

God's Blessing

Unit 5c

PREVIEW

Doctrines

- 81: God is faithful (1 Cor. 1:9).
- 81–82: God is merciful (Ps. 86:15).
- 81–82: The Bible is accurate in its history (John 17:17).
- 82: God is all-knowing (omniscient) (Job 42:2).
- 82: God is all-powerful (omnipotent) (Jer. 32:27).
- 82: The Bible is accurate in its prophecy (Num. 23:19).
- 82: Human spiritual understanding has been darkened (1 Cor. 2:14).

Skills and Applications

- Learn Psalm 119:9–12
- Read a timeline
- Sequence events
- Locate information in the Bible
- Interpret Scripture
- Recall facts and details
- Develop an appreciation of art
- Develop Christ-honoring principles of work
- Realize that God hears and answers prayer
- Realize that God rewards obedience, diligence, and hard work
- Realize that God protects and provides for those who love and obey Him
- Apply Bible knowledge to everyday life

LESSON

81

Joash: A Boy Who Became a King

Materials

- Timeline and picture of King Joash
- Pictures of three French kings: Louis XIII, Louis XIV, and Louis XV [O]

Music

Review the song and develop higher-order thinking skills by asking application questions.



Memory Verses: Psalm 119:9–12

Principle: God's Word can help a Christian to be and stay clean. Locate and read aloud Psalm 119:9–12 as the students read silently.

- What is the truest guide to help a Christian guard his heart? **God's Word, the Bible**
- Read Proverbs 4:23. Why is it important to guard our hearts? **Our lives are a reflection of the passions of our hearts. We can glorify God only as our hearts are controlled by Him.**

Direct the students to read the memory verses with you responsively, line by line or verse by verse. Direct the students to mark the location with their Unit 5 bookmarks and to highlight the verses in their Bibles (optional).

Bible Account

Preview Background Information

Athaliah

Queen Athaliah, daughter of wicked King Ahab, ruled Judah for six years after the death of her husband, King Jehoram, and after the death of her son, King Ahaziah. When she ordered that all the heirs to the throne be killed, her grandson Joash escaped being killed because his nurse hid him and raised him in the temple.

Jehoiada

To bring young Joash peacefully to the throne of Judah, the high priest Jehoiada (*jə hoi'ə də*) had to exercise wisdom, patience, and careful planning. He dedicated himself to establishing and strengthening the godly rule of the kingdom of Judah.

Two Joashes

Of the two kings named Joash, one ruled Judah from 835 to 796 BC, and the other ruled Israel from 799 to 783 BC. The name *Joash* has an alternate spelling, *Jehoash*. Although the Hebrew manuscripts use the two forms interchangably for both men, some modern Bible translations consistently use *Joash* to refer to the one who was king of Judah and *Jehoash* for the king of Israel in order to avoid confusion. (The Worktext and this Teacher's Edition follow this same pattern.)

King Joash of Judah came to the throne through the efforts of his uncle, Jehoiada the priest. He honored God while Jehoiada was alive, but then he allowed idolatry to take over Judah. While King Jehoash ruled Israel, he honored the prophet Elisha, but he was not remembered as a God-fearing ruler.

Introduce the Bible Account

Discuss rulers.

- ❖ What is the highest official office in the country where you live?
- ❖ Is this office filled through elections, appointments, or birth order in a royal family?
- ❖ Could a child rule in any office where you live?
- ❖ How would you like to be ruled by a second-grade child? What might the benefits or problems be?

Tell the students that they will learn about a child king in the following Bible account.

Teach for Understanding

Read 2 Chronicles 23–24 or use the following retelling of the passage. Listening question: **How would you describe King Joash? He was impressionable and obedient but did not have a heart for God. He eventually gave in to peer pressure and worshiped idols. He killed the man who warned him about his sin.**

Joash: A Boy Who Became a King

During the sixth year of the reign of Athaliah, Jehoiada the priest secretly gathered together a number of courageous men who believed that the king's son should occupy

the throne that was presently filled by the wicked Queen Athaliah. All these men and Levites from throughout the land met in the temple in Jerusalem and swore an oath to bring seven-year-old Joash to power.

Share the background information about Athaliah and Jehoiada.

Jehoiada armed the men with weapons from the temple and stationed them on both sides of the temple and beside the altar. Then they brought out the king's orphaned son, put the crown on him, and made him king. Jehoiada and his sons anointed him and said, "Long live the king!"

When Athaliah heard the sound of people running and shouting, she came into the temple and saw that Joash had been crowned king. Trumpets were sounding, and people were singing and rejoicing. Athaliah tore her clothes and yelled, "Treason, treason!"

Jehoiada commanded that the soldiers take Athaliah away to kill her. The soldiers obeyed and took Athaliah to the residence of the king, where they put her to death. All the people of Judah rejoiced, and the city of Jerusalem experienced peace after the people heard that Athaliah had been executed.

For many years, Joash ruled under the wise guidance of his uncle, Jehoiada the priest. Jehoiada helped the young king to know how to rule righteously. While Jehoiada was alive, Joash listened to and followed his God-fearing teacher. The people also submitted themselves to the young leader that God had given them. They gave money and hired masons and carpenters to repair the damage Athaliah had done to the temple. They also made vessels of silver and gold for the house of the Lord and offered the required burnt offerings as long as Jehoiada was alive.

But after Jehoiada died, King Joash turned away from God. He listened to the wicked advice of the princes of Judah and turned to idolatry.

When Jehoiada's son Zechariah warned the people to return to God, the princes conspired together and under the direction of Joash stoned Zechariah to death. King Joash and the people of Judah turned their backs on God's goodness and Jehoiada's kindness and deserted the Lord.

After this, some servants of Joash wanted to punish the king for the murder of Zechariah. They assassinated Joash in his bed. He was further disgraced by not being given a king's burial.

-
- How old was Joash when he was crowned king? **seven years old**
 - Who made the plan that was carried out to crown Joash king? **Jehoiada (his uncle the priest)**
 - ❖ How would you describe Jehoiada? **God-fearing, courageous, wise, respected**
 - ❖ As long as Jehoiada was living, what kind of king was Joash? **He was God-fearing and obedient to the Lord.**

- ▶ What did King Joash and the people of Judah do to honor the Lord? **They gave money and hired workers to repair the temple of the Lord. They also had vessels of gold and silver made for the temple. They offered burnt offerings to the Lord as required by the law.**
 - ▶ After Jehoiada's death, who influenced King Joash to forsake the Lord and worship idols? **the princes of Judah**
 - How would you describe King Joash? **He was impressionable and obedient but did not have a heart for God. He eventually gave in to peer pressure and worshiped idols. He killed the man who warned him about his sin.**
 - Why do some people do what is right? **Some love God and want to please Him through obedience. Some do right only to avoid punishment or embarrassment or to be respected or rewarded.**
 - Why do you do right?
 - How can this unit's memory verses help you?
- Remind the students that those around us influence us in many ways, and that we influence others too.
- Do your friends encourage you to love and obey the Lord?
 - Do you encourage others in the Lord?

Timeline

Add King Joash to the timeline. Select a student to attach the picture of King Joash (835–796 BC) to the large classroom timeline. Direct each student to glue the King Joash card to his individual timeline.

History Connection (optional)

Share the information about child kings. Tell the students that France had several young rulers. Show the pictures (optional) of Louis XIII, Louis XIV, and Louis XV; then read the following information.

Louis (lōō'ē) XIII (1601–42) became king of France when his father was assassinated in 1610. He was nine years old, so his mother, Marie de Medici (mēd'ā chē) ruled on his behalf until Louis was sixteen. From 1624 to 1642, Louis ruled France with the help of his chief minister, Cardinal Richelieu (rīsh'ā lōō).

Louis XIV (1638–1715) was the son of King Louis XIII. Louis XIV became king of France at the death of his father in 1642. The new king was only four years old. Louis XIV's mother, Anne of Austria, ruled on his behalf until 1651 and continued to have great influence on him even after he was considered old enough to rule. King Louis XIV ruled France for seventy-two years—longer than any other ruler in European history.

Louis XV (1710–1774) was the great-grandson of Louis XIV. Because young Louis's father and brothers had already died, at the death of his great-grandfather in 1715, Louis became King Louis XV when he was only five years old. Philippe (fil ēp'), the Duke of Orléans and a relative of the young king, ruled on his behalf until 1723. Louis's former tutor, Cardinal de Fleury (flō rē'), served as his chief minister from 1726 to 1743.

Only Until . . .

2 Chronicles 23–24

Name _____

Identify the person that matches each description.

- | | | | |
|---|--|---------------------|-------------|
| E | 1. I was the grandmother of Joash. | A. Jehoiada | D. Joash |
| D | 2. I became king at the age of seven. | B. Zechariah | E. Athaliah |
| A | 3. I was the priest who anointed the young king. | C. princes of Judah | F. Asa |
| C | 4. We were the men who gave the king bad advice. | | |
| B | 5. I was the son of Jehoiada. | | |

King Joash followed the godly advice of others in the early years of his reign. Jehoiada loved God and directed Joash according to God's Word. Joash did right as long as Jehoiada was alive, but as soon as Jehoiada's influence ended, Joash went the way of the world.

Many people in churches know how to act like Christians. But when they are removed from godly influences, they follow the worldly ways of the unsaved. For someone to live for God at all times, he must trust Christ as his Savior and desire to obey God's Word whether others around him do or not.

Unscramble the words to find ways a Christian can remain faithful to God.

A Christian should . . .

6. DARE read God's Word (Deut. 17:19).
7. BYOE obey God's Word (Acts 5:29).
8. avoid FLINUS sinful situations (2 Tim. 2:22).
9. not listen to the COUSLEN counsel of ungodly people (Ps. 1:1).



Read the story. Choose a truth from the list above and suggest how Karen might use it to encourage Adrienne to follow Christ.

Adrienne and Karen had been friends since second grade. Last summer Adrienne's family was going to spend a few days at their lake house, and Adrienne invited Karen to go along. As the girls were unpacking their things, Adrienne noticed that Karen had taken her Bible out of her suitcase and put it on the nightstand. "Why did you bother to bring that?" she laughed. "I hardly ever read mine anymore. It's so boring."

Besides, I know we'll be too busy doing fun stuff here." Before Karen could reply, Adrienne said, "Hey, guess what? One of my friends from school is here at the lake this week, and she said there's going to be a high school party on the beach after dark. Do you want to go? I'm sure my parents won't let us, but we could wait until they go upstairs to watch TV and then sneak out. They'll never know."

Truth: _____

Karen could tell Adrienne that the Bible says _____

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● What is common in each rule by a child king? **Someone ruled on his behalf or advised him until he was older.**

● If you were a child ruler, why would it be important that the people who advised you be Christians living for and serving God? **Possible answers include that they would encourage you to obey God and would not influence you to do evil.**

Worktext page 120

Locate information in the Bible and apply Scripture to everyday life.

LESSON
82

Hezekiah: A Most Noble King

Materials

- Chart 11 ("Masterwork: *The Destruction of the Army of Sennacherib*") or printout from the Teacher's Toolkit CD
- Chart 33 ("A History of Jerusalem") [O]
- Timeline and picture of King Hezekiah

Music

Review the song and develop higher-order thinking skills by asking application questions.

Memory Verses: Psalm 119:9–12

Practice the memory verses. Locate Psalm 119:9–12 and select a student to read the verses aloud.

- ➊ How fervently should we seek God? **with our whole hearts**
- ▶ What was the psalmist's prayer in 119:10? **that he would not wander or stray from God's Word**
- ➋ What does that mean? **He did not want to be distant from God, or disobedient to God in thought, word, or action.**

Bible Account

Preview Background Information

Hezekiah's Tunnel

It was common practice in ancient warfare to attempt to conquer a city using a siege. This tactic involved surrounding the city walls, cutting off all communication, water, and other supplies. The city was then forced to surrender when it had used up all the food and water it had stored up. King Hezekiah anticipated this tactic being used against Jerusalem by an enemy of Israel, so he prepared the city for such a crisis. He had a 1,750-foot (533-meter) tunnel built to channel water from a natural spring to a pool in the middle of the city. To protect the original source of this water, he extended the walls of Jerusalem out around the spring so that it was within the city and out of reach of the enemy. Years later, ancient records were discovered near the tunnel, revealing that workers from both directions were able to meet and complete the project by listening for the sounds of the picks and the digging of the workers on the other side. The tunnel is admired to this day as an extraordinary engineering feat. The pool, called the Pool of Siloam, still exists in Jerusalem.

Introduce the Bible Account

Discuss righteous leadership. Select a volunteer to read aloud Proverbs 29:2. Remind the students that some rulers of Judah were godly while others were wicked. Tell the students that the following Bible account is about Hezekiah, a godly man and righteous leader.

Teach for Understanding

Read 2 Kings 18–20 or use the following retelling of the passage. Listening question: **What was King Sennacherib's worst mistake? He assumed that Hezekiah's God, the true God, was like all the other gods of the nations Sennacherib had conquered.**

Hezekiah: A Most Noble King

Hezekiah ruled Judah for almost thirty years, doing what was right in God's sight. And the Lord prospered Judah greatly during Hezekiah's reign.

Hezekiah reopened the temple, restored the worship of God, and removed the altars and shrines of the heathen religions that had invaded the land. The observance of holy days and feasts such as the Passover was restored. Hezekiah trusted in the Lord God of Israel. In fact, in terms of doing right in God's sight the way David did, Hezekiah was not

surpassed by any of the kings of Judah before or after him. Why? Because he desired God so fervently. He was known as one who did not depart from following the Lord but obeyed the commandments that the Lord gave to Moses.

In King Hezekiah's fourteenth year on the throne, he became deathly ill. Isaiah came and warned Hezekiah, "Set your house in order because you are about to die." But Hezekiah wept and prayed, asking the Lord to remember how faithful he had been all during his time on the throne. Even before Isaiah had left the palace, the Lord told him to return to Hezekiah and say, "God says He has heard your prayer and sees your tears. He will heal you, and on the third day you will go up to the house of the Lord." God promised to extend Hezekiah's life for fifteen years and to deliver Jerusalem from its enemies.

Isaiah gave Hezekiah two choices for a sign that God's promise was true. Hezekiah could ask to see the shadow move down the stairway ten steps or move up ten steps. Hezekiah requested that the shadow move backward (up the steps). And God caused what Hezekiah requested to happen as a sign of His promise.

During Hezekiah's rule, Judah's greatest enemy was the fierce Assyrian army. The Assyrian king, Sennacherib, surrounded Jerusalem, threatened the kingdom, mocked God, and warned that Assyria would capture and destroy the people. King Sennacherib's messenger compared the God of Israel, the true God, to the weak and defeated gods of the other nations that they had conquered. Sennacherib said that God could do no more to deliver Hezekiah from Assyria than the heathen gods had done to protect the other lands that he had conquered. The people were told to rebel against Hezekiah and God and surrender to the Assyrians.

Hezekiah prayed, "O Lord our God, I beg You, save us out of his hand, that all the kingdoms of the earth may know that You, and You alone, are the Lord God."

God heard and answered Hezekiah's prayer. Isaiah the prophet sent word to King Hezekiah, saying, "This is what the Lord says concerning the king of Assyria: he will not come into this city, shoot an arrow there, or lay siege to it. The way he came here is the way he will leave. He will not come into this city, says the Lord, because I will defend the city and save it for my own sake and for the sake of my servant David." That night the Angel of the Lord went through the Assyrian camp and killed 185,000 soldiers.

Direct the students' attention to Chart 11 ("Masterwork: The Destruction of the Army of Sennacherib").

Sennacherib returned home to Nineveh, the capital city of his kingdom. Some twenty years later, his own sons killed him while he was worshiping in the temple of the false god Nisroch. Thus the Lord brought great shame to the proud idol-worshipper, Sennacherib. But God and His servant Hezekiah were honored.

God allowed Hezekiah to reign for a total of twenty-nine years, and he was considered the most noble and God-fearing king of all the kings of Judah since David.

- How did the reigns of King Joash and King Hezekiah differ? Though both kings began their rule by doing right, Joash allowed himself to be influenced by the ungodly and did not stay dedicated to God throughout his reign. Hezekiah trusted God through most of his reign.
- Who attacked the nation of Judah when Hezekiah was king? the Assyrians
- Why did the Assyrians think that they could conquer Hezekiah's land? They thought that since the gods of the nations that they had already overpowered were no match for them, Hezekiah and his God would be no match either.
- What was King Sennacherib's worst mistake? He assumed that Hezekiah's God, the true God, was like all the other gods of the nations Sennacherib had conquered.
- What was the most commendable thing about King Hezekiah? Many things were commendable about him, but all those good things stemmed from his heart of dedicated trust in God (2 Kings 18:5; Prov. 4:23).
- Why did God grant Hezekiah fifteen more years of life and prosperity? God had heard Hezekiah's prayer and had seen his tears.

Read aloud 2 Kings 20:20. Share the background information about Hezekiah's tunnel and display Chart 33 ("A History of Jerusalem") (optional).

Timeline

Add King Hezekiah to the timeline. Select a student to attach the card for King Hezekiah (715–686 BC) to the large classroom timeline. Direct each student to glue the Hezekiah picture to his individual timeline.

Masterwork: *The Destruction of the Army of Sennacherib*

Develop an appreciation of art. Read and discuss the information about this masterwork and artist from the Teacher's Toolkit CD. Display Chart 11 for reference throughout the unit.

History Connection (optional)

Discuss historical evidence that supports biblical records in 2 Kings 18:13–16; 19:10–11, 19–20, 35–37. Read the following information to the students.

In 1845, a man began digging through mounds of dirt that had accumulated over the years on what was formerly the great city of Nineveh. The excavations of this capital of the Assyrian Empire uncovered 7.5 miles of a wall encircling the ruins. Archaeologists found a gateway with the name *Sennacherib* inscribed on the wall. They also unearthed the king's magnificent palace, including details of its décor and writing on the walls. The major topics of the inscriptions are King Sennacherib's battles, including his invasion of Judea and Jerusalem, which supports the biblical records.

A big hexagonal (six-sided) cylinder of baked clay was found in Nineveh. King Sennacherib had recorded the

Following the Right Leader

2 Kings 18–20

Name _____

Hezekiah began his reign by eliminating false religions and restoring the worship of God to the land of Judah. As the king led in the observance of the Passover, many people from Israel returned to Jerusalem and joined in this important feast of praise and remembrance. When invaders from Assyria put Jerusalem under siege, Hezekiah looked to God for help. Hezekiah wisely followed the words of Isaiah the prophet and left the battle to the Lord.

Fill in the circle next to the correct answer.

1. The people of Jerusalem were urged to surrender to King Sennacherib and to rebel against Hezekiah and his God. The people responded by _____ (2 Kings 18:36).
 - agreeing that God was as powerless as the gods of other nations
 - remaining faithful to Hezekiah and to God
 - surrendering Jerusalem as they were taken away captive
2. God answered the prayers of Hezekiah and Isaiah by _____ (2 Kings 19:35).
 - killing the Assyrian soldiers during the night
 - providing them with safe passage out of the city as it was attacked
 - giving King Sennacherib access to the city through a tunnel
3. God fulfilled two of Isaiah's prophecies concerning the battle and the enemy. These prophecies were that _____ and that the Assyrian king would die by a sword (2 Kings 19:7, 32, 37).
 - Hezekiah would see Jerusalem captured
 - the enemy would be defeated before they could shoot an arrow at the city
 - Sennacherib would drown in the water flowing into the city



As Hezekiah followed God, the people followed Hezekiah.
Number the events in order. Use 2 Kings 20:1–11 for help.



Did You Know? The "Dial" of Ahaz
The means used by Hezekiah to tell the time of day was a carefully placed staircase on which the rays of the sun moved up and down. The time was revealed by the placement of shadows on the steps. The miracle that Hezekiah asked for was for the shadow to move back up the steps, therefore lengthening the time of daylight. The staircase is named after Hezekiah's father, King Ahaz, who had it built.

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details of the cities he besieged and the spoil he took. The writings on this clay cylinder, preserved in the ruins of King Sennacherib's palace, match biblical records. Though God's people live by faith and not by sight, we can defend God's Word with supporting historical artifacts uncovered for our learning and encouragement.

Worktext page 121

Recall facts and details and sequence events.

Godly Leaders

Name _____

A good leader is a good follower. Who or what do you follow? The disciples followed Christ, and then in Matthew 28:19–20, Jesus told His disciples to teach all people to follow Him and to obey all that He had commanded. By your example of following and obeying Christ, are you leading others to obey all that Christ has commanded them?

listens prays disciplined saved witness
talkative obeys humble rich

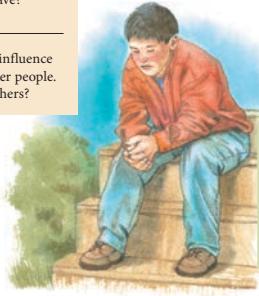
Use words from the list above to identify the characteristics a godly leader should have.

1. A godly leader is saved (Ps. 27:1).
2. A godly leader is a witness to bring others to salvation (Ps. 51:12–13).
3. A godly leader reads and obeys God's Word (Josh. 1:8).
4. A godly leader prays for God's guidance (Ps. 143:10).
5. A godly leader listens to godly counsel (Ps. 1:1).
6. A godly leader is humble about accomplishments (Prov. 16:19; 29:23).
7. A godly leader avoids sin and lives a disciplined life (Titus 2:11–12).



Which of the seven characteristics of a godly leader are *not* characteristics every Christian should have?
none of them

A leader has more opportunities to influence people. But everyone influences other people. Do you have a *godly* influence on others?



The Bible says you are to pray for those who are over you. Have you prayed for your leaders today?

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Worktext page 122

Locate information in the Bible.

LESSON

83

Wisdom from the Word

Music

Review the song and develop higher-order thinking skills by asking application questions.

Memory Verses: Psalm 119:9–12

Practice the memory verses. Direct the students to read Psalm 119:1–12 together.

- What was the psalmist's strategy for not sinning against God? **memorizing and meditating on God's Word**
- How can memorizing God's Word help us to not sin? **If we have it in our minds, then the Holy Spirit can bring it back to our thoughts to give us the right guidance.**

Application Story

Introduce the Application Story

Discuss James 1:5. Remind the students that God gives wisdom to those who ask Him.

Have you ever been in a situation in which you asked God for wisdom?

In what situations could you ask God for wisdom?

Teach for Understanding

Read or tell the following story. Listening question: **What did Jessica decide? to leave the party without offending Haley**

What Should I Do?

"Remember, we're just a phone call away," Jessica's father said.

"Thanks, Dad." Jessica leaned toward the front seats of the car and gave her parents hugs.

"We'll see you around three," her mother said.

Jessica nodded. "Bye. I love you," she said as she got out of the car.

"Hey, Jessie!" her friend called from the front door.

"Hi, Haley!" Jessica said.

"You're early," Haley said. "No one's here yet."

Jessica handed Haley's mother a plate of cookies. "My mom sent these to help out with the party," she said. "She's making baskets for some people in our neighborhood, so she baked a lot of cookies."

"Thank you so much. They look yummy," Haley's mother said and took the plate into the kitchen.

"You want to watch a movie while we wait for the others to come?" Haley asked.

"Sure," Jessica said.

"This is one that we got for Christmas," Haley said. She put the DVD in and sat back on the couch with Jessica. "It's really neat—lots of action!" Haley said.

Horrible music started playing. "That's just the beginning part," Haley said. "It doesn't do that through the whole thing."

After a minute or so, the music was still playing, and Haley was making no attempt to turn the sound down. "Um, could we . . . ?" Jessica started to ask but was interrupted by the doorbell.

"Yay!" Haley shouted. "The others are here!" She skipped to the door. Jessica walked over to the DVD player and turned it off.

"Hi, Carrie!" Haley said. Another car pulled into the driveway. "Here comes Rebecca too!" Soon all of the girls had arrived. Lunch was served, and then Haley turned on the movie again.

"I love this song," said Haley. "Mind if I turn it up?"

While the music continued, Jessica cleared her throat.

"Haley, could we maybe play a game instead of watching this?" she asked.

Haley's eyes were fixed on the screen. "You've got to see this, Jess; it's so good!" she said.

Jessica glanced around. "Does anyone want to play a game with me in the other room?" she asked softly.

A couple of the girls eyed her for a moment and then turned their gaze back to the TV. No one answered.

Jessica got up quietly and went into Haley's room. She looked out the bedroom window. "Lord," she prayed silently, "what should I do?" Jessica remembered what her father always said before she went anywhere. "Remember, we're just a phone call away."

"Thank you, Lord," Jessica whispered. The music was still blaring as Jessica called her dad.

"Hi, Dad. It's me. Can you come pick me up in a few minutes?"

"Sure, Honey," he said. "Are you okay?"

"Yeah, but I'm really uncomfortable with the music here," she whispered.

"I'll be right over," he said.

"Thanks, Dad. Bye."

Jessica walked over to a window near the front door.

Haley came to the living room doorway. "The video's getting to a good part, Jessica," she said. "Don't you want to come watch?"

"Thanks, but my parents are coming to pick me up in a few minutes. I'll just wait here."

"You're leaving?" Haley asked.

"Yeah, I need to go home. Thank you for inviting me over, and tell your mom the house looked great and the food was delicious," Jessica said.

"Sure," Haley said. "Bye."



- What did Jessica do when she was not sure what she should do? **She asked God for wisdom.**
- ➲ How do we get wisdom? **by reading God's Word** Read Proverbs 1:1–8 and 2:1–11. Point out that God also gives wisdom to those who ask (James 1:5).
- What did Jessica decide? **to leave the party without offending Haley**
- ➲ How did Jessica not offend her friend even when Haley's music offended her? **Jessica did not demand that Haley adjust the party to meet her desires. She was not angry but politely left.**
- ➲ What would you do in a similar situation?

Prophecies to Kings

Name _____

Christians usually think of prophecies as being about the coming and death of Christ or about the end times. But the Bible contains many other prophecies. God gave three kings of Judah the following prophecies concerning future events.



King Hezekiah

Isaiah prophesied to King Hezekiah concerning Sennacherib, the king of Assyria. This prophecy from God contained three parts.

Next to each prophecy, write the letter of the verse in which the prophecy was fulfilled.

- | | |
|----------|--|
| C | 1. Sennacherib would return home (2 Kings 19:6–7). A. 2 Kings 19:37 |
| A | 2. Sennacherib would die by a sword (2 Kings 19:6–7). B. 2 Kings 19:35 |
| B | 3. God would protect Israel (2 Kings 19:30–34). C. 2 Kings 19:36 |

King Jeroboam

When King Jeroboam took leadership of the tribes of Israel that split off from Judah, he built places for false worship to keep people from returning to Jerusalem. God sent a messenger to deliver a prophecy to Jeroboam.

Complete each sentence.

4. The man of God told Jeroboam that **Josiah** _____ would destroy the high places and burn their priests (1 Kings 13:2).
5. Josiah was the sixteenth king over Judah after the prophecy was made to Jeroboam. During Josiah's reign, **the Book of the Law** was found during the temple restoration (2 Kings 22:8, 10).
6. After reading the law of God, King Josiah made a **covenant** _____ to follow God and **keep** _____ His Word (2 Kings 23:3–4).
7. To restore proper worship of God, Josiah led the people in destroying idols, altars, and high places of false worship. Josiah also **killed** _____ the priests and burned their bones in fulfillment of the prophecy made to Jeroboam (2 Kings 23:14–15, 20).

King Jehoshaphat

King Jehoshaphat began his reign as a godly king. Toward the end of his reign, he began to trust in alliances with other nations rather than in God.

Answer the question.

8. What prophecy was made by Eliezer concerning the alliance between Jehoshaphat and Ahaziah? (2 Chron. 20:37) **The ships that they built together would be wrecked.**

Redemption: God's Grand Design

Lesson 83

123



Worktext page 123

Interpret meaning from Scripture.

The Way of the Word

Name _____

Use words from Psalm 119:9–12 to complete the sentences.

1. The Christian is to keep his life and his walk with God clean and pure. He can do this only by taking heed/keeping his way/living according to God's Word (Ps. 119:9).
2. Some believers may think that they should think about God and His Word only when they are in church, in Bible class, or having devotions. David tells us that the Christian is to seek God with his whole heart (Ps. 119:10).
3. It is not always possible to carry a Bible everywhere as a defense against sin. But a Christian can still have God's Word with him wherever he goes and whatever he is doing by hiding or memorizing God's Word in his heart (Ps. 119:11).

Read the story. Use Psalm 40 to answer the questions.

Shannon stared at the test questions, listening to the quiet sound of pencils scratching around her. "I've got to focus," she thought. "I've got to think about geography instead of Mom's lab report." Her mother was going to find out the results of some medical tests that day. Shannon had found it hard to concentrate on anything until she knew whether or not her mom had cancer.

Shannon looked up at the clock. Only ten minutes left to finish the test. The verses Pastor Conner had read from Psalm 40 last week came back to her mind. "Sometimes I am so concerned about my problems that I forget to look to God for help with them," Shannon thought. "Here I am right in the middle of a problem, and I haven't even asked God for help yet."



4. What should Shannon ask God to help her do?

Answers will vary.



5. After praying and asking God for help, what are you supposed to do until He answers? (Ps. 40:1)

wait patiently

6. If your words influence others for Christ, how do you think your trust and obedience might influence them? **Answers will vary.**

7. God has done and continues to do wonderful things. If the psalmist were able to share them all, how many would there be? (Ps. 40:5) **too many to count**

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124 Lesson 83

Redemption: God's Grand Design

Worktext page 124

Develop further understanding of the memory verses.

LESSON
84

Faithful Follower: Cyrus McCormick

Materials

- Yo-yo [O]

Music

Review the song and develop higher-order thinking skills by asking application questions.

Memory Verses: Psalm 119:9–12

Practice the memory verses. Locate Psalm 119:9–12 and select a student to read the verses aloud. Allow volunteers to recite the passage.

What thoughts about God does the psalmist express in 119:12? God is worthy of praise and can teach us His law.

► What do these four verses tell Christians they should be doing? Possible answers include obeying God, reading the Bible, praising God, and memorizing Scripture.

Biographical Account

Preview Background Information

Yo-yo

The yo-yo is considered one of the oldest toys in history. In ancient Greece, this toy was usually made of wood, metal, or pottery. Around 1800, the toy was popular in France and other countries in Europe and was known by various names such as *bandalore* or *Prince of Wales toy*. (Note: The name *yo-yo* probably comes from one of the native languages of the Philippines and means "come back.")

People in the United States started playing with the British *bandalore* in the 1860s, but it was not until 1920 that a Filipino immigrant began mass-producing the toy in his small California factory, calling it a *yo-yo*. In 1929, D. F. Duncan saw the toy, liked it, and bought the rights to produce it, registering it under the trademark Yo-yo. Duncan's contribution to yo-yo technology was the slip string, a sliding loop around the axle instead of a knot.

Introduce the Account

Introduce an invention of a toy. Show the yo-yo and explain the background information to the students (optional). Tell the students that they will learn about a useful invention in the following account.

Teach for Understanding

Read or tell the following account based on the life of Cyrus McCormick. Listening question: What did Mr. McCormick say about rest? **"This is the world for work. In the next we shall have rest."**

Reaping the Harvest

For decades, farmers tried to improve the method of reaping grain. They needed a tool that would shorten the amount of time spent in the fields. Several harvesting machines had been built in Scotland and America, but all of them had failed.

Inventor Cyrus McCormick was determined to build a successful harvesting machine. For several years, he developed and worked on his first reaper. In 1832, he finally completed his invention and drove his reaper into a wheat field in Virginia to give a demonstration.

Many farmers gathered to watch, but they were skeptical. "Can you imagine a man spending his entire time monkeying around in his shop? Why doesn't he do something useful?" they taunted. "Some people never seem to learn. By the time that crackpot has one of his machines working, I'll have cut all of my fields of grain!" they laughed.

Despite the crowd's jeers and taunts, McCormick started his demonstration. To the crowd's amazement, the machine began cutting the wheat faster than any human could. But their amazement faded back into doubt. "Well, maybe it does work. But there's too much risk in this new method."

"Yeah, we've always reaped our harvest by hand. Who knows for sure that our crops won't be damaged by such a machine?"

Seven years passed, and Cyrus McCormick had not sold a single reaper. He experienced a lot of disappointment and failure during those years. He went bankrupt, and in order to pay his creditors, he had no choice but to sell his farm.

Determined not to give up, McCormick moved to his father's farm and made improvements on his reaper. In 1839, McCormick staged another demonstration. "Gentlemen," he said, "allow me to show you a new, improved model of my reaper." He then described the different parts of the reaper and explained how the machine worked to cut the grain faster. When his audience still responded with disbelief, he said, "I challenge any one of you to try to cut more wheat in this field than this machine does in the same amount of time." Finally one farmer took the challenge, but after just one hour, McCormick's reaper had won the challenge. McCormick's reaper could cut as much grain in one day as five men using a hand tool called a cradle or fifteen men cutting with another type of tool called a reaping hook!

Even after this successful demonstration, it was another year before anyone bought a McCormick reaper. Two years later, seven reapers were sold, and the next year, nine. Soon there were fifty of McCormick's reapers in use. Before Cyrus McCormick died in 1884, forty-four years after he sold his first reaper, his Chicago factory was making fifty thousand reapers each year.

Cyrus McCormick had unusual work principles. It is said that his plan of work was to take one thing at a time and to do the most difficult things first. McCormick reasoned that if the hardest things were done first, everything else would follow. McCormick insisted on doing everything correctly,

no matter how small the job. He was energetic and diligent in his work. He once said, "I expect to die in the harness. This world was not made as a place of rest; this is the world for work. In the next we shall have rest."

At the heart of all of these outstanding character qualities was Cyrus's devotion to his Lord. When McCormick was twenty-five years old, he attended revival services at his church. Although many came forward publicly to trust Christ for salvation, McCormick held back. But one night, at his father's urging, Cyrus knelt by his bed and trusted Christ as his Savior. McCormick was a dedicated Christian for the rest of his life. Not long before his death, he wrote, "I believe that not only should there be business in our Christianity and Christianity in our business, but that Christianity is our business."

Proverbs 22:29 says that if a person is diligent in his work, he will stand before kings. Cyrus McCormick was honored in several countries where his harvesting machinery was used. Today, we still need people whose lives are characterized not only by hard work and diligence but, more importantly, by their consistent and humble walk with God. We need people who are, as **Romans 12:11** teaches, not slothful in business, but fervent in spirit, serving the Lord. We remember Cyrus McCormick not just because he was a great inventor, but because he served with commendable character to help his fellow human beings.



- ➊ What are some words that describe Cyrus McCormick's character? Possible answers include **determined, hard-working, energetic, persistent, patient, diligent, and godly**.
- ▶ What was one of McCormick's work principles? **He believed in doing the most difficult things first.**
- ➋ What do you think about this? **Accept any answer.**
- ➌ What did McCormick mean when he said, "This is the world for work. In the next we shall have rest"? **He was diligent to work here on earth; someday he would rest in heaven with the Lord.**
- ➍ What does the following statement by Cyrus McCormick mean? "I believe that not only should there be business in our Christianity and Christianity in our business, but that Christianity is our business." **He believed that Christians should be disciplined and work hard and that businesses should be run on biblical principles; but most of all he believed that Christians should love and serve God first, and others second (Matt. 22:37-40).**

History Connection (optional)

Research inventors and inventions using the Internet. Encourage students to find information about inventions by conducting a search on the Internet. Some inventions that the students may find interesting include the Frisbee, basketball, crayons, Slinky, and Silly Putty.

What Does God Say About My Work Habits?

Name _____



God is concerned about the way you fulfill the responsibilities He has given to you. The choices you make today may become the *habits* that will influence the success of your work for the rest of your life. A habit is any action that is done so often that you can do it without thinking about it, such as brushing your teeth or tying your shoes.



List several habits that have become part of your life.

Answers will vary. _____

Read Colossians 3:17 and describe the attitude God wants you to have toward the way you do your work.

1. What do you think Colossians 3:17 means when it says to do everything in Christ's name? **Answers may include doing everything with His approval, for Him, or for His glory and honor.**

Read each verse and think about specific ways you can please God in your work. Complete the chart.

Reference	God's Command/Warning About My Work	What I Can Do to Please God in My Work
Proverbs 21:5	I should be diligent and avoid laziness in my work.	Answers will vary.
1 Thessalonians 4:11–12	I should be quiet, mind my own business, and work with my hands so that I will be a good example to others and so that I won't be in need of anything.	Answers will vary.

Read 2 Thessalonians 3:6–15 and answer the questions.

- What is the cause-effect relationship found in 3:10? **If you don't work, then you don't get the privilege of eating.**
- What biblical principle does this cause-effect relationship illustrate? **individual responsibility (Gal. 6:5)**
- According to these verses, why should Christians have good reputations in the way they do their work? **to be Christlike examples to other people**

Redemption: God's Grand Design

Lesson 84 **125**

Something to Think About

My Work Habits

Name _____



There are many Christlike character qualities that you should be developing into work habits as you seek to please God.

God created humans in His image. In Genesis 1:26–30, He told Adam and Eve to take dominion over His creation. He created us with minds that are creative and bodies capable of accomplishing tasks. Using the clues, match the character quality with its description to reinforce your understanding of the qualities that will help you in accomplishing the tasks God has for you to do.

D	1. The ability to begin and carry out a task	A. thorough
A	2. Completing the details of a task	B. organization
E	3. The ability to face and conquer challenges in a task	C. creative
B	4. The ability to work on a task in an orderly manner	D. initiative
C	5. Having new ideas in approaching a task	E. endurance
F	6. Telling the truth about every issue	F. honesty
J	7. Dependable; reliable; able to accomplish an assigned task	G. trustworthy
H	8. Able to be trusted to make the right decision	H. loyal
I	9. Completing an assigned task on time	I. prompt
L	10. Giving steadfast allegiance to something or someone	J. responsible
K	11. Industriousness; hard work	K. diligence
L	12. Giving careful attention to instructions and details of a task	L. attentive

What About Me?



Take time at home to think about your work habits. Carefully consider the following questions.

- What three qualities describe your work habits? _____
- Which quality would your teacher say describes your work habits? _____
- Which quality would your teacher say does not describe your work habits? _____
- What three qualities do you need to develop in your work habits? _____
- Choose one quality to focus on. What action can you take to make it become a habit for you? _____

Redemption: God's Grand Design

126 Lesson 84

Worktext pages 125–26

(Note: These pages may be saved for use with Lesson 85 to allow time for in-depth discussion.)

Develop Christ-honoring principles of work. Read page 125 and discuss what God says about work. Select volunteers to read aloud the Scripture passages.

Personal evaluation of work habits. On page 126, identify the work habits that please God. Together match the character quality words with their descriptions; then encourage the students to read the “What About Me?” section at home and evaluate their own work habits. Point out that laziness is an evidence of pride since it shows that you are more interested in doing what you want to do than in pleasing God by doing your best.

LESSON 85

Unit 5c Activity

Conduct a Bible drill. Review your rules for Bible drills; then call out the following references for verses about work. Let the first student who finds the verse read it aloud.

- | | |
|----------------|--------------------|
| Proverbs 20:11 | 2 Chronicles 34:12 |
| Nehemiah 4:6 | Proverbs 22:29 |
| Proverbs 12:27 | Ecclesiastes 12:14 |
| Proverbs 18:9 | 1 Corinthians 3:13 |
| Psalm 111:3 | |

God's Grace

Unit 5d

PREVIEW

Doctrines

- 86–89: God is merciful (Ps. 86:15).
- 86–89: God is righteous (Ps. 116:5).
- 86–89: God is unchanging (immutable) (Mal. 3:6).
- 86–89: God is all-knowing (omniscient) (Job 42:2).
- 86–89: God created humans for His glory (Isa. 43:7).
- 86–89: Humans live in a corrupted environment (Gen. 3:17–19).
- 86–89: Each Christian experiences struggles between his two natures (Rom. 7:23–25).
- 86–89: The Bible presents a biblical lifestyle that is consistent with God's character (Ps. 119:1–8).
- 86–89: Humans have sinful natures and have lost communion with God (Rom. 5:12, 19).

Skills and Applications

- Learn Psalm 119:13–16
- Read a bar graph
- Recall facts and details
- Interpret Scripture
- Realize that disobedience to God always brings judgment
- Develop Christlike principles for choosing good friends
- Recognize the power of ungodly influences in leading the godly astray
- Apply Bible knowledge to everyday life

LESSON
86

From Rehoboam to Jehoshaphat

Materials

- Charts 5 and 31 (“The Kings of Judah” and “Divided Kingdom—Israel and Judah”)
- Picture of a royal crown [O]

Music

Review the song and develop higher-order thinking skills by asking application questions.

Memory Verses: Psalm 119:13–16

Principle: A Christian delights to learn and practice God’s Word. Locate and read aloud Psalm 119:13–16 as the students read silently.

► What verbs are used to describe the Christian’s response to God’s Word? Possible answers include *rejoice, meditate, and delight*.

► Some people say that religion is a personal matter, meaning you should not talk about God to other people. What does 119:13 suggest about that? We should not be quiet about God and His Word. We should talk to others about what we learn from God’s Word.

► Read 119:9–12. What should we do before we tell others God’s Word? We should respond obediently to God’s Word in confession of sin and desire to seek and love God.

Direct the students to read the passage with you responsively, verse by verse. Direct them to mark the location with their Unit 5 bookmarks and to highlight the verses in their Bibles (optional). Ask for volunteers to recite Psalm 119:1–12.

Bible Study

Preview Background Information

Two Abijahs

The name *Abijah* appears in the royal history of both Judah and Israel. The Abijah in the kingdom of Judah was the son and heir to the throne of Rehoboam. In 1 Kings, his name is given as *Abijam*. *Abijah* was also the name of the son of Jeroboam, king of the Northern Kingdom of Israel, which had split from Rehoboam. Jeroboam's son Abijah died from an illness in childhood. The child is noted in 1 Kings 14:13 by the prophet Ahijah as trusting in the Lord in contrast to the idolatry that dominated Jeroboam's house.

Introduce the Bible Study

Introduce kings. Show the picture of the royal crown (optional).

• Who would wear a crown? **a ruler—a king, queen, prince, or princess**

• Are all rulers fair, honest, and kind? **no**

Point out that God always keeps His promises. All Scripture points to the message of redemption through Jesus Christ and God's plan of salvation. God told David that the Messiah would come from David's line. Although some wicked kings were part of that line, God kept His promise, and the Savior came as planned. (Note: These lessons in Unit 5d cover the kings of Judah after the death of Solomon, but the kings of Israel, the Northern Kingdom, are not included.)

Teach for Understanding

Read the following accounts or use the retelling of the passages.

Rehoboam: Evil King (1 Kings 11:43–12:20)

After the death of King Solomon, his son Rehoboam began ruling over the unified kingdom. After he came to power, King Rehoboam chose to disregard the wise counsel of the older, more experienced men. Instead, he listened to the advice of the proud young men. The younger men told King Rehoboam not to show kindness to his people but to be harsh and demanding. Rehoboam's pride brought disloyalty among the tribes of Israel. Ten of the twelve tribes deserted Rehoboam to establish the Northern Kingdom, ruled by Jeroboam, the son of Nebat. Although David's kingdom was now divided, God preserved a remnant for Himself by keeping the kingdom of Judah from worshiping idols as the Northern Kingdom did. Rehoboam reigned for seventeen years.

• What might have happened if King Rehoboam had shown his people kindness? **The kingdom might have remained united, and the people might have continued to be loyal to Rehoboam and to God.**

Display Chart 31 ("Divided Kingdom—Israel and Judah"). Explain that twenty kings ruled over Judah, the Southern Kingdom. Direct attention to Worktext page 127.

Abijah/Abijam: Evil King (1 Kings 15:3; 2 Chron. 13)

Rehoboam's son Abijah ruled Judah for three years. King Abijah planned to have control over the kingdom of Israel as well. To accomplish this, he went to battle against Jeroboam, hoping to conquer the Northern Kingdom. Abijah gained some territory for Judah but failed to unite the two kingdoms. He appears to have been used by the Lord to weaken Jeroboam. Abijah did not live for God's glory. The Scripture says that he walked in "the sins of his father."

• Although God used Abijah to judge Jeroboam and allowed him some success, what statement tells us that Abijah's actions displeased God? **He walked in the sins of his father.**

Asa: Good King (2 Chron. 14–16)

Abijah's son, Asa, ruled Judah for forty-one years (911–870 BC). Asa worked to get rid of idol worship and many other evil practices among the people. During his reign, King Asa trusted God for his victories, especially when Ethiopia threatened to attack Judah.

When Baasha, the king of Israel, attacked the kingdom of Judah, Asa asked the Syrians to help him. God was displeased that in his final days as king, Asa trusted in human resources instead of in the Lord.

- Read Psalm 60:11. How did the psalmist seek God's help? **through prayer**
- In Proverbs 25:19, to what does God compare placing confidence in man rather than in God? **a broken tooth and a lame foot**

Jehoshaphat: Good King (2 Chron. 17:1–5; 18:1; 20:35)

King Jehoshaphat was one of Judah's greatest and wealthiest kings. He reigned for twenty-five years. The Lord blessed Judah because Jehoshaphat feared God. Jehoshaphat built cities, strengthened Judah's army, and increased the possessions of his country. But Judah became weak after Jehoshaphat displeased the Lord by his friendships with Ahab and Ahaziah, wicked kings of Israel.

• According to 2 Corinthians 6:14, why is it important for Christians to choose their friends carefully? **Believers and unbelievers are as opposite as light and darkness. They cannot have true fellowship.**

Display Chart 5 ("The Kings of Judah") for the remainder of Unit 5d.

The Kingdom Divided

1 Kings 12–14

Name _____

Except for a brief period, the twelve tribes of Israel remained united as one nation through the reigns of Saul, David, and Solomon. God granted Solomon the wisdom to rule the country. Solomon wisely chose godly men to help advise him. The people knew that they could come to King Solomon and receive wise responses.

After Rehoboam became king, Jeroboam and the people came to him with a request to lighten the work load placed on them by Solomon.

Answer the questions.

1. What does the word *yoke* mean in 1 Kings 12:4? **a burden**
2. Who did King Rehoboam first go to for counsel? (1 Kings 12:6) **the old men or elders**
3. What advice did they give? (1 Kings 12:7) **If he would be a servant to the people, they would be his servants forever.**
4. Who else did Rehoboam look to for counsel? (1 Kings 12:8) **the young men**
5. The young men advised Rehoboam to increase the yoke of the people and to treat them more harshly. Who did Rehoboam listen to? (1 Kings 13–14) **the young men**
6. What was the reaction of the people to Rehoboam's announcement? (1 Kings 12:19–20)
Some of the people rebelled and made Jeroboam their king.



Only the tribes of Judah and Benjamin remained under the rule of the house of David. This kingdom that remained in the south with Jerusalem as its capital became known as **Judah**.

Ten tribes of Israel chose to make Jeroboam their king. Jeroboam was not from the line of David and introduced idol worship to keep the people from returning to the temple in Jerusalem. He placed golden calves in Bethel and in Dan for the people to worship. This Northern Kingdom chose Samaria as its capital and became known as **Israel**.



Who do you go to for advice—your friends or an adult? Remember Rehoboam the next time you have a problem to solve or a big decision to make. Look to your parents, a teacher, or another adult who will give you advice that follows God's Word.



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128 Lesson 8

Worktext page 128

Recall details about King Rehoboam.

LESSON

87

From Jehoram to Amaziah

Materials

- Chart 5 ("The Kings of Judah")

Music

Review the song and develop higher-order thinking skills by asking application questions.

Memory Verses: Psalm 119:13–16

Practice the memory verses. Locate Psalm 119:13–16 and select a volunteer to read the passage aloud.

Ask for volunteers to recite Psalm 119:1–12.

What are some ways you can make God's Word known?
speak and explain it to others throughout the day, sing it, quote it in e-mails and text messages, and so on

Bible Study

Preview Background Information

Two Jehorams

The two kings named Jehoram are often confused. One was the son of Ahab and Jezebel and was the king of Israel for twelve years (853–841 BC). When the Moabites rebelled against Israel, King Jehoram went to war with them and asked King Jehoshaphat of Judah for help. During the time of the battle, the water in Israel ran dry, and God sent Elisha the prophet to King Jehoram to tell him to dig ditches for water. When King Jehoram obeyed, God filled the ditches with water. The enemy saw the reflection of the sun in the water and thought it was blood, so they attacked Israel. They were defeated. Then Jehu, one of Jehoram's own generals, killed Jehoram. Jehoram's death fulfilled a prophecy of Elijah that Ahab's descendants would be killed.

The other Jehoram was a king of Judah. Both Jehorams were evil kings who followed in the footsteps of King Ahab.

Two Ahazias

Both Israel and Judah had kings named Ahaziah. Israel's Ahaziah was the son of the wicked King Ahab and briefly ruled the Northern Kingdom (851–850 BC). He worshiped idols. King Ahaziah fell and suffered an injury from which he never recovered, and his death was revealed by the prophet Elijah to be a judgment from God for his idolatry.

The other Ahaziah was the son of Jehoram of Judah and his wife Athaliah. (Note: His name is also given as *Je-hoahaz* in **2 Chronicles 21:17; 25:23**.) He reigned only one year, 841 BC.

Introduce the Bible Study

Review the **kings of Judah**. Display Chart 5 ("The Kings of Judah"), reading the names of the first four kings. Point out that two were evil and two were good.

Teach for Understanding

Read or tell the following accounts or use the retelling of the passages.

Jehoram: Evil King (2 Chron. 21:1–20)

Jehoram was the son of Jehoshaphat of Judah. After his father's death (849 BC), Jehoram killed his six brothers and took complete rule of Judah. Though Jehoshaphat had been a godly ruler, he had made alliances with King Ahab of Israel. This friendship influenced Jehoram to marry a wicked Baal-worshiper named Athaliah, the daughter of King Ahab and his wicked wife Jezebel. King Jehoram also began to worship idols. God sent the prophet Elijah to him to warn him that God would destroy most of his household and afflict him with diseases. King Jehoram did not change his ways, but God did not take his kingdom from him. Instead, God brought many troubles into King Jehoram's life. He faced revolts and plagues, but God continued to keep his covenant with David. Jehoram ruled eight years and died of an awful disease.

- ▶ Who influenced Jehoram in making an unwise choice of a wife? Explain. **Jehoshaphat, his father, had become friends with the wicked King Ahab and wicked Queen Jezebel of Israel. King Jehoram married their wicked daughter Athaliah.**
- ▶ How did God warn King Jehoram to change his ways? **He sent the prophet Elijah to him.**
- ❖ Do you make wise choices—ones that please God?
- ❖ How would most adults who walk with God describe your friends?
- ❖ Do your friends direct you to God's Word and God's ways, or do they seem to be negative about obeying God?

Ahaziah: Evil King (2 Chron. 22)

Ahaziah, the son of Jehoram and his wife Athaliah, was the sixth king of Judah. King Ahaziah ruled for less than a year (841 BC). He worshiped idols and walked in wickedness with his mother, Athaliah, as his counselor. He also sinned by joining with King Jehoram of Israel to battle against Syria. God chose Jehu to kill both Jehoram and Ahaziah in battle.

- ▶ Who influenced King Ahaziah in idol worship and wicked ways? **his mother, Athaliah**

Athaliah: Evil Queen (2 Chron. 22:10; 23:17–21)

After the untimely death of her son King Ahaziah, Athaliah took power. Athaliah was the only woman who ever reigned over Judah. Queen Athaliah reigned for six years (841–835 BC) and had the heirs of the throne of Judah killed. Only the infant Joash, the son of Ahaziah, escaped death because he was hidden away by Ahaziah's sister, the wife of Jehoiada the priest. When Joash was seven years old, Queen Athaliah, a Baal-worshiper, was executed along with one of her priests, and Joash became king of Judah.

- ▶ Who ruled Judah after the death of Ahaziah? **his mother, Athaliah**
- ▶ Who was the only person God spared in the royal line of Judah? **Joash, a son of Ahaziah**

Joash: Good King (2 Kings 11:1–12:20)

Lesson 81 featured an in-depth account of Joash.

Joash, a son of Ahaziah and grandson of Athaliah, was hidden away as an infant from the murderous hand of Queen Athaliah. When Joash was seven years old, he was brought out and crowned king of Judah. Joash worshiped and obeyed God as long as Jehoiada the priest was alive. King Joash reigned for forty years (835–796 BC).

- ❖ Why did God spare Joash? **to fulfill His covenant to send the Messiah through David's line**

What Does God Say About Choosing Friends?

Name _____



While your friendships are important to you and to God, you must remember that your friends should never be the *most* important thing in your life. **Peer pressure** is the influence your friends have on you to be like them. If you have friends who love God, then peer pressure can be

a good encouragement to you. However, if you have friends who love the world, you are headed for trouble. You should never love anything or anyone more than you love God. In His Word, God gives you good advice for choosing friends.

Read Proverbs 13:20. Complete the statements.

1. God is teaching me in this verse that I should **choose wise friends**
2. He is warning me not to **be friends with foolish people**

Read the verses and complete the statements to find out how to choose good friends.

Answers will vary.

- Proverbs 17:17 I should choose a friend who will **love me at all times**

- Proverbs 28:7 I should choose a friend who does not **disgrace or bring shame to his father**

- Proverbs 16:28 I should choose a friend who will not **cause strife or dissension** or **separate** friends.

- Psalm 119:63 I should choose a friend who **fears** God and who will **keep or follow** God's Word.

A good friend is not afraid to be honest with you. The Bible teaches that he will tell you what you need to change about yourself because he cares about you. A good friend will encourage you to do what pleases God and will be loyal to you in the tough times. Taking the time to find this kind of friend is worth it!

Read the following verses from Proverbs 27 and match each one to the correct statement.

A. 27:6

B. 27:9

C. 27:17

- C** 3. A true friend challenges me to make good decisions and develop Christlike character, and I can do the same for him.
A 4. A true friend is not afraid to confront me when I do wrong, even if he knows it will hurt my feelings, because he is concerned that I choose to please God.
B 5. A true friend is valuable to me because he gives me good advice that will encourage me to obey God.
_____ 6. A true friend will give me what I want so I am happy.

Redemption: God's Grand Design

Lesson 81 129

Amaziah: Good King (2 Kings 14; 2 Chron. 25)

Amaziah, the son of King Joash, ruled Judah for twenty-nine years (796–767 BC). King Amaziah did right, but not completely. When he went to battle against Seir, Amaziah obeyed God's prophet who had told him to send the soldiers back to Israel. But after killing thousands of Edomites in battle, he brought the idols of the Edomites back to Judah and bowed down to them. King Amaziah also challenged King Jehoash of Israel to war against the advice of a prophet. Amaziah suffered defeat.

- ❖ After God gave Amaziah victory over the Edomites, what should Amaziah have done instead of bringing the Edomite idols back? **He should have thanked God for His help and destroyed the idols.**

Worktext pages 129–30

(Note: These pages may be used with Lesson 90 to allow time for in-depth discussion.)

Develop godly principles for choosing friends. Write **peer pressure** for display, and discuss what the term means.

- ❖ Do your friends influence you in dress, reading materials, speech, and other areas?

Something to Think About

Choosing Good Friends

Name _____



What kind of person do you consider to be a true friend? What kind of character do you think a true friend should have? What are you looking for in a friend? It is important that you know the kind of friend that pleases God so that you will not be deceived by people who may be "friendly" but who don't love God or want to obey God in all that they do. Remember, you will become like your friends!



Read each scenario and determine the choices you should make about your friends.

Scenario	What Should You Do?
Campbell is your new neighbor. After reading 2 Corinthians 5 recently, you have decided to get to know Campbell and tell him about Jesus. Campbell is excited to have a new friend and mentions to you that he has been playing computer games that you know are inappropriate. Campbell's parents have made these games off limits, but he has found a way to sneak them back into his room. Now he wants you to play them with him. You want to be an example to him, and you know it is wrong to participate in those computer games.	<i>Answers will vary.</i>
You have been in the same group of friends for several years. You all know all about each other. A new student wants to be part of your group. Your friends feel like another person would ruin the special relationship your group has. They do not want to allow the new student to be part of the group. You know from the Bible that God wants us to show love and be friendly to others.	<i>Answers will vary.</i>

What About Me?



Take time at home to think about your friends.

List the top six qualities you look for when choosing your friends.

- ◆ Go back to your list and circle the qualities that please God.
- ◆ Study your list and think about the friends you enjoy spending time with most.
- ◆ Complete the following chart by putting a ✓ in the correct box.

Questions for Thought	Yes	No
Have I asked God if He is pleased with my choice of friends?		
Do my friends love God and want to please Him?		
Do my friends prove that they care about me by telling me when I am wrong?		
Do my friends honor and obey their parents?		
Do my friends encourage me to honor and obey my parents?		
Are my parents pleased with the kind of friends I have?		

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Redemption: God's Grand Design

Point out that friends—good or bad—are influences on the students' lives. Read page 129 and discuss what God says about choosing friends. Select volunteers to read aloud the Scripture passages.

Personal evaluation of choosing friends. Read page 130 and discuss the scenarios together. Encourage the students to read the "What About Me?" section at home and think about the friends that they have chosen for themselves.

LESSON

88

From Uzziah to Manasseh

Materials

- Chart 5 ("The Kings of Judah")

Music

Review the song and develop higher-order thinking skills by asking application questions.

Memory Verses: Psalm 119:13–16

Practice the memory verses. Locate and read aloud Psalm 119:13–16.

Ask for volunteers to recite Psalm 119:1–12 and then 119:13–16.

• **What does 119:15 teach us about the correlation between our thoughts and actions? We are very inclined to do what we think about.**

Bible Study

Preview Background Information

Two Azarias

King Uzziah was also known as Azariah. Several references in the Scriptures to Azariah are clear references to King Uzziah (**2 Kings 14:21**). The fact that the high priest at the time of King Uzziah's reign was also named *Azariah* may cause confusion. Kings could change their names if they chose. *Uzziah* is the short form of *Azariah* and should not be confused with the priest.

Introduce the Bible Study

Review the kings of Judah. Display Chart 5 ("The Kings of Judah"), reading the names of the first nine kings. Point out that of this number, five were evil, and four were good.

Teach for Understanding

Read the following accounts or use the retelling of the passages.

Uzziah: Good King (2 Chron. 26)

King Uzziah was made king of Judah when he was sixteen years old. Uzziah feared God and ruled Judah fifty-two years. He did right in the sight of the Lord. In the early years of his reign, King Uzziah followed the advice of Zechariah, the prophet of God. Uzziah warred against the Philistines and other nations, and God gave him the victory. King Uzziah strengthened and benefitted Judah by adding fortresses, vineyards, and wells. He equipped a great army by joining forces with several small surrounding kingdoms.

The success and power of King Uzziah made him proud. "But when he was strong, his heart was lifted up to his destruction, for he transgressed against the Lord his God" (**2 Chron. 26:16**) by taking over the priests' duty to burn incense in the temple. Immediately as King Uzziah stood before the priests in the temple with the censer in his hand, God punished him by giving him leprosy. So Uzziah was sent to live in a separate house and remained a leper to the day of his death.

- How do you think King Uzziah could have avoided becoming proud of his successes? **by giving glory to God rather than himself**
- In his pride what sin did Uzziah commit? **He took over the priests' task, which God specifically gave to be performed only by certain men from the tribe of Levi.**
- What led to Uzziah's pride? **his strength (his military victories)**
- How does Proverbs 16:18 relate to Uzziah's life? **His proud, haughty spirit led to his downfall and destruction.**
- Besides destruction, what are some other things that can be the result of pride? **hurt, pain, suffering, humility, damage, demotion, failure, shame, punishment**
- What are some synonyms for *haughty*? **high, lofty, arrogant, proud, conceited, egotistical, know-it-all**

- What is one thing we should consistently be doing in our communication with God? **thankng, blessing, and glorifying Him (Pss. 103:1–2; 107:8)**

Point out that God created humans for His glory; therefore, all glory for all things belongs to God.

Jotham: Good King (2 Chron. 27)

Uzziah's son Jotham ruled sixteen years. He honored his father by fearing and worshiping God and doing right in the sight of the Lord. King Jotham built gates, towers, fortresses, and cities. As a strong man, he led his armies to great victory against the Ammonites, who paid him in vast amounts of silver, wheat, and barley. Jotham became a powerful king because he was careful to obey the Lord in all his ways.

- Why did God bless Jotham? **because of his obedience to the Lord**

Ahaz: Evil King (2 Kings 16)

Ahaz was king of Judah for sixteen years (732–716 BC). He did not do right in God's sight. Under his leadership Judah suffered great losses of life and wealth because of his wickedness. In a battle against Pekah, the king of Israel, Judah lost 120,000 men. It cost Ahaz a lot to receive the help of Tiglath-pileser, king of Assyria, in war. Ahaz was forced to pay heavy taxes to Assyria as well as send Tiglath-pileser treasures from his palace and the temple. Finally, Ahaz closed the temple and promoted heathen worship throughout the land.

- What did it cost Judah when King Ahaz turned from God? **many lives and many treasures from the palace and temple**

Hezekiah: Good King (2 Kings 18–20)

Lesson 82 featured an in-depth account of Hezekiah.

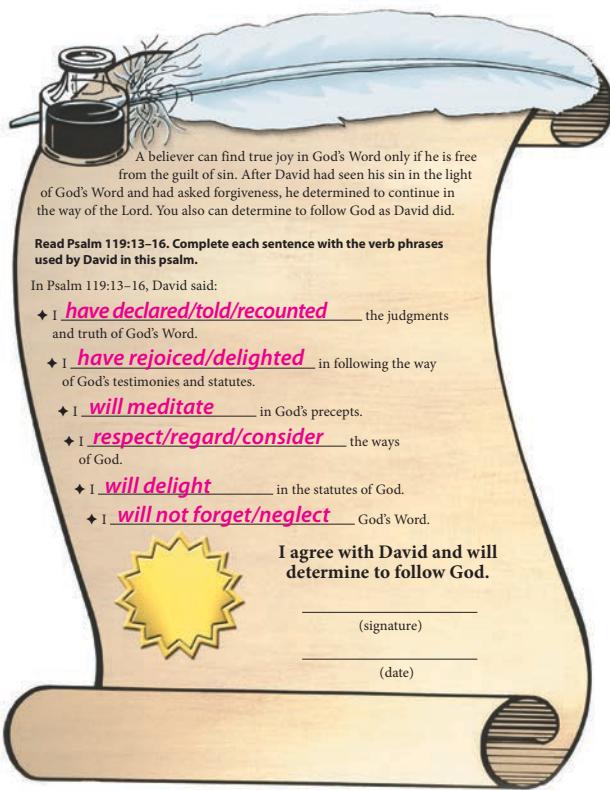
Hezekiah was a righteous king and ruled Judah for twenty-nine years (716–687 BC). King Hezekiah tore down the high places (altars of false religions), reopened the temple, and restored the worship of Jehovah. King Hezekiah loved and obeyed God, and God blessed him greatly.

Manasseh: Evil King (2 Chron. 33:1–20)

At the death of Hezekiah, his son, Manasseh, began to reign at age twelve and reigned for fifty-five years. Manasseh's reign (697–642 BC) could be called a counter-

The Way of Joy

Name _____



A believer can find true joy in God's Word only if he is free from the guilt of sin. After David had seen his sin in the light of God's Word and had asked forgiveness, he determined to continue in the way of the Lord. You also can determine to follow God as David did.

Read Psalm 119:13–16. Complete each sentence with the verb phrases used by David in this psalm.

- In Psalm 119:13–16, David said:
- ♦ I have declared/told/recounted _____ the judgments and truth of God's Word.
 - ♦ I have rejoiced/delighted _____ in following the way of God's testimonies and statutes.
 - ♦ I will meditate _____ in God's precepts.
 - ♦ I respect/regard/consider _____ the ways of God.
 - ♦ I will delight _____ in the statutes of God.
 - ♦ I will not forget/neglect _____ God's Word.

I agree with David and will determine to follow God.

(signature)
(date)

Redemption: God's Grand Design

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reformation because it was the undoing of change. For much of the time, King Manasseh was reversing the godly reforms introduced by his father. Manasseh's rule was one of the dark ages of Judah. He led Judah away from the beauty of worshiping God to the emptiness of worshiping idols. Manasseh allowed idolatry and even permitted the sacrifice of human life. Manasseh led the people of Judah to do worse than the heathen that God had destroyed from the land. Judah never fully recovered from Manasseh's wicked reign. However, after Manasseh was taken captive by the Assyrians, he humbled himself before God and pleaded for forgiveness. The Lord answered his prayer and restored him to the throne of Judah.

- How would you compare the reign of Manasseh with that of his father Hezekiah and his grandfather Ahaz? **Hezekiah was godly, but Manasseh was ungodly like his grandfather Ahaz.**

Point out that an individual is not a Christian just because his parents or grandparents are Christians. Each person must choose to trust Jesus Christ for himself. Select a student to read aloud Romans 10:9–10.

Worktext page 131

Develop further understanding of the memory verses.

High Places

Name _____

As Israel was preparing to enter the Promised Land, God gave Moses specific instructions for possessing the land. God expected obedience. Disobedience to God's Word would result in God's judgment.

Read Numbers 33:50–56 to complete the instructions given to Moses.

1. God instructed the children of Israel to drive out all the inhabitants of the land.
2. They were to destroy all their images and idols and their high places.
3. They were to take possession of the land and divide it by families according to their tribes.
4. God said that the inhabitants of the land would continually annoy them like splinters in their eyes and thorns in their sides if they were not driven out.
5. If their disobedience continued, God would do to the children of Israel what He wanted done to the inhabitants of the land.

eyes
destroy
riches
disobedience
drive out
thorns
tribes



Use your knowledge of the kings to answer the questions. *Answers may vary.*

6. Did the children of Israel successfully remove the inhabitants and their religions? no
7. How were the enemies like annoying splinters and thorns to the people? They continued to fight battles.
8. Did God approve when His people permitted high places of worship to remain? no
9. Where were God's people supposed to go to offer their sacrifices? the temple in Jerusalem
10. God keeps His promises. What should the kings of Judah have known would happen when they continued to disobey God? God would cast them out of the land like He wanted the children of Israel to do to the inhabitants of the land.

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Redemption: God's Grand Design

Worktext page 132

Interpret Scripture.

LESSON

89

From Amon to Zedekiah

Materials

- Chart 5 ("The Kings of Judah")

Music

Review the song and develop higher-order thinking skills by asking application questions.

Memory Verses: Psalm 119:13–16

Practice the memory verses. Locate Psalm 119:13–16 and select a student to read the passage aloud. Ask for volunteers to recite the memory passage or the first sixteen verses of the psalm.

Bible Study

Introduce the Bible Study

Review the kings of Judah. Ask students to name as many of the good kings as they can. Display Chart 5 ("The Kings of Judah"), reading the names of the kings studied thus far.

Teach for Understanding

Read the following accounts or use the retelling of the passages.

Amon: Evil King (2 Chron. 33:20–25)

King Amon did evil just like his father, Manasseh. Amon did not humble himself before the Lord. God was merciful to Judah in allowing Amon only two years of rule (642–640 BC) before his servants plotted together and killed him in his own house.

Why do you think Amon continued in sin rather than confessing it as his father, Manasseh, had done? **Answers will vary, but the basic principle is that we are prone to sin and love it (John 3:19).**

Josiah: Good King (2 Chron. 34:1, 22–28; 35:1–27)

Josiah was eight years old when he became king of Judah. He ruled for thirty-one years, (640–608 BC). King Josiah was a faithful, godly leader who prayed and asked for God's wisdom as he led his people. From the time he became king, Josiah was busy removing idols from the land, building up the temple, and observing the Passover. A prophetess promised Josiah that he would not see the punishment that the Lord would send to Judah for its sin. When King Josiah did not obey the warning of Pharaoh Neco to not involve himself in someone else's war, Josiah was killed. All Judah and Jerusalem grieved over Josiah's death.

How would you compare the reign of Josiah with the life of his great-grandfather Hezekiah? **Both removed idols and restored temple worship.**

Point out that Hezekiah and Josiah sought to know God and obey Him; they were zealous reformers and desired to lead their people back to God.

Jehoahaz: Evil King (2 Kings 23:30–33)

Jehoahaz, the son of Josiah, began his reign at the age of twenty-three. He was king for three months during 608 BC. Pharaoh Neco removed Jehoahaz from the throne because he had done the same evil things his forefathers did.

Jehoiakim: Evil King (2 Kings 23:34–37; 2 Chron. 36:4–8)

Pharaoh Neco of Egypt selected Jehoiakim, another son of Josiah, to replace Jehoahaz on the throne of Judah (608 BC). Jehoiakim, initially called Eliakim, was forced to pay heavy taxes to the Egyptian pharaoh, so he taxed his

Alliances

Name _____

God's Word says that even though Christians live in the world, they are not to desire the things of the world or to partner with people of the world. The godly kings usually had peaceful relationships with other nations, but God often used battles to show these godly kings their need to repent of wrongdoing. Some kings chose to join with other nations rather than to trust God to help them in battle. These battles often ended in defeat.



Make an X to mark the type of alliance each king of Judah had with another king or nation.

		Alliance that honored God and His desires	Alliance for self that dishonored God
1. The Lord was with King Asa of Judah. Some of the tribes of Israel saw this and joined Judah to worship in Jerusalem.	2 Chron. 15:9–12	X	
2. King Asa paid the Syrians to help him fight Israel.	2 Chron. 16:7		X
3. Nearby countries made peace with King Jehoshaphat when they heard that the Lord fought his battles.	2 Chron. 20:29–30	X	
4. King Ahaz used the treasure of the temple to pay the Assyrians to help in a battle that was a judgment from the Lord.	2 Chron. 28:16–21		X
5. King Josiah ignored God's warning and joined the king of Assyria in fighting against Egypt. Josiah was killed in the battle.	2 Chron. 35:20–24		X

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Redemption: God's Grand Design

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Length of Days

Name _____

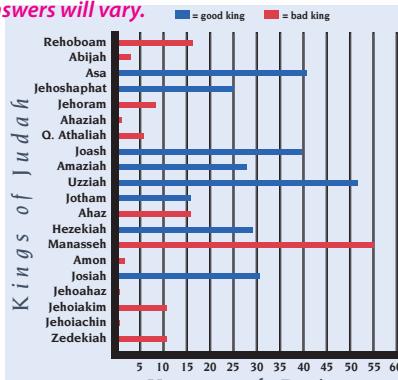
God promised David that as long as his descendants continued to walk in the truth of God's Word, there would continue to be a descendant of David on the throne. God permitted evil kings to rule, but typically their reigns were shorter.

Read Psalm 91:14–16 and Proverbs 3:1–3. Answer the questions.

Answers will vary.

1. What does God promise in both of these passages? **God promises safety, peace, and long life.**

2. What is our responsibility to receive these promises? **We are to love God and remain faithful to Him.**



Use the graph above to answer the questions about the good and evil kings.

3. Which group has more kings? **the evil kings**

4. Which group typically reigned over twenty years? **the good kings**

5. Why do you think certain kings had longer reigns? (Hint: Remember the verses above.) **Answers will vary but should include that they loved and followed God.**

6. Why do you think God might have extended the reign of Manasseh? (2 Chron. 33:12–16) **Answers will vary but should include that he repented and returned the nation to worshiping God.**

 God continued to give kings of Judah opportunities to do right and serve Him. God loves all people and desires that they love Him and choose the salvation He provides. The kings knew the truth of God's Word, but more than half chose to turn from Him. You have heard the truth of God's Word. Do you choose to follow Him?

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own people heavily. Nebuchadnezzar of Babylon came and forced Jehoiakim and the people of Judah to serve him. After three years, Jehoiakim led an unsuccessful revolt against Nebuchadnezzar that resulted in Judah's destruction and the deportation of some of the people to Babylon (605 BC). Jehoiakim ruled for eleven years and did evil. God judged Judah because of Jehoiakim's sins.

Jehoiachin: Evil King (2 Kings 24:6–16; 2 Chron. 36:9–10)

Jehoiachin was eighteen years old when he became king over Judah in 597 BC. And he also did evil and reigned for only three months. The Babylonians surrounded Jerusalem, took the treasures from the temple, and took many people captive.

Zedekiah: Evil King (2 Kings 24:17–25:24; 2 Chron. 36:11–21)

At age twenty-one, Zedekiah was appointed by Nebuchadnezzar to the throne in Jerusalem. He reigned eleven years (597–586 BC). Zedekiah was an evil king who did not humble himself to the teachings of the prophet Jeremiah. He rebelled against King Nebuchadnezzar, whom he had

promised in God's name to serve and obey. King Zedekiah disregarded the truth and suffered the consequences of his sins: he was tortured and blinded, and both of his sons were killed. Jerusalem was surrounded by Nebuchadnezzar's army again and burned. In 586 BC, the city walls were torn down, the temple was destroyed, and many prisoners were taken away as captives to Babylon. Judah's identity as a nation came to a temporary end. The Babylonians left a small remnant of laborers to work the fields and vineyards.

- **What were the personal consequences of Zedekiah's sin? He was tortured, his eyes were put out, and his sons were killed.**
- **What was the result of the decades of sin Judah as a nation had committed? The nation came to a temporary end as it was conquered. God sent the nation into captivity in Babylon.**
- **How do you know that you cannot sin and get away with it? God is omniscient. Nothing can be hidden from God, and He must punish sin (Gal. 6:7–8).**

Worktext page 133

Interpret Scripture.

Worktext page 134

Read a bar graph about the kings of Judah.

Materials

- Chart 21 (“God’s Word—Minor Prophets”)
- Bible book cards (Minor Prophets)

Background Information**Hosea (God’s Love for His People)**

God used Hosea’s wife, Gomer, to picture the unfaithfulness of Israel. Even though God continually showed His love for the Israelites, they kept turning away from God, much like Gomer left Hosea. This book tells how Hosea warned the Israelites to not love anything more than God.

Joel (The Day of the Lord)

Joel warned the people who lived in Judah about the Day of the Lord, when God would come and judge sin.

Amos (Preparing to Meet God)

Amos was a farmer as well as a prophet. God sent him visions and told him to tell them to the people who lived in Israel.

Amos warned the Israelites that God would judge their sin if they did not repent and return to God.

Obadiah (God Judges the Pride of Edom)

Obadiah was sent to speak to the Edomites. They did not care about God anymore, and Obadiah warned them that if they continued to be cold toward the Lord, God would judge them by destroying them.

Jonah (God’s Mercy)

Jonah was sent by God to preach repentance to the Assyrians in Nineveh. Jonah did not want to go to Nineveh, so he went the opposite direction by sea. God sent a great fish to swallow him. He stayed in the stomach of the fish for three days until he was ready to obey. In Nineveh, Jonah preached to the Assyrians, who responded by asking God for mercy.

Micah (The Coming Kingdom)

Micah was sent by God to point out the Israelites’ sins and to warn them of the judgment that would come. Micah told the people how much God cared for them and how He wanted them to accept His forgiveness. Micah also prophesied that Christ would be born in Bethlehem.

Nahum (God Judges Apostasy)

Nahum was sent to Nineveh in Assyria. Years before, the Ninevites had asked God for forgiveness as a result of Jonah’s preaching, but their children and grandchildren had returned to doing evil. Nahum told the people of Nineveh that God was angry with their disobedience.

Habakkuk (God Is Holy)

Habakkuk was sent to tell Judah to come back to God, but he was grieved by all the wickedness he saw around him. He did not understand why God, who is holy, lets evil happen. This book records Habakkuk’s questions to God and God’s responses. Even though it looks as if evil is not punished, God said it will be.

Unit 5c-5d Review

Name _____

Circle the letters of the correct answers.

1. As a child, Joash was protected from being murdered. God had given King Joash many blessings, but Joash turned from serving God to serve idols after _____. [Lesson 81]

- a mighty army overtook the Kingdom of Judah
- b. the man who had guided him died
- c. a severe drought killed many of his people
- d. his own sons tried to murder him

2. King Hezekiah reopened the temple, restored the worship of God, removed the altars and shrines of the heathen religions that had invaded the land, and restored the observance of holy days and feasts. Why did Hezekiah do all of these good things? [Lesson 82]

- a. He desired God fervently.
- b. The three kings before him were killed because of idolatry.
- c. The priests threatened to kill him if he worshiped idols.
- d. He wanted to be sure to get to heaven.

3. Cyrus McCormick invented a machine called a reaper, which helped farmers harvest wheat. What is one main lesson we can learn from Mr. McCormick? [Lesson 84].

- a. Be patient and you will get rich.
- b. Working hard is a Christian’s duty.
- c. People do not like big machines.
- d. Only a few inventors ever become famous.
- e. God rewards hard workers right away.

4. By reviewing the family lives of the kings in this unit, we learn that _____.

- [Lessons 86–89]
- a. each person is responsible to worship and serve God no matter what his parents were like
 - b. a child from a godly home will worship and serve God
 - c. a child from an ungodly home will not worship and serve God

5. Psalm 119:9–16 teaches us that _____.

- [Lessons 81–89]
- a. we should love God and His Word
 - b. knowing God’s Word can help us to think and live right
 - c. we should desire God with our whole heart
 - d. we should not depart from God

Zephaniah (No Hope After Judgment)

Zephaniah preached to the people of Judah. He told them about the coming judgment and their need to seek the Lord because once judgment came, there would be no hope.

Haggai (Doing God’s Work)

Haggai was sent by God with a specific message for the people of Jerusalem to finish the temple. This book tells how Haggai told the people that God’s work is the most important work.

Zechariah (Christ Will Reign Supreme)

Zechariah spoke to people in Jerusalem about finishing the temple. In this book, Zechariah tells the people about the Messiah who would come to reign.

Malachi (Our Unchanging God)

Malachi was God’s last Old Testament prophet. He spoke to the people in Jerusalem about their sin. The people of Jerusalem had rebuilt the temple but had stopped worshiping God from a right heart. This book reminds the people again about judgment on sin and about the coming of the Messiah.

Bible Book Review

Review the Minor Prophets. Select students to read each book name and theme from Worktext page 277. Display Chart 21 (“God’s Word—Minor Prophets”). Share the background information about each of the minor prophets (optional).

Unit 5 Review

Within the Royal House

Name _____

Circle the name of the correct answer below each description.

1. I was the daughter-in-law of Naomi who returned with her to Israel.

Rahab Ruth Bathsheba

2. As a kinsman, I was allowed to take Ruth as my wife.

Boaz Solomon Gideon

3. Ruth, a Gentile and David's great-grandmother, was also an ancestor of this person.

Peter Paul Christ

4. Zephaniah the prophet warned King Josiah that Jerusalem would be destroyed for this reason.

worshipping idols eating unhealthy food

5. God answered my prayer by giving me wisdom and understanding as I ruled God's people.

Saul Solomon Samuel

6. I was only seven when I became king. I followed God only as long as I had godly Jehoiada to give me counsel.

Jonathan Jonadab Joash

7. As king, I listened to Isaiah and trusted God in times of war. I brought the people back to Jerusalem to observe the Passover.

Sennacherib Hezekiah Ramses

8. I followed the unwise counsel of young men, which resulted in the tribes of Israel dividing into two kingdoms. I became king after Solomon, my father.

Rehoboam Jereboam Bombeboam

Match the letter of the correct description with each word.

- A. 9. Israel
 B. wooden bridges over small streams
 C. places on hills or mounds used by false religions for worship and sacrifices
 D. the southern tribes of Judah and Benjamin that remained with Rehoboam as their king

Mark with an X those things David did while king.

- X 12. David made Jerusalem the capital city.
 13. David built the temple.
 X 14. David brought the ark of the covenant to Jerusalem.
 X 15. David committed sin with Bathsheba.
 16. David lived a life of peace with other nations.

Unit Reviews

Bible 6

Lessons 71–90

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Practice the Old Testament books. Explain that knowing the books that come immediately before and after each book in the Bible is helpful when looking up Bible verses. Display the Old Testament Bible book cards. Explain that when you cover one of the bottom corners, the students should tell either the division, which book comes before, or which book comes after the book named at the top. Divide the students into teams and ask questions such as the following:

- ➊ Which division is this book in?
- ➋ Which book comes before?
- ➌ Which book comes after?

Unit 5c–5d Review

Lead a review of Lessons 81–90. A reproducible copy of the review questions (without answers) is available on the Teacher's Toolkit CD under Half-Unit Reviews. Answers are also on the Teacher's Toolkit CD.

Unit 5 Review (continued)

Name _____

Write the letter of the correct word or phrase to complete each sentence.

H 17. A prophecy to David about the temple is that his son would build a house for God. David's son who fulfilled this prophecy was _____.

F 18. A Christian should get direction for all of life's decisions from _____.

G 19. God's Word should make Christians _____ of their sin.

D 20. The characteristics of godly leaders found in the Bible apply to _____.

B 21. After praying, Christians are to _____ for God to answer.

C 22. God's expectation is that every Christian should desire God in every area of his life with _____.

Write the letter of the correct ending for each sentence.

B 23. To walk in the law of the Lord means _____.

F 24. As the temple was completed, a cloud filled the holy place to show that _____.

A 25. Tens of thousands of men prepared _____.

H 26. Many of the evil kings followed after false religions and built high places for worship. The Bible records that _____.

G 27. God said the idol-worshipping people that Israel allowed to stay in the land would _____.

D 28. Christians should seek God's approval when making relationships. They are to live in the world, but _____.

- A. materials for building the temple.
 B. to do what the Bible says.
 C. to remove Solomon from the throne.
 D. not be joined improperly with the things or people of the world.
 E. most of the kings removed the high places.
 F. the glory of the Lord had come to the temple.
 G. become like splinters in their eyes and thorns in their sides.
 H. only a few of the kings removed the high places.

Unit Reviews

Bible 6

Lessons 71–90

Unit Review

Materials

- Copy of the Unit 5 Review from the Teacher's Toolkit CD [E]

Guide a review of Unit 5. Review the people and events in preparation for the Unit 5 test (optional). For answers see the Teacher's Toolkit CD.