

A People of the Book
8-Year Curriculum
Year 5, Quarter 2

A Study of
Selected Texts from

I and II Samuel

Allen Moffat

**An 8 Year Study of the Word of God.
The Fifth Year, the Second Quarter**

Lesson 1 – I Samuel Chapters 1-5

The birth of Samuel, Hannah Dedicates Samuel, Hannah's Prayer, Eli's Wicked Sons, Prophecy Against the House of Eli, The Lord Calls Samuel, The Philistines Capture the Ark, The death of Eli, The Ark in Ashdod and Ekron

Lesson 2 - I Samuel Chapters 6 - 10

The Ark Returns to Israel, Samuel Subdues the Philistines at Mizpah, Israel Asks for a King, Samuel Anoints Saul, Saul Made King

Lesson 3 – I Samuel Chapters 11 - 15

Saul Rescues the City of Jabesh, Saul Confirmed as King, Samuel's Farwell Speech, Samuel rebukes Saul, Israel Without Weapons, Jonathan Attacks the Philistines, Israel Routs the Philistines, Jonathan Eats Honey, Saul's Family, The Lord Rejects Saul as King

Lesson 4 – I Samuel Chapters 16 - 20

Samuel Anoints David, David in Saul's Service, David and Goliath, Saul's Jealousy of David, Saul Tries to Kill David, David and Jonathan

Lesson 5 – I Samuel Chapters 21 - 25

David at Nob, David at Gath, David at Adullam and Mizph, Saul Kills the Priests of Nob, David Saves Keiah, Saul Pursues David, David Spares Saul's Life, David, Nabal and Abigail

Lesson 6 – I Samuel Chapters 26 – 30

David Again Spares Saul's Life, David Among the Philistines, Saul and the Witch of Endor, Achish Sends David Back to Ziglag, David Destroys the Amalekites

**Lesson 7 – I Samuel Chapters 31, II Samuel Chapters 1 – 4
Saul Takes His Life, David Hears of Saul’s Death,
David’s Lament for Saul and Jonathan,
David Anointed King Over Judah,
War Between the Houses of David and Saul,
Abner Goes Over to David, Joab Murders Abner,
Ish-Bosheth Murdered**

**Lesson 8 – II Samuel Chapters 5 - 8
David Becomes King Over Israel, David Conquers Jerusalem,
David defeats the Philistines, The Ark Brought to Jerusalem,
God’s Promise to David, David’s Prayer, David’s Victories,
David’s Officials**

**Lesson 9 – II Samuel Chapters 9 - 12
David and Mephibosheth, David Defeats the Ammonites,
David and Bathsheba, Nathan Rebukes David**

**Lesson 10 – II Samuel Chapters 13 – 16
Amnon and Tamar, Absalom Kills Amnon,
Absalom Returns to Jerusalem, Absalom’s Conspiracy,
David Flees, David and Ziba, Shimei Curses David**

**Lesson 11 – II Samuel Chapters 17 – 20
The Advice of Hushai and Ahithophel, Absalom’s Death,
David Mourns, David Returns to Jerusalem,
Sheba Rebels Against David**

**Lesson 12 – II Samuel Chapters 21 – 24
Gibeonites Avenged, Wars Against the Philistines,
David’s Song of Praise, The Last Words of David,
David’s Mighty Men, David Counts the Fighting Men,
David Builds and Alters**

Lesson 13 – Review of I & II Samuel

Introduction to I & II Samuel

These two books contain the history of the last two judges, Eli and Samuel, who were not, as the rest, men of war, but priests; and so much of them is an entrance upon the history of the kings. They contain a considerable part of the sacred history, are sometimes referred to in the New Testament, and often in the title of David's Psalms, which, if placed in their order would fall in these books. The author of these books is uncertain. They were written around 925 B.C.

The first book gives us a full account of Eli's fall, and Samuel's rise and good government, of Samuel's resignation of the government, and Saul's advancement and mal-administration, the choice of David, his struggles with Saul, Saul's ruin at last, and the opening of the way for David to the throne.

The second book is the history of the reign of King David. After his struggles with Saul, David becomes king and is entirely taken up with the affairs of the government during the forty years of his reign. The book gives an account of David's triumphs and his troubles. (Taken from Matthew Henry's Commentary)

Lesson 1 – I Samuel Chapters 1-5

The birth of Samuel, Hannah Dedicates Samuel

Hannah’s Prayer, Eli’s Wicked Sons

Prophecy Against the House of Eli, The Lord Calls Samuel,

The Philistines Capture the Ark, The death of Eli,

The Ark in Ashdod and Ekron

This book begins with the story of Elkanah an Ephraimite, and his two wives Hannah and Peninnah. There was tension in the family because Peninnah had children and Hannah did not. This situation is the basis that led to the answer of Hannah’s prayer for a child – the birth of Samuel. She gave him the name Samuel saying “Because I asked the lord for him.” After the boy was weaned she took him to the house of the Lord and dedicated him to the service of God for his whole life. Hannah then offers a long prayer glorifying God blessings and providence.

The Lord called Samuel and told him that he will carry out the judgment against Eli’s family. “The Lord was with Samuel as he grew up, and he let none of his words fall to the ground.” Samuel was attested as a prophet of the Lord. In chapters 4 & 5 we see a strange series of events involving the Ark of the Covenant including the death of Eli.

Review of the Text

- 1- What were the names of Eli’s sons? (1:3)

- 2- How did Peninnah treat Hannah and why did she treat her this way? (1:6)

- 3- What did Hannah pray for and what was Eli's prophesy?
(1:11, 1:17)
- 4- Why did Hannah leave Samuel at the house of the Lord at Shiloh? (1:27,28)
- 5- How are Eli's sons described? (2:12 & 17)
- 6- What was prophesied to happen to Eli's sons? (2:34)
- 7-After the Lord called Samuel, what did he do for him and all Israel? (3:19-21)
- 8- What happened when Israel fought the Philistines? (4:10,11)
- 9- What happened to the Philistines because of the presence of the ark in their country? (5:6)

Thought Questions

- 1- What was the significance of Samuel not cutting his hair?
- 2- How did the priests obtain meat from the offerings and what is the significance of this?
- 3- How does the statement in 3:14 relate to Hebrews 6:4-6?
- 4- Why did the Israelites bring the ark to the battlefield?
- 5- Why did the presence of the ark cause so much trouble in the cities of the Philistines?

Lesson 2 - I Samuel Chapters 6 - 10

The Ark Returned to Israel, Samuel Subdues the Philistines at Mizpah, Israel Asks for a King, Samuel Anoints Saul, Saul Made King

The Philistines have suffered plagues of tumors and rats because of the presence of the ark in their country and are desperate to take it back to Israel. The ark had been in Philistia for seven months and the priests and diviners were called to tell them what they should do to get the ark out of their country. They knew that it may cause them great trouble if they did it in a way that angered God.

Next we see Samuel becoming a great spiritual leader, calling Israel to repentance, commanding them to put away the false gods and rise up against the Philistines.

In chapters 8 – 10 we see the great transition from Samuel as a judge to Saul as the king. This change is very significant because they were rejecting God as their king.

Review of the Reading

1- What did the Philistines send with the ark when they returned it and why? (6:3-4)

2- How did they transport the ark? (6:7,8 & 14)

3- How many men of Beth Shemesh did God strike down and why did he do that? (6:19)

4- Where was the ark taken to next and how long did it remain there? (7:2)

5- What happened to the Philistines as Samuel was sacrificing the burnt offering? (7:10)

6- What towns did Samuel visit every year and why did he go there? Where was his home town? (7:15-17)

7- Why did the elders of Israel want a king and what was God's response? (8:4-7)

8- Who was Saul's father and why did he send him out into the countryside? (9:3)

9- What did Samuel say would happen to Saul after he met the prophets coming down from the high places? How is this related to New Testament scripture? (10:6,7)

10- Where did they find Saul after God had designated him as the king? What does this indicate? (10:22)

Thought Questions

1- How does God show his will in this situation? (6:9)

2- Why was God so touchy about the ark? (19-20)

3- Why do you think the sons of Eli and Samuel were corrupt?

4- Why do you think people tend to turn away from God's authority?

Lesson 3 – I Samuel Chapters 11 - 15

Saul Rescues the City of Jabesh, Saul Confirmed as King, Samuel's Farwell Speech, Samuel rebukes Saul, Israel Without Weapons, Jonathan Attacks the Philistines, Israel Routs the Philistines, Jonathan Eats Honey, Saul's Family, The Lord Rejects Saul as King

We now see Saul rising up and assuming leadership in Israel. The objections to Saul being king were overcome, and Samuel reaffirms his position of leadership. Samuel proclaims his faithfulness in serving God and the people and reminds them of all of the blessings that God has given them. He also declares that it was an evil thing they did in the eyes of the Lord when they asked for a king, but he would not reject them if they will serve him. Saul picks a fight with the Philistines that he can't handle and then brings judgment on himself by not waiting for Samuel to offer up the burnt offering. The troubles continue for Saul and he is rejected as king. And so Israel's first experience with a king was not very good, but God, in his mercy, continued to guide them.

Review of the Text

- 1- What was the condition of surrender that the Ammonites offered (11:2)

- 2- What did Samuel confront the people with? (12:7)

- 3- Why did Saul offer up the burnt offering at Gilgal? (13:8)

4- What did Samuel say would happen to Saul's kingdom because he had not kept the commandment the Lord had given him? (13:14)

5-Why did the Israelites not have weapons? (13:19)

6-What was Jonathan's bold statement of faith? (14:6)

7-What did Jonathan do that almost cost him his life? (14:27)

8- Saul was told to attack the Amalekites and totally destroy everything that belonged to them. What did he do that caused God to reject him? (15:9)

Thought Questions

1- Does the Spirit of God come upon Christians today? (11:6)

2- Why did Samuel want the people to acknowledge his righteousness? (12:3-4)

3- What is the lesson we can learn from Samuel's message in 12:20-25?

4- What can we learn about Jonathan from 13:3 and chapter 14?

5- Why would Saul prevent the army from eating anything? This oath almost cost Jonathan his life. Can you think of another time when a leader made a pledge that affected his child?

6- What is the lesson we can learn from 15:20-23?

Lesson 4 – I Samuel Chapters 16 - 20

**Samuel Anoints David, David in Saul's Service,
David and Goliath, Saul's Jealousy of David,
Saul Tries to Kill David, David and Jonathan**

God now tells Samuel that he must stop mourning for Saul and go to Jesse of Bethlehem to anoint the one that He has chosen to be the next king. As God often does, he chooses the most unlikely son - David. The Holy Spirit of God departs from Saul and he begins to experience an evil (or troubling) spirit from God. This creates an interesting situation as David is brought in to play the harp to calm Saul whenever the evil spirit comes upon him. Next we see David's boldness and courage (no doubt the reason God chose him to be the next king) as he confronts Goliath. Next we see Saul's jealousy raise against David, and at the same time a great friendship develop between David and Jonathan. We have seen great boldness and courage in both of these young men. Saul becomes increasingly hostile toward David and tries to kill him while Jonathan defends him as a true friend.

⁴² Jonathan said to David, "Go in peace, for we have sworn friendship with each other in the name of the LORD, saying, 'The LORD is witness between you and me, and between your descendants and my descendants forever.'" Then David left, and Jonathan went back to the town.

Review of the Reading

1- Who did Samuel first think would be God's choice to be king?
How does God judge a person? (16:6-7)

2- What did Saul's attendants suggest that he should do to calm him when the evil spirit from the Lord tormented him and who did they bring? (16:14-23)

3- How tall was Goliath? How much did his coat of scale armor weigh? How much did the point of his spear weigh? (17:4-7)

4- What did David say he would do and why would he do it? (17:32)

5- What did the people sing that made Saul jealous? (18:7)

6- What was David's response when Saul offered his daughter Merba to him to be his wife? (18:18)

7- Jonathan pleaded with Saul not to kill David. What was Saul's response? (19:6)

8- As Jonathan continued to try to protect David from Saul, what was Saul's attitude toward Jonathan? (20:30)

Thought Questions

1- In verse 16:20 Samuel refers to “The Lord’s anointed.” What does “anointed” mean? Read 1 John 2:20-27

2- Why would God send an evil spirit to Saul? (16:14)

3- Why was Eliab so angry about David’s questions? (17:28-29)

4- What do you think Saul was prophesying while David was playing the harp and what did he do? (18:10-11)

5- Why Did David have an idol in his house? (19:13)

6- Why were the men that Saul sent to capture David unable to do so? (19:18-24)

Lesson 5 – I Samuel Chapters 21 - 25

**David at Nob, David at Gath, David at Adullam and Mizph,
Saul Kills the Priests of Nob, David Saves Keiah
Saul Pursues David, David Spares Saul's Life
David, Nabal and Abigail**

As Saul continues to persecute David, he goes to Nob and Ahimelech the priest under very suspicious circumstances. Having no food, the priest give him the consecrated bread that had been removed from before the Lord. Ahimelech also gave him Goliath's sword that David had taken when he killed him. David then went to Gath where they recognized him as the great warrior. David was afraid Achish, the king of Gath, would kill him, so he pretended to be mad. David goes to Adullam and his family come to find him, so he leaves them with the king of Moab for protection. Doeg the Edomite tells Saul that the priest at Nob had given David provisions and a sword. Saul then has all of the priests killed. David saves Keilah from the Philistines and Saul continues to pursue him, but David continues to show respect for Saul and spares his life. Samuel dies and is buried at Ramah. David seeks supplies from Nabal but he scorns him, causing David great anger. As David is sending his men to kill all of Nabal's men Abigail meets him with provisions and begs him not to attack. David is thankful that she has saved him from a foolish act and after Nabal dies David takes Abigail as his wife.

Review of the Reading

1- When David went to Nob he received some bread and a sword. Where did they come from? (21:4 & 9)

2- What was the song that was sung about David (21:11)

3- Who was it that told Saul what David had done at Nob, and what did Saul do? (22:9-10 & 18)

4- What did David do when he learned that Saul was plotting against him? (23:9-12)

5- What did David do when he found himself in the cave with Saul and what was his reaction after doing it? (24:3-7)

6- What was Nabal's reaction when David's men asked for provisions? (25:10-11)

7- What happened to Nabal after Abigail told him that she had given the provisions to David? (25:37-38)

Thought Questions

1- Why were David and his men allowed to eat the consecrated bread? Does God allow people to change his rules under certain circumstances ?

2- Why would “ All those who were in distress or in debt or discontented” gather around David?

3- Why did Saul’s guards refuse to obey his order to kill all of the priests of Nob, and why didn’t Saul punish them?

4- Why did David regret having cut off the corner of Saul’s robe?

5- What lessons can we learn from the story of David, Nabal and Abigail in chapter 25?

Lesson 6 – I Samuel Chapters 26 – 30

David Again Spares Saul's Life, David Among the Philistines, Saul and the Witch of Endor, Achish Sends David Back to Ziklag, David Destroys the Amalekites

Saul continues to pursue David to the Desert of Ziph with his 3000 men, and David with his 600 men continues to elude him. David, in his typical bold style, goes into Saul's camp. As God keeps Saul and his men in a deep sleep David takes his spear and water jug and climbs to the top of a hill and chides Abner for allowing him to steal them. David asks Saul why he is chasing him and Saul says he has sinned, and because David did not kill him he will no longer try to harm him. Saul admitted that David would do great things and triumph. David still did not trust Saul and believed someday he would be destroyed by him so he went to live among the Philistines in Ziklag.

The Philistines gather their forces to fight Israel. Achish wants David to join their army. Mean while, Saul is desperate for a word from God so he calls for a medium – known as the Witch of Endor – to bring Samuel back from the dead.

David tries to join the Philistine army to fight against Israel (against Saul) but the commanders are not happy about having the great warrior of Israel in their ranks, so Achish sends David and his men back to Ziklag. When they arrive at Ziklag they find that the Amalekites have burned their homes, plundered the city, and taken their families captive. David attacks the Amalekites and recovers their belongings and families. David then sends some of the plunder to the elders of Judah who were his friends.

Review of the Reading

1- What did David take from Saul's camp? (26:11)

2- What did Saul say about David after David spared his life?
(26:25)

3- What did David think Saul would eventually do to him, and
what did he decide to do? (27:1)

4- What town did Achish give David? (27:6)

5-Where did Saul go to consult a medium? (28:7)

6- Why was Saul not receiving any word from God? (28:18)

7- Why did the Philistine commanders not want David and his men
to go into battle with them? (29:4)

8-How did David find the Amalekites after they destroyed Ziklag?
(30 :11-16)

Thought Questions

1- Why did David still consider Saul the Lord's anointed while he knew that God had rejected him?

2- What qualities do you see in David as he wonders why Saul is pursuing him? (26:19)

3- Why did Saul go to a medium? Was it really Samuel that he saw or was it a deception of the devil?

4- Why did David share the plunder with the elders of Judah? (30:27-30)

**Lesson 7 – I Samuel Chapters 31, II Samuel Chapters 1 – 4
Saul Takes His Life, David Hears of Saul’s Death
David’s Lament for Saul and Jonathan,
David Anointed King Over Judah,
War Between the Houses of David and Saul,
Abner Goes Over to David, Joab Murders Abner,
Ish-Bosheth Murdered**

In the last chapter of I Samuel we find Saul losing a battle with the Philistines and so he takes his life by falling on his sword. The Philistines rejoice and desecrate his body.

As we begin II Samuel, David laments the death of Saul and Jonathan. God sends David to settle in Hebron, and the men of Judah come and anoint him king over the house of Judah. Internal strife arises as there is war between the houses of Saul and David. The war lasted a long time but eventually David’s men prevailed and Abner comes to David’s side. Joab then kills Abner to avenge the death of his brother Asahel. The violence continues as Recab and Baanah kill Ish-Bosheth and bring his head to David. David said that they had killed an innocent man in his own bed so he had them executed.

Review of the Reading

1- Who were the sons of Saul that were killed in the battle? (31:2)

2- What did the Philistines do with Saul’s armor and his body?
(31:10)

3- What did the Amalekite bring to David when he reported the death of Saul and his sons? (II Samuel 1:10)

4- Where did David go to be anointed king over Judah? (2:4)

5- Who became king over Israel? How old was he and how long did he reign? (2:8-10)

6- Who was chasing Abner and how is he described? (2:18-19)

7-What was the message that Abner sent to David? (3:12)

8- Who killed Abner and why? (3:27)

9- Who killed Ish-Bosheth? How did they kill him and what did they do after killing him? (4:5-9)

Thought Questions

- 1- Why did David execute the Amalekite that told him about Saul's death? Was that a just thing to do? (2 Sam 1:15)

- 2- David refers to Saul as God's anointed. What does the term "anointed" indicate? (1:14 & 1John 2:20 & 27)

- 3- What did David mean when he said that Jonathan's love was more wonderful than that of a woman? (1:26)

- 4- Why was David anointed as king over Judah only? (2:4)

- 5- Why would Abner and Joab have their men fight hand-to-hand? (2:14)

- 6- Why did David have Baahna and Recab executed? (2 Sam 4:11)

Lesson 8 – II Samuel Chapters 5 - 8

David Becomes King Over Israel, David Conquers Jerusalem, David defeats the Philistines, The Ark Brought to Jerusalem, God's Promise to David, David's Prayer, David's Victories, David's Officials

We now see David crowned king over both Israel and Judah, and he proceeds to capture Jerusalem from the Jebusites. David chooses to make Jerusalem his capital because it offers a strategic military advantage and is near his hometown of Bethlehem. Hiram, king of Tyre, builds David a palace of cedar. When the Philistines hear that David has become king they come against him with their full force, but the Lord gives David a victory. David now begins to bring the ark of God to Jerusalem but a tragedy happens. As Uzzah and Ahio are guiding the cart with the ark on it the oxen stumble and Ahio reaches out to steady it, and is struck down by the Lord. David is very angry because of the Lord's wrath and he takes the ark to the house of Obed-Edom the Gittite, where it remained for three months. David considers building a house for God, but God says that his offspring will be the one to build a house for His Name. David offers a great prayer of praise and thanksgiving to the Lord and proceeds to win many victories.

Review of the Reading

1- How old was David when he became king and how long did he reign? (5:4)

2- What were the Israelites to listen for when they went to fight the Philistines and what would this sound indicate? (5:24)

3- What was David and the whole house of Israel doing as the ark was being brought up to Jerusalem? (6:5)

4- Why was David not willing to bring the ark to the City of David? Where did he take it? (6:9-10)

5- What was Michal's reaction when she saw David dancing before the Lord? (6:16)

6- Who did God say would build a house for his Name? (7: 12-13)

7- What did David do with the gifts he received from Tou and the plunder from the wars? (8:11)

Thought Questions

1- Jerusalem is some times called “The City of God.” Why ?

2- Why do you think David and his men carried off the idols of the Philistines and what did they do with them?

3- Did David have a right to be angry with God after Uzzah was killed?

4- Is it ever proper to dance, sing, shout and play instruments before the Lord?

5- How do we justify the arbitrary nature of David’s treatment of the Moabites? (8:2)

Lesson 9 – II Samuel Chapters 9 - 12

**David and Mephibosheth, David Defeats the Ammonites,
David and Bathsheba, Nathan Rebukes David**

David seeks out Mephibosheth, the son of his dear friend Jonathan and blesses him by restoring the lands that belonged to his grandfather Saul, and inviting him to always eat at his table. When the king of the Ammonites died David sent a delegation to express sympathy to the king's son Hanun, but his nobles thought they had come to spy out the land so they shaved off half of their beards and cut their robes short to humiliate them, and sent them home. As we could expect, this started a war which David won. We next see this man of God yield to sexual temptations with Bathsheba, take the life of her husband, and face Nathan's rebuke from God. Solomon is born to David and Bathsheba. Meanwhile Joab is still fighting the Ammonites, David joins him, wins the war and takes their king's crown, makes the people his slaves, and returns to Jerusalem.

Review of the Reading

- 1- Why did David show kindness to Mephibosheth? (9:7)

- 2- What did the Ammonites do when they realized that they had become a stench in David's nostrils? (10:6)

- 3- Who did David fight after defeating the Ammonites? (10:17)

4- What was Uriah's reason for not going to his house when David brought him back from the war? (11:11)

5- How was Uriah killed? (11:16-17)

6- What did David say to Nathan after Nathan told him the story? (12:5-6)

7- Nathan told David that his sin was taken away and he would not die, but there was going to be a punishment. What was it? (12:14)

8- When David defeated the Ammonites what did he do with the people? (12:31)

Thought Questions

1- Why was David interested in helping Mephibosheth and why was Mephibosheth apprehensive about associating with David?

2- Why do you think the Ammonite nobles were so suspicious of David's men?

3- If David was a man after God's own heart why did he commit adultery and murder to try to cover up his sin?

4- Why did Nathan use the story about the lamb to reveal David's sin?

5- Why did God take the life of David's son? What was David's reaction?

Lesson 10 – II Samuel Chapters 13 – 16
Amnon and Tamar, Absalom Kills Amnon,
Absalom Returns to Jerusalem, Absalom’s Conspiracy,
David Flees, David and Ziba, Shimei Curses David

Amnon has desire for his half sister Tamar and arranges to have her come to him, resulting in a rape after which he hated her with intense hatred. Tamar then lives in Absalom’s house, a disgraced woman. As we might expect, Absalom orders his men to kill Amnon. Absalom then fled to Talmai the son of Ammihud, king of Geshur. David is eventually convinced to have Absalom return to Jerusalem, but David did not see him for two years. After a period of time, Absalom begins to raise an army to challenge David’s leadership. David and his followers leave Jerusalem. He goes up the Mount of Olives with bare foot, weeping as he went, his head covered.

Review of the Reading

- 1- Who is Amnon? Who is Tamar? Who is Jonadab? (13:1-4)

- 2- What did Tamar say Amnon would be if he raped her? (13:13)

- 3- What was David’s reaction when he heard that Amnon had raped Tamar? (13:21)

4- What was the message that David heard about Absalom and what was his reaction? (13:30-31)

5- What was Absalom telling the people at the city gate? (15:3-4)

6- What did Absalom tell the people to say when they heard the sound of trumpets? (15:10)

7- What did David believe Absalom was going to do? (15:14)

8- Who brought David supplies? What did he bring? (16:1)

9- Who cursed David and how did he attack him? (16:5,6)

Thought Questions

1- After David learned about Amnon raping Tamar he was furious. Why do you think he did not take any action?

2- Absalom ordered his men to kill Amnon. Why didn't he kill him? Does this tell anything about his character?

3- Why wouldn't David face Absalom after he had ordered Amnon killed?

4- At the end of chapter 14 we read "And the king kissed Absalom". And chapter 15 begins with Absalom planning a conspiracy against David. What does this tell us about the very complex relationship between this father and son?

5- Why did David think Shimei's curses may have come from God?

Lesson 11 – II Samuel Chapters 17 – 20

**The Advice of Hushai and Ahithophel, Absalom's Death,
David Mourns, David Returns to Jerusalem,
Sheba Rebels Against David**

Ahithophel advises Absalom to take a small force and launch a surprise attack against David, killing him and calling the people back to him. Absalom gets a second opinion from Hushai, who says that he should take all of the soldiers he can get and attack David. David learns of the plans and orders his troops to prepare for battle. When Ahithophel learned that his advice had not been taken he went home and hanged himself. David wins the battle and Absalom gets his hair caught in a tree. While he is hanging there Joab kills him. Even though Absalom had risen up against him, David still loved him and mourned over his death. Joab tells David that he must stop mourning Absalom and lead the people. David returns to Jerusalem. The men of Israel follow Sheba and the men of Judah follow David. Joab kills Amasa and continues to pursue Sheba to Abel Beth Maacah. The people of this town cut off Sheba's head and threw it over the wall. Then everyone went home.

Review of the Reading

1- What did Ahithophel think his plan would accomplish? (17:3)

2- Why did Absalom and the men of Israel think the advice of Hushai was better than that of Ahithophel? (17:14)

3- Who brought supplies to David and his men? (17:27)

4- Why was David not allowed to go out with the troops? (18:3)

5- What did they do with Absalom's body? (18:17)

6-What did the Cushite reply when David asked him about Absalom?(18:32)

7- What was David's response when Abishai wanted to have Shimei put to death? (19:22)

8- What did David do with the ten concubines? (20:3)

Thought Questions

1- Why did Hushai give advice that was contrary to that of Ahithophel?

2- Why did Ahithophel hang himself?

3- How could David have so much concern for Absalom's safety since he had rebelled against him?

4- Why didn't Joab obey David's orders concerning Absalom?

5- Was Joab justified in reprimanding David for mourning Absalom and not commending his army for defeating him?

4- What did David say that the Lord was to him? (22:2)

5- What did David say he was like if he ruled over men in righteousness and the fear of God? (23:4)

6- When David longed for water what did he say? (23:15)

7- What did he do with the water that the three mighty men brought him? (23:16)

8- When the anger of the Lord burned against Israel he incited David against them to say what? (24:1)

9- What did David do that stopped the plague? (24:24-25)

Thought Questions

1- Why did David agree to send men to be executed for Saul's actions?

2- How can David say that God had dealt with him according to his righteousness and rewarded him according to the cleanness of his hands?

3- Was David blameless and had he kept himself from sin?

4- Is it a righteous thing to glory in the number of men you have killed? (23:20 – 23)

5- What was built on the site where David offered his sacrifice?

A People of the Book

8-Year Curriculum

	January - March	April - June	July - September	October - December
2007	<i>Matthew</i>	<i>Genesis</i>	<i>Galatians & Ephesians</i>	<i>Isaiah</i>
2008	<i>Exodus</i>	<i>I & II Timothy, Titus</i>	<i>Hebrews</i>	<i>Minor Prophets I (Hosea-Obadiah)</i>
2009	<i>Mark</i>	<i>Leviticus, Numbers, Deuteronomy</i>	<i>Romans</i>	<i>Jeremiah & Lamentations</i>
2010	<i>I & II Thessalonians</i>	<i>Joshua, Judges, Ruth</i>	<i>James, I & II Peter</i>	<i>Minor Prophets II (Jonah-Habakkuk)</i>
2011	Luke	I & II Samuel	I Corinthians	Daniel
2012	Acts	Ezra, Nehemiah, Esther	II Corinthians	Minor Prophets III (Zephaniah-Malachi)
2013	Gospel of John, I, II & III John	Job	Proverbs, Ecclesiastes, Song of Solomon	Psalms
2014	Philippians, Colossians, Philemon & Jude	Kings & Chronicles	Revelation	Ezekiel

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