

**Potosi Baptist Church**  
**Wednesday Bible Study**  
**December 2, 2009**  
Happy Thanksgiving!

1. What was Hezekiah's prayer for the people as they came to worship God by participating in the renewed Passover feast? II Chronicles 30:18-20; My God will provide atonement for everyone who prepares his heart to seek God. A right heart is essential to true worship.
2. What was Azariah's response to Hezekiah when he asked about the people's giving? II Chronicles 31:9-10; when the people gave they had plenty and even more. This is a great lesson to our churches in giving.
3. What words of encouragement did Hezekiah speak that still are being used to bring encouragement today? II Chronicles 32:7-8 be strong and courageous and do not be afraid or dismayed, there is more on our side than on the enemies side.
4. Details of Hezekiah's illness and near death are not recorded in the book of II Chronicles; where in the Bible can you read the full account? II Kings 20 and Isaiah 38
5. Manasseh was a very wicked king until his capture and imprisonment. He then surrendered to the Lord and led the people in spiritual reform. Who was he not able to influence by his spiritual change of heart? II Chronicles 33:17 says that the people still worshiped idols. II Chronicles 33:21-25 says that his son Amon was a wicked king even more so than his father (23). It was good that he turned his heart toward God, but when his son was young he was influencing him in wicked ways. It is important how we influence our children while they are young.
6. Who was the last king of Judah? The last king was (in my opinion) Josiah, II Chronicles 34:1. He was the last to rule of his own power. Following him his son only reigned 3 months, then the Egyptians came in and took control and from then to the end the king was only a puppet of either Egypt or Babylon.
7. How many sabbatical years would there be in a 500-year period? Leviticus 25:17 one every seven years. This means there would be 70 in a 500 –year period. II Chronicles 36:21 tells us that God was going to let the land have its Sabbaths which the people had apparently ignored for many years and during that time the people were taken away into exile.

**Potosi Baptist Church**  
**Wednesday Bible Study**  
**November 18, 2009**

1. How did Joash die? II Chronicles 24:23-27— he was severely wounded by the army of Syria when they came to fight Judah, but it was his own servants who killed him. It is sad that a king who began his reign by following God died because he had forsaken God (v24).
2. The Bible says Amaziah “did what was right in the sight of the Lord, but not with all his heart.” In what ways do we see this happening today? II Chronicles 25:2 and I Kings 14:4— he had an appearance on the outside as one who followed God but his heart was not totally committed. Here are a few examples from today, you may think of others. (A) People that attend church, but live for the devil. (B) People that live rightly, but not righteously. And (C) People that offer their prayers to God but close their ears to His voice.
3. What lesson should be learned from Amaziah about worshiping idols? II Chronicles 25:14-15— he had defeated the Edomites yet he brought their idols home with him to worship. The prophet sent by the Lord told him that he should really stop and ask, “Why should we worship gods that can not save?” Idols today may be more sophisticated, but they are just as powerless as they have always been.
4. Why was Uzziah struck with leprosy for entering the temple to burn incense to the Lord? II Chronicles 26:16-23 (v19)— in the beginning of the chapter we see that as long as he sought the Lord, God made him prosper (v5). In v. 16 when he became strong, his strength came from the Lord. His downfall was that he thought his strength was his own. Foolishly, people today when they become strong, forget as well that their strength is from the Lord.
5. Most of what is recorded about Jotham’s reign is positive but there is one negative statement recorded. What is the negative statement about his reign? II Chronicles 27:2— “But still the people acted corruptly.” He did a lot of good as a king. He did not act as his father, but while he was king the people still acted corruptly. We cannot control others’ actions but we can be a spiritual influence, and it appears that Jotham did not work to be a spiritual influence to his people.
6. Which king thought he should worship the gods of his enemies because his enemy had defeated him in battle? II Chronicles 28:22-23— Ahaz in all his days did not do what was right in the sight of the Lord (v1). The Lord delivered him into the hands of his enemies (v5) yet he would not repent and see God’s hand of punishment. Instead he continued to turn to idols in worship.
7. What was Hezekiah’s first official act as king? II Chronicles 29:3-33— he opened the doors and restored the temple for worship. He instructed the priests to remove the “rubbish” and sanctify the house of the Lord. We can’t serve two masters and Hezekiah wanted not only himself but also the people as well to be totally loyal to God. I think an interesting question could be asked today, “What rubbish fills our places of worship because of the unfaithfulness in our hearts?”

**Potosi Baptist Church**  
**Wednesday Bible Study**  
**November 11, 2009**  
(Thank You Veterans)

1. Why did Jehoshaphat want to build ships to go to Tarshish? II Chronicles 20:35-37 says that he allied with Ahaziah a wicked king of Israel (North) to build ships. In II Chronicles 9:21 we learn that it is from Tarshish that Solomon purchased gold, silver and ivory and it appears that Jehoshaphat had his eyes on worldly wealth. God was not in this and did not allow the ships to make it to Tarshish.
2. Who was very possibly Jehoram's mother-in-law? II Chronicles 21:6 says that the daughter of Ahab was his wife and in I Kings 16:31 we learn that Jezebel was Ahab's wife and then very likely the mother-in-law to Jehoram.
3. Jehoram was a wicked king and did not follow the Lord. Why then did God not destroy Jehoram's house? II Chronicles 21:7 tells us that God did not do this because of His promise to David. The good news is that God is always faithful to His promises!
4. The prophet Elijah sent a letter to King Jehoram; this was very interesting considering where Elijah was from. Where was Elijah's home? The letter is found in II Chronicles 21:12-15. I Kings 17:1 tells us that Elijah lived in the Northern Kingdom of Israel. He was not from the south but he allowed God to use him wherever God needed to.
5. How old was Ahaziah when he became king? II Chronicles 22:2 says that he was 42 years old. This is interesting because his father was only 40 when he died. In II Kings 8:26 we are told that he was 22 years old when he became king. It is more likely that he was 22 than 42. This may be a man made error in recording but I do not believe it means that the Bible is not totally reliable. God is perfect and I believe that His Word is perfect. It is we that are not perfect.
6. Who was the next ruler of Judah to follow Ahaziah after his death, and where was the next king during this time? II Chronicles 22:10-12 says that his mother Athaliah, who was also the daughter of Ahab and Jezebel, took over the throne. She thought she had killed all the male descendants to the throne but she missed Joash who was being hidden in the house of God. Have you ever heard "the hand that rocks the cradle rules the world?" Mothers have a strong influence upon the lives of their children and it should not be taken lightly.
7. Who was probably more in charge of ruling Judah while he was alive than the actual king Joash? Jehoiada was the one who was responsible for Joash while he was being hidden, and then it was he who led the revolt against Athaliah and made Joash king. In II Chronicles 24:15-22 we learn that after his death king Joash did wickedly. It was very likely Jehoiada's strong influence that led the king in the right way.

**Potosi Baptist Church**  
**Wednesday Bible Study Questions**  
**November 4, 2009**

1. Why did Judah's enemies not want to make war with them while Jehosaphat was King? II Chronicles 17:3,4,6, and 10 explain that Jehosaphat was following in the ways of David and leading the nation to worship God, and he was tearing down idol worship. God was blessing and the fear of the Lord was upon the enemy.
2. The story of the alliance between Ahab and Jehosaphat can be found in both I Kings and II Chronicles. The writers, though, seem to have different reasons for telling the same story. What are the purposes of each? I Kings 21:1-29, 22:37-38 speak of God's judgment against Ahab because of his sin against Naboth. In II Chronicles 18 the emphasis seems to be upon the Lord saving the King who seeks out the Lord's will.
3. Who said "As the Lord lives, whatever my God says, that I will speak"? II Chronicles 18:13 the prophet Micaiah said these words in response to the messenger who came to take him to the king (Ahab). Even though 400 others had said it was right to go into battle, Micaiah was going to say what God said and not be influenced by what others were saying.
4. What lesson did Jehoshaphat learn from his alliance with Ahab because of the words of Jehu? In II Chronicles 19:2, Jehu is telling Jehoshaphat that people of God should never compromise their convictions. It is not that we shouldn't love the lost, but we should not form unholy alliances that compromise our convictions.
5. What qualifications did Jehoshaphat seek in those who were to become judges? II Chronicles 19:7-9 show that they were looking for judges who would fear the Lord and seek the Lord in their decisions. Wouldn't it be a nice change for our judges today to be loyal to God and just in seeking God in their decisions?
6. What should we do in times of crisis that we learn from Jehosaphat and what he did during a time of crisis? II Chronicles 20:1-13 tells us that he went to the Lord in prayer when he was told about the enemy bringing an army to attack the nation. In verse 12 he says that he did not know what to do, but one thing he did know was that he was going to keep his eyes on the Lord. When we do not know what to do we should keep our eyes on the Lord as well.
7. What is the meaning of the Valley of Berachah? II Chronicles 20:26 says it means valley of blessing. It was called this because God had defeated the enemies without Judah having to fight—when they arrived the entire enemy was already killed. The spoils of that victory were so much that it took them three days to gather it all up. God had fought their battle for them and had blessed them with great spoils from the victory. Where is your Berachah and how has God blessed you in victories that He has provided for you?

**Potosi Baptist Church**  
Wednesday Bible Study  
October 28, 2009  
(no Bible Study on the 21st)

1. After Solomon's death if someone from the tribe of Issachar desired to seek the Lord in worship where did that person have to go to do so? II Chronicles 11:16 and I Kings 12:26-29; they had to go to Jerusalem. Jeroboam king of the north did not want people to go to Jerusalem so he built idols to be worshiped to keep people from going to Jerusalem. Isn't that just like the devil? He is ok with you worshipping he just wants you to worship idols.
2. How many good years did Rehoboam have as king? II Chronicles 12:13 says that he was 41 years old when he began and he reigned for 17 years. I believe that the author of the Chronicles is trying to let us know that he had good years as long as he was faithful to God. In chapter 11:17 he was strengthened for three years because he walked in the way of David and Solomon following God. In his fifth year the king of Egypt attacked him because he was being punished by God (12:5). We are not sure the numerical years but the point is that He had good years when he was faithful to God.
3. Who was the great-grandson of David who became king and reigned only three years, but had 14 wives and 38 children? II Chronicles 13:1-2, 21 Abijah was the son of Rehoboam who was the son of Solomon who was the son of David. In I Kings 15:1-8 (v3) it is said that he was not loyal to the Lord and walked in the sins of his fathers. It seems he had one good moment for the Lord and it is recorded in II Chronicles 13 when he challenged the northern kingdom to worship God and not idols. God gave him victory in a battle that he was outnumbered two to one.
4. In the fifteenth year of this king's reign they made a covenant to worship God with all their heart and soul. Who was the king? II Chronicles 15:10-13; Asa was king and he was removing all idol worship. His prayer before battle in chapter 14:11 shows his faith in God and he desired to lead the kingdom in worship of God and God alone. He even removed his own grandmother from the queen's throne because she had built an idol for worship.
5. Why did Asa put Hanani in prison? II Chronicles 16:7-10 says that he was put in prison because Asa did not like what he said. When Asa was younger he relied on God no matter how large the enemy, but in his older age he turned to men's power rather than God's power. This happens to men today— somewhere down the road we stop relying so much on God and start relying on our own power.
6. In the end of Asa's reign, God said if you will not stand for Me I will not allow you to \_\_\_\_\_ at all. II Chronicles 16:12, stand. As he would not seek the Lord's help with his enemy, he would not seek the Lord's help with his illness in his feet. It seems as if God was saying since you will not STAND WITH ME then I will not allow you to STAND AT ALL!
7. Who was king of Israel (north) when Jehoshaphat became king of Judah? II Chronicles 17:1, I Kings 22:41 and I Kings 16:29-34 Ahab. He was a very wicked king and knowing what was happening in the north helps to understand why Jehoshaphat sent men around reading and teaching the law. Like his father when he was younger Jehoshaphat wanted the people to worship God and God alone.

**Potosi Baptist Church**  
**Wednesday Bible Study**  
**October 14, 2009**

1. What did Solomon ask for in his dedication prayer for the newly built temple? II Chronicles 6: 12-42; Solomon asks God to keep His promise. In v.16 and in v.21 he asks God to hear the people's prayers. Solomon gives many examples in his prayer of reasons why the people may need forgiveness and asks God several times to forgive when the people confess their wrong and ask for it.
2. What was Solomon's response to those who may have thought the new temple belonged only to those of Israel? II Chronicles 6:32-33; Solomon prayed for foreigners as well, that they worship and that their prayers be heard, and the new temple be a place of worship for all people.
3. What was God's response to Solomon's prayer? II Chronicles 7:1, 12-15; what glory to see fire from heaven! God responded by making His glory known, but it is also important to hear His words. Solomon knew that people would sin and need restoring, and God makes it clear that He desires restoration, but man must be willing to take the steps as outlined in verse 14.
4. The writer of Chronicles leaves out some important details of Solomon's life—why didn't he say more about Solomon? II Chronicles 9:29 tells that there are more details to Solomon's life that are recorded elsewhere. The focus of the writer was on the fulfillment of God's promise to David, and even though Solomon may have been the one in view in the promise, he was not the "ONE" envisioned in the promise. The writer of Chronicles is showing earthly kings do not ultimately accomplish the fulfillment of the promise.
5. Who became king over Israel when Solomon died? II Chronicles 10:1; all Israel met to make Rehoboam their king, but because of his desire to be harder on the people than his father was, ten of the tribes selected Jeroboam to be their king. Solomon was actually the last king of Israel because from then on it was a divided kingdom with two kings one in the north and one in the south.
6. What should be learned from the story of Rehoboam and his seeking counsel in the matter of the people's request to lighten the load? II Chronicles 10:4,6,8; he consulted with the group that had also been his father's advisors and with a younger group that had grown up with him and rejected the first group's advice. The point is not that one was wiser because they were older but that Rehoboam was seeking advice from those who would agree with his plans. He wasn't seeking the right answer; he was going to do what he wanted to and wanted a group to approve his ways. In seeking counsel we should seek those who are seeking the right answer even if it may be different from our own.
7. The world may have seen Israel's division as one concerning the tribes with ten making up the northern kingdom and two making up the southern kingdom, but how did the writer of the Chronicles see Israel's division? II Chronicles 11:16 points out that the division was one of worship. Those who desired true worship of God came to the south and those who worshiped idols went to the north.

**Potosi Baptist Church**  
**Wednesday Bible Study**  
**October 7, 2009**

1. Why did Solomon go to the high place at Gibeon instead of going to the place in Jerusalem where his father had put the ark of God? II Chronicles 1:3-6, Solomon went to the Tabernacle because that was where the altar was for sacrifices and he was going to give to the Lord. After the temple is built the altar and the ark will be in the same place again. The altar symbolizes what we give to the Lord and the Ark symbolizes what God has given to us. The question is, what do you desire most when going to church, to give or to receive? We need both, but too often we are selfish and want more to receive.
2. What was Solomon's request of God? II Chronicles 1:10 and I Kings 3:9, Solomon wanted wisdom from an understanding heart. Too often we look at this as a one-time thing in history and some may even at times be a little envious of Solomon. We need to remember that the Bible teaches in James 1:5 that any person lacking wisdom can and should ask for it. We should also never forget that scriptures such as Matthew 7:7 and John 15:7 teaches us to ask for the desires of our heart.
3. I Kings 11:4 says that Solomon's heart was not loyal to God, even though he went first to Gibeon to offer sacrifices. What is recorded in the first chapter of II Chronicles that shows his heart may have been headed in the wrong direction? II Chronicles 1:14-15, Solomon built a large military force of horses and chariots. Deuteronomy 17:14-20 contains the principles God set forth for governing kings, and in it He says the king shall not multiply horses and the king is not to return to Egypt to multiply horses. The king is also told not to multiply silver and gold. Solomon may have made sacrifices to the Lord in the beginning, but his heart was not totally loyal, even in the beginning.
4. Solomon wanted the world to know that God was too great a God to be contained in a building and that was not his desire for building the temple. What did he tell Hiram was his reason for building the temple? II Chronicles 2:6 "...except to burn sacrifice before Him." Solomon desired to build a temple for people to worship God.
5. What other special event and act of worship took place on, or at least very near, the same location Solomon used to build the temple? II Chronicles 3:1 Mount Moriah was the place God told Abraham to go to and sacrifice his son Isaac (Genesis 22:2,14).

What is especially remarkable is the connection between Mount Moriah and the Temple Mount with the hill of Calvary where Jesus was crucified. When Solomon built the Temple, stones were quarried from the western side of the same mountain, and from underneath the mountain, at the north end. The stones quarried to build the temple cut a large gorge, leaving the northernmost portion of the mountain standing alone. In Jesus' day this portion was called Golgotha, "the place of the skull"! Even today if you visit Jerusalem, the visitor can see the high steep cliff where the bedrock of the mountain was cut away. There is a man-made valley between that cliff and Golgotha, about two blocks away. Damascus Street, the old Damascus Road, passes through this cut just outside the North wall of the Old City.

6. All the temple furnishings had great meaning and symbolism; the altar was for sacrifices and thankfully Jesus gave His life once for all that we may enter a relationship with God. Which furnishing was to remind the people of the need to seek purity before approaching God? II Chronicles 4:2 and Exodus 30:21, the laver or sea of cast bronze wash, for washing before you entered the temple and God's presence. This symbolizes the continual need for confession in our lives.
7. What did God do for Solomon upon the completion and dedication of the temple that He had also done for Moses upon the completion of the tabernacle? II Chronicles 5:13-14 and Exodus 40:34-35, God filled both with a Cloud to the point that all they could do was stand back and be filled with awe at the Lord's glory and presence.

**Potosi Baptist Church**  
**Wednesday, Bible Study**  
**September 30, 2009**

1. The threshing floor of Ornan had a rich history. What other significant events took place at or near the same location? I Chronicles 21:18, II Chronicles 3:1 and Genesis 22:2,14. This was the sight for the temple built by Solomon and location where Abraham took his son Isaac to be sacrificed. Many scholars also believe that this location is very near the place that Jesus was crucified.
2. What lesson should we learn from David's refusal to accept Ornan's offer of the threshing floor as a gift? I Chronicles 21:18-26 (v24) David did not desire to give to the Lord what cost him nothing. David was willing to make a commitment and sacrifice to the Lord and had he accepted the gift and then given it would not have been from him but from Ornan. We are too willing and too eager to let others make a sacrifice that we not have too. Our society today has watered down the meaning of commitment.
3. How was the fire started upon the sacrifices made to God at the threshing floor of Ornan? I Chronicles 21:26 says that fire came from heaven. Do we pray blessings up or down? This simple story of David and his worship at the threshing floor also speaks a great deal to our worship.

- A place of ordinary work.
- A place bought with money.
- A place where bread was brought forth.
- A place where the justice of God was evident.
- A place where sin was confessed.
- A place where sacrifice was offered and accepted.

4. David may not have been allowed to build the temple, but Solomon was blessed by his father's preparation. David organized all the material, the financing, the actual building plans and he prepared for its upkeep after it was built.
5. How many men did David have in his army and how many were on duty each month? I Chronicles 27:1-15 tells us that there were 12 divisions with 24,000 in each and 24,000 were to be on active duty each month. His total army was 288,000.
6. Where did David get the plans for building the temple? I Chronicles 28:11-13,19 tells us that God gave him the plans. Just like God gave Moses the plans for the tabernacle, God gave the plans for the temple to David.
7. What can we learn about giving by David's example of giving for the temple to be built? I Chronicles 29:2 we learn that he prepared for it with all his heart, in verse three that he had set his affections on the house of God, and in verse five his giving encouraged and challenged others to give. Matthew teaches us that where our heart is there our treasure will be also and it was clear that David's heart was in the Lord. He gave joyfully and with love for God.

**Potosi Baptist Church**  
**Wednesday Bible Study**  
**September 23, 2009**

1. What did David take from Hadadezar, and how did what he did with what he took show his trust in God? 1 Chron. 18:3-4; he took 1,000 chariots, 7,000 horsemen and 20,000 foot soldiers. He hamstringed all but 100 chariot horses. This shows that David's trust was in God and not in military power. God told Israel in Deut. 17:15-16 that the king should not put his trust in multiplying horses. David was not being cruel to the animals, for he could not take them with him in the military battles, and as tempting as it may have been, God wanted David to rely on Him, not on man's power.
2. A casual reading of I Chronicles 18 and 19 might put most of the focus on David's great military power, but how are these chapters most important to the word of God? In I Chronicles 17: 8-9 God had made a covenant with David to defeat "ALL" his enemies and give Israel a homeland. God's word is shown to be true. God will never let us down— He is faithful. Chapters 18 and 19 are more about God being true and faithful than David being a mighty king.
3. When Joab saw that the enemy surrounded him, he encouraged his men to go into battle with 3 points of encouragement. What were his 3 points to his men in battle? I Chronicles 19:1-15 (10,13) says that he told them to be strong and have courage. These are not matters of feelings but of choice. We should choose the strength of the Lord (Ephesians 6:10). Joab also reminded them of what they had to lose. This was a battle larger than themselves and other lives were at risk as well. Finally, Joab knew that it was important to prepare and give God your best but that you also had to trust in God, because the outcome was in God's hands.
4. There are great lessons to learn from the battle against Ammon as we have seen in question 3, but there is one other lesson that may be learned as well by what is not recorded as well as those learned by what was recorded. What is left out of the story and what can we learn from it? I Chronicles 19:14-15 says that the enemy both fled and it says nothing about actually having to fight. The lesson is that God can defeat our enemies without our actually having to fight. We are sometimes too eager to fight when fighting is not necessary.
5. What happened to David when he stayed in Jerusalem while Joab defeated Rabbah? I Chron. 20:1 just says that David stayed in Jerusalem when Joab was fighting Rabbah but we know from II Samuel 10 and 11 that David during this time committed adultery and then murder because he lusted after Bathsheba. David should have been in battle. David was in the wrong by not being where God intended him to be, and David's sin went from bad to worse because he was out of place with God.
6. It appears Joab tried to talk David out of numbering the people (21:3). What did Joab know that David did not or was willing to ignore? Joab says that this would bring guilt upon Israel. What would they be guilty of? In Exodus 30:12 God says that if a census is taken it should include a ransom and if there is no ransom then there will be a plague. In I Chronicles 21:14 it says that God sent a plague upon Israel. The point was not just that David did something that God had not told him to do, but that Israel was only to be numbered because they belonged to God not David. A man could only number what belonged to him and Israel belonged to God not David and that was the purpose of the ransom taking while being numbered to indicate that Israel belonged to God.
7. David in verse 8 of chapter 21 had already acknowledged his wrong in numbering the people. What actions did he take that reveal his willingness to accept God's punishment for his sin? In I Chron. 21:13 he chose to fall into the hand of God, which meant the plague. Of David's three choices given to him by God this was the one that put his family equally at risk with all others. In 21:17 David even asks that Israel not be punished for something he was responsible for. How often are we too willing to put blame on others for our actions and even willing if not hopeful that if punishment is to come that it will be on others and not ourselves?

**Potosi Baptist Church**  
**Wednesday Bible Study**  
**September 16, 2009**  
**ANSWERS**

1. There is a lesson in I Chronicles 14 concerning David and the battles with the Philistines that we should all learn. What is this lesson? I Chronicles 14:15 says that God has gone before you, and in verse 10 and 14 David inquired of the Lord. We should always go to God first and realize that He goes before us.
2. What did David do different in the second attempt to bring the ark to Jerusalem? I Chronicles 15:13,15 David did it the Lord's way and not his own way the second time.
3. There are many forms of worship in our churches today. What form of worship did David instruct the Levites to honor God with? I Chronicles 15:16 the worship for the dedication service was all about music. The last part of verse 16 speaks to lifting praises of joy. Music and praise were very important in their worship and should be in ours as well.
4. As part of the joy of worshiping in God's presence, a hymn was sung as they dedicated the ark. The song emphasized a promise God had made to Abraham. What was the promise? I Chronicles 16:8-36, Genesis 12:1-3 God wanted to bless all nations through Israel. God wanted Israel to be a witness to all the world. God had promised to make them a great nation, and during the days of David, Israel's worship was upward toward God and outward toward the world.
5. What was God's first reason for rejecting David's desire to build God a permanent house to dwell? I Chronicles 17:1-15; verse 5- God had not asked for a permanent location. It may have been a good thought but it was not the Lord's thought. Too often we desire God to bless our efforts without even considering if it was God's thought or not.
6. Which descendant of David in I Chronicles 17:11-15 is God making a reference to in His covenant with David? True, Solomon was the son which became king and built the temple, but the descendant who fulfilled the covenant to its fullest is Jesus.
7. In David's response to God's promise, what quality or qualities can be seen in his heart? I Chronicles 17:16 shows that David was very humble because God was picking him for this promise, and in v.18 David's reply shows that he knew this promise was all about God and not about David and his earthly power. His response also reveals his trust in God.

**Potosi Baptist Church**  
**Wednesday Bible Study**  
**September 9, 2009**  
**ANSWERS**

1. What was the reason for Saul's death? I Chronicles 10:13-14, I Samuel 13:13-14, 15:22-26. God takes sin seriously.
2. What city did David pick to be the capital of Israel during the reign of David? I Chronicles 11:4-9 Jerusalem. The city was never taken by Israel, as it should have been by the tribes when they first came to the Promised Land. This city was a neutral location and not controlled by any tribe of Israel until this point. David was being obedient to God from the beginning and he was bringing all the tribes together in unity at a neutral location.
3. Why would David not drink the water from the well of Bethlehem brought to him by his mighty men? I Chronicles 11:16-19, he poured out the water because of the great sacrifice the men made to bring the water to him. He did it to honor them and to honor the Lord. How do we honor others for their great sacrifices they have made on our behalf?
4. When this son was borne to Jacob his name was given to him which means "A Troop comes!" Eleven mighty men of valor from this tribe joined David's army, what tribe was it? I Chronicles 12:8-15; eleven Gadites joined David. They were trained, experienced with spear and shield, swift, and had faces with the countenance of fierce warriors. What kind of soldier are we in the Lord's army? (Genesis 30:11 says that his name was Gad and that it meant a troop.)
5. David consulted captains and leaders before bringing the ark back to Israel but what should he have done that is not recorded and what should he have done differently? I Chronicles 13:1-14 says nothing about David having consulted with the Lord about the matter. Had he consulted with the Lord he would have known that God never instructed them to move the ark with a cart. In Exodus 25:12-15 and Numbers 4:15 we read that God had specific instructions for the ark to be moved by the Levites. How often do we get into trouble because we do not consult the Lord and seek His way?
6. Why was David angry at what God had done to Uzza? I Chronicles 13:11 says that David was angry because God put Uzza to death for touching the ark. David had good intentions for bringing the ark back to Israel and Uzza had good intentions for getting it there even bringing it in a new cart. God is not honored with "only" good intentions, our actions matter also. This story shows that we can have good intentions and still be wrong.
7. What happened to the house of Obed-Edom because of the ark? I Chronicles 13:14 says that for three months the ark was with the house of Obed-Edom and the Lord blessed the house of Obed-Edom. When God's word is obeyed and holiness is followed God's blessings will come.

**Potosi Baptist Church**  
**Wednesday Bible Study**  
**September 2, 2009**  
**Answers**

1. How are the books of I and II Chronicles different from the books of I and II Kings? They share much of the same information but the books of Kings were written with a prophetic viewpoint sharing Israel's political history, and Chronicles was written from a priestly and spiritual aspect tracing Israel's religious history.
2. In chapter one, the sons of Isaac are listed as Esau and Israel. What was Israel's birth name? Genesis 25:24-28 Esau and Jacob. Genesis 32:28- as a blessing, God changes Jacob's name to Israel. It is said that his name was changed to Israel because he wrestled with God. Literally from the Hebrew language the name can be translated "he turns the head of God."
3. From chapter four - chapter eight, the tribes of Israel are listed. Which tribe receives the most attention and why? The tribe of Levi gets the most attention, and it is most likely because of their importance to the spiritual life of the nation.
4. If you only see I Chronicles as a long, boring list of names that may be hard to read, and you do not read them verse by verse, you will miss this person who was considered more honorable than his brothers and the testimony of his faith. Who is it? I Chronicles 4:9-10 Jabez. There have been many sermons and books written about this man and his prayer even though this is the only place in the Bible he is mentioned.
5. In chapter six the sons of Aaron are listed in verse three and again in verse fifty. What is the difference in the two listings and why? Nadab and Abihu are omitted from the 2<sup>nd</sup> list. Numbers 3:1-4 and Leviticus 10:1-7 explain that Nadab and Abihu both died while offering profane fire.
6. Which descendant of Manasseh had no sons, and what did his daughters ask Moses when their father died? I Chronicles 7:15 Zelophehad had only daughters and no sons. In Numbers 27:4, they asked Moses to let them inherit his land. For more on the rules of inheritance see Numbers 27:1-11.
7. Which man was in charge of all gatekeepers, and what was his oldest son in charge of? I Chronicles 9:17 says that Shallum was the chief gatekeeper and I Chronicles 9:31 says his oldest son, Mattithiah, was in charge of the baking.

**Potosi Baptist Church**  
**Wednesday Bible Study**  
**August 26, 2009**  
**ANSWERS**

1. What did the reading of the book of the law reveal to King Josiah? II Kings 22:11 says he tore his clothes, and 22:13 says that he told them they had not been obedient to the Lord. \*God's word is truth and light, and will reveal our sin.
2. Finding the book of the law may be described as being both a happy occasion and a sad occasion. Why was it a sad occasion? II Kings 22:8. Deut. 17:14-20, v18 tells us that all kings were to have a personal copy of the book of the law. Deut. 31: 24-26 tells us that a copy of the book of the law was to always be with the Ark. Deut. 31:9-13 tells us that it was to be read to the nation every 7 years. Moses had also warned that after his death they would become utterly corrupt (Deut. 31:29) and turn aside from the way in which they had been commanded. It is sad that it had to be found in the first place; it never should have been lost.
3. Josiah was a godly king and led the people in many reforms which restored true worship of the Lord God, but what was one thing that he was not able to change? II Kings 23:26-27, He was not able to keep God from punishing the nation because of their wickedness.
4. How was God's promise to Josiah fulfilled concerning his death when Josiah was killed in battle? II Kings 22:20 and II Kings 23:28-30. God's peace is more than the absence of war. There was a peace in Josiah's heart because of his relationship with the Lord that could not be taken away by death or the battle, which brought about his death.
5. This man whose original name means God is My Judge was taken captive during the reign of King Jehoiakim and his name was changed to Belteshazzar. Who was this person? Daniel 1:1-7, Daniel was taken captive by the Babylonians and they changed his name to Belteshazzar. This happened during the reign of King Jehoiakim when the nation of Judah was coming to an end and being destroyed by the Babylonians. II Kings 24: 1-7
6. Who was the last king of Judah? II Kings 24:17-20 and II Chronicles 36:11-14 Zedekiah. He hardened his heart against turning to the Lord. He would not listen to the prophet Jeremiah and in Jeremiah 32:1-5 we are told that he said he would give the city to the Babylonians and then he had Jeremiah put in prison. This was the end, and God had had enough.
7. How was what Zedekiah saw last a fulfillment of prophecy? II Kings 25:7, they killed his sons and put out his eyes. Ezekiel 12:13 says that Ezekiel prophesied that he would be carried to Babylon but not see it and he was taken captive as a blind person.

**Potosi Baptist Church  
Wednesday Bible Study**

**August 19, 2009**

**ANSWERS**

(August 12<sup>th</sup> is VBS and we need all the helpers we can get!)

1. How old was Hezekiah when he became sick and near death? In II Kings 18:2 he was 25 when he became king and he ruled for 29 years. He was 54 when he died. In 20:6 God added 15 years to his life so 54 minus 15 means that he was 39 at the time of the illness. "Set your house in order..." is good advice because we are **all** dying from the moment we are born and our house should be order at all times.
2. If Hezekiah had died when he became ill and God had not extended his life, would he have had a son to take his place on the throne as king? Probably not, II Kings 20:21- 21:1 tells us that Manasseh was only 12 when he became king and that means that he was born after the illness came. \*\*Stop and re-read 20:3,5. Prayer works! He faced the wall to humble himself and pray in private and God heard. That is, God was going to respond and answer his prayer.
3. How did God show that the prophecy to extend Hezekiah's life would be fulfilled? In II Kings 20:8-11 He turned the Sundial back 10 degrees. Ten degrees equaled forty minutes. \* Many are trying to disprove it but Harold Hill was an engineer with the Curtis engine company and he confirmed that a computer at NASA when calculating time put up a red flag at twenty-four missing hours in time. Harold told them about two Bible stories one in Joshua 10 and the other in II Kings 20 and the missing time was found. Some today do not like this because it proves the Bible to be true.
4. Hezekiah missed a great opportunity with the King of Babylon. What opportunity was missed? II Kings 20:12-19, he showed them all that was in his house, but it says nothing about showing them the Lord's house and sharing how God, the Lord of Lords, was responsible for giving life. Verse 15 has a good question for us all to consider, and that is: "What have they seen in your house?"
5. What was the people's attitude toward Manasseh and his evil ways as king? II Kings 21: 9 they paid no attention. This may not mean that they did not like what he was doing but it does mean that they did nothing about it.
6. What does the book of II Chronicles tell us about the reign of Manasseh that is not included in II Kings? II Chronicles 33:10-17, he was taken captive, he prayed, he repented, he repaired the altar to the Lord and commanded the people to serve the Lord God.
7. What can be learned about our relationship with the Lord from the examples of the Kings and their sons who became kings? Our relationship with the Lord is personal. Just because the King was godly did not mean that his son would be a godly king; your children will not be Christian just because you are a Christian, they must have their own relationship with the Lord.

# Potosi Baptist Church

## Wednesday Night Bible Study

August 5, 2009

### ANSWERS

1. What did Hezekiah do as King that showed his trust in the Lord was not matched by any other king either before or after him? II Kings 18:3-5, in v.4 it says that he “removed the high places” and “broke into pieces the bronze serpent.” A) God had told Israel in Deut. 12:1-4 to destroy completely the Canaanite high places of worship, yet they never did until Hezekiah became king. B) The bronze serpent was made by Moses to heal people was a good thing in the beginning but the people had stopped worshiping God and started worshiping the object, therefore Hezekiah had it destroyed.

In the same way, sometimes-good *things* become idols and therefore must be destroyed. For example, if the true cross of Jesus or His actual burial cloth were to be discovered, and these objects became idolatrous distractions, then it would be better for those objects to be destroyed. “Although it was an interesting memorial, it must be utterly destroyed, because it presented a temptation to idolatry. Here if ever in this world was a relic of high antiquity, of undoubted authenticity, a relic which had seen its hundreds of years, about which there was no question as to its being indisputably the very serpent which Moses made; and it was moreover a relic which had formerly possessed miraculous power – for in the wilderness the looking at it had saved the dying. Yet it must be broken in pieces, because Israel burned incense to it.” (Spurgeon)

God’s people must likewise be on guard against idolatry today. There are many dangers of idolatry in the modern church:

- Making leaders idols
- Making education an idol
- Making human eloquence an idol
- Making customs and habits of ministry an idol
- Making forms of worship an idol

2. What arguments did the Rabshakeh give Hezekiah and the people of Jerusalem to convince them that they should just go ahead and surrender? II Kings 18:19-25. a) He told them that they should not depend on Egypt because it was a weak nation that could not stand against Assyria. b) He told them they could not depend on God because Hezekiah had made God mad by getting rid of the high places. c) He told them they could not depend on their own army because they did not have enough men. d) He told them that God had actually commanded him (Assyria) to defeat and conquer them.

The enemy of our soul uses the exact same approach. Many of us picture Satan as “itching for a fight” with us. Really, Satan doesn’t want to do battle with you. First of all, there is the strong chance you will win. Second of all, win or lose, the battle can draw you closer to the LORD. Thirdly, what the LORD does in your life through the battle can be a great blessing for other people. No, Satan would much rather not fight you at all! He would much rather try to *talk you into giving up!*

3. What possibly could have made Rabshakeh think that God wanted him to destroy Judah? II Kings 18:25. Isaiah prophesied during the reign of King Hezekiah and in Isaiah 7:16-17 and 8:1-4 he said that Assyria would destroy Israel and Judah.

God did not have to do *anything special* to direct the bloodthirsty, conquest-hungry Assyrians to attack Syria, Israel, and Judah. He simply allowed the Assyrians to carry out the corrupt desires of their evil hearts. Therefore, the Assyrians could *never* excuse themselves by saying, “We were doing the LORD’s will” even as Judas could never legitimately make that excuse regarding his wicked betrayal of Jesus. We should never think that God tempted an *innocent man* with an *evil plan*.

4. What was the response of the people to Rabshakeh’s arguments? II Kings 18:36- they were silent. How often is it better that we keep silent instead of arguing with someone who is trying to engage us in a verbal battle?

5. When the situation for Judah looked hopeless and appeared that the Assyrians would defeat them, what did Hezekiah do? II Kings 19:1- he went to the house of the Lord. II Kings 19:14-19 he prayed and looked to the Lord for help.

6. Did Hezekiah pray for God to save Judah so that he could continue to be king? II Kings 19:19- he prayed that God would save them to show to the world that He was God and the only God. In 19:35-37 God answered his prayer.

7. In what other book of the Bible can you read the same story that is recorded in the first part of II Kings 20? Isaiah 38

**Potosi Baptist Church**  
Wednesday Bible Study  
July 22, 2009  
ANSWERS

1. How old was Uzziah when he became king of Judah? II Kings 15:1-2, 13 Azariah and Uzziah are the same person and verse 2 says he was 16 years old. II Chronicles 26:1 makes it more clear that this is the same person with two ways to pronounce his name.
2. Why did God strike King Azariah with leprosy? II Kings 15:5 and II Chronicles 26:16-23 the king thought that he could do the job of a priest as well. God had not anointed him to be a priest so he was punished for his prideful thoughts and acts to perform as a priest.
3. What king's death made God's words true and complete when he said "your sons shall sit on the throne of Israel to the fourth generation?" II Kings 10:30 and 15:8-12, Zechariah was the fourth generation from Jehu to whom God had made the promise.
4. Which four kings all reigned over Israel as King within the same year? (This meant that Israel had four kings in one calendar year.) II Kings 14:29, Jeroboam, II Kings 15:8 Zechariah for six months, II Kings 15:10,13 Shallum for one month, II Kings 15:14 Menahem.
5. Ahaz was a wicked king in Judah. What three specific descriptions were given to show his wickedness? A) II Kings 16:3a walked in the ways of the Israelite kings B) II Kings 16:3b made son to walk through fire and C) II Kings 16:4 violated God's command to worship only God.
6. What evidence is given in the indictment against Ahaz that reveals God's punishment upon Canaan for their sin? II Kings 16:3 the people of Canaan worshiped Molech and sacrificed children. God was punishing them as well as giving the children of Israel a promised land. For more information about how serious God is about worshiping false gods that calls for sacrificing children read Leviticus 20:1-5.
7. What were the reasons for the fall of the northern kingdom? II Kings 17:5-23 a) v7 they disregarded the God of their redemption b) v8 they conformed themselves to the godless nations around them c) v9-12 their idolatry d) v13-15 they rejected God's warnings (verse 15 ....they followed idols and became idolaters is literally **THEY WORSHIPED EMP-TINESS AND BECAME EMPTY!**) and e) v23 they not only worshiped but **SERVED** idols.

**Potosi Baptist Church**  
**Wednesday Night Bible Study**  
**July 15, 2009**  
**ANSWERS**

1. How many times was Jehu anointed to King of Israel? Twice, once by Elijah (I Kings 19:16-18) and then again by Elisha (II Kings 9:1-3).
2. Which one of the King's captains could be identified by his driving? II Kings 9:20, drove furiously.
3. Why may it be said that Jehu was a successful failure? II Kings 10:29-31, he did what God had commanded him to do concerning the house of Ahab and Baal worship yet he did not serve the Lord with "all his heart."

- Jehu carried out God's will, but he went too far and executed more people than God intended.
- Jehu carried out God's will, but he did it for personal glory and out of pride.
- Jehu carried out God's will, but he only did it partially. He stopped the idolatry of Baal, but he continued the sinful idolatry of Jeroboam

He knew that Israel had to come back to the true God, but was *unconcerned about how they did it*. For Jehu, it was just as good to worship Yahweh at the temple of the golden calves at Dan or Bethel, and it was *better* for Israel if they did it at those places rather than at Jerusalem.

4. Why was what Jehosheba did important to the plan of God because of a promise that God had made? II Kings 11:2, she hid Joash, an heir of David. In II Samuel 7:16 God promised to establish David's throne forever.
5. What do the words of II Kings 12:2 tell us about the reign of Joash? He never seemed to have a personal loyalty but only a loyalty through the priest. It is important that we have a personal relationship with God. He was not a worshiper of false idols but he was a false worshiper of God.
6. How many arrows was Joash instructed by Elisha to strike the ground with? II Kings 13:18, all of them. He only struck the ground three times— he probably shot three arrows to strike or hit the ground. He should have shot them all, however many there were. This can teach us something about our own obedience with "all" the command of the Lord in our lives. How often are our excuses like Joash's in shooting only three arrows?

- "I stopped shooting because I didn't want to be presumptuous and ask for too much."
- "I stopped shooting because I'm not a very good archer."
- "I stopped shooting because Elisha didn't help me more."
- "I stopped shooting because I thought three was plenty."
- "I stopped shooting because I didn't think it would do any good."
- "I stopped shooting because I wasn't in a shooting mood. I didn't feel like it."
- "I stopped shooting because I didn't want to get over-excited."

7. How old was Amaziah when his son Azariah was born?

II Kings 14:1-2, 21. Amaziah was 25 when he became king and ruled for 29 years making him 54 when he died. His son was 16 when he became king in his father's place meaning his father was 38 when he was born.

**Potosi Baptist Church**  
**Wednesday Night Bible Study**  
**July 8, 2009**  
**ANSWERS**

1. What assumption did the King of Syria make about the King of Israel that turned out to be wrong? II Kings 5:1-8, he assumed that the King of Israel had a relationship with Elisha. In verse eight when Elisha asked the King why he tore his clothes, he was saying that you could have had a relationship with God and this would not be happening.
2. Why did Naaman leave Elisha's house furious? II Kings 5:11, because the prophet's request was not what Naaman expected.  
\*How often do we get upset because God doesn't respond as we expect?
3. Which one of the ten lepers that Jesus healed was like Naaman? Luke 17:11-19, the one who returned to give thanks and glory to God.
4. What word used to describe the SBC's missionary work could also be used of Elisha and the company of prophets? II Kings 6:1-7, verse 2, they worked together. "Cooperative"
5. Why did the King of Israel want to kill Elisha? II Kings 6:31, because he was not following God, and Elisha was God's prophet. See more by reading Deut.28:52-53
6. What news from the prophet did Hazael not tell Ben-Hadad when he was wanting to know if he would live or die? II Kings 8:7-15, in verse 14 he told him he would recover but he did not tell him that he would be killed.
7. What was the only reason that God did not destroy Judah even though her kings were evil? II Kings 8:19, he had made a promise to David.

**Potosi Baptist Church**  
Wednesday Night Bible Study  
July 1, 2009  
ANSWERS

1. What man in the New Testament dressed like Elijah? II Kings 1:8, Matthew 3:4, the word for “hairy man” literally meant possessor of hair and probably referred to animal skin with hair.
2. If God was going to allow Elijah to go to Ahaziah, why did He send fire to kill the first two groups that came to get him? II Kings 1:9-15, the last captain came (v13) bowing and believing in the power of God.
3. How did Elijah’s life end? II Kings 2:11, his life did not end. He was suddenly taken from earth to heaven by a whirlwind.
4. What was the first miracle Elisha asked God to perform following Elijah’s departure? II Kings 2:14, parting of the water.
5. God delivered two needs in one command through the prophet Elisha to the three kings as they prepared to go to battle. What two needs were met by the command? II Kings 3:16 make ditches. One they needed water to drink and two they needed a victory.
6. What principal can be seen in both the miracle of the widow’s oil and the ditches? II Kings 3:16 and 4:1-7 the more ditches and the more vessels, the more blessing
7. What story in the New Testament do verses 42-44 of chapter four remind you of? Feeding of 5,00 and boys lunch. Matthew 14:13-21

**Potosi Baptist Church**  
**Wednesday Night Bible Study**  
**June 24, 2009**  
**ANSWERS**

1. Why did Elijah leave his servant in Beersheba and go a day's journey into the wilderness? I Kings 19:1-4 (v3) ran for his life  
\*Why did he run for his life after having just witnessing God's power over the Baal prophets?
2. What was God communicating to Elijah by sending a strong wind; earthquake and fire upon the mountain where he was standing? I Kings 19: 11-12, v12 says "still small voice" spoke to Elijah. God was showing that we should not always expect powerful displays, but that we should be listening for the still small voice as well.
3. How did God encourage Elijah and respond to Elijah's reason for running? I Kings 19: 15-18, first God said to get back to work because you have a job to complete, second He gave Elijah hope and a friend by enlisting Elisha and finally He gave assurance of victory by anointing new kings and revealing that 7,000 had remained faithful.
4. What saying today is similar to "let not the one who puts on his armor boast like the one who takes it off"? I Kings 20:11, a similar statement today may be "do not count your chickens before they hatch".
5. What was God's indictment against Ahab through the disguised prophet? I Kings 20:35-43, too busy to do your job!
6. What are some lessons we should learn from the story of Naboth's vineyard? I Kings 21:1-16 a) beware of selfish people with power, b) beware of people who will misuse authority c) Some things should never be sold.
7. Why did Ahab hate the prophet Micaiah? I Kings 22:8 He hated the truth, which he spoke.

**Potosi Baptist Church**  
**Wednesday Night Bible Study**  
**June 10, 2009**  
**ANSWERS**

1. Which King challenged the prophecy of Joshua concerning a city, which had been destroyed? Joshua 6:26, cursed is the man who rebuilds Jericho, I Kings 16:34, Ahab
2. Why did God send Elijah to the Brook Cherith? I Kings 17:3-7, a) God was leading Elijah one step at a time, b) It was for protection, and c) it was for dependence training \*God could have provided for Elijah anywhere but this is the spot He selected and it was up to Elijah to be obedient. \* What brook in your life has ever gone dry?
3. Why did Jesus use Elijah as an illustration when He was preaching in His hometown? Luke 4:24-30, I Kings 17:8-16, God chooses those whom He desires to use.
4. Which miracle had a larger impact on the widow that Elijah was staying with? I Kings 17:8-16, supply of food/oil, I Kings 17:17-24, life restored to her son, in 17:24 she said that she knew now that the Lord's words were true. \* In 17:9, if the Lord told her to help Elijah why did she act like she did not know what he was talking about? \*Why didn't God just give the widow a large barn full of grain? \*She had to feed the prophet first to get her supply of grain, a test of faith.
5. Why did Elijah pick the bull for sacrificing? I Kings 18:20-40, Leviticus 16:6, this was the sacrifice Aaron was instructed to make for his own personal sins and Elijah wanted to make sure that he stood before God and the people with his own life in order first.
6. The prophets of Baal had passion, commitment, sincerity, devotion and energy but what did they not have? I Kings 18:36, they did not have a faith in the true God.
7. Why did God let Elisha go home before following Elijah when Jesus said what He did in Luke 9:62? I Kings 19:19-21, because Elisha had already made a choice to follow and the others were using it as a reason to put off making the choice to follow.

**POTOSI BAPTIST CHURCH**  
**Wednesday Night Bible Study**  
**June 3, 2009**  
**ANSWERS**

1. Who was the person that pronounced God's judgment against the altar in Bethel? I Kings 13:1 just identifies him as being a man from Judah. \* This shows you do not have to be famous to be used by God.
2. Why would it have been wrong for the prophet to accept a reward or King Jeroboam's invitation to go to his house? I Kings 13:9, it would have been disobedience to the Lord
3. Which one of the characters in the story of the two prophets mentioned in chapter thirteen was more obedient? I Kings 13:24, the lion, all he was commanded to do was kill the prophet and that is all he did.
4. Was there ever a king who did more evil in the sight of the Lord than Jeroboam? I Kings 14:9 tells that Jeroboam did more evil than those before him. There are many which the Bible says did evil like Jeroboam, but I Kings 16:30 says that Ahab did more evil than any King including Jeroboam.
5. Did Jeroboam seek the prophet's prayers for Abijah? No, I Kings 14:3 says he just wanted to know what his son's future would be. \*\*Many people today, like Jeroboam, have no need for the Lord unless they have something really bad happen like the illness of a child.
6. What act by Solomon's son symbolizes how the form of religion may remain while the content may change? I Kings 14:25-27, Bronze shields were made to replace Gold ones
7. Which king's heart was the measuring guide for all other kings? I Kings 15:3 David

**Potosi Baptist Church**  
**Wednesday Night Bible Study**  
**May 27, 2009**  
**ANSWERS**

1. The Queen of Sheba was greatly impressed by Solomon's wisdom and wealth and even acknowledged the Lord's love for Israel yet what is not mentioned that she could have returned to her home with? I Kings 10:1-13 nothing is said about her trusting in the Lord.
2. Why did God become angry with Solomon? I Kings 11:1-9 (v9) because Solomon had also worshiped the gods of his wives. In Deut. 17:17 God commanded Kings not to have many wives so they would not be worshipping other gods.
3. Did Solomon get wiser with age? I Kings 11:4 when he was old he started worshipping other gods, it seems he may have been wiser when younger.
4. In verse four of chapter eleven scripture says that Solomon's heart was not fully loyal to God as his father David's heart was loyal to God, can you name two other men in the O.T. that scripture says had loyal hearts because they wholly followed God?
  - a. Joshua and b. CalebNum. 32:11-12, Deut. 1:36, and Joshua 14:8-14
5. Why did Rehoboam refuse the advice of the elders who had also advised his father? Kings 12:1-11 (8), Because he wanted to be a strong dictator, stronger than his father. He was not looking for the best advice but the advice that matched what he already believed on his own.
6. When did Rehoboam realize that he was not going to be King for all the twelve tribes? I Kings 12:18-20, when his chief tax man was killed.
7. Was Jeroboam any better at following advice than Rehoboam? I Kings 12:28, God promised to bless him as king if he walked in all His ways ( 11:38) but he missed up by building idols to worship.

**Potosi Baptist Church**  
**Wednesday Night Bible Study**  
**May 20, 2009**  
**ANSWERS**

1. How many laborers did Solomon employ to build the temple?  
The Bible does not say anywhere that they were paid to work, if you mean by employ paid workers the number is not certain, because he paid King Hiram for his men's work but we are not sure after that. I Kings 5:13 tells us that there were 30,000 workers for the trees, 70,000 to carry burdens, 80,000 to work with the stones and 3,300 supervisors.
2. What was most glorious about the temple built by King Solomon? God's Presence!
3. Where did Solomon get the plans for building the temple? I Chronicles 28:11, from his father, David
4. What did Solomon name the two large pillars that were placed outside the vestibule of the new temple? I Kings 7:21, Jachin, he shall be established and Boaz, in it is strength.
5. Why did Solomon use the pomegranates as symbols on the tops of the pillars? Pomegranates are RED, symbol for blood, and they usually taste bitter, symbol for suffering.
6. God did not allow King David to build the temple, what did God tell David about his hearts desire to build the temple? I Kings 8:18, it is good for that to be in your heart. (Just because God may not let us see our dreams completed does not mean they are wrong.)
7. Did Hiram receive adequate payment for all the supplies he furnished to build Solomon's house and the Lord's temple? I Kings 9:10-14, v13 Cabul, means good for nothing.

**Potosi Baptist Church**  
**Wednesday Night Bible Study**  
**May 13, 2009**  
**ANSWERS**

1. Did King David choose his oldest son to rule Israel as the next king? (No)

- a) II Sam. 3:4, Adonijah was born before Solomon
- b) I Kings 1:30 He selected Solomon

2. Did David keep his promise to Shimei?

- a) II Sam. 16:5-14, Shimei curses David
- b) II Sam. 19:18-23, "you shall not die"
- c) I Kings 2:8-9, do not let him live
- d) I Kings 2:36-46, killed for disobedience

3. Why did Adonijah die?

- c) I Kings 2:23-25 asked for Abishag to be wife. This was probably a plot against the King.
- d) I Kings 1:52 if you prove to be worthy you will live.

4. What can we learn from Joab's death?

- a) I Kings 2:26-35, God is just
- b) Joab killed two men by taking matters into his own hands
- c) Matt. 26:52 "All who take the sword will perish by the sword"
- d) Punishment is not always immediate.

5. What happened to Solomon that proved to all Israel that God had granted his request?

- a) I Kings 3:9, requested wisdom
- b) I Kings 3:16-28, two mothers fighting over one child

6. II Samuel 15:37 says that Hushai was David's friend, who was Solomon's friend? I Kings 4:5, Zabud

7. What did Ben-Abinadab and Ahimaaz have in common? Both governors and son-in-laws to Solomon I Kings 4:11,15

**Potosi Baptist Church**  
**Wednesday Night Bible Study**  
**May 6, 2009**  
**ANSWERS**

1. Who worried David more than Absalom? II Sam. 20:6 (Sheba)
2. How did Joab trick Amasa? II Sam. 20:8-10, let sword fall and had another hid then acted like he would greet him but killed him with the sword that Amasa did not see  
\*The men of Amasa were willing to remain faithful to a dead leader as long as he was in their sight. They had to remove him from the road before they would follow.
3. Why was Sheba be-headed? 20:16-22 a) to save a city and b) to put down the revolt
4. What caused David to get Saul and Jonathon's bones and bury them in the tomb of Kish? II Sam. 21:10-14, David was touched by Rizpah's love as a mother for her sons.
5. What Psalm can you read that contains much of the song David wrote to the Lord in Chapter twenty-two of II Sam.? Psalm 18
6. Why did David pour out the cup of water brought to him by his mighty men? II Sam. 23:15-17 it was an act of worship. He was thankful to God for the loyalty of his mighty men.
7. In some translations it sounds like God is telling David to take a census in chapter 24:1, so why was God angry with David for numbering the people? He was not telling David to take a census, he was just saying go ahead and do what you think you have to even though I am not in favor of it.
8. Why did David not accept Araunah's gift? II Sam. 24:24, it would not have been a sacrifice if it was given by another.

**Potosi Baptist Church**  
**Wednesday, April 29, 2009**

1. Whose side was Mephibosheth on in the battle between David and his son Absalom? II Sam. 16:1-4 and 19:24-30, He was on the side that would win whichever that may be.
2. What may have been the motive for Ahithopel's defection from being David's advisor to being Absalom advisor? He was Bathsheba's grandfather and probably remained angry about what David had done to her and her husband.
3. How did Bathsheba's grandfather die? 17:23
4. How did Absalom die? 18:9,14,15
5. Who told King David about Absalom's death? 18:19-32
6. Chapter nineteen details the reaction of four men to David's victory and Absalom's death, who were they and what was their reaction?
  - a. Joab, v5-8, impatient and angry
  - b. Shimei, v16-20, opportunistic, asked for mercy
  - c. Mephibosheth, 24-20, if his side was true he wanted to make it right
  - d. Barzillia, 31-39, unselfish
7. After Absalom's death was David immediately restored as King of all of Israel? 19:40-20:2, no

**Potosi Baptist Church**  
**Wednesday, Bible Study**  
**April 15, 2009**  
**Answers**

1. Did God punish Bathsheba for her unfaithfulness to Uriah?
  - a. II. Samuel 12:15,18 death of child
  - b. God punished King David and just because it is not recorded does not mean that she was not punished as well, and the loss of a child is pretty severe in itself.
2. How did God make David understand that sin has severe consequences?
  - a. II Sam. 12:1-7, the parable told by Nathan the prophet.
  - b. Sometimes God gets our attention thru others.
3. What name did God give to Bathsheba's second child?
  - a. II Sam. 12:25, Jedidiah, which means Because of or Beloved of the Lord.
4. What story was exaggerated as it was told to David?
  - a. II Sam. 13:30, the story of "all the kings sons being killed.
  - b. Be careful about what you hear, and what you say.
5. Who took the first step to restore the relationship between David and Absalom?
  - a. Was it Joab: II Sam. 14, who came up with the woman and her story
  - b. Was it David: II Sam. 14, who allowed Absalom to return to Jerusalem
  - c. Was it Absalom: II Sam. 14, who wanted a meeting with his father the King
6. How did Absalom first try to take his fathers authority away as king?
  - a. II Sam. 15:1-7, making others think David was a bad king
7. Why did David leave Jerusalem after hearing that the hearts of the men of Israel were with Absalom?
  - a. II Sam. 15: 13-14, To take the fight out of the city.
  - b. How often do we hurt our churches and or families because we will not take our battles to neutral ground?

**Potosi Baptist Church**  
**Wednesday Night Bible Study**  
**April 8, 2009**  
**ANSWERS**

1. God was not going to allow David to build a temple but He did make a covenant with David. What was the covenant? II Sam. 7:16

2. Why did David believe God redeemed Israel from Egypt?  
II Sam. 7:23

3. How many horsemen did David take from Zobah? II Sam. 8:4

4. What did Hanun do to David's servants who came to show kindness? II Sam. 10:4

5. What should David have been doing at the time he first saw Bathsheba? II Sam. 11:1

6. How did Uriah die? II Sam. 11:15-17

7. Why did Joab tell his servant to tell David about Abimelech?  
II Sam. 11:21 and Judges 9:50-54, it was a warning

**Potosi Baptist Church**  
**Wednesday Night Bible Study**  
**April 1, 2009**  
**ANSWERS**

- 1. Who killed Ishbosheth and why? 4:5-7; Rechab and Baanah, in verse 8, they thought they were helping David by removing his enemy.**
- 2. How old was David when his reign as king ended? 5:4; he was 30 when it began and reigned 40 years,**
- 3. How many times had David been anointed as king? 1) by Samuel, I Sam. 16:13b; 2) II Sam. 2:4; 3) II Sam. 5:3**
- 4. The Jebusites were so confident that Jerusalem could not be taken from them, that they thought it could be defended by whom? The lame and the blind, 5:6**
- 5. What did David do before he went to war with the Philistines? 5:19, 23; he inquired of the Lord what to do**
- 6. Why did Uzzah die? 6:6-7; he touched the ark (remember Numbers 4)**
- 7. What was Michal's punishment for speaking against David's dancing as the Ark was brought into Jerusalem? 6:22-23, she would not have children**

**Potosi Baptist Church**  
**Wednesday Night Bible Study**  
**March 25, 2009**  
**ANSWERS**

- 1. What happened to the person who told David that Saul and Jonathan were dead? He was killed. II Sam. 1:15**
- 2. After Saul's death, who became King of Israel? Ishbosheth, Saul's son. David was only king of Judah. II Sam. 2:9**
- 3. Who was the fastest man in David's army? Asahel, II Sam. 2:18**
- 4. Whose army won the battle at the pool of Gibeon? David's army II Sam. 2:30-31**
- 5. How many wives did David have while he was king of Judah? 6 II Sam. 3:2-5**
- 6. Who had more power over Israel, Abner or Ishbosheth? Abner II Sam. 3:12**
- 7. What else was Abner besides the commander of the King's army? A prince, cousin to Saul. II Sam. 3:38, I Samuel 14:50**