  - D. It would become a dynasty
4. What was the fate of Jeroboam's son Abijah?
  - A. He became king
  - B. He was healed

# THE BOOK OF 1<sup>ST</sup> KINGS

Observe, Interpret & Apply

- C. He died as prophesied
- D. He fled to Egypt
- 5. What was Jeroboam's response after the death of his son?
  - A. He repented
  - B. He continued in idolatry
  - C. He went to war
  - D. He sought revenge
- 6. What sin did Rehoboam lead Judah into?
  - A. Murder
  - B. Idolatry
  - C. Theft
  - D. Lying
- 7. What did God allow the Egyptians to do as a consequence of Judah's idolatry?
  - A. Defeat them in battle
  - B. Take treasures from the Temple
  - C. Establish a treaty
  - D. Capture Rehoboam
- 8. How long did Jeroboam reign over Israel?
  - A. 5 years
  - B. 10 years
  - C. 22 years
  - D. 40 years
- 9. What happened to the treasures of the Temple during Rehoboam's reign?
  - A. They were hidden
  - B. They were given to the poor
  - C. They were plundered by the Egyptians
  - D. They were sold
- 10. What lesson can we learn from the stories of Jeroboam and Rehoboam?
  - A. That God overlooks idolatry



# THE BOOK OF 1<sup>ST</sup> KINGS

Observe, Interpret & Apply

- B. That leadership has serious consequences for both leaders and their people
- C. That deception is a good strategy
- D. That wealth is the most important thing

Answers: 1. B, 2. B, 3. B, 4. C, 5. B, 6. B, 7. B, 8. C, 9. C, 10. B

## Fill in the Blank

1. Jeroboam's wife visited the prophet \_\_\_\_\_ in disguise.
2. Ahijah prophesied the \_\_\_\_\_ of Jeroboam's house because of his idolatry.
3. Abijah, Jeroboam's son, \_\_\_\_\_ as foretold by Ahijah.
4. Rehoboam led Judah into \_\_\_\_\_, angering God.
5. The Egyptians plundered the \_\_\_\_\_ during Rehoboam's reign.

Answers: 1. Ahijah, 2. destruction, 3. died, 4. idolatry, 5. Temple

---

## Vocabulary Words

1. **Idolatry** (עֲבוֹדַת זָרָה): The worship of idols or other gods instead of the one true God.
2. **Prophecy** (נְבוּאָה): A message from God, often about future events, delivered by a prophet.
3. **Deception** (מְרִמָּה): The act of misleading or falsely persuading someone to believe something that is not true.
4. **Plunder** (שָׁלַל): To steal goods, typically using force and in a time of war or disorder.
5. **Repentance** (תְּשׁוּבָה): The action of turning away from sin and seeking forgiveness from God.

# THE BOOK OF 1<sup>ST</sup> KINGS

Observe, Interpret & Apply

## CHAPTER 15

### Summary of Chapter

Chapter 15 of 1 Kings details the reigns of Abijam and Asa in Judah and Nadab in Israel. Abijam, the son of Rehoboam, rules Judah for three years and continues the sins of his father. His son Asa succeeds him and reigns for forty-one years, doing what is right in the eyes of the Lord by removing idols and restoring worship of the true God. Meanwhile, Nadab, the son of Jeroboam, becomes king of Israel and follows in his father's sinful ways. His reign is short-lived as he is assassinated by Baasha, who seizes the throne.

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### Opening Question

1. How did Asa's reign in Judah differ from that of his father Abijam?
  2. What lessons can we learn from the brief and violent reign of Nadab in Israel?
- 

### Outline

1. **Reign of Abijam in Judah** (1 Kings 15:1-8)
  - Abijam, the son of Rehoboam, reigns in Judah for three years, continuing the sinful practices of his father.
  - *Application Question:* How do the actions of leaders affect the spiritual direction of a nation?
  - *Application Question:* What can we do to break the cycle of sin in our own families or communities?
2. **Reign of Asa in Judah** (1 Kings 15:9-24)

# THE BOOK OF 1<sup>ST</sup> KINGS

Observe, Interpret & Apply

- Asa becomes king of Judah and reigns for forty-one years, doing what is right in the eyes of the Lord by removing idols and restoring true worship.
- *Application Question:* What does Asa's commitment to God teach us about the importance of righteous leadership?
- *Application Question:* How can we stand firm in our faith and remove "idols" from our own lives?

### 3. **Reign of Nadab in Israel** (1 Kings 15:25-32)

- Nadab, the son of Jeroboam, becomes king of Israel but continues in his father's sinful ways. His reign is cut short when he is assassinated by Baasha.
- *Application Question:* What are the consequences of following in the sinful footsteps of others?
- *Application Question:* How can we ensure that our actions and decisions lead to positive outcomes rather than destructive ones?

### 4. **Baasha's Rise to Power** (1 Kings 15:33-34)

- Baasha seizes the throne of Israel after assassinating Nadab and reigns for twenty-four years, continuing the idolatry of Jeroboam.
- *Application Question:* How does the cycle of sin and violence in leadership impact a nation?
- *Application Question:* What steps can we take to promote peace and righteousness in our communities?

---

## Possible Activities

### 1. **Memory Verse Challenge:**

- Encourage students to memorize 1 Kings 15:11: "Asa did what was right in the eyes of the Lord, as his father David had done."

### 2. **Role Playing Activity:**

# THE BOOK OF 1<sup>ST</sup> KINGS

Observe, Interpret & Apply

- Have students reenact the transition of power from Abijam to Asa in Judah and from Nadab to Baasha in Israel, focusing on the contrast between righteous and sinful leadership.
3. **Discussion Activity:**
- Lead a discussion on the importance of godly leadership, using Asa's reforms and Nadab's downfall as examples. Ask students how they can apply these lessons to their own leadership roles.
- 

## Quiz

1. Who succeeded Rehoboam as king of Judah?
  - A. Asa
  - B. Abijam
  - C. Nadab
  - D. Baasha
2. How long did Abijam reign in Judah?
  - A. One year
  - B. Three years
  - C. Five years
  - D. Seven years
3. What was Asa known for during his reign?
  - A. Building great cities
  - B. Continuing idolatry
  - C. Doing what was right in the eyes of the Lord
  - D. Leading many wars
4. How long did Asa reign in Judah?
  - A. Ten years
  - B. Twenty years

# THE BOOK OF 1<sup>ST</sup> KINGS

Observe, Interpret & Apply

- C. Forty-one years
- D. Fifty years
- 5. Who became king of Israel after Jeroboam?
  - A. Asa
  - B. Abijam
  - C. Nadab
  - D. Baasha
- 6. What happened to Nadab during his reign?
  - A. He reigned for many years
  - B. He was assassinated by Baasha
  - C. He repented and turned to God
  - D. He expanded Israel's territory
- 7. How did Baasha come to power?
  - A. He was chosen by the people
  - B. He was anointed by a prophet
  - C. He assassinated Nadab
  - D. He inherited the throne
- 8. What did Asa remove from Judah during his reign?
  - A. All the gold
  - B. The priests
  - C. The idols
  - D. The altars
- 9. What was Nadab's relationship to Jeroboam?
  - A. He was Jeroboam's brother
  - B. He was Jeroboam's son
  - C. He was Jeroboam's nephew
  - D. He was unrelated
- 10. What lesson can we learn from Asa's reign?
  - A. That it's okay to compromise with sin

# THE BOOK OF 1<sup>ST</sup> KINGS

Observe, Interpret & Apply

- B. That godly leadership brings blessings
- C. That idolatry is not serious
- D. That power is the most important thing

Answers: 1. B, 2. B, 3. C, 4. C, 5. C, 6. B, 7. C, 8. C, 9. B, 10. B

## Fill in the Blank

1. Abijam reigned in \_\_\_\_\_ for three years, continuing the sinful practices of his father.
2. Asa removed \_\_\_\_\_ from Judah and restored the worship of the true God.
3. Nadab, the son of Jeroboam, was assassinated by \_\_\_\_\_ during his reign.
4. Baasha continued the \_\_\_\_\_ of Jeroboam after taking the throne of Israel.
5. Asa did what was right in the eyes of the \_\_\_\_\_, as his father David had done.

Answers: 1. Judah, 2. idols, 3. Baasha, 4. idolatry, 5. Lord

---

## Vocabulary Words

1. **Idolatry** (עֲבוֹדַת זָרָה): The worship of idols or other gods instead of the one true God.
2. **Reform** (תְּקוּן): Changes made to improve something, especially to remove faults or abuses.
3. **Assassination** (הַתְּנַקְלוּת): The act of deliberately killing a prominent or important person, often for political reasons.
4. **Righteousness** (צְדָקָה): The quality of being morally right or justifiable; living in a way that is pleasing to God.
5. **Inheritance** (נַחֲלָה): Property or titles passed down from one generation to another, often within a family.

# THE BOOK OF 1<sup>ST</sup> KINGS

Observe, Interpret & Apply

## CHAPTER 16

### Summary of Chapter

Chapter 16 of 1 Kings chronicles the reigns of several kings of Israel, highlighting the instability and wickedness of the northern kingdom. Baasha becomes king after assassinating Nadab and continues in Jeroboam's sinful ways. God sends the prophet Jehu to condemn Baasha, prophesying the destruction of his house. Elah, Baasha's son, succeeds him but is assassinated by Zimri, who reigns for just seven days before committing suicide when Omri seizes power. Omri becomes king and is even more wicked, establishing Samaria as the capital. Ahab, Omri's son, succeeds him, becoming the most evil king yet, marrying Jezebel and promoting Baal worship.

---

### Opening Question

1. How does the continuous cycle of violence and idolatry in Israel's leadership affect the nation as a whole?
  2. What can we learn from the consequences faced by these kings about the importance of following God's commands?
- 

### Outline

1. **Reign of Baasha and God's Judgment** (1 Kings 16:1-7)
  - Baasha assassinates Nadab and becomes king, continuing in idolatry, leading to God's judgment through the prophet Jehu.
  - *Application Question:* How do we see the impact of Baasha's choices on his family and the kingdom?

# THE BOOK OF 1<sup>ST</sup> KINGS

Observe, Interpret & Apply

- *Application Question:* What steps can we take to avoid repeating the mistakes of past generations?
  - 2. **Elah's Short Reign and Zimri's Coup** (1 Kings 16:8-14)
    - Elah, Baasha's son, reigns for two years before being assassinated by Zimri, who reigns for seven days before his own downfall.
    - *Application Question:* What are the consequences of leadership that lacks integrity and stability?
    - *Application Question:* How can we ensure our actions are guided by integrity rather than selfish ambition?
  - 3. **Omri's Rise to Power and His Wickedness** (1 Kings 16:15-28)
    - Omri seizes power after Zimri's death, reigns with even greater wickedness, and establishes Samaria as the capital of Israel.
    - *Application Question:* How does Omri's reign demonstrate the dangers of unchecked power and moral decay?
    - *Application Question:* What can we learn from Omri's actions about the importance of building a legacy based on righteousness?
  - 4. **Ahab's Reign and the Introduction of Baal Worship** (1 Kings 16:29-34)
    - Ahab, Omri's son, becomes king and surpasses his predecessors in evil by marrying Jezebel and promoting the worship of Baal.
    - *Application Question:* How does Ahab's promotion of Baal worship affect Israel's relationship with God?
    - *Application Question:* What can we do to resist cultural pressures that lead us away from our faith?
- 

## Possible Activities

1. **Memory Verse Challenge:**



# THE BOOK OF 1<sup>ST</sup> KINGS

Observe, Interpret & Apply

- Encourage students to memorize 1 Kings 16:30: "Ahab son of Omri did more evil in the eyes of the Lord than any of those before him."
  - 2. **Role Playing Activity:**
    - Have students reenact the transitions of power between these kings, focusing on the consequences of their actions and the importance of godly leadership.
  - 3. **Discussion Activity:**
    - Lead a discussion on the impact of idolatry and violence on a nation, using the reigns of Baasha, Elah, Zimri, Omri, and Ahab as examples. Ask students how they can apply these lessons to their own lives and communities.
- 

## Quiz

1. Who became king of Israel after assassinating Nadab?
  - A. Elah
  - B. Zimri
  - C. Baasha
  - D. Omri
2. What did God send the prophet Jehu to do?
  - A. Bless Baasha
  - B. Prophecy the destruction of Baasha's house
  - C. Anoint Baasha as king
  - D. Lead Israel into battle
3. How long did Elah reign as king?
  - A. Two years
  - B. Seven days
  - C. Ten years
  - D. One month

# THE BOOK OF 1<sup>ST</sup> KINGS

Observe, Interpret & Apply

4. Who assassinated Elah?
  - A. Omri
  - B. Zimri
  - C. Ahab
  - D. Jehu
5. How long did Zimri reign as king?
  - A. Seven years
  - B. One year
  - C. Seven days
  - D. Forty days
6. What did Zimri do when Omri seized power?
  - A. He fled
  - B. He surrendered
  - C. He committed suicide
  - D. He fought back
7. What city did Omri establish as the capital of Israel?
  - A. Jerusalem
  - B. Hebron
  - C. Samaria
  - D. Bethel
8. Who succeeded Omri as king of Israel?
  - A. Jeroboam
  - B. Elah
  - C. Zimri
  - D. Ahab
9. Who did Ahab marry?
  - A. Deborah
  - B. Jezebel

# THE BOOK OF 1<sup>ST</sup> KINGS

Observe, Interpret & Apply

C. Esther

D. Miriam

10. What did Ahab promote during his reign?

A. The worship of the true God

B. Military conquests

C. Baal worship

D. Peace with Judah

Answers: 1. C, 2. B, 3. A, 4. B, 5. C, 6. C, 7. C, 8. D, 9. B, 10. C

## Fill in the Blank

1. Baasha became king after assassinating \_\_\_\_\_ and continued in idolatry.
2. God sent the prophet Jehu to prophesy the \_\_\_\_\_ of Baasha's house.
3. Elah, Baasha's son, was assassinated by \_\_\_\_\_ after reigning for two years.
4. Omri established \_\_\_\_\_ as the capital of Israel and continued in wickedness.
5. Ahab married \_\_\_\_\_ and promoted the worship of Baal in Israel.

Answers: 1. Nadab, 2. destruction, 3. Zimri, 4. Samaria, 5. Jezebel

---

## Vocabulary Words

1. **Idolatry (עֲבוּדָה זָרָה)**: The worship of idols or other gods instead of the one true God.
2. **Coup (הַפְּכָה)**: A sudden, violent, and illegal seizure of power from a government.
3. **Wickedness (רָשָׁע)**: The quality of being morally wrong or evil.
4. **Prophecy (נְבוּאָה)**: A message from God, often about future events, delivered by a prophet.
5. **Legacy (יְרֵשָׁה)**: Something handed down by a predecessor, often referring to the impact or influence left behind.

# THE BOOK OF 1<sup>ST</sup> KINGS

Observe, Interpret & Apply

## CHAPTER 17

### Summary of Chapter

Chapter 17 of 1 Kings introduces the prophet Elijah, who declares a drought in Israel as judgment against the nation's idolatry under King Ahab. God instructs Elijah to hide by the brook Cherith, where ravens bring him food. When the brook dries up, God sends Elijah to a widow in Zarephath. Despite her dire circumstances, the widow obeys Elijah's request for food, and her flour and oil miraculously do not run out. Later, her son falls ill and dies, but Elijah prays, and God restores the boy's life. This chapter emphasizes God's provision and the power of faith.

---

### Opening Question

1. What does the story of Elijah and the widow teach us about trusting God in difficult times?
  2. How does Elijah's experience at the brook Cherith demonstrate God's care for those who serve Him?
- 

### Outline

1. **Elijah Proclaims a Drought** (1 Kings 17:1)
  - Elijah declares that there will be no rain in Israel except at his word, as a judgment against idolatry.
  - *Application Question:* How do the consequences of idolatry in Israel remind us of the importance of staying faithful to God?
  - *Application Question:* What can we learn from Elijah's boldness in confronting sin?
2. **God's Provision at the Brook Cherith** (1 Kings 17:2-7)

# THE BOOK OF 1<sup>ST</sup> KINGS

Observe, Interpret & Apply

- God instructs Elijah to hide by the brook Cherith, where he is fed by ravens and drinks from the brook until it dries up.
- *Application Question:* How does God's provision for Elijah encourage us to trust Him during challenging times?
- *Application Question:* What can we learn about God's faithfulness in providing for our needs?

### 3. **Elijah and the Widow of Zarephath** (1 Kings 17:8-16)

- God sends Elijah to a widow in Zarephath, where her small supply of flour and oil miraculously sustains them during the drought.
- *Application Question:* What does the widow's faith teach us about the blessings of obedience?
- *Application Question:* How can we trust God to provide even when our resources seem insufficient?

### 4. **The Widow's Son Raised to Life** (1 Kings 17:17-24)

- The widow's son falls ill and dies, but Elijah prays, and God restores the boy's life, reaffirming the power of prayer and faith.
- *Application Question:* How does this miracle demonstrate God's power over life and death?
- *Application Question:* How can we rely on God's power in our own lives when we face seemingly impossible situations?

---

## Possible Activities

### 1. **Memory Verse Challenge:**

- Encourage students to memorize 1 Kings 17:14: "For this is what the Lord, the God of Israel, says: 'The jar of flour will not be used up and the jug of oil will not run dry until the day the Lord sends rain on the land.'"

### 2. **Role Playing Activity:**

# THE BOOK OF 1<sup>ST</sup> KINGS

Observe, Interpret & Apply

- Have students reenact the story of Elijah and the widow of Zarephath, focusing on the themes of faith, obedience, and God's miraculous provision.

### 3. Discussion Activity:

- Lead a discussion on the importance of trusting God in difficult times, using the experiences of Elijah and the widow as examples. Ask students to share times when they have seen God provide in unexpected ways.
- 

## Quiz

1. Who declared the drought in Israel?
  - A. Elijah
  - B. Ahab
  - C. Jezebel
  - D. Elisha
2. Where did God instruct Elijah to hide during the drought?
  - A. In a cave
  - B. By the brook Cherith
  - C. In the temple
  - D. In the desert
3. What brought food to Elijah while he was at the brook Cherith?
  - A. Ravens
  - B. Angels
  - C. A widow
  - D. Fishermen
4. Why did the brook Cherith dry up?
  - A. It was blocked
  - B. It was cursed

# THE BOOK OF 1<sup>ST</sup> KINGS

Observe, Interpret & Apply

- C. There was no rain in the land
  - D. Elijah prayed for it to dry up
5. Who did God send Elijah to after the brook dried up?
- A. A king
  - B. A priest
  - C. A widow in Zarephath
  - D. A soldier
6. What did the widow of Zarephath have left when Elijah arrived?
- A. A feast
  - B. A small amount of flour and oil
  - C. A full pantry
  - D. Nothing
7. What happened to the widow's supply of flour and oil after she fed Elijah?
- A. It ran out
  - B. It lasted only one more day
  - C. It did not run out
  - D. It spoiled
8. What happened to the widow's son?
- A. He became a prophet
  - B. He fell ill and died
  - C. He ran away
  - D. He was healed immediately
9. How did Elijah respond when the widow's son died?
- A. He ignored it
  - B. He prayed to God
  - C. He blamed the widow
  - D. He left the house
10. What was the outcome of Elijah's prayer for the widow's son?
- A. The son was not healed

# THE BOOK OF 1<sup>ST</sup> KINGS

Observe, Interpret & Apply

- B. The son was raised to life
- C. The son stayed dead
- D. The son was buried

Answers: 1. A, 2. B, 3. A, 4. C, 5. C, 6. B, 7. C, 8. B, 9. B, 10. B

## Fill in the Blank

1. Elijah declared a \_\_\_\_\_ in Israel as judgment against the nation's idolatry.
2. Elijah was fed by \_\_\_\_\_ while he hid by the brook Cherith.
3. After the brook dried up, God sent Elijah to a \_\_\_\_\_ in Zarephath.
4. The widow's supply of flour and oil did not \_\_\_\_\_ after she fed Elijah.
5. The widow's son was raised to \_\_\_\_\_ after Elijah prayed to God.

Answers: 1. drought, 2. ravens, 3. widow, 4. run out, 5. life

---

## Vocabulary Words

1. **Drought (בַּצָּרָה):** A prolonged period of abnormally low rainfall, leading to a shortage of water.
2. **Provision (הַסְפָּקָה):** The action of supplying something for use; God's act of providing for needs.
3. **Miracle (מוֹפֵת):** An extraordinary event that is beyond human power and brought about by God.
4. **Obedience (עֲבוּדָה):** The act of following commands or guidance, especially those given by God.
5. **Faith (אֱמוּנָה):** Complete trust or confidence in God, especially during difficult times.



# THE BOOK OF 1<sup>ST</sup> KINGS

Observe, Interpret & Apply

## CHAPTER 17

### Summary of Chapter

Chapter 17 of 1 Kings introduces the prophet Elijah, who proclaims a drought in Israel as a judgment against King Ahab's idolatry. God directs Elijah to the brook Cherith, where ravens provide him with food. When the brook dries up, God sends Elijah to Zarephath, where a widow, despite her poverty, provides him with food. Her flour and oil miraculously do not run out. Later, the widow's son falls ill and dies, but Elijah prays to God, and the boy is restored to life. This chapter highlights God's provision, the power of faith, and the importance of obedience.

---

### Opening Question

1. What does the story of Elijah and the widow teach us about trusting God during difficult times?
  2. How does Elijah's experience at the brook Cherith show us that God cares for those who serve Him faithfully?
- 

### Outline

1. **Elijah Proclaims a Drought** (1 Kings 17:1)
  - Elijah declares that there will be no rain in Israel except at his word, as judgment against King Ahab's idolatry.
  - *Application Question:* What does Elijah's bold proclamation teach us about standing up for righteousness?
  - *Application Question:* How can we respond when God calls us to deliver a difficult message?
2. **God's Provision at the Brook Cherith** (1 Kings 17:2-7)

# THE BOOK OF 1<sup>ST</sup> KINGS

Observe, Interpret & Apply

- God instructs Elijah to hide by the brook Cherith, where ravens bring him food and he drinks from the brook until it dries up.
- *Application Question:* How does God's care for Elijah encourage us to trust Him in times of scarcity?
- *Application Question:* What can we learn about God's faithfulness in providing for our needs even in unexpected ways?

### 3. **Elijah and the Widow of Zarephath** (1 Kings 17:8-16)

- God sends Elijah to a widow in Zarephath, and her small supply of flour and oil miraculously sustains them throughout the drought.
- *Application Question:* How does the widow's faith in God's provision inspire us to trust God even when our resources are limited?
- *Application Question:* What does this story teach us about the blessings that come from obedience?

### 4. **The Widow's Son Raised to Life** (1 Kings 17:17-24)

- The widow's son falls ill and dies, but Elijah prays, and God restores the boy's life, demonstrating the power of prayer and God's sovereignty over life and death.
- *Application Question:* How does this miracle affirm God's power in situations that seem hopeless?
- *Application Question:* What can we learn about the importance of turning to God in prayer during times of crisis?

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## Possible Activities

### 1. **Memory Verse Challenge:**

- Encourage students to memorize 1 Kings 17:14: "For this is what the Lord, the God of Israel, says: 'The jar of flour will not be used up and the jug of oil will not run dry until the day the Lord sends rain on the land.'"

### 2. **Role Playing Activity:**

# THE BOOK OF 1<sup>ST</sup> KINGS

Observe, Interpret & Apply

- Have students reenact the story of Elijah and the widow, focusing on the themes of faith, obedience, and God's miraculous provision.

### 3. Discussion Activity:

- Lead a discussion on trusting God in difficult times, using the experiences of Elijah and the widow as examples. Encourage students to share personal experiences where they have seen God's provision.
- 

## Quiz

1. Who declared the drought in Israel?
  - A. Elijah
  - B. Ahab
  - C. Jezebel
  - D. Elisha
2. Where did God instruct Elijah to hide during the drought?
  - A. In a cave
  - B. By the brook Cherith
  - C. In the temple
  - D. In the desert
3. What brought food to Elijah while he was at the brook Cherith?
  - A. Ravens
  - B. Angels
  - C. A widow
  - D. Fishermen
4. Why did the brook Cherith dry up?
  - A. It was blocked
  - B. It was cursed

# THE BOOK OF 1<sup>ST</sup> KINGS

Observe, Interpret & Apply

- C. There was no rain in the land
  - D. Elijah prayed for it to dry up
5. Who did God send Elijah to after the brook dried up?
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  - B. A priest
  - C. A widow in Zarephath
  - D. A soldier
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  - D. Nothing
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  - D. It spoiled
8. What happened to the widow's son?
- A. He became a prophet
  - B. He fell ill and died
  - C. He ran away
  - D. He was healed immediately
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- A. He ignored it
  - B. He prayed to God
  - C. He blamed the widow
  - D. He left the house
10. What was the outcome of Elijah's prayer for the widow's son?
- A. The son was not healed

# THE BOOK OF 1<sup>ST</sup> KINGS

Observe, Interpret & Apply

- B. The son was raised to life
- C. The son stayed dead
- D. The son was buried

Answers: 1. A, 2. B, 3. A, 4. C, 5. C, 6. B, 7. C, 8. B, 9. B, 10. B

## Fill in the Blank

1. Elijah declared a \_\_\_\_\_ in Israel as judgment against the nation's idolatry.
2. Elijah was fed by \_\_\_\_\_ while he hid by the brook Cherith.
3. After the brook dried up, God sent Elijah to a \_\_\_\_\_ in Zarephath.
4. The widow's supply of flour and oil did not \_\_\_\_\_ after she fed Elijah.
5. The widow's son was raised to \_\_\_\_\_ after Elijah prayed to God.

Answers: 1. drought, 2. ravens, 3. widow, 4. run out, 5. life

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## Vocabulary Words

1. **Drought (בַּצָּרָה):** A prolonged period of abnormally low rainfall, leading to a shortage of water.
2. **Provision (הַסְפָּקָה):** The action of supplying something for use; God's act of providing for needs.
3. **Miracle (מוֹצֵא):** An extraordinary event that is beyond human power and brought about by God.
4. **Obedience (עֲבִידוּת):** The act of following commands or guidance, especially those given by God.
5. **Faith (אֱמוּנָה):** Complete trust or confidence in God, especially during difficult times.

# THE BOOK OF 1<sup>ST</sup> KINGS

Observe, Interpret & Apply

## CHAPTER 19

### Summary of Chapter

Chapter 19 of 1 Kings details Elijah's flight from Queen Jezebel after his victory over the prophets of Baal. Fearing for his life, Elijah flees to the wilderness, where he asks God to take his life. An angel provides him with food and water, sustaining him for a forty-day journey to Mount Horeb. There, Elijah experiences a powerful wind, an earthquake, and a fire, but God speaks to him in a gentle whisper. God instructs Elijah to anoint Hazael as king over Aram, Jehu as king over Israel, and Elisha as his prophetic successor. Elijah obeys and finds Elisha, who becomes his disciple.

---

### Opening Question

1. Why do you think Elijah felt discouraged and fearful after such a great victory over the prophets of Baal?
  2. What can we learn from God's gentle whisper to Elijah about how God often communicates with us?
- 

### Outline

1. **Elijah's Flight and Despair** (1 Kings 19:1-8)
  - After hearing Jezebel's threat, Elijah flees to the wilderness, where he expresses deep despair and wishes for death.
  - *Application Question:* How do we respond to fear and discouragement in our own lives?
  - *Application Question:* What can we learn from God's care for Elijah during his time of despair?
2. **Elijah's Encounter with God at Mount Horeb** (1 Kings 19:9-14)

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- Elijah travels to Mount Horeb and experiences a powerful wind, an earthquake, and a fire, but hears God in a gentle whisper.
- *Application Question:* How does Elijah's experience remind us to seek God's voice in quiet moments rather than in dramatic signs?
- *Application Question:* What does this passage teach us about God's presence in our lives, even during difficult times?

### 3. **God's Instructions to Elijah** (1 Kings 19:15-18)

- God instructs Elijah to anoint Hazael as king over Aram, Jehu as king over Israel, and Elisha as his successor, revealing that there are still faithful followers in Israel.
- *Application Question:* How does God's plan for Elijah show us that He is always working, even when we feel alone?
- *Application Question:* What can we learn about trusting God's plans for the future, even when they are not immediately clear?

### 4. **Elijah Calls Elisha** (1 Kings 19:19-21)

- Elijah finds Elisha plowing a field and calls him to be his disciple. Elisha leaves everything behind to follow Elijah.
- *Application Question:* What does Elisha's immediate response to Elijah's call teach us about obedience and commitment to God's work?
- *Application Question:* How can we be prepared to respond when God calls us to serve in new ways?

---

## Possible Activities

### 1. **Memory Verse Challenge:**

- Encourage students to memorize 1 Kings 19:12: "After the earthquake came a fire, but the Lord was not in the fire. And after the fire came a gentle whisper."

### 2. **Role Playing Activity:**

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- Have students reenact the scenes of Elijah's encounter with God on Mount Horeb, focusing on how God communicates in different ways and the importance of listening for His voice.
3. **Discussion Activity:**
- Lead a discussion on dealing with fear and discouragement, using Elijah's experience as an example. Ask students to share ways they have found comfort in God during difficult times.
- 

## Quiz

1. Who threatened Elijah's life after his victory over the prophets of Baal?
  - A. Ahab
  - B. Jezebel
  - C. Jehu
  - D. Hazael
2. Where did Elijah flee after hearing Jezebel's threat?
  - A. Mount Carmel
  - B. Jerusalem
  - C. The wilderness
  - D. Samaria
3. What did Elijah ask God to do when he was in the wilderness?
  - A. Give him strength
  - B. Take his life
  - C. Send rain
  - D. Destroy Jezebel
4. What sustained Elijah for forty days and forty nights?
  - A. Bread and water provided by an angel
  - B. Manna from heaven



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- C. Fruit from a tree
- D. Food from ravens
- 5. On which mountain did Elijah encounter God?
  - A. Mount Sinai
  - B. Mount Carmel
  - C. Mount Horeb
  - D. Mount Zion
- 6. In what form did Elijah first hear God's voice?
  - A. A powerful wind
  - B. An earthquake
  - C. A fire
  - D. A gentle whisper
- 7. Who did God instruct Elijah to anoint as king over Israel?
  - A. Hazael
  - B. Jehu
  - C. Elisha
  - D. Ahab
- 8. Who was chosen to be Elijah's prophetic successor?
  - A. Jeremiah
  - B. Isaiah
  - C. Elisha
  - D. Amos
- 9. What was Elisha doing when Elijah found him?
  - A. Praying
  - B. Plowing a field
  - C. Prophesying
  - D. Sleeping
- 10. How did Elisha respond to Elijah's call?
  - A. He hesitated

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Observe, Interpret & Apply

- B. He ignored it
- C. He left everything and followed Elijah
- D. He argued with Elijah

Answers: 1. B, 2. C, 3. B, 4. A, 5. C, 6. D, 7. B, 8. C, 9. B, 10. C

## Fill in the Blank

1. Elijah fled to the \_\_\_\_\_ after Jezebel threatened his life.
2. God provided Elijah with bread and water through an \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Elijah encountered God on Mount \_\_\_\_\_.
4. God's voice came to Elijah in a \_\_\_\_\_ whisper.
5. Elisha left everything to follow \_\_\_\_\_ when he was called.

Answers: 1. wilderness, 2. angel, 3. Horeb, 4. gentle, 5. Elijah

---

## Vocabulary Words

1. **Despair (יִיאֵשׁ)**: A state of hopelessness and defeat, often experienced in times of great difficulty.
2. **Whisper (לְחַשׁ)**: A soft, gentle sound, representing how God sometimes communicates in quiet, subtle ways.
3. **Successor (יִירוֹשׁ)**: A person who follows another in a role or office, often appointed to continue a specific mission or work.
4. **Prophet (נְבִיא)**: A person chosen by God to deliver His messages to the people, often revealing His will and future plans.
5. **Anoint (מָשַׁח)**: The act of pouring oil on someone, symbolizing their selection by God for a special role or office.

# THE BOOK OF 1<sup>ST</sup> KINGS

Observe, Interpret & Apply

## CHAPTER 20

### Summary of Chapter

Chapter 20 of 1 Kings describes the conflict between King Ahab of Israel and Ben-Hadad, the king of Aram. Ben-Hadad besieges Samaria and demands Ahab's silver, gold, and the best of his wives and children. Ahab agrees, but when Ben-Hadad demands even more, Ahab refuses. Encouraged by a prophet, Ahab leads Israel to victory over Ben-Hadad's forces twice, first in the hills and then in the plains, demonstrating God's power. However, Ahab makes a treaty with Ben-Hadad instead of destroying him, which leads to a prophet condemning Ahab for his disobedience.

---

### Opening Question

1. Why do you think Ahab initially agreed to Ben-Hadad's demands, and what changed his mind later?
  2. What can we learn about the importance of complete obedience to God from Ahab's decision to spare Ben-Hadad?
- 

### Outline

1. **Ben-Hadad's Siege of Samaria** (1 Kings 20:1-12)
  - Ben-Hadad demands Ahab's silver, gold, wives, and children; Ahab agrees but refuses further demands, leading to war.
  - *Application Question:* How should we respond when we face demands or threats that challenge our faith or values?
  - *Application Question:* What does Ahab's initial response teach us about the dangers of compromising under pressure?

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## 2. **Ahab's Victory over Ben-Hadad** (1 Kings 20:13-22)

- A prophet encourages Ahab, and Israel wins a miraculous victory over the Arameans in the hills.
- *Application Question:* How can we trust God to give us victory in seemingly impossible situations?
- *Application Question:* What role does faith play in overcoming challenges that seem too great for us?

## 3. **The Second Battle and Ahab's Disobedience** (1 Kings 20:23-34)

- Ben-Hadad's forces are defeated again in the plains, but Ahab makes a treaty with Ben-Hadad instead of following God's command to destroy him.
- *Application Question:* What are the consequences of not fully following God's instructions?
- *Application Question:* How can we ensure that we are fully obedient to God's will, even when it's difficult?

## 4. **A Prophet Condemns Ahab** (1 Kings 20:35-43)

- A prophet, using a parable, condemns Ahab for sparing Ben-Hadad, prophesying that Ahab's life will be taken in place of Ben-Hadad's.
- *Application Question:* How does this story illustrate the importance of taking God's commands seriously?
- *Application Question:* What can we do to avoid the mistakes that Ahab made in dealing with his enemies?

---

## Possible Activities

### 1. **Memory Verse Challenge:**

- Encourage students to memorize 1 Kings 20:28: "The man of God came up and told the king of Israel, 'This is what the Lord says: Because the Arameans think the Lord is a god

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of the hills and not a god of the valleys, I will deliver this vast army into your hands, and you will know that I am the Lord.'"

## 2. **Role Playing Activity:**

- Have students reenact the negotiations between Ahab and Ben-Hadad, followed by the battles, focusing on the themes of obedience and trust in God.

## 3. **Discussion Activity:**

- Lead a discussion on the consequences of partial obedience to God, using Ahab's failure to follow through with God's command as an example. Encourage students to think about areas in their lives where they might be tempted to compromise.
- 

## Quiz

1. Who besieged Samaria and demanded Ahab's silver, gold, wives, and children?
  - A. The King of Egypt
  - B. Ben-Hadad, King of Aram
  - C. The King of Moab
  - D. The King of Judah
2. How did Ahab initially respond to Ben-Hadad's demands?
  - A. He refused immediately
  - B. He agreed to give everything
  - C. He agreed to some but refused further demands
  - D. He fled the city
3. Who encouraged Ahab to fight against Ben-Hadad?
  - A. Jezebel
  - B. A prophet
  - C. His soldiers
  - D. His advisors

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4. Where did Israel first defeat the Arameans?
  - A. In the plains
  - B. In the hills
  - C. In the desert
  - D. By the sea
5. What did Ahab do after defeating Ben-Hadad a second time?
  - A. He destroyed him
  - B. He made a treaty with him
  - C. He imprisoned him
  - D. He fled the country
6. What was God's command regarding Ben-Hadad?
  - A. To make a treaty with him
  - B. To destroy him
  - C. To imprison him
  - D. To send him away
7. What was the consequence of Ahab's disobedience?
  - A. He lost his throne
  - B. His life was to be taken in place of Ben-Hadad's
  - C. His kingdom was destroyed
  - D. He was exiled
8. Who condemned Ahab for sparing Ben-Hadad?
  - A. A soldier
  - B. The prophet Elijah
  - C. A prophet using a parable
  - D. His wife Jezebel
9. How did Ahab feel after hearing the prophet's condemnation?
  - A. He was joyful
  - B. He was indifferent

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- C. He was angry
  - D. He was sullen and displeased
10. What does Ahab's story teach us about following God's commands?
- A. That partial obedience is enough
  - B. That full obedience to God is crucial
  - C. That it's okay to compromise
  - D. That God doesn't care about obedience

Answers: 1. B, 2. C, 3. B, 4. B, 5. B, 6. B, 7. B, 8. C, 9. D, 10. B

## Fill in the Blank

- 1. Ben-Hadad, king of \_\_\_\_\_, besieged Samaria and made demands of Ahab.
- 2. Ahab initially agreed to Ben-Hadad's demands but later \_\_\_\_\_ further demands.
- 3. A \_\_\_\_\_ encouraged Ahab to fight against Ben-Hadad.
- 4. Israel defeated the Arameans first in the \_\_\_\_\_.
- 5. After the second victory, Ahab made a \_\_\_\_\_ with Ben-Hadad instead of destroying him.

Answers: 1. Aram, 2. refused, 3. prophet, 4. hills, 5. treaty

---

## Vocabulary Words

- 1. **Siege (מָצוֹר)**: A military operation where forces surround a town or fortress to cut off supplies and compel surrender.
- 2. **Treaty (בְּרִית)**: A formal agreement between two or more parties, typically countries, in which they agree to peace, alliance, or other mutual terms.
- 3. **Obedience (צִיּוּת)**: The act of following orders or instructions, particularly from God.
- 4. **Condemnation (גִּזְרֵי דֵין)**: A statement of strong disapproval, often with an accompanying punishment.

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5. **Parable (מִשְׁלָּה):** A simple story used to illustrate a moral or spiritual lesson, often told by prophets or teachers in the Bible.



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Observe, Interpret & Apply

## CHAPTER 21

### Summary of Chapter

Chapter 21 of 1 Kings recounts the story of Naboth's vineyard. King Ahab desires Naboth's vineyard, but Naboth refuses to sell it because it is his ancestral inheritance. Ahab becomes sullen, and his wife Jezebel devises a wicked plan to acquire the vineyard. She orchestrates false charges against Naboth, leading to his execution by stoning. Afterward, Ahab takes possession of the vineyard. God sends the prophet Elijah to confront Ahab, pronouncing judgment on him and his household for the murder of Naboth. Ahab shows some repentance, and God delays the full judgment until after Ahab's death.

---

### Opening Question

1. Why do you think Naboth refused to sell his vineyard to King Ahab, and what does this tell us about his character?
  2. What lessons can we learn from the way Ahab and Jezebel treated Naboth and his property?
- 

### Outline

1. **Ahab's Desire for Naboth's Vineyard** (1 Kings 21:1-4)
  - Ahab wants Naboth's vineyard, but Naboth refuses to sell it because it is his ancestral inheritance.
  - *Application Question:* What does Naboth's refusal to sell his vineyard teach us about the importance of honoring our heritage and values?
  - *Application Question:* How should we respond when faced with pressure to compromise our principles?
2. **Jezebel's Wicked Scheme** (1 Kings 21:5-16)

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- Jezebel devises a plan to falsely accuse Naboth of blasphemy, leading to his execution and allowing Ahab to take the vineyard.
- *Application Question:* What are the consequences of using deceit and manipulation to get what we want?
- *Application Question:* How can we stand against injustice when we see others being wronged?

### 3. **Elijah Confronts Ahab** (1 Kings 21:17-24)

- God sends Elijah to confront Ahab, pronouncing judgment on him and Jezebel for their crimes against Naboth.
- *Application Question:* How does Elijah's confrontation with Ahab demonstrate the importance of speaking out against evil?
- *Application Question:* What should our response be when we are confronted with our own wrongdoing?

### 4. **Ahab's Repentance and God's Response** (1 Kings 21:25-29)

- Ahab shows some repentance after hearing Elijah's prophecy, and God decides to delay the full judgment until after Ahab's death.
- *Application Question:* What does Ahab's response teach us about the possibility of repentance, even after serious sins?
- *Application Question:* How does God's response to Ahab's repentance reflect His mercy and justice?

---

## Possible Activities

### 1. **Memory Verse Challenge:**

- Encourage students to memorize 1 Kings 21:19: "Say to him, 'This is what the Lord says: Have you not murdered a man and seized his property?' Then say to him, 'This is what the Lord says: In the place where dogs licked up Naboth's blood, dogs will lick up your blood—yes, yours!'"

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## 2. Role Playing Activity:

- Have students reenact the events of Naboth's vineyard, focusing on the characters of Ahab, Jezebel, Naboth, and Elijah, to explore the themes of justice and integrity.

## 3. Discussion Activity:

- Lead a discussion on the dangers of covetousness and the importance of standing up for what is right, using the story of Naboth's vineyard as a case study.
- 

## Quiz

1. Why did Ahab want Naboth's vineyard?
  - A. To build a palace
  - B. To use it as a vegetable garden
  - C. To give it to Jezebel
  - D. To sell it
2. Why did Naboth refuse to sell his vineyard to Ahab?
  - A. He didn't like Ahab
  - B. It was his ancestral inheritance
  - C. He wanted more money
  - D. He planned to expand it
3. Who devised the plan to falsely accuse Naboth?
  - A. Ahab
  - B. Elijah
  - C. Jezebel
  - D. A servant
4. What was Naboth falsely accused of?
  - A. Theft
  - B. Murder

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- C. Blasphemy
  - D. Treason
5. What happened to Naboth as a result of Jezebel's plan?
- A. He was imprisoned
  - B. He was exiled
  - C. He was stoned to death
  - D. He fled the country
6. Who confronted Ahab after Naboth's death?
- A. A priest
  - B. Elijah
  - C. Jezebel
  - D. A soldier
7. What judgment did Elijah pronounce on Ahab and Jezebel?
- A. They would lose their wealth
  - B. Their house would be destroyed
  - C. They would be exiled
  - D. Their children would become slaves
8. How did Ahab respond to Elijah's prophecy?
- A. He ignored it
  - B. He repented
  - C. He sought revenge
  - D. He fled the palace
9. What did God do in response to Ahab's repentance?
- A. He ignored it
  - B. He delayed the full judgment
  - C. He completely forgave Ahab
  - D. He punished Ahab immediately
10. What can we learn from the story of Naboth's vineyard?
- A. That it's okay to take what we want

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- B. That injustice will go unpunished
- C. That God sees and judges all actions
- D. That covetousness is harmless

Answers: 1. B, 2. B, 3. C, 4. C, 5. C, 6. B, 7. B, 8. B, 9. B, 10. C

## Fill in the Blank

1. Ahab wanted Naboth's \_\_\_\_\_ for a vegetable garden.
2. Naboth refused to sell his vineyard because it was his \_\_\_\_\_ inheritance.
3. Jezebel falsely accused Naboth of \_\_\_\_\_.
4. Elijah confronted Ahab and pronounced \_\_\_\_\_ on him and Jezebel.
5. Ahab showed some \_\_\_\_\_ after hearing Elijah's prophecy.

Answers: 1. vineyard, 2. ancestral, 3. blasphemy, 4. judgment, 5. repentance

---

## Vocabulary Words

1. **Covetousness (תַּאֲוָה):** A strong desire to have something that belongs to someone else, often leading to sin.
2. **Inheritance (נַחֲלָה):** Property or land passed down from one generation to another, often with deep familial and cultural significance.
3. **Blasphemy (גְּדוּף):** The act of showing disrespect or lack of reverence for God or sacred things.
4. **Repentance (תְּשׁוּבָה):** The act of feeling remorse for past sins and turning away from wrongdoing.
5. **Judgment (מִשְׁפָּט):** The divine decision and consequence for one's actions, especially in the context of justice as administered by God.

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## CHAPTER 22

### Summary of Chapter

Chapter 22 of 1 Kings recounts the final events in the life of King Ahab. Jehoshaphat, king of Judah, allies with Ahab to fight against Aram at Ramoth-Gilead. Despite the warnings of the prophet Micaiah, who predicts Ahab's death, Ahab goes into battle. Ahab disguises himself, but a random arrow strikes him, leading to his death, fulfilling Micaiah's prophecy. Jehoshaphat returns safely to Judah, while Ahaziah, Ahab's son, succeeds him as king of Israel. The chapter concludes with Jehoshaphat's reign in Judah and Ahaziah's brief and wicked reign in Israel.

---

### Opening Question

1. Why do you think Ahab chose to ignore the warning from the prophet Micaiah and go into battle anyway?
  2. What can we learn about the consequences of disregarding God's warnings from the story of Ahab's death?
- 

### Outline

1. **Alliance Between Ahab and Jehoshaphat** (1 Kings 22:1-4)
  - Ahab and Jehoshaphat agree to join forces to retake Ramoth-Gilead from the Arameans.
  - *Application Question:* How should we evaluate the alliances we form, especially in spiritual matters?
  - *Application Question:* What can we learn from Jehoshaphat's decision to ally with Ahab?
2. **The Prophecy of Micaiah** (1 Kings 22:5-28)

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- Jehoshaphat insists on consulting the Lord, leading to the prophet Micaiah predicting disaster for Ahab, who chooses to ignore the warning.
- *Application Question:* How does Micaiah's courage in speaking the truth challenge us to stand firm in our faith, even when it's unpopular?
- *Application Question:* What are the dangers of ignoring godly counsel, as seen in Ahab's decision?

### 3. **The Battle at Ramoth-Gilead** (1 Kings 22:29-40)

- Despite disguising himself, Ahab is struck by a random arrow and dies, fulfilling Micaiah's prophecy.
- *Application Question:* What does Ahab's death teach us about the sovereignty of God and the inevitability of His judgments?
- *Application Question:* How should we respond when we are warned of potential dangers or consequences in our lives?

### 4. **Jehoshaphat and Ahaziah's Reigns** (1 Kings 22:41-53)

- The chapter concludes with a summary of Jehoshaphat's faithful reign in Judah and the wicked reign of Ahaziah in Israel.
- *Application Question:* How can we ensure that our leadership or influence reflects godliness and integrity?
- *Application Question:* What lessons can we draw from the contrasting reigns of Jehoshaphat and Ahaziah?

---

## Possible Activities

### 1. **Memory Verse Challenge:**

- Encourage students to memorize 1 Kings 22:28: "Micaiah declared, 'If you ever return safely, the Lord has not spoken through me.' Then he added, 'Mark my words, all you people!'"

### 2. **Role Playing Activity:**

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- Have students reenact the interactions between Ahab, Jehoshaphat, and Micaiah, focusing on the themes of prophecy, truth, and the consequences of disobedience.

### 3. Discussion Activity:

- Lead a discussion on the importance of heeding warnings and godly counsel, using Ahab's decision and its outcome as a case study. Encourage students to share how they handle advice or warnings in their own lives.
- 

## Quiz

1. Who did Ahab ally with to fight against the Arameans?
  - A. Ahaziah
  - B. Jehoshaphat
  - C. Elijah
  - D. Elisha
2. What did Jehoshaphat insist on before going to battle?
  - A. Consulting the Lord
  - B. Gathering more troops
  - C. Building a new temple
  - D. Fasting and prayer
3. What did the prophet Micaiah predict for Ahab?
  - A. Victory in battle
  - B. A long life
  - C. Defeat and death
  - D. Peace in the land
4. How did Ahab try to avoid the prophecy?
  - A. By praying
  - B. By fasting



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- C. By disguising himself in battle
- D. By fleeing the country
- 5. How did Ahab die?
  - A. He was captured
  - B. He was struck by a random arrow
  - C. He fell off his horse
  - D. He was poisoned
- 6. What was Micaiah's response when asked if Ahab would return safely?
  - A. He assured Ahab of safety
  - B. He remained silent
  - C. He said Ahab would not return safely
  - D. He encouraged Ahab to fight
- 7. Who became king of Israel after Ahab's death?
  - A. Jehoshaphat
  - B. Ahaziah
  - C. Omri
  - D. Zimri
- 8. How was Jehoshaphat's reign described?
  - A. Wicked
  - B. Faithful
  - C. Indifferent
  - D. Cruel
- 9. What kind of king was Ahaziah, Ahab's son?
  - A. Righteous
  - B. Wicked
  - C. Wise
  - D. Foolish
- 10. What lesson can we learn from Ahab's story in this chapter?
  - A. The importance of wealth

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- B. The dangers of ignoring God's warnings
- C. The power of disguise
- D. The benefits of alliances

Answers: 1. B, 2. A, 3. C, 4. C, 5. B, 6. C, 7. B, 8. B, 9. B, 10. B

## Fill in the Blank

1. Ahab allied with \_\_\_\_\_ to fight against the Arameans.
2. The prophet \_\_\_\_\_ predicted Ahab's death in battle.
3. Ahab disguised himself in battle to avoid \_\_\_\_\_.
4. A random \_\_\_\_\_ struck Ahab, leading to his death.
5. Ahaziah, Ahab's son, was a \_\_\_\_\_ king like his father.

Answers: 1. Jehoshaphat, 2. Micaiah, 3. the prophecy, 4. arrow, 5. wicked

---

## Vocabulary Words

1. **Prophecy (נְבוּאָה)**: A message from God, often about future events, delivered by a prophet.
2. **Alliance (בְּרִית)**: A formal agreement or partnership between two or more parties, often nations or leaders.
3. **Disguise (הַסְתָּה)**: To change one's appearance to avoid recognition or detection.
4. **Sovereignty (רִבּוּנוּת)**: Supreme power or authority, particularly the authority of God over all events and people.
5. **Counsel (עֲצָה)**: Advice or guidance, especially that which is considered wise and beneficial, often from a spiritual perspective.