

OLD TESTAMENT HISTORY IN BRIEF

**For
JUNIORS**

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Adopted for use in the Protestant Reformed Churches
by the Synod of 1961

FOREWORD

This book is designed for children of nine and ten years old, and is intended as a

companion-book to that on the New Testament by the Rev. G. Vandenberg. Moreover, its proper use requires that it be preceded by the beginners' and followed by the seniors' books which are a part of the series, prepared under the auspices of the Synod of the Protestant Reformed Churches.

In order that both parents and teachers may know at what to aim and what to expect in this course, we make the following remarks:

1. The aim of this book is briefly and systematically to acquaint our children with the *facts* of Old Testament history.

2. The success of this history course is dependent not only on the book and the teachers, but upon persistent effort at thorough memory work and study by the children, with the indispensable aid of their parents.

3. The written work for these lessons, prepared and printed in a separate workbook, should not be neglected if the aim of the course is to be achieved in the span of twenty-five lessons. It is purposely designed so that the pupils will be compelled to look up numerous Scripture passages related to the lesson material.

4. The book is designed for a thirty-week catechism season, which means that there should be a review, preferably written, after every five lessons.

5. The use of map study is also recommended as a valuable aid in this course.

6. The Memory Projects may profitably be followed, especially in those congregations where there is no Sunday School. A little persistent effort and some encouragement on the part of the teacher will produce surprising results in this respect. We ought not to underestimate our children's ability to memorize; and these memory projects are not beyond the ability of most children of nine and ten years old.

May our covenant God use this effort in order that the children of His covenant may become founded in the knowledge of His Word.

LESSON 1

Creation

1. What took place in the beginning?
God created the heavens and the earth and all things in them.
2. When did God create all things?
About four thousand years before Christ was born. (4000 B.C.)
3. In how many days was creation finished?
In six days, and on the seventh day God rested.
4. How did God create all things?
By the Word of His power.
5. How did God make man?
God formed man from the dust of the ground, and breathed into his nostrils the breath of life.
6. What else does the Bible tell us about man?
God made man in His own image, able to love and serve God perfectly.
7. Whom did God give as a help meet for Adam?
Eve, whom He made from a rib of Adam.
8. Where did God place Adam and Eve?
In Paradise, a beautiful garden in Eden.
9. What was Adam called to do?
As king of the earthly creation, Adam was called to serve God.
10. Was there sin and death in the beginning?
No, God saw everything that He had made, and it was very good.

MEMORY PROJECT: Learn the books of the Old Testament in order.

LESSON 2

The Beginning of Sin

1. Which two special trees did God place in Paradise?

The tree of life and the tree of the knowledge of good and evil.

2. Might Adam and Eve eat of the tree of life?

Yes, and its fruit would make them live forever.

3. Might they eat of the tree of the knowledge of good and evil?

No, for God commanded them not to eat of it.

4. Who tempted Eve to disobey God and eat of the tree?

The devil, speaking through the serpent.

5. How did the devil lie to Eve?

Satan said, "Ye shall not surely die."

6. Did Eve believe the devil's lie?

Yes, she ate of the fruit, and also tempted Adam to eat.

7. Did God punish Adam and Eve?

Yes, they lost God's friendship, and the curse of death came upon them and their children.

8. What happened to the earth because of their sin?

The earth was cursed for man's sake.

9. Did God let Adam and Eve eat of the tree of life after this?

No, God sent them out of the garden, and away from the tree of life.

10. But would they never again be blessed by God?

Yes, but only because God promised a Savior to save His people from their sin.

MEMORY PROJECT: Hebrews 11:1-3

LESSON 3

The Growth of Sin

1. How did sin show itself immediately in the family of Adam and Eve?

Cain hated and killed his brother Abel, who was a believing child of God.

2. Whom did God give in Abel's place?

The God-fearing Seth, whose descendants were called "the sons of God."

3. Did wickedness continue to grow in the world?

Yes, Cain's children followed him in sin, and the world became more and more wicked.

4. What was one thing that helped the fast growth of wickedness?

The descendants of Cain were the great and mighty men of the world, and were also great in wickedness .

5. Can you name some of these great men?

Yes, the Bible mentions especially the murderer Lamech, and his three sons, Jabal, Jubal, and Tubal-cain.

6. Was there something else that helped this fast growth of sin?

Yes, before the flood men lived to be more than 900 years old.

7. But were all the descendants of Seth God-fearing?

By no means; many married Cain's children, while only a few served the Lord.

8. Mention one of these God-fearing few.

Enoch, who walked with God, and who prophesied about the coming of the Lord to judge.

9. What happened to Enoch?

God took him to heaven without death when he was only 365 years old.

10. How fast did sin develop in the earth?

In 1500 years the world was ripe for judgment, and God announced the flood.

MEMORY PROJECT: Hebrews 11:4, 5

LESSON 4

The Flood

1. How did God destroy the first world?

By a terrible flood, in which the whole world of the ungodly perished.

2. How great was the flood?

The flood covered the whole earth, and all flesh was destroyed.

3. Did this flood come through an ordinary rain?

No, it was a wonder; for the windows of heaven were opened, and the fountains of the great deep were broken up.

4. When did God announce this judgment?

One hundred twenty years beforehand, in which time Noah built the ark and preached righteousness.

5. Whom did God save in the ark?

Noah and his family and a few of every kind of animals.

6. Why did God save Noah and his family?

Because Noah walked with God and was righteous in a world filled with wickedness.

7. How long did the flood last?

The water prevailed for 150 days, and Noah had to stay in the ark for a year and ten days.

8. What did God tell Noah after the flood?

“And I, behold, I establish my covenant with you, and with your seed after you, and with every living creature that is with you.” Genesis 9:9, 10

9. What sign did the Lord give Noah of this covenant?

The sign of the rainbow in the cloud.

10. When did the flood take place?

About 2350 B.C. MEMORY PROJECT: Hebrews 11:6, 7

LESSON 5

From Noah to Abraham

1. Was sin destroyed by the flood?

By no means; it showed itself immediately in Noah's family.

2. How did this take place?

Noah became drunk, and Ham mocked his father.

3. What did Noah do afterward?
He blessed Shem and Japheth, but cursed Canaan, the son of Ham.
4. Did sin show itself in any other way?
Yes, for men disobeyed the command of God to fill the earth.
5. What did wicked men want to do instead?
They wanted to stay together in the land of Shinar.
6. What did they do in the land of Shinar?
They built the tower of Babel as the center of a mighty and wicked kingdom.
7. How did God spoil their plan?
God confused their language, so that they had to scatter over the earth.
8. Where did the children of Noah's sons settle?
Ham's in Canaan and Africa; Shem's in Asia; and Japheth's in Europe.
9. With whose descendants did the Lord continue His covenant after the flood?
In the Old Testament times God continued His covenant with the descendants of Shem.
10. With whom out of Shem's descendants did God establish His covenant?
With Abraham and his seed.

MEMORY PROJECT: Hebrews 11:8

REVIEW
LESSON 6
Abraham

1. From what place did God call Abraham?
God first brought him from Ur of Chaldees, and later called him to leave Haran.
2. What did God tell Abraham?
“Get thee out of thy country . . . unto a land that I will show thee.” Genesis 12:1

3. Did Abraham obey?

Yes, by faith Abraham obeyed, and went to live as a stranger in the land of Canaan.

4. When did God call Abraham?

About the year 1920 B.C.

5. Who went with Abraham?

His nephew Lot, who later quarreled with Abraham and chose to live in Sodom.

6. Whom did Abraham meet when he delivered Lot from the king of Elam?

Melchizedek, king of Salem, and priest of the most high God.

7. What became of the wicked cities of Sodom and Gomorrah?

God destroyed them with fire and brimstone, but rescued Lot and his family.

8. What did God promise Abraham?

God promised to make of Abraham a great nation, and promised to give to his seed the land of Canaan.

9. Did Abraham have any children at this time?

No, but he believed God's promise.

10. What wonderful promise did God give Abraham and Sarah in their old age?

He promised a son, Isaac, with whom He would establish His covenant.

MEMORY PROJECT: Hebrews 11:9, 10

LESSON 7

Isaac

1. Who were Abraham's first two sons?

Ishmael, the son of Hagar, and Isaac, the son of Sarah.

2. Did God also establish His covenant with Ishmael?

No, only with Isaac, the child of the promise.

3. What became of Ishmael?

When he mocked Isaac, God commanded Abraham to send Ishmael and Hagar away.

4. How did God try Abraham's faith when Isaac was a lad?
God commanded him to offer up his only son Isaac on Mt. Moriah.
5. Did Abraham obey?
Yes, for he believed that God was able to raise Isaac from the dead.
6. Whom did Isaac marry?
Rebekah, a God-fearing wife, brought from Haran by Abraham's chief servant.
7. Why did Abraham send to Haran to get a wife for Isaac?
Because he did not want Isaac to have a wife from the Canaanites.
8. Did Isaac and Rebekah have any children?
Not at first, but God heard their prayer and gave them twins, Esau and Jacob.
9. Which of these two was a child of the promise?
The younger son, Jacob, whom God loved.
10. How did Esau show that he was wicked?
He sold his birthright, married wives from the Canaanites, and sought to kill Jacob.

MEMORY PROJECT: Hebrews 11:11, 12

LESSON 8

Jacob

1. What did Jacob do when Isaac was about to give Esau the blessing?
With the help of his mother, he tried to get the blessing by deceiving his blind father.
2. Was Esau also blessed?
No, the blessing was for Jacob only.
3. What did Esau plan to do at this time?
He plotted to kill Jacob, and Jacob had to flee to his uncle Laban in Haran.

4. What happened at Bethel while Jacob was on his way to Laban?
God appeared to him in a dream, and promised him the same blessing that He gave Abraham and Isaac.
5. How long did Jacob stay at Laban's house?
For twenty years, during which time he married Leah and Rachel and became very rich.
6. What took place when Jacob was on his way back to Canaan?
Jacob wrestled with God at Peniel.
7. What did Jacob finally learn at Peniel?
He learned to expect the blessing from the Lord, and received his new name, Israel.
8. How many children did the Lord give Jacob?
One daughter and twelve sons, who were the fathers of the tribes of Israel.
9. Was there peace in Jacob's family?
No, there was much jealousy and trouble among his wives and children.
10. How did the brothers show their envy against Joseph, Jacob's favored son?
They sold him as a slave into Egypt, and made their father think Joseph was killed by a wild beast.

MEMORY PROJECT: Hebrews 11:13, 14

LESSON 9

Israel in Bondage

1. Did God care for Joseph in Egypt?
Yes, first in Potiphar's house, then in prison, and finally as chief ruler of Egypt.
2. Did Joseph see his brothers again?
Yes, when they came to Egypt to buy corn of him during the seven years of famine.
3. What happened when Pharaoh heard about Joseph's father and brothers?
He sent wagons to bring them to Egypt, and gave them the land of Goshen to dwell in.

4. What did Jacob do before he died?
He blessed his sons and the two sons of Joseph.
5. What did both Jacob and Joseph foretell about Israel?
That God would deliver them from Egypt and bring them to Canaan.
6. Which book of the Bible tells of Israel's slavery and deliverance?
The book of Exodus, which means "going out."
7. What happened to Israel after Joseph's death?
A new Pharaoh tried to destroy them.
8. How did he afflict the Israelites?
He made them slaves, and commanded the baby boys to be killed.
9. What did the Israelites do in their trouble?
They cried to the Lord for deliverance.
10. How did the Lord care for His people in bondage?
The more they were afflicted, the more they multiplied and grew.

MEMORY PROJECT: Hebrews 11:15, 16

LESSON 10

Delivered Through Moses

1. Did the Lord leave Israel in the bondage of Egypt?
No, God sent His servant Moses to deliver them.
2. When did Moses begin his work?
When God called him from the burning bush in the land of Midian.
3. Whom did God give to help Moses?
His brother Aaron, to be his spokesman.
4. Was Pharaoh willing to let Israel go when Moses told him?
No, God hardened Pharaoh's heart, and he would not obey God's command.
5. When did he finally let Israel go?
After God showed His power by sending ten terrible plagues upon Egypt.

6. Which was the last of the ten plagues?
All the firstborn of Egypt were killed, while the children of Israel were spared.
7. How did Israel remember this deliverance afterwards?
They had to celebrate the Passover feast every year.
8. Did God take Israel to Canaan by the shortest way?
No, they had to pass through the wilderness by way of the Red Sea.
9. What happened at the Red Sea?
God made a path through the sea for Israel, but Pharaoh and his army were drowned.
10. How long was Israel in Egypt?
About 400 years.

MEMORY PROJECT: Hebrews 11:17-19

REVIEW

LESSON 11 **Forty Years in the Wilderness**

1. How did the Lord lead Israel in the desert?
By a pillar of fire by night and a pillar of cloud by day.
2. How did the Lord feed Israel?
With manna from heaven, and with water from the rock.
3. Was Israel satisfied in the wilderness?
No, most of them were rebellious, and time and again murmured against Moses and against the Lord.
4. Where did the Lord bring them first?
To Mount Sinai, where God gave the Ten Commandments, many other laws, and the plan for the tabernacle.
5. What grievous sin did Israel commit while Moses was on Mt. Sinai?

Israel made and worshipped the golden calf.

6. Where did the Lord bring Israel from Sinai?

To Kadesh Barnea, where twelve men were sent to spy out the land of Canaan.

7. What report did the spies bring?

They all brought an evil report except Joshua and Caleb, who believed that the Lord would give them the land.

8. To whose report did the people listen?

They listened to the evil report of the ten, that Canaan was much too strong for them to take.

9. What was the punishment for this unbelief?

God made them wander in the wilderness forty years, till all above twenty, except Joshua and Caleb, had died.

10. How did the Lord once save Israel from the fiery serpents sent to punish them for murmuring?

God told Moses to make a brazen serpent, and all who looked on it were saved.

MEMORY PROJECT: Hebrews 11:20, 21

LESSON 12

Israel Enters Canaan

1. Who led Israel into the land of Canaan?

Joshua, the son of Nun, whom God appointed in Moses' place.

2. Which part of Canaan was taken first?

The part east of the Jordan River, which was given to Reuben, Gad, and half the tribe of Manasseh.

3. How did Israel cross the Jordan River?

God made a dry path through the river for them.

4. How was Israel able to take the land?

The Lord fought for them, and gave them the victory over their enemies.

5. Did it become plain during the conquest of Canaan that the Lord fought for them?

Yes, this was made plain many times to Israel, and was also a cause of fear to the enemy.

6. Mention two instances which prove that the Lord gave them the victory.

The fall of Jericho's walls, and the standing still of the sun to help Israel in battle.

7. Did Israel obey God's command to wipe out the Canaanites completely?

No, they let some of them remain; and these were the cause of much trouble for Israel later.

8. How was the land divided?

Every tribe except Levi received part of the land by lot.

9. Of what did Joshua warn the people before he died?

Of the terrible sin of serving strange gods.

10. What is the date of Israel's entrance into Canaan?

About 1450 B.C.

MEMORY PROJECT: Hebrews 11:22, 23

LESSON 13

The Judges

1. Did Israel remember Joshua's warning against idol worship?

While Joshua lived, they did; but soon afterward they forsook God and served idols.

2. What was the occasion of this idol worship?

All the heathen nations of Canaan and their idols had not been destroyed.

3. How did the Lord punish Israel for this disobedience?

The Lord gave Israel over to their enemies, to be oppressed.

4. How long did Israel's trouble last each time?

Until Israel repented and turned to the Lord.

5. How did the Lord deliver His people?
By men called “judges,” whom God sent to deliver them.
6. How long did this period of the judges last?
About 400 years, or from Joshua to Saul.
7. How many judges does the Bible mention?
Fourteen, namely:

Othniel	Jephthah	Ehud	Ibzan	
Shamgar	Elon	Deborah (Barak)	Abdon	
Gideon	Samson	Tola	Eli	
Jair	Samuel			
8. Whose history belongs to this period of the judges?
The history of Ruth the Moabitess, one of the mothers of Christ.

MEMORY PROJECT: Hebrews 11:24-26

LESSON 14

The Judges (continued)

1. What did Gideon do as judge?
With only 300 men he gained a great victory over the Midianites.
2. For what is Jephthah especially known?
Jephthah through faith overcame the Ammonites.
3. Which judge is known because he fought alone against the Philistines?
Samson, who was a Nazarite from birth, though he was not always faithful.
4. Mention some of Samson’s outstanding acts?
He carried away the gates of Gaza, killed a thousand Philistines with a jawbone, and at his death pulled down a Philistine temple on thousands of people.
5. What especially shows how far Israel had departed from the Lord during this period?

The sad history of Micah's image and false priest, which the Danites stole from him.

6. Who was the last of the judges?

Samuel, whose name means "asked of God," and who was also a prophet.

7. How did the Lord save Israel in Samuel's time when they repented?

By a great thunderstorm, so that the Philistines fled before Israel.

8. What wicked thing did the Israelites ask when Samuel was old?

They wanted to be like the other nations, and have a king.

9. What did the Lord tell Samuel about this request for a king?

That Israel had not rejected Samuel, but the Lord.

10. Did God give Israel a king?

Yes, the Lord told Samuel to give them what they wanted.

MEMORY WORK: Hebrews 11:27-29

LESSON 15

King Saul

1. Who was the first king God gave to Israel?

Saul, the son of Kish, of the tribe of Benjamin.

2. When did Saul become king?

About 1100 B.C.

3. Was Saul a God-fearing king?

No, he soon showed that he did not care for God's commandments.

4. How did he show his disobedience before a battle with the Philistines?

By bringing a sacrifice himself instead of waiting for Samuel to come.

5. What was Saul's second great sin at the time of the battle against the Amalekites?

He disobeyed God's command by sparing King Agag and the best of the sheep and oxen.

6. What did Samuel tell Saul after this second sin?

That the Lord had rejected Saul as king, and would give the kingdom to Saul's neighbor.

7. Who was anointed king in Saul's place?

David, the son of Jesse, of the tribe of Judah, a man after God's heart.

8. Did David become king immediately?

No, he had to wait for God to give him the kingdom until after Saul's death.

9. Did Saul love David?

No, although David was careful not to harm Saul, for a long time Saul tried to kill David.

10. How did Saul die?

He ended his 40 years as king by killing himself when he saw that the battle with the Philistines was lost.

MEMORY WORK: Hebrews 11:30, 31

REVIEW

LESSON 16

King David

1. How long did David reign?

Seven years over Judah alone, and thirty-three years more over all Israel.

2. Show that the Lord blessed David as king.

Through David's victories God gave to Israel all the land from the river Euphrates to Egypt.

3. What did David bring to Jerusalem with great joy?

The ark of the Lord, which since Eli's time had been in the house of Abinadab.

4. Was David satisfied only to bring the ark to Jerusalem?

No, he very much wanted to build the temple of the Lord at Jerusalem also.

5. What did the Lord tell David about this?

Through the prophet Nathan God told David that his son should build the temple.

6. What wonderful promise did God give to David?

To establish David's kingdom forever.

7. To whom did this promise point?
To the Lord Jesus Christ, whose kingdom is everlasting.
8. Did David ever prophesy of the Christ?
Yes, in many of the Psalms which he wrote.
9. Mention two grievous sins which David committed as king.
The sin with Bathsheba, and the numbering of the people.
10. What brought David great trouble and sorrow during his reign?
The rebellion and death of his son Absalom.

MEMORY PROJECT: Hebrews 11:32, 33

LESSON 17

King Solomon

1. Who became king at David's death?
His son Solomon, who reigned about 1000 B.C.
2. Was Solomon a God-fearing king?
Yes, he loved the Lord, and walked in the statutes of David.
3. What did he ask of the Lord?
When the Lord appeared to him in a dream, Solomon asked for wisdom to rule God's people.
4. What did the Lord give Solomon?
Great wisdom, and riches and honor besides.
5. Who came to visit Solomon?
The Queen of Sheba, who came to hear his wisdom and see his glory.
6. In what books of the Bible do we find much of the wisdom God gave Solomon?
In the books called Proverbs, Ecclesiastes, and Song of Solomon.

7. Did Solomon fight many wars, as David had?

No, in his days there was peace and prosperity.

8. Did Solomon build the temple, as God had told David?

Yes, Solomon built a beautiful and rich temple at Jerusalem.

9. Who turned Solomon's heart away from the Lord?

His many heathen wives, for whose idols he even built temples.

10. What did the Lord tell Solomon because of his sin?

That all the tribes except Judah would be taken away from the house of David, and given to Jeroboam.

MEMORY PROJECT: Hebrews 11:34, 35

LESSON 18

The Division of the Kingdom

1. How was the kingdom divided after Solomon's death?
Most of the tribes fell away from the house of David and followed Jeroboam.
2. Which tribes remained faithful to Rehoboam, Solomon's son?
Judah, with parts of Benjamin and Simeon, known as the Kingdom of Judah.
3. What was the kingdom of the ten tribes called?
The Kingdom of Israel, whose capital was later the city of Samaria.
4. Was it right of these ten tribes to separate?
No, it was a very great sin, because they forsook the royal house of David and the temple of the Lord.
5. Did Rehoboam want to bring the ten tribes back?
Yes, he wanted to fight against Jeroboam, but God forbade him.
6. Why did the Lord not allow Rehoboam to fight?
Because God wanted to punish Solomon's sin through Israel's separation.
7. But did the Lord entirely forsake the kingdom of the ten tribes?
No, God often sent prophets to warn them of their sins and to comfort His true people among them.
8. What was true of Judah in distinction from Israel?
They remained God's chosen people, to whom God kept the promise given to David.
9. What became of Israel?
They steadily departed from the Lord, and after 250 years were taken captive by Assyria, and scattered.
10. What became of Judah?
Judah also departed from the Lord, was taken captive to Babylon after 400 years, but later returned from captivity.

MEMORY PROJECT: Hebrews 11:36, 37

LESSON 19
Israel — From Jeroboam to Ahab

1. From what sin did Israel never depart in its history?
From “the sin of Jeroboam, the son of Nebat,” who taught them to worship the golden calves.
2. Did any of Israel’s kings serve the Lord?
No, they were all wicked, even worse than Jeroboam.
3. Were all Israel’s kings from the house of Jeroboam?
No, time and again the Lord took the kingdom from one king and gave it to another.
4. What does the Bible say of Omri, the sixth king?
That he was worse than all that were before him.
5. Who became king after Omri?
His son Ahab, who was even more wicked.
6. What was Ahab’s wickedness?
With his heathen wife Jezebel, he taught Israel to worship Baal.
7. What else did Ahab and Jezebel do?
They persecuted and killed the prophets of the Lord.
8. Through what prophet did the Lord show that He, not Baal is God?
Through Elijah, who announced to Ahab that it would not rain until Elijah prayed for it.
9. When did it rain again?
After three and a half years, when Israel confessed at Mount Carmel that the Lord is God.
10. Did the Lord have His people in Israel even in Ahab’s time?
Yes, God told Elijah that there were seven thousand who had not bowed the knee to Baal.

Memorize the names of the kings of Israel from Jeroboam to Jehoram, as follows:

Jeroboam	Omri
Nadab	Ahab
Baasha	Ahaziah
Elah	Jehoram
Zimri	

MEMORY PROJECT: Hebrews 11:38-40

LESSON 20

Israel — From Ahab to Captivity

1. Through whom was the entire house of Ahab destroyed?
Through Jehu, who was appointed for this work by God.
2. Was Jehu a God-fearing king?
No, for even though he destroyed the wicked house of Ahab, he did it only for his own good.
3. What makes this very plain?
Jehu did not depart from “the sin of Jeroboam, the son of Nebat.”
4. Who prophesied during the time of Jehu?
The prophet Elisha, who did many miracles.
5. Who was Israel’s chief enemy at this time?
The kingdom of Syria, over whom Israel had many victories.
6. How long did the house of Jehu reign over Israel?
To the fourth generation, but none of them departed from the sin of the golden calves.
7. Who were two of the mightiest kings of Israel from Jehu’s house?
Jehoash and Jeroboam II, who won great victories over the Syrians.
8. Who prophesied especially during the time of the last kings of Israel?
Hosea, who warned of the coming judgment over Israel.
9. What mighty empire finally took Israel captive?
Assyria, which replaced the Israelites by strange people, known later as Samaritans.
10. What is the date of Israel’s captivity?
722 B.C.

Memorize the kings of Israel from Jehu to Hoshea, as follows:

Jehu	Shallum
Jehoahaz	Menahem
Jehoash	Pekahiah
Jeroboam II	Pekah
Zachariah	Hoshea

REVIEW

LESSON 21

Judah — From Rehoboam to Ahaz

1. Were the kings of Judah from different houses as in Israel?
No, they were all from the royal house of David.
2. What was the reason for this?
The reason was not that these kings were all God-fearing, but that God kept His promise to David.
3. What! were not all the kings from David's house God-fearing?
No, for the kings who faithfully served the Lord were but very few.
4. What was their chief sin?
They either served idols themselves, or they allowed the people to forsake the Lord and serve idols.
5. What else did they do wrong?
Often they did not trust in the Lord, but sought help from other nations against their enemies.
6. Can you mention examples of kings who did not serve the Lord?
Yes, Jehoram, Ahaziah, and Queen Athaliah; and the wicked Ahaz.
7. Can you mention some of the better kings?
Yes: Asa, and Jehoshaphat, who tried to end the idol worship.
8. What marred the reign of Jehoshaphat?
He made a league with wicked Ahab, and he helped him fight Syria.
9. What did the wicked Queen Athaliah do?
She tried to kill all the house of David, but the wife of the God-fearing priest Jehoiada saved the life of the baby Joash.
10. Who was one of the most wicked kings?
Ahaz, who sacrificed to idols, closed the temple, and built altars to idols in every corner of Jerusalem.

Memorize the kings of Judah from Rehoboam to Ahaz, as follows:

Rehoboam Athaliah (queen) Abijah Joash Asa Amaziah
Jehoshaphat Uzziah Jehoram Jotham Ahaziah Ahaz

LESSON 22

Judah — From Hezekiah to Captivity

1. What king brought a great reformation in Judah?
The God-fearing Hezekiah.
2. What did he do?
He opened the temple, broke down the idols, and even called the people to keep the Passover.
3. What great deliverance did the Lord give from the Assyrians?
When they besieged Jerusalem, the Lord sent His angel to destroy 185,000 of them.
4. What great prophet was in Judah in Hezekiah's time?
Isaiah, who was sent to warn the wicked and to comfort God's people.
5. What did Isaiah foretell?
He told Hezekiah of the captivity of Judah in Babylon.
6. Who followed Hezekiah as king?
Manasseh, who was very wicked, but who repented in captivity.
7. What did king Josiah do while still young?
He sought the Lord, took away the idols, and taught Judah God's law.
8. What prophet lived from the time of Josiah to the captivity?
Jeremiah, who warned against Judah's sins, and called for repentance.
9. Did the kings and people of Judah listen to Jeremiah?
No, and because of their sins they were finally taken captive to Babylon.
10. What is the date when Jerusalem was destroyed by Nebuchadnezzar?
586 B.C.

Memorize the kings of Judah from Hezekiah to Zedekiah, as follows:

Hezekiah	Jehoahaz
Manasseh	Jehoiakim
Amon	Jehoiachin
Josiah	Zedekiah

LESSON 23

Judah in Captivity

1. How long was Judah in captivity?

For 70 years, as Jeremiah had foretold.

2. Did God's people repent in captivity?

Yes, the elect remnant repented and mourned over the sad condition of Judah.

3. What did they miss most of all in captivity?

They longed for Jerusalem and the temple.

4. Did God care for His people in captivity?

Yes, the Lord preserved His people, and kept the holy line of David alive.

5. Can you give an example of this care of God?

Yes, God safely kept the faithful Daniel and his three friends.

6. How was this shown?

Daniel and his friends were exalted to be chief men in the kingdom of Babylon.

7. Were they ever in danger because they feared the Lord?

Yes, once the three friends were cast into the fiery furnace; and once Daniel was cast into the lion's den; but the Lord delivered them.

8. What other prophet, besides Daniel, is of the time of the captivity?

The prophet Ezekiel.

9. How did Ezekiel comfort God's people?

By telling them that God does not delight in the death of the wicked who repent.

10. When did the captivity end?

When Cyrus was king of Persia.

MEMORY PROJECT: Ezekiel 33:11

LESSON 24

Return from Captivity

1. Why did Cyrus let the people return to Canaan?

The Lord had called Cyrus for that very purpose, even though Cyrus did not

know the Lord.

2. Did all the captives return to Canaan?

No, only about 50,000 cared to return.

3. Who led the returning captives?

Zerubbabel, the prince.

4. What did the people do after they returned?

They rebuilt the temple and the city of Jerusalem.

5. Which two men helped the people much?

Ezra the scribe, and Nehemiah the king's cupbearer.

6. Was the work of rebuilding easy?

No, the people had many enemies, who tried to stop the work of rebuilding.

7. Which prophets urged them on in the work?

The prophets Haggai and Zechariah.

8. Against which sins were the people warned especially?

Against mixed marriages and against sabbath-breaking.

9. What kind of temple was built?

A temple that was not nearly as beautiful as Solomon's; and the ark of the covenant was missing.

10. Did Israel have a king again?

No; though the line of David was kept alive, there was not again a king from David's house.

MEMORY PROJECT: Haggai 2:6, 7

LESSON 25

After the Return

1. What history belongs to the period after the return?

The history of Esther, who became queen to the king of Persia.

2. For what did the Lord use Esther?

To keep alive the seed of David when the wicked Haman sought to destroy the Jews.

3. Who was the last of the prophets?

Malachi, who lived about 400 years before Christ.

4. According to Malachi, did Judah serve God faithfully after the captivity?

No, they sinned against the Lord greatly.

5. Were the Jews ever again a free nation?

No, different world-powers ruled over them.

6. Did these nations treat the Jews well?

No, it was a time of fierce persecution and suffering for God's people.

7. Were there also faithful people of God at this time?

Yes, and these more and more longed for the coming of Christ.

8. How did the Lord begin to prepare for the coming of Christ?

By causing the Greek language, in which the New Testament was later written, to be commonly used throughout the world.

9. What wicked party arose in Israel during this period?

The party of the Pharisees, who believed in salvation by works.

10. What nation gained in power toward the end of this period?

The Romans, who ruled the world when Christ was born.

MEMORY PROJECT: Malachi 3:1

Old Testament History
in Brief

WORKBOOK

1999

by
Prof. H.C. Hoeksema

Foreword

This workbook has been prepared as a companion-book to “Old Testament History in Brief.” For its proper use by teachers and pupils the following should be kept in mind:

1. Like the question-book, it is designed mainly to emphasize the mere facts of Old Testament history.
2. It is purposely designed to induce the child to look up many Scripture passages. The questions as a rule cannot be answered accurately without looking up the exact word or words required.
3. On the whole, this written work supplements the material of the question-book by filling in some of the details of the history covered in it and by supplying additional information. It stands to reason that even here, however, not all of Old Testament history, but only the highlights, can be covered.
4. The teacher can choose his own method, i.e., either require that this written work be handed in weekly, or treat the material in the catechism class discussion, allowing the pupils to check their papers. The author has found that the latter method was frequently successful, provided that the written work was then made the occasion for more detailed discussion and explanation.

1. In this list of the days of creation fill in the work of each day:
 - a. First day, Genesis 1:3-5: God created _____.
 - b. Second day, Genesis 1:6-8: God created the _____.
 - c. Third day, Genesis 1:9-13: God created the _____, _____, and in it the _____, the _____, and the _____.
 - d. Fourth day, Genesis 1:14-19: God created the _____, the _____, and the _____.
 - e. Fifth day, Genesis 1:20-23: God created the _____ and the _____.
 - f. Sixth day, Genesis 1:24-31: God created the _____, and His last creation, _____.
2. In Genesis 1:28 God said to Adam and Eve: “Be fruitful and _____, and replenish the earth, and subdue it: and have _____ over the fish of the sea, and over the fowl of the air, and over every living thing that moveth upon the _____.”
3. Genesis 2:15 tells us that God put man in the garden of Eden to _____ it and to _____ it.
4. God caused the animals to pass before Adam to see _____ (Genesis 2:19).
5. In Genesis 2:2 we read that on the seventh day God _____ His work which He had made; and He _____ on the _____ day from all His work which He had made.
6. Look up the texts of the first question. At the end of each day of creation, what is mentioned that is the same for every day? _____

1. In Genesis 2:17 we learn that God commanded man not to eat of the tree of the knowledge of good and evil, and warned him: “For in the day that thou eatest thereof thou _____.”
2. In Genesis 3:4 we learn that the serpent told Eve the very opposite, and said: “Ye _____.”
3. In Genesis 3:7 we read that Adam and Eve sewed _____ together, and made themselves _____.
4. In Genesis 3:21 we learn that God made _____ of _____ for Adam and Eve and _____ them.
5. God said to the serpent in Genesis 3:14: “Thou art _____ above all cattle, and above every beast of the field; upon thy _____ shalt thou go, and dust shalt thou eat all the days of thy life.”
6. Why could not Adam and Eve reach the tree of life after they were driven from the garden (Genesis 3:22-24)? _____

7. True or False:
_____ The dragon is the same as the serpent (Revelation 20:2).
_____ The serpent is the Devil and Satan (Revelation 20:2).
_____ Adam was the father of the lie (John 8:44).

1. Look up Genesis 4:3-5, and fill in these blanks:
 - a. Cain brought an offering of _____.
 - b. Abel brought an offering of _____.
 - c. God had respect unto _____ and to his offering.

2. In I John 3:12 we learn that Cain killed his brother because his own works were _____, and his brother's _____.

3. After God sent Cain away, he went out and dwelt in the land of _____, and built a city called _____ (Genesis 4:16, 17).

4. Look up Genesis 4:19-22, and fill in these blanks:
 - a. Jabal was the father of such as dwell in _____ and have _____.
 - b. Jubal was the father of all that handle the _____ and _____.
 - c. Tubal-cain was a worker in _____ and _____.

5. Adam lived _____ years (Genesis 5:5); Seth lived _____ years (Genesis 5:8); Enos lived _____ years (Genesis 5:11); Methuselah lived _____ years (Genesis 5:27).

6. Look up the following texts and fill in the blanks:
 - a. Genesis 6:5: "And God saw that the wickedness of man was _____ in the earth, and that _____ imagination of the thoughts of his heart was _____ evil continually."
 - b. Genesis 6:12: "And God looked upon the earth, and, behold, it was _____; for _____ flesh had corrupted his way upon the earth."
 - c. Genesis 6:13: "And God said unto Noah, The end of all flesh is come before me; for the earth is _____ with _____ through them; and, behold, I will _____ them with the _____."

1. Look up Genesis 6:10, Genesis 7:7, and I Peter 3:20 and fill in these blanks:
 - a. The number of souls saved in the ark was _____.
 - b. The people who were saved in the ark were _____ and his wife, and their three sons _____, _____, and _____ and their _____.

2. In Genesis 7:12 we read that the rain was upon the earth _____ days and _____ nights.

3. True or False:
_____ Noah and his family were saved by water (I Peter 3:20).

4. When Noah came out of the ark, he built an _____ and offered _____ on it (Genesis 8:20).

5. Look up Genesis 6:14-16, and fill in the blanks:
 - a. The ark was made of _____ wood.
 - b. It was _____ cubits long, and _____ cubits wide, and _____ cubits high.
 - c. It had _____ stories.

6. In Genesis 9:11 God promised Noah that there would not again be a _____ to destroy the earth.

1. Noah lived _____ years after the flood. He was _____ years old when he died (Genesis 9:28, 29).
2. Shem was _____ years old when Arphaxad was born. After this he lived _____ years. In all Shem lived _____ years (Genesis 11:10, 11).
3. Eber, the father of Peleg, lived _____ years in all (Genesis 11:16, 17).
4. In Genesis 10:25 we read that in the days of Peleg the _____ was divided. This was the time of the tower of _____ (Genesis 11:3, 4, 9).
5. Peleg was _____ years old when his son Reu was born (Genesis 11:18). After that, Peleg lived _____ years. In all he became _____ years old (Genesis 11:19).
6. Study your answers in 3, 4, and 5. True or False:
_____ At the time of the tower of Babel God suddenly shortened the number of years that men lived.
7. Terah, the father of Abraham, lived _____ years (Genesis 11:32).
8. From Genesis 10:8-11 we learn that Nimrod, the grandson of Ham, was a _____ before the Lord. The beginning of his kingdom was _____, and Erech, and Accad, and Calneh, in the land of _____. In verse 11 a famous city named _____ is mentioned. Which prophet was sent to this city many years later? _____

1. Abraham was _____ years old when God called him from Haran (Genesis 12:4).
2. Abraham was _____ years old when God promised him Isaac (Genesis 17:1).
3. When Abraham was in Egypt, he committed the sin of _____ (Genesis 12:10-20).
4. At Bethel Abraham built an _____ unto the Lord, and called upon the _____ of the _____ (Genesis 12:8).
5. Lot's wife _____ at the cities of Sodom and Gomorrah, and she became a _____ (Genesis 19:26).
6. Why was Lot's wife punished in this way for doing this (Genesis 19:17)? _____

7. The two nations which were descendants of Lot were the _____ and the children of _____ (Genesis 19:36, 38).
8. In Genesis 14:18-20 we read that _____ blessed _____, and that Abraham gave him _____ of all.
9. In Hebrews 7:1, 2 we learn that Melchizedek was King of _____, and that King of Salem means King of _____.

1. Hagar was Sarah's _____; she was an _____ (Genesis 16:3).
2. Abraham was _____ years old when Isaac was born (Genesis 21:5).
3. Abraham was _____ years old when he died. He was buried in the cave of _____ (Genesis 25:7-9).
4. Rebekah's brother's name was _____ (Genesis 24:29).
5. Esau sold his birthright for _____ (Genesis 25:29-34).
6. In Genesis 26:34, 35 we read that Esau's heathen wives were a _____ of mind to Isaac and Rebekah.
7. In Genesis 25:27 we learn that Esau was a _____, a man of the _____; and Jacob was a _____ man, dwelling in _____.
8. Genesis 25:28 tells us that, "Isaac loved _____, because he did eat of his _____: but Rebekah _____ Jacob."
9. Cross out the names of those with whom God did not continue His covenant:
Noah Ham Shem Canaan Abraham Lot Ishmael Isaac Esau Jacob

1. The name of Jacob’s daughter was _____ (Genesis 30:21).

2. Make a list of the twelve sons of Jacob (Genesis 35:23-26).

_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

3. Jacob left Laban because the _____ told him to go back to the land of _____ (Genesis 31:3).

4. When Jacob’s name was changed to Israel, the Lord said, “... for as a _____ hast thou _____ with God and with men, and hast _____ (Genesis 32:28).

5. In Genesis 37:3, 4 we learn that Jacob _____ Joseph _____ than all his children.

6. Joseph dreamed that his brothers’ _____ made obeisance to his _____ (Genesis 37:6, 7).

7. In another dream Joseph saw the _____ and _____ and the _____ bow down to him (Genesis 37:9, 10).

8. In Egypt _____ bought Joseph from the _____ (Genesis 39:1). Because the _____ was with Joseph, he found _____ in Potiphar’s sight (Genesis 39:2-4). Potiphar made Joseph the _____ over his house (Genesis 39:4).

9. Did Joseph’s dreams ever come true? _____ If so, when? _____

1. Before he died, Jacob commanded his sons to bury him in the cave of _____, where _____ and _____ his wife were also buried, and

where Jacob buried _____ (Genesis 49:29-31).

2. Underline the true statements:

- a. Jacob thought it would be nice to be buried in the same place as his relatives.
- b. Jacob wanted to be buried in the land of promise.
- c. This shows that Jacob believed God's promise that He would give the land of Canaan to his seed.
- d. He did not have a place where they could bury him in Egypt.

3. Before he died, Joseph told his brothers, "... God will surely visit you, and bring you out of this _____ unto the land which he _____ to _____, to _____, and to _____" (Genesis 50:24). Joseph also made them swear an oath that they would carry his _____ from the land of Egypt to the land of _____ (Genesis 50:24, 25).

4. In Genesis 46:27 we learn that there were _____ souls in Jacob's family when he came to Egypt.

5. Joseph's two sons were _____ and _____ (Genesis 48:1).

6. When Jacob blessed Judah, he prophesied, "The _____ shall not depart from _____, nor a lawgiver from between his feet, until _____ come; and unto him shall the gathering of the _____ be" (Genesis 49:10).

7. Exodus 1:8 tells us of the new king of Egypt which _____ not Joseph. Now read a few verses farther. What did this new king do to the Israelites? _____

Lesson 10 Written Work

Name: _____

1. Moses was from the tribe of _____ (Exodus 2:1-4).

2. Moses lived in Pharaoh's house for _____ years (Acts 7:23).

3. Moses lived in the land of Midian for _____ years (Acts 7:30).

4. Moses' wife was _____ (Exodus 2:21). His father-in-law was _____, the _____ of Midian (Exodus 3:1).
5. When God spoke to Moses from the burning bush, He told Moses that His name was _____ (Exodus 3:13, 14).
6. The ten plagues were:
- a. Exodus 7:14-21: _____
 - b. Exodus 8:1-15: _____
 - c. Exodus 8:16-19: _____
 - d. Exodus 8:20-32: _____
 - e. Exodus 9:1-7: _____
 - f. Exodus 9:8-12: _____
 - g. Exodus 9:13-26: _____
 - h. Exodus 10:1-15: _____
 - i. Exodus 10:21-23: _____
 - j. Exodus 11:1-5; 12:29, 30: _____
7. After they had passed through the Red Sea, Moses and the children of Israel _____ unto the _____ (Exodus 15:1).

Lesson 11 Written Work

Name: _____

1. At Elim the people of Israel murmured because they had no _____ (Exodus 16:1-3). God sent them _____ and _____ (Exodus 16:11-15).
2. When Moses saw the people worshipping the golden calf, he cast the _____ of stone out of his hands, and _____ them. And he took the _____ and _____ it in the fire, and _____ it to _____, and strawed it upon the _____, and made the children of Israel _____ of it (Exodus 32:19-20).

3. Joshua and Caleb said that Israel could capture the land of Canaan because the _____ was with them (Numbers 14:9).
4. The ten spies who brought an evil report _____ by the _____ before the Lord (Numbers 14:36, 37).
5. Moses disobeyed the Lord when he _____ the rock instead of _____ to it. Because of this the Lord told Moses and Aaron that they would not _____ the children of Israel into the _____ of _____ (Numbers 20:7-12).
6. In Numbers 21:4-9 we learn that the people of Israel murmured because they had no _____ and no _____ and because they despised the _____. Because of this the Lord sent _____ into the camp, so that many people _____. Upon the Lord's command, Moses made a serpent of _____ and put it on a _____. If anyone who was bitten by a serpent looked at the _____ of _____, he _____.
7. What did Christ later say to Nicodemus about this (John 3:1-16)? _____

Lesson 12 Written Work

Name: _____

1. In Joshua 6:25 we learn that when Jericho was destroyed, Joshua saved _____ and her father's _____ and _____ because she _____ the _____. In Hebrews 11:31 we are told that this was an act of _____.
2. The following tribes are mentioned in the book of Joshua as receiving a part of the land of Canaan:

a. Joshua 15:1 _____	f. Joshua 19:10 _____
b. Joshua 16:5 _____	g. Joshua 19:17 _____
c. Joshua 17:1 _____	h. Joshua 19:24 _____
d. Joshua 18:11 _____	i. Joshua 19:32 _____
e. Joshua 19:1 _____	j. Joshua 19:40 _____

3. In the list under 2, there are three and a half tribes missing. Which tribes are missing?
_____ Why? (You will find the answer in the first part of Joshua 18.) _____
4. The Levites live in _____ cities throughout the land of Canaan (Numbers 35:7).
5. Israel was defeated the first time they fought against _____ because _____ had taken of the _____ thing in Jericho (Joshua 7:1-5, 11, 12).
6. _____ cities of refuge were appointed in Israel so that anyone who _____ a person accidentally might _____ there and be safe (Joshua 20:7-9).
7. True or False:
_____ The tabernacle was set up in the city of Jerusalem as soon as Israel entered the land of Canaan (Joshua 18:1).

1. In Judges 21:25 we read that in those days there was no _____ in Israel, and that every man did that which was right in his _____.

2. Judges 3:8, 9 tells us that the Lord gave Israel over to the king of _____. When the children of Israel cried to the _____ He raised up _____ to deliver them.

3. _____ was the judge who delivered Israel from Moab. The Bible mentions especially that he was a _____ man (Judges 3:15).

4. Of Shamgar we are told that he killed _____ Philistines with an _____ (Judges 3:31).

5. The woman who judged Israel was _____, a prophetess (Judges 4:4). She called _____ to lead an army against the Canaanites under their king, _____. _____ was the captain of their army (Judges 4:2, 6, 7). The woman who killed _____ was _____ (Judges 4:17-22).

6. According to Judges 2:6-13 why did the people of Israel not faithfully serve the Lord at the time of the judges? _____

1. Gideon's men were armed with _____ and _____ and _____ within the _____. They shouted, "The _____ of the _____, and of _____" (Judges 7:16-20).
2. Abimelech was the son of _____ (Judges 8:35 and 9:1). He killed all his _____, except _____. The men of _____ and all the house of _____ made him _____ (Judges 9:2-6).
3. The men of _____ were jealous because of Jephthah's victory. In the battle between the men of Gilead and the men of _____ there were _____ thousand of the _____ killed (Judges 12:1-7).
4. Samson was to be a _____ unto God (Judges 13:5). He was to drink no _____ nor _____, neither to eat any _____ thing. And no _____ was to come upon his _____ (Judges 13:4-7).
5. In the battle against the Philistines the two sons of _____, whose names were _____ and _____, were both killed (I Samuel 4:10, 11). The _____ of God was captured by the Philistines (I Samuel 4:11). When _____ received word that the _____ was captured, he fell backward from his seat and broke his _____, and he _____ (I Samuel 4:16-18).
6. Between Mizpeh and Shen, Samuel set up a stone and called it _____, saying, "Hitherto hath the _____ helped us" (I Samuel 7:10-12).

1. What was Saul's sin at Gilgal (I Samuel 10:8 and 13:8-13)? _____

2. After Saul's first great sin as king, Samuel told him, "But now thy _____ shall not _____: the Lord hath sought him a man after his own _____"
(Samuel 13:12-14).
3. After the battle with the Amalekites, Saul told Samuel that the _____ had spared the best of the _____ and of the _____ to _____ unto the Lord (I Samuel 15:14, 15). Samuel told Saul, "... Behold, to _____ is better than _____, and to _____ than the fat of _____" (I Samuel 15:22).
4. After Saul was rejected as king, the _____ of the Lord departed from him, and an _____ from the Lord troubled him (I Samuel 16:14).
5. David said to Goliath, "And all this assembly shall know that the _____ saveth not with _____ and _____: for the battle is the _____; and he will _____ you into our hands" (I Samuel 17:45-47).
6. Jonathan was the son of _____ (I Samuel 19:2). He _____ (loved, hated) David very much; and he _____ (deceived, warned) David when Saul wanted to kill him (I Samuel 19:1-3).
7. Before his last battle against the Philistines Saul went to inquire of a woman that had a familiar _____ at _____ (I Samuel 28:5-8). At this time _____ appeared and told Saul that the Lord would deliver him and Israel with him into the hand of the _____ (I Samuel 28:13-20).

1. In II Samuel 8 we read of the following enemies over whom David had the victory:
 - a. Verse 1: _____
 - b. Verse 2: _____
 - c. Verse 3: the king of _____
 - d. Verse 5: the _____ of Damascus
 - e. Verse 12 mentions _____ and _____ which are not mentioned above.
 - f. Verse 14: _____

2. In Genesis 15:18 the Lord promised to Abraham and his seed all the land from the river of _____ unto the great river, the river _____. This promise was fulfilled in the time of king _____ (II Samuel 8).

3. The Lord told David that he might not build the temple because "... thou hast shed much _____ upon the earth in my sight" (I Chronicles 22:7, 8).

4. David prepared for the building of the temple as follows (see I Chronicles 22:1-5):
 - a. He set _____ to hew wrought _____.
 - b. He prepared _____ in abundance for the nails for the doors of the gates and for the joinings.
 - c. He prepared _____ in abundance without weight.
 - d. He also prepared _____ trees in abundance.

5. After David's sin with Bathsheba, the prophet Nathan told him, "Now therefore the _____ shall never depart from thine _____" (II Samuel 12:9-12).

6. After David's sin of numbering the people the Lord sent _____ days' _____ upon Israel (II Samuel 24:10-17).

1. When David was old, _____ tried to become king instead of Solomon (I

Kings 1:5-10, 22-27).

2. In I Kings 10:21-29 we read several facts which show that Solomon was very rich:
 - a. All his drinking vessels were of _____.
 - b. All the vessels of the house of the forest of Lebanon were of _____.
 - c. _____ was nothing accounted of in Solomon's time.
 - d. Solomon's navy brought _____, and _____, _____, and _____, and _____ once in three years.
 - e. Solomon exceeded all the _____ of the earth for _____ and for _____.
 - f. Solomon had _____ chariots, and _____ horsemen.
 - g. Solomon made silver to be as common as _____ in Jerusalem; and he made _____ to be as the _____ trees.
 - h. Solomon had _____ and _____ yarn brought out of Egypt.
3. The Queen of Sheba said of Solomon's riches and wisdom that the _____ had not been told her (I Kings 10:6, 7).
4. The three main parts of the temple were: the _____ (I Kings 7:12); the most _____ (I Kings 8:6); and the _____ (I Kings 8:8).
5. Besides the temple, Solomon built his own _____ (I Kings 7:1); the house of the forest of _____ (I Kings 7:2); a house for _____ daughter (I Kings 7:8); he also built several _____ (I Kings 9:19); and he made a _____ (I Kings 9:26).
6. The prophet _____ the _____ told _____ that he would receive 10 tribes and that Solomon's son would be left only _____ (I Kings 11:26-36).

1. God left part of the kingdom to Rehoboam, the son of Solomon, for "... _____ my servant's sake, and for _____ sake, which I have chosen" (I Kings 11:12, 13).
2. The ten tribes demanded that Rehoboam would make their yoke _____ (I Kings 12:4). Rehoboam answered them _____ and told them that he would make their yoke _____ (I Kings 12:13, 14).
3. This was _____ (wise, foolish) of Rehoboam.
4. When Rehoboam would not listen to Israel, they answered, "What _____ have we in _____? neither have we _____ in the son of Jesse: to your _____, O Israel: now see to thine own house, _____" (I Kings 12:16).
5. When Rehoboam forsook the law of the Lord, _____ king of _____ came against him. He took away the _____ of the _____, and the _____ of the _____ house (II Chronicles 12:1-12).
6. Solomon reigned _____ years (I Kings 11:42).
7. Rehoboam reigned _____ years (II Chronicles 12:13).
8. It was _____ (right, wrong) of the ten tribes to rebel against Rehoboam. Why?

1. The golden calves were set up by Jeroboam in _____ and in _____ (I Kings 12:28, 29).
2. Why did Jeroboam set up these golden calves? _____

3. I Kings 14:13 tells us of the son of Jeroboam who died that he only would come to the _____, because in him there was found some _____ thing toward the Lord God of Israel.
4. Zimri reigned _____ (I Kings 16:15). When Zimri saw that the city of Tirzah was captured, he went into the _____, and _____ the king's house over him, and _____ (I Kings 16:17, 18).
5. Omri built the city of _____, which from that time on was the capital of _____ (I Kings 16:24 and 29).
6. At Mt. Horeb Elijah was told to anoint _____ the son of Nimshi to be king over _____, and to anoint _____ the son of Shaphat to be prophet in his place, and to anoint _____ to be king over _____ (I Kings 19:15, 16).
7. Elijah went by a _____ into _____ (II Kings 2:11).

1. In II Kings 4 and 5 we read of several miracles by Elisha:
 - a. He multiplied the widow's _____ (II Kings 4:1-7).
 - b. He promised a _____ to the Shunamite (II Kings 4:14-16).
 - c. He raised her son from the _____ (II Kings 4:18-37).
 - d. He healed the deadly _____ for the sons of the prophets (II Kings 4:38-41).
 - e. He fed an _____ men with twenty loaves (II Kings 4:42-44).
 - f. He cured _____ the Syrian of _____ (II Kings 5).
 - g. He brought the leprosy of _____ upon _____ (II Kings 5).
2. Jeroboam II reigned _____ years (II Kings 14:23).
3. The four kings of the house of Jehu that followed him on Israel's throne were _____ (II Kings 13:1, 2); _____ (II Kings 13:10); _____ (II Kings 14:23); and _____ (II Kings 14:29).
4. Shallum was king for a full _____ (II Kings 15:13). Menahem reigned for _____ years (II Kings 15:17); Pekahiah reigned _____ years (II Kings 15:23); Pekah was king for _____ years (II Kings 15:27); and Hoshea reigned for _____ years (II Kings 17:1).
5. In Hoshea's time _____ was carried away into _____ (II Kings 17:5, 6).
6. Israel was carried away captive because they _____ against the _____ their _____, and feared other _____, and walked in the statutes of the _____ (II Kings 17:7, 8).
7. The Samaritans feared the _____, and served their own _____ (II Kings 17:33, 41).
8. The prophet Jonah was sent to the city of _____ (Jonah 1:1, 2). This city was the capital of _____.

1. Asa made a league with _____ king of _____ (II Chronicles 16:2, 3).
2. Jehoshaphat sinned by going along with _____ to battle (II Chronicles 18:3). The prophet Jehu rebuked him by saying, “Shouldest thou _____ the _____, and _____ them that _____ the Lord?” (II Chronicles 19:2).
3. Joash served the Lord only as long as _____ was still living (II Chronicles 24:15-18).
4. King Uzziah sinned by going into the _____ of the Lord to burn _____, which was only the work of the _____. On account of this sin he became a _____ (II Chronicles 26:16-21).
5. Because of King Ahaz’s wickedness the Lord sent against him the king of _____ and the king of _____ (II Chronicles 28:5, 6). Later the _____ and the _____ fought against him; and when he called the king of _____ to help him, this king _____ him, but strengthened him not (II Chronicles 28:16-20).
6. The Lord gave Ahaz the sign, “Behold, a _____ shall conceive, and bear a _____, and shall call his name _____” (Isaiah 7:10-16).

1. Josiah was the last God-fearing king of Judah. About him we read:
 - a. That while he was yet _____, he began to seek after the God of _____ his father (II Chronicles 34:3).
 - b. He broke down the altars of _____ even as far north as the tribe of _____ (II Chronicles 34:4-6).
 - c. He commanded his men to _____ the _____ of the Lord (II Chronicles 34:8-13). At this time _____ the priest found a _____ of the _____ of the _____ given by _____ (II Chronicles 34:14-16).
 - d. He read to the people all the words of the _____ of the _____ that was found in the _____ of the Lord (II Chronicles 34:29-32).
 - e. In Josiah's time they kept the _____ (II Chronicles 35:1).
2. The prophet Micah foretold that Christ would come forth from _____ (Micah 5:2).
3. II Chronicles 36:14-16 tells that the chief of the _____ and the people transgressed _____ after all the abominations of the _____, and that when the Lord sent messengers to them, they _____ the messengers of God and _____ His _____, and _____ His _____.
4. The king of Babylon slew the _____ of Zedekiah before his eyes, and put out the _____ of Zedekiah, and bound him with fetters of _____, and carried him to _____ (II Kings 25:6, 7).
5. The army of Babylon _____ the house of the _____ and the _____ house, and broke down all the _____ and _____ of Jerusalem (II Kings 25:8-11).

1. When Daniel was called to tell the dream of Nebuchadnezzar, he said, "But there is a _____ in heaven that revealeth _____, and maketh known to the king

Nebuchadnezzar what shall be in the _____ ” (Daniel 2:28).

2. Daniel’s three friends were _____, _____, and _____ (Daniel 2:49). They were cast into the fiery furnace because they refused to worship the _____ that Nebuchadnezzar had made (Daniel 3:12). Nebuchadnezzar saw a fourth man with them in the fiery furnace, whose form was like the _____ (Daniel 3:23-25).
3. Daniel lived during the reign of _____ and _____, kings of Babylon (Daniel 1:1; 5:1); and during the reign of _____ and in the reign of _____ the Persian (Daniel 6:28).
4. On the night that Daniel explained the handwriting on the wall, king _____ was killed, and _____ the Median took the kingdom (Daniel 5:30, 31).
5. Daniel was cast into the den of lions because he disobeyed the king’s commandment and _____ to God three times a day (Daniel 6:1-17).
6. Many of the visions and prophecies of the book of Daniel remind us of the book of _____ in the New Testament.

1. In Isaiah 45:1 _____ is mentioned by name long before he was born.
2. When the people of Judah went back to Jerusalem, it was at the command of _____, king of Persia (Ezra 1:1-11).
3. When they returned to the land of Canaan, _____ the king gave them the _____ of the _____ of the Lord which _____ had taken from Jerusalem (Ezra 1:7-11).
4. When the foundation of the new temple was laid, some of the people _____ with a loud voice, and many shouted for _____ (Ezra 3:11-13).
5. Nehemiah was the cupbearer of king _____ (Nehemiah 2:1).
6. Nehemiah asked the king to send him to _____ (Nehemiah 2:5).
7. When the men of Judah were building the wall of Jerusalem, half of them worked, and the other half held _____ and _____ and _____ (Nehemiah 4:16). Those who built had their _____ along with them (Nehemiah 4:17, 18).
8. Ezra and other priests read the book of the _____ to the people (Nehemiah 8:1-8).

1. The main characters in the book of Esther are _____ (Esther 1:1); _____, the Jew (Esther 2:5); _____ (Esther 2:7); and _____ (Esther 3:1).
2. When the king learned of Haman's plot, he made a decree granting the Jews the right to _____ for their life, to _____, to _____, and to cause to _____, all the power of the people and province that would assault them (Esther 8:10-13).
3. Why did God want Haman's plot to fail? _____

4. In Malachi's time the wicked brought the _____ and the _____ and the _____ for sacrifices (Malachi 1:7, 8).
5. Malachi especially rebuked the _____ for their wickedness (Malachi 2:1-10).
6. Malachi promised the rising of the _____ of righteousness (Malachi 4:2). What did this promise mean? _____

7. The Roman Emperor when Christ was born was _____ (Luke 2:1).