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QUESTIONS

ON

OLD TESTAMENT HISTORY.

BY

Rev. JAMES B. RAMSEY, D. D.,

LYNCHBURG, VA.

REVISED AND EXTENDED

BY

Rev. R. L. DABNEY, D. D.,

UNION THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY, VIRGINIA.

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PREFACE.

This volume of Questions on Old Testament History was prepared, like its counterpart, "Questions on Bible Doctrine," by the deceased author for the instruction of his pupils in a private school. The subsequent use of them by other teachers, and requests for their publication, proves their adaptedness to meet the wants of pupils in Bible History. The study of them should precede the Questions on Bible Doctrine, where the mind is not already stored with the facts and order of events recorded in the Sacred Scriptures.

We bespeak for them the careful examination of any who are in quest of a guide to Bible study, whether in the family, Sunday School or literary institution.

QUESTIONS ON OLD TESTAMENT HISTORY.

By Rev. JAMES B. RAMSEY, D. D.

LESSON I.—INTRODUCTION.

THE BIBLE.

1. Can there be any saving knowledge without the Bible? Prov. xxix. 18.

2. Condition of man without it? Rom. i. 28–32.

3. Meaning of *reprobate* mind in that passage? A mind void of understanding.

4. The Old Testament consists of how many books? The New Testament? Written by how many authors? How many years from the first book to the last? See Nicholls Introduction to the Bible, Amer. S. S. Union, p. 11.

5. Do these books all agree in their teachings?

6. Are their writers then the real authors? Who is? 2 Tim. iii. 15–17. 2 Peter. i. 21.

7. What are the Scriptures called in Rom. iii. 2?

8. Meaning of inspiration? 2 Peter i. 21.

9. What effect had this upon the writers? See Nicholls, p. 21.

10. Principal subject of the Scriptures?

Redemption.

11. Their design? John xx. 31. Their power? Psalms xix. 7–9.

12. What is our only rule of faith and practice? Isa. viii. 20. What other standards do people often have? Mark vii. 7-9. 2 Cor. x. 12.

13. Is the Bible the only means of salvation? James i. 18. John xvii. 17. Eph. vi. 17.

14. *How* should it be studied? James i. 21, 22. 1 Peter ii. 1-3. John v. 39. Acts xvii. 11. 1 Thes. ii. 13. Psalms i. 2.

15. *Why* should we study it?

16. What beautiful promise have we in Psalm i. 3? To whom addressed?

17. What are we taught by God's command to the Jews in Deut. xi. 10-20?

18. Should every part of the Bible be studied? Rom. xv. 4.

19. What if, having learned our duty, we do it not? Luke xii. 47.

20. Sin and danger of adding to and taking away from the Bible? Rev. xxii. 18, 19. Prov. xxx. 6.

21. Sin and danger of neglecting it? Prov. i. 24-31.

LESSON II.—ENGLISH TRANSLATION.

THE BIBLE.

1. In what languages was the Bible originally written? See Nicholls, p. 13.

2. Have these languages long ceased to be spoken? Wisdom of God in this?

Languages in actual use are *constantly changing*.

3. What was the first translation made of any part of the Bible? Ans. The Targums, and the Septuagint. What were these?

4. From what did the writers of the New Testament generally quote, when they cited passages from the Old Testament?

From the Septuagint.

For what does this account?

5. What can you tell about the ancient forms of books? Of the sacred books particularly?

6. What rendered it impossible for these books to have been corrupted or changed in any way before Christ? Since Christ? See Nicholls, pp. 13-15.

7. How did it come that the New Testament should have been written in Greek, rather than Hebrew? What caused the general prevalence of the Greek language?

Alexander's conquest.

8. By whom and when was the first English translation made?

By Wickliffe in 1380, from the Latin.

9. What do you know of other English translations? See Nicholls, pp. 141-143.

10. How was our present version, commonly called King James' or the authorized version, made?

11. Were Bibles very costly in those early times, especially before the invention of printing?

12. Give some instances of words having changed their meaning since our translation was made.

Gen. xlv. 6. Ps. lxxix. 8. 1 Thes. iv. 15. Rom. i. 13. Is. viii. 19. Phil. i. 27. Num. xvi. 30. Ps. lv. 15. Their proper meaning? Why "his" and "hers" instead of "its?"

13. Origin of the division into chapters and verses? See Home Introduc., Pt. I, Ch. 2, § 3.

14. What are the marginal readings, the different kinds, and their values?

15. Why are many words printed in Italics, and the word Lord often in capitals?

16. Into what three parts did the Jews divide the Old Testament? Luke xxiv. 44.

LESSON III.

PERIOD I.—FROM THE CREATION TO THE FLOOD,
1,656 YEARS.

CREATION.—Genesis, Chapter i.

1. How was the world brought into being? How long since?

5,887 years.

2. Who is said to have created the world in John i. 1-3?

3. What work of the Spirit mentioned in verse 2?

4. Mention the order of creation on the six successive days. Verses 3-28.

5. How do the various parts of creation display the power, the wisdom, the skill and the goodness of God? Which more especially show to us the

immensity of his power, and which the minuteness of his operations?

6. Read some passages of the Psalms in which the creation and laws of the universe are strikingly set forth. Ps. xxxiii. 6, 7; civ. 19; cxlvii. 4, 7-9; cxlviii. 3-5; lxxiv. 16, 17; viii. 3, 4.

7. Do the animal and the vegetable creation each present a wide field in which to study the mind of God? Ps. civ. 24.

8. Should his greatness displayed in creation lead you to worship Him with reverence and fear? Psalm xxxiii. 8, 9. Job xxxviii. Is. xl. 12, 26; xlviii. 13. Jer. x. 12, 13. Amos v. 8; iv. 13. Rev. iv. 11., xiv. 7.

9. His crowning work, and that for which all the rest was preparatory? Ps. viii. 6.

10. For whom does the pronoun "us" stand in verse 26? What is meant by "in our image, after our likeness?" Eph. ii. 10; iv. 24. Col. iii. 4.

11. Of what did God make the body of man? How did man become a living soul? Chapter ii. 7. Is his immortality here implied?

12. Man's dominion?

13. What did God give to him for food? Verse 29.

14. God's judgment of everything that He had made? Verse 31.

15. Does this lesson teach us our entire dependence on God, our ignorance, and our guilt and folly in neglecting Him and His commands?

LESSON IV.

PARADISE.—Genesis, Chapter ii.

1. What was the garden of Eden? Where? Meaning of Eden? Paradise?

Eden means *pleasure*. Paradise, an enclosed pleasure-garden, and thence Heaven. Eden is supposed to have been in Mesopotamia, but the flood has covered all marks of it.

2. Man's occupation in it? Teaches what? 2 Thes. iii. 10.

3. What two institutions of Paradise have survived the fall? Man's first Sabbath? Gen. ii. 3, 24.

4. Man's character and relations to God then? Eccles. vii. 29.

5. How do you show the extent of his knowledge? Gen. ii. 15–20.

6. Does the command given him there necessarily involve a covenant? Its conditions? Gen. ii. 16–17.

7. Why is it called a covenant of works, and of life? Rom. iv. 4. and x. 5.

8. Trees of knowledge of good and evil, and of life, why so called?

9. In order to teach that obedience and disobedience were the only good and evil, was it not necessary that the thing prohibited should be in itself harmless?

10. How was God's goodness shown in the covenant?

Hence God was kind and liberal in giving man so good an opportunity of glory in their first father.

11. Had he kept it, what would have been the result?

Had Adam fulfilled the covenant all would have been adopted in him. 1 Cor. xv. 21, 22, 45.

12. Had no such covenant been made, what must have been the condition of Adam and his posterity?

Men would always have been servants, liable to be punished if they sinned, and never endowed with an adoption of life. Luke xvii. 10.

13. Shall Paradise be restored? In what sense? Rev. ii. 7., xxii. 2, 14.

14. How? Its future security? Rev. xxi. 6, 7.

LESSON V.

THE FALL.—THE TEMPTATION.—Gen., Ch. iii.

1. In what class of beings did sin originate? John viii. 44.

2. Can we tell how or why it was permitted? Matt. xi. 26.

3. What do we know of the fall of angels? 2 Peter ii. 4. Jude 6.

4. Have fallen angels a leader or prince, to whom as such all their evil is attributed? Eph. ii. 2.

5. Is it evident from the narrative itself that the tempter could not have been a *mere* serpent? Who then must it have been? Rev. xii. 9. John viii. 44.

6. In what three things does his temptation of Eve mark all temptation? Verses 1, 4, 5.

7. To what natural desire was it addressed? What should we learn from this? Eccles. vii. 16.

8. How was its progress marked in Eve? Her first fatal error? Verse 6, first clause.

9. How did the tempter compass Adam's ruin? Verse 6.

10. Had they really sinned before they ate?

11. Immediate effects on both? Verses 7, 8.

12. Meaning of the death threatened? In what sense and to what degree at once fulfilled?

Spiritual death began.

13. What does Adam's fall teach us? 1 Cor. x. 12.

14. How do the excuses of Adam and Eve show the virulence and folly of sin? Verses 10-13.

15. Upon whom did the curse pronounced upon the serpent really fall? How far did it involve the serpent itself? Justice of this?

16. Is there not an evident propriety that the curse upon the invisible but real tempter should be expressed in terms applicable to the visible form he assumed or employed? As applied to him, what does it mean? Heb. ii. 14. 1 John iii. 8.

17. Meaning of each clause in verse 15? How must our first parents have regarded this? The importance of this passage, and its relation to all succeeding history, prophecy and promise? Rev. xii. 9.

18. Does it appear that the gospel was made known to our first parents before the curse was pro-

nounced upon them? and hence that all here, even the working of the curse, is subordinate to redemption?

19. The curse upon the woman, how fulfilled in her condition in heathen lands?

20. The curse of evil, how does it restrain the sin it punishes? Verse 19.

21. What proof have you in all this that the covenant was made with Adam not only for himself but for his posterity? Rom. v. 12.

LESSON VI.

THE FALL.—THE CONSEQUENCES.—Gen., Ch. iii.

1. Is Adam's sin imputed to his posterity? Meaning of this? Its connection with the doctrine that Adam was our representative?

2. Proof of all this from this account of the fall, from other scriptures and from facts? 1 Cor. xv.

22. Rom. v. 12-19.

3. Consequences of the sin of our first parents to all their posterity? Shorter Catechism, Questions 17, 18, 19.

4. May not all be summed up in two things, condemnation and corruption or depravity?

5. Are we all born in a state of sin and condemnation? Eph. ii. 3.

6. What fact does the Apostle bring to prove this in Rom. v. 14? Meaning of "figure" there? How was Adam a type of Christ? Verses 18, 19 of same chapter.

7. What other dreadful consequence has fol-

lowed besides our condemnation? Gen. vi. 5.; viii. 21. Ps. li. 5. Rom. viii. 7.

8. How is *total* depravity consistent with the social virtues which we find in unrenewed men? Rom. iii. 18. Luke xviii. 22-24.

9. Does this depravity render us totally helpless? Jer. xvii. 9; ; xiii, 23. John vi. 44. Eph. iii. 1.

10. How does John iii. 3, prove this doctrine?

11. How does Christian experience prove it? Rom. vii. 15-23. Gal. v. 17. How ought we to feel under it? Rom. vii. 24.

ADAM'S FAITH AND HOPE.—Gen. iii. 20, &c.

12. Is it evident that Adam, in giving the name Eve, *i. e.* Life, to his wife, immediately after they had lost life and been sentenced to death, had special reference to the promise of a deliverer in verse 15?

13. Is even the temporal life of the race the result of the plan of redemption?

14. What evidence here then of Adam's faith and hope?

15. What other ground had he for his faith and hope to rest upon beside the naked promise? Verse 21.

16. Evidence that *sacrifices* were instituted by God at this time? Gen. iv. 4. Heb. xi. 4.

17. Did sacrifice set forth to them both death and life, the justice and the mercy of God?

18. Great essential truth taught by sacrifice?

Heb. ix. 22. Meaning of atonement? Its necessity? Heb. ix. 22.

19. Must the promise of verse 15, and this striking typical institution, have mutually explained each other?

20. Does not verse 21 illustrate another spiritual truth connected with atonement, the result of sacrifice? Rev. xix. 8.

21. Were not all the types and shadows of the ceremonial law given by Moses only the fuller explanation of the nature and design of sacrifice? Did not Adam, and those who had his immediate teaching, need this less than his later posterity?

Yes, because they were near Paradise and its relations.

LESSON VII.

ADAM'S EXPULSION IN HOPE—Gen. iii. 22, &c.

1. Does the first clause of verse 22 evidently refer to the tempter's deceitful promise in verse 5; and was it not evidently designed and adapted to deepen the impression of their guilt and folly?

2. What had they now learned in regard to good and evil by bitter experience, that the tree of knowledge itself ought to have taught? Jer. ii. 19.

3. What have the wisest philosophers of all ages sought after as the very highest knowledge? Eccles. ii. 3; last half, 12, 13. What did God teach man, at his very creation, to be the highest good and evil?

4. Does not verse 22 intimate that the tree of life was not a mere *arbitrary* symbol, but an actual means of *perpetuating* life to the obedient, and hence an *appropriate* pledge of immortality?

5. What is taught by their expulsion from it and from the garden? Rom. vi. 23. Eph. ii. 8, 9.

5. Design of the cherubim and flaming sword? Does "*to keep*" imply to preserve the tree and the way to it, as well as to prevent access to it by the unworthy?

7. If man had been forever excluded from life, for what should that tree have been kept? Was not the expulsion then accompanied with implied promise of restoration?

8. Were the cherubim real angels, or symbolical representations of redeemed men?

9. What are we taught by comparing the 1st and 10th chapters of Ezekiel together, (noting especially chapter x. 20,) as to their *form*?

10. Are the "living creatures" or "beasts," as there unfortunately translated, of Rev. iv. 6-9, evidently the same?

11. Do they always appear in connection with the throne or presence of God wherever they are mentioned? whether in the temple, as in Ez. and Rev.? or in Ps. xviii. 10, lxxx. 1, xcix. 1?

12. Is not their design in all cases to show forth God's glory? Compare Eph. iii. 10.

13. What song do they sing in Rev. v. 9?

14. Can they then be anything else but symbols of redeemed and perfected humanity—of the perfected Church?

15. Were not their forms those of the highest kinds of creature life on earth, and hence appropriate symbols of the complete creature perfection of redeemed man? John x. 10.

16. Were such symbols the very best way to teach these things at first? Most in harmony with the symbolic teaching of atonement by sacrifice?

17. Does not the possession of Paradise by *them*, when man was expelled, beautifully teach that it and the tree of life were reserved for man redeemed and glorified by grace?

LESSON VIII.

CAIN AND ABEL.—Gen. iv. 1–16.

1. Meaning of "*Cain?*" Ans. Acquired. What does the giving of it imply in reference to the promise in chapter iii. 15? Was not this first birth a pledge at least of its fulfillment?

2. Meaning of Abel? Ans. Mourning. Why so called probably? Eccles. vi. 3, 4.

3. What may we infer from the phrase, "*in process of time*" (in the end of days) as to their stated times of worship? Gen. ii. 3.

4. Is it not clear from some phrases in verses 14 and 16, that there was some *place* where God's presence was specially manifested and he publicly worshipped? Where probably? Paradise gate.

5. Forms of their worship? Proof here of divine origin of sacrifice? Heb. xi. 4. Levit. xvii. 11.

6. Must there have been some *outward* sign of acceptance of Abel? Verses 4, 5.

7. What rendered his offering alone accepted? Heb. xi. 4. Object and nature of his faith? John i. 36.

8. How was his faith shown in the matter of his offering? And how Cain's want of faith? What other defect did Cain's offering show? Cause of Cain's anger—of men's discontent with God's dealings still? See Prov. xix. 3.

9. Meaning of "sin lieth at the door?" Heb. iii. 12.

10. How are Cain and Abel the types of the two great classes of all worshippers still?

11. Cause of this first murder? 1 John iii. 12.

12. Meaning of last clause of verse 15?

The word rendered "mark" is just the same as that in Is. vii. 14, and elsewhere translated "sign;" and the whole phrase is better translated, "appoint to Cain a sign, that no one," &c.

13. How does this narrative illustrate and fulfill the prediction of chapter iii. 15? How does it seem to conflict with it? Why is evil permitted to triumph?

LESSON IX.

THE ANTEDILUVIAN CHURCH AND APOSTACY.

Gen. iv. and v.

1. About what time was Abel's death? B. C. 3875.

2. Might there not have been many thousands alive then?

3. When did the visible church begin? Ch. iv. 4, 26.

4. What was the chief severity of Cain's punishment? Ch. iv. 13, 14.

5. What did God thus early show concerning his church? Zech. ii. 8.

6. Even after the fall, from the first, was it not impossible, through the merciful provisions of God, for men to become openly wicked and be cast off, until they had rejected the redemption provided?

7. In whose family was the church perpetuated? Meaning of Seth? Ans. Substituted. In what sense did he bear the image of Adam? Compare verses 1 and 3 of chapter v.

8. Difference in the genealogies of Cain and Seth? Evident design of Scripture history?

9. For what were Cain's posterity distinguished? What do you learn from this of the value of mere worldly knowledge?

10. Meaning of Lamech's song to his wives?

"To my wounding" and "to my hurt," in verse 23, should be translated "on account of wounding me," and "on account of hurting me." It is a bold justification of a cruel revenge, by impiously pleading God's preservation of Cain.

11. What are the only things recorded of Seth's posterity, beside their ages? Ch. iv. 25; v. 22-24, 28, 29. What more do we learn of Enoch in the New Testament? Jude 14, 15. Hebrew xi. 5.

12. Advantages and evils of the great length of human life?

Transmission of knowledge and progress in arts, &c., with daring ungodliness. Adam was contemporary with Methuselah 243 years, and 56 years with Lamech. Methuselah 100 years with Shem, and Shem 50 years with Isaac.

13. Some important truths taught by this history?

Strong tendency of mankind to sin. Yet God never leaves sinners without witness.

LESSON X.

PERIOD II—FROM THE DELUGE TO THE CALL OF ABRAHAM—ABOUT 400 YEARS.

DELUGE.—Gen., Ch. vi. and vii

1. Cause of the deluge? Ch. vi. 5-7, 11-13. In what sense is God said to repent and grieve? I Sam'l, xv. 29.

2. Why did God permit sin thus to triumph?

3. One special cause of this prevalence of iniquity? Deut. vii. 3, 4. (Sons of God, who? Giants, who?) Ch. vi. 4; Job xvi. 14.

4. What means had been used to restrain it?

The symbols and ordinances of worship, the teachings of Adam, preaching and translation of Enoch, and preaching of Noah, and striving of God's Spirit.

How does the Spirit strive? Why does he cease?

5. What further respite did he grant? Its effect? Ch. vi. 3.

6. To what was the Church at length reduced? Ch. vi. 12-18.

7. Character of Noah? Compare II Peter, ii. 5. In what sense perfect? Compare Gen. vii. 1.

8. What made him so holy amid universal wickedness? Heb. xi. 7.

9. Design of the flood? Deliverance of the Church.

10. How did God preserve his Church? Ch. vi. 14.

11. Describe the ark? Its size? Capacity? 300 cub. l.x50w.x30h. Cap. 43,313 tons. A first-class man-of-war about 2,300 tons. Ark = 18 of these, capable of carrying 20,000 men, stores for six months, and 1,800 pieces of cannon. A vessel built by P. Jansen, at Hoorn, 1809, capable of carrying one-third more freight than other vessels of same tonnage, being built on model of the ark.

12. Who and what were admitted into it? Gen. vi. 18-21. What time was given them to enter? (Meaning of clean animals?)

13. When all had entered in, what did the Lord do for Noah, and what to the earth? Ch. vii. 16.

14. In what year of Noah and of the world was this? Ch. vii. 6.

About the last of October, 17th of 2d civil month, 2349.

15. Evidence here of a family covenant? of a Sabbath? Ch. vi. 18 and vii. 4-10.

16. To what is Noah's salvation compared in I Peter iii. 20, 21?

17. Of what was this destruction of the old world and the deliverance of Noah a type? Matt. xxiv. 37-40, &c.

LESSON XI.

THE DELUGE, OR THE WORLD RESTORED.

Gen. viii. and ix.

1. Evidence that the flood was universal? Gen. vii. 19.

2. Have nearly all nations tradition of it? See especially Chaldean history of it from monuments of Nineveh.

3. When did it begin to abate? Gen. vii. 24.

4. When and where did the ark rest? When was that? Ch. viii. 3-5.

5. What did Noah do to ascertain when the waters were dried up? Ch. viii. 7.

6. What do you infer from the frequent observance of the period of seven days?

That Noah kept the Sabbath in the ark. See Ch. viii. 10-12.

7. Did he leave the ark till commanded by God? How long was he in it? What proof here of his strong faith? His patient waiting after so long confinement, and even after the earth seemed dried up? Ch. viii. 14.

8. His first act on leaving it? Ch. viii. 20. What does his example teach?

9. By what great promise and striking reason for it is God's acceptance of his offering declared? Verses 21, 22.

10. Does not this teach that the stability of the course of nature is the result of Christ's atonement?

11. How is this promise enlarged and confirmed in Ch. ix. 8-17?

12. Is not the goodness of God strikingly shown in it?

13. Was there any rainbow before the flood? Of what is it used as a symbol in Ez. i. 28, and Rev. iv. 3? Compare Gen. ii. 6.

14. In the blessing pronounced on Noah and his sons at this time, in Ch. ix. 1-7, what is there of lasting interest in regard to the lower animals, to food, and to human life? Why blood forbidden? Lev. xvii. 11.

15. Is it not manifest that this covenant and blessing of Noah is but a result of the great covenant of grace, and regards redemption as its end? Isa. vi. 13.

LESSON XII.

NOAH'S PROPHECY.—Gen. ix. 18-27.

1. Noah's occupation on leaving the ark, and his sin? Verses 20, 21.

2. Why is the conduct of his sons so particularly recorded?

Though trivial in itself, it showed tendencies the full development of which were the accomplishment of God's purposes in the whole future history of the world, and hence became a fitting occasion for this comprehensive revelation to Noah, for the sustaining and directing of the faith and hope of the Church. Verses 22, 23.

3. Design of the prophetic curse and blessings

pronounced by Noah on his sons, and connection between them and their conduct?

They were not an expression of Noah's feelings so much as of God's purposes in regard to the fulfillment of his first great promise of the seed of the woman; and the announcement of these things on this occasion was a suitable punishment and reward to the parents. Verses 24-27.

4. Why was the curse pronounced on Canaan, instead of on Ham himself? Its meaning and fulfillment?

Because it pleased God to reveal then only the fortunes of this one branch of Ham's descendants, and this one because of its peculiar relation to the Jewish people. It is remarkable that some of the rest of Ham's descendants were those who were permitted to hold the Jews most in bondage.

5. Meaning and fulfillment of Shem's blessing? Ps. cxliv. 15. Rom. ix. 4, 5.

6. Meaning and fulfillment of Japheth's blessing. Compare Isaiah liv. 2.

7. May not parents, by their spirit and conduct, fix the tendency and fate of their descendants for ages?

8. Are not parents often rewarded or punished in their children?

9. Is it not observable that at the very first intimation of the restriction of covenant privileges to a portion of the race, God made known the fact that this was in order to their universal diffusion? Verse 27.

10. Is there any intimation here given of Ham's descendants being admitted to these privileges? Ps. lxxviii. 31.

11. What important connection between this prophecy and the table of the origin of nations in chapter x.?

The descent of the different races verifies the prophecy.

LESSON XIII.

ORIGIN AND DISPERSION OF THE NATIONS.

Gen., Ch. x. and xi.

1. Design of this table of the origin of nations?

To enable us to verify the fulfillment of the prophecy just given in chapter ix. 25-27.

2. What nations sprung from Japheth? Meaning of "iles of the Gentiles," in verse 5.

3. What nations sprung from Ham? Why is Nimrod so particularly mentioned?

Nimrod may be regarded as the father of despotic rule and of heathenism.

Why is Asshur of Shem's race mentioned here?

Probably because Nimrod drove him out, usurping his first dwelling.

4. What nations sprung from Shem? Why called the father of the children of Eber?

Because to these belonged the people of God, the Hebrews, called from him; and from him rather than any other of the children of Shem, because he, living at the time of the confusion of tongues, (see verse 25,) was evidently the leader of that division of the race that spoke the Hebrew language. "All the children of Eber" is all who speak the Hebrew language, including the descendants of Joktan.

5. Is not this a full proof of the unity of the human race?

6. How was this division actually brought about? Ch. xi. 1-9.

7. Design of the Babel builders.

8. Why was it necessary that the descendants of Noah's three sons should be kept separate?

In order that, by verifying the prediction concerning Shem, &c., the faith of God's people might be confirmed, and the Messiah, when he should come, be identified.

9. By whom and when was this attempt made? Ch. x. 25, compared with xi. 16.

10. What are we to understand by God's confounding their language.

11. Can we account for the vast diversity of languages, together with their many marks of a common origin, but in this way?

12. Illustrations of this narrative from natural and profane history and the ruins of that country?

13. Has not the whole history of Babylon been in accordance with the design of its founders? Application of name in New Testament?

To Antichrist.

14. Has not the lust of glory and dominion, like Nimrod's, been ever the world's greatest curse and the Church's greatest enemy?

15. Does the very opposition of men work out the purposes of God?

Nothing short of such a confusion of their languages could have kept the nations sufficiently distinct.

LESSON XIV.

ABRAHAM'S ANCESTRY.—Ch. xi.

1. How long did Noah live after the flood? At what age did he die? Ch. ix. 28, 29.

2. How long did Shem live after the flood? At what age did he die? Ch. xi. 10, 11.

3. How many generations from Shem to Abraham? Verses 10–26.

4. Was Shem, any portion of his life, contemporary with Abraham? Calculate verses 10–26.

5. Through what two persons might information have been conveyed from Adam to Abraham?

Methuselah and Shem.

6. Can you show how this was? Calculate Ch. v. 3, 6, 9, 12, 15, 18, 21, 25, 28 and 32; Ch. vii. 11; Ch. ix. 28, 29, with Ch. xi. 10, 26.

7. Had they a written revelation, and was it necessary?

8. Were the lives of men gradually shortening from the deluge till Abraham's time?

9. Who was the grandfather, and who was the father of Abraham? His native country? Were they idolaters? Joshua xxiv. 2.

10. What is told of his family?

11. Does it appear that idolatry was practiced very early after the flood?

12. Was it thus proved that in order to keep the true knowledge of God, there must be a visible church?

13. How long was it from the flood to the call of Abraham?

LESSON XV.

PERIOD III.—FROM THE CALL OF ABRAHAM TO THE DELIVERANCE FROM EGYPT, 430 YEARS.

ABRAHAM'S CALL AND HISTORY TO THE COVENANT.

Chapters xii.—xiv.

1. What step had God taken towards the establishment of a visible church? Ch. xii. 1, 2.
2. To what place did Abraham first remove? Ch. xi. 31.
3. What happened here? Ch. xi. 32.
4. What promise had God given to Abraham? Ch. xii. 3.
5. How were all the families of the earth to be blessed in him? Gal. iii. 8, 16.
6. How old was Abraham when he left Haran? Ch. xii. 4.
7. Who accompanied him to Canaan? Ch. xii. 5.
8. To what place did he first come, and what occurred there? Ch. xii. 6, 7.
9. Where did he next pitch his tent? Verse 8.
10. What was his first act wherever he encamped. Ch. xii. 8, and xiii. 4.
11. What occurred next, to try Abraham's faith? Ch. xii. 10.
12. Tell what occurred in Egypt. Ch. xii. 11-19.
13. What do we learn from Abraham's conduct here? I Kings, viii. 46.
14. What is said of Abraham's wealth? Ch. xiii. 2.

15. What was the result of it? Ch. xiii. 6.
16. Tell what was right and noble in Abraham's conduct on this occasion? Ch. xiii. 8, 9.
17. What was wrong in Lot's conduct? Ch. xiii. 10, 13.
18. What does this teach us?
Not to prefer wealth to godliness.
19. What promise did God immediately after this give to Abraham? Ch. xiii. 15, 16.
20. Where did Abraham next dwell? Ch. xiii. 18.
21. How did Lot fare on account of his worldly choice? Ch. xiv. 12.
22. Give an account of this war, the first recorded in history. Ch. xiv. 1-11.
23. Tell how Lot was rescued? Ch. xiv. 12-16.
24. Relate particularly the remarkable event which occurred as Abraham returned. Ch. xiv. 18, 19.
25. What is said of Melchizedek in Heb. vii. 1, 2, 3? Of whom was he a type. Ps. cx. 4.
26. What is meant by Heb. vii. 3?
No genealogy of him is preserved in Scripture.
27. How did Abraham show his prudence and generosity on this occasion?

LESSON XVI.

THE COVENANT, HAGAR AND ISHMAEL, CIRCUMCISION.—Ch. xv.—xvii.

1. How did God encourage Abraham after the rescue of Lot? Ch. xv. 1.

2. What cause of anxiety had he, and how did God remove it? Ch. xv. 2, 3, 4.

3. Why did God regard him as righteous? Ch. xv. 6.

4. How did God confirm his covenant with Abraham at this time? What was the design of this covenant? Verse 18. Ch. xv. 8-17.

5. Whom did Sarah give to Abraham as a secondary wife? Ch. xvi. 1-4.

6. What occurred to her during her flight from her mistress? Ch. xvi. 7-12.

7. What prediction did the angel of the Lord give concerning her son? Ch. xvi. 10-12.

8. Who was this angel of the Lord? (Compare verses 9, 10, 13.) Messiah.

9. How old was Abraham when Ishmael was born? Ch. xvi. 16.

10. Thirteen years after this, what covenant did God make with Abraham? Ch. xvii. 1-14.

11. How was Abraham to be made a father of many nations, and who are his seed in the sense of the promises here made? Rom. iv. 16, 17, and Gal. iii. 29.

12. What was the seal of the covenant, and did it seal to them spiritual as well as external and temporal blessings? Ch. xvii. 11., Rom. iv. 11.

13. Was not this the first organization of a visible church? Were infants thus made members of it? Has this right ever been taken from them? Ch. xvii. 9-12.

14. Why were Abram's and Sarai's names changed to Abraham and Sarah? Ch. xvii. 5, 15.

15. Promise given in regard to Ishmael? Ch. xvii. 20.

16. What promise was now given to Abraham of another son? His name? Ch. xvii. 19.

17. How long after this was Isaac born? Ch. xxi. 5.

LESSON XVII.

DESTRUCTION OF SODOM.—Ch. xviii.—xx.

1. What happened in the meantime? Ch. xviii. 1.

2. Who appeared to Abraham, and for what purpose? Ch. xviii. 10.

3. Why did God reveal his purpose of destroying Sodom to Abraham? Ch. xviii. 18, 19.

4. How did Abraham receive the three men that came to him? Who were they? Ch. xviii. 13, and Ch. xix. 1.

5. How did Abraham try to save Sodom? Ch. xviii. 23.

6. What does this teach us? Jas. v. 16.

7. How many righteous men would have saved Sodom? Ch. xviii. 32. What does this teach us? Matt. v. 13.

8. What became of Sodom and the other cities of the plain? Repeat Jude 7, Ch. xix. 24.

9. Who were saved? How? Ch. xix. 15, 16.

10. What facts are related to show the great wickedness of the people? Ch. xix. 9–11.

11. What became of Lot's wife? Ch. xix. 26.

12. What does this teach? Luke xvii. 32.
13. How were Lot's warnings regarded by his sons-in-law? What became of them? Ch. xix. 14.
14. What does their fate teach us? Heb. iii. 12.
15. Did Lot gain anything by his choosing this rich country?
16. Does not Lot's moral character seem to have suffered from his living in such wicked society? Ch. xix. 33.
17. What nations descended from Lot? Ch. xix. 37, 38.
18. Where did Abraham go after the destruction of these cities? Ch. xx. 1.
19. What and where are Kadesh, Shur, and Gerar. See Nicholl.
20. What wrong did Abraham do there? Why? Ch. xx. 2-5.
21. Why did Abimelech restore to Abraham his wife? Ch. xx. 7, 8.
22. What invitation did he give him? Ch. xx. 15.

LESSON XVIII.

PROMISE FULFILLED.—Ch. xxiii.

1. How old was Abraham and Sarah when Isaac was born? Ch. xxi. 5.
- Sarah, eighty-seven years.
2. How old was Ishmael?
- Fourteen years.

3. What did Sarah ask Abraham to do to Hagar and Ishmael? Why? Ch. xxi. 10.

4. What sin is here meant by mocking? Must it not have included ridicule of the promises of a Saviour to come of Isaac's posterity?

5. What did God direct Abraham to do, and what did he do with Hagar and Ishmael?

6. What occurred to Hagar in the wilderness after her departure? Ch. xxi. 14-19.

7. What did Ishmael become, and where did he dwell? Where was this? Ch. xxi. 21.

8. What occurred with Abimelech that showed Abraham's greatness? Ch. xxi. 23.

9. What happened at Beersheba that gave it its name? Ch. xxi. 25-31. Meaning of this name? The well of the oath.

TRIAL OF ABRAHAM'S FAITH: DEATH OF SARAH.

Ch. xxii, xxxiii.

10. How did God tempt Abraham? Meaning of tempt? Ch. xxii. 1, 2.

11. How do you reconcile Jas. i. 13 with this?

12. What did Abraham do? Ch. xxii. 3.

13. Relate what passed between Abraham and Isaac? Ch. xxii. 7, 8.

14. By what was Abraham actuated? Heb. xi. 17.

15. How was Abraham prevented from offering Isaac? Ch. xxii. 11, 12.

16. What promises were then made to Abraham? Ch. xxii. 17, 18.

17. Who is meant by the seed spoken of in whom all nations should be blessed? Gal. iii. 16.

18. What does Abraham's trial teach us?

19. Where was Mount Moriah, the scene of this transaction?

20. Where did Sarah die, and at what age? Where was Hebron? Ch. xxiii. 1, 2.

21. Where was she buried? Ch. xxiii. 19.

22. Tell how Abraham obtained possession of this burying place? Ch. xxiii. 7-18.

23. What may you learn from this passage of the money of that time?

It was not coined.

24. How old were Abraham and Isaac at this time?

One hundred and forty years, and forty years.

LESSON XIX.

ISAAC'S MARRIAGE, Ch. xxiv., and ABRAHAM'S DEATH, Ch. xxv., xxvi.

1. Whom did Abraham send to take a wife for Isaac? Ch. xxiv. 2, xv. 2.

2. To what country and city did he send him, and to whose kindred? Ch. xxiv. 4.

3. What relation was Nahor to Abraham? Ch. xxii. 20.

4. What plan did the servant adopt to obtain his object? Ch. xxiv. 10-14.

5. Who met him at the well? Her father? Grandfather? Ch. xxiv. 15.

6. What relation was Bethuel to Isaac? Who was Laban? Ch. xxiv. 29.

7. What presents did the servant give Rebekah? Value of a shekel?

Fifty cents.

8. How was he received? Ch. xxiv. 29-32.

9. What did they say when the servant had told his errand? Ch. xxiv. 50.

10. What did Rebekah say, and what the result? Ch. xxiv. 58-67.

11. What does this narrative teach us concerning God's providence? Prov. iii. 6.

12. Where was Isaac when Rebekah arrived, and *why* there? Age of Isaac?

Forty years.

13. Whom did Abraham marry after Sarah's death? How many sons had she? Ch. xxv. 1-4.

14. Whom did Abraham make his heir? Ch. xxv. 5.

15. What did he give his other sons? Ch. xxv. 6.

16. How old was Abraham when he died? Ch. xxv. 7.

17. Who buried him, and where? Ch. xxv. 9.

18. What is said of Ishmael's sons? Where did they dwell? Ch. xxv. 12-18.

19. Who were Isaac's sons? Ch. xxv. 23-26.

20. What were their respective characters? Ch. xxv. 27.

21. Give an account of Esau's despising his birth-right? What was this birth-right, and what the sin of despising it? Ch. xxv., 29-34; Heb. xii. 16.

22. Why did Isaac go to Gerar? Ch. xxvi. 1.

23. How was the promise then confirmed? Ch. xxvi. 2-5.

24. Of what sin was he guilty? Ch. xxvi. 7.

25. How did Isaac show his peaceful spirit in the matter of the wells taken by the herdsmen of Gerar? Ch. xxvi. 19-22.

26. What should that teach us? Eccles. x. 4.

27. What occurred just after this? Ch. xxvi. 23-25.

28. Treaty between Abimelech and Isaac?

29. Esau's marriage? Ch. xxvi. 34, 35.

LESSON XX.

JACOB'S DECEPTION AND JOURNEY TO AND STAY IN PADAN-ARAM.—Ch. xxvii.—xxxii.

1. What is the subject of the 27th chapter?

2. Who contrived the plan for deceiving Isaac? How effected? Ch. xxvii. 6-25.

3. What was wrong in this?

4. What blessing did Isaac pronounce upon Jacob? Ch. xxvii. 28, 29.

5. How was Esau affected when he discovered it, and what did he do? Ch. xxvii. 34. What is said of Esau in Heb. xii. 16, 17?

6. Did Isaac reverse the blessing? What did he say concerning Esau? Ch. xxvii. 37-40.

7. What were the consequences of this deception? Ch. xxvii. 41.

8. What trait of character, most manifestly wicked, did Rebekah exhibit in all this?

9. Do the blessings here pronounced on Jacob imply any approbation of his conduct, or are they to be regarded simply as prophetic?

10. To what place did Jacob depart, and why? Ch. xxviii. 2.

11. What remarkable dream had Jacob on his way? What did God promise him? Ch. xxviii. 11-15.

12. What did Jacob say when he awoke? What was the meaning of Jacob's pouring oil upon the stone? Ch. xxviii. 18-22.

13. Meaning of Bethel? Where is it?

14. To what place did Jacob come? Describe his first meeting with Rebekah and Laban? Ch. xxix. 1-8. What relationship did they bear to him?

15. What ancient customs do we here learn concerning wells, and watering flocks?

16. Who became Jacob's wives? How long did he serve for each? Ch. xxix. 15-27.

17. What bargain did Jacob make with Laban? Ch. xxx. 28-36.

18. What is the character which Laban manifests in all his intercourse with Jacob?

19. How did Laban and his family seem at length to regard Jacob? Ch. xxxi. 1, 2.

20. What did God direct Jacob to do? Ch. xxxi. 3-16. What did his wives think of it?

21. How did Jacob leave? Ch. xxxi. 20.

22. What did Rachel take? What does this show? Ch. xxxi. 19.

23. What prevented Laban from injuring Jacob? Ch. xxxi. 24, 42.

24. At what place did Laban overtake Jacob? Where is that? Ch. xxxi. 21-25.

25. How long had Jacob been with Laban? Ch. xxxi. 41.

26. How many children had Jacob when he left Padan-aram? Name them in the order of their ages?

27. What is taught us in this whole narrative concerning the providence of God?

LESSON XXI.

RETURN OF JACOB—DEATH OF ISAAC.

Ch. xxxii.—xxxv.

1. What took place at Mahanaim? Meaning

of Mahanaim? Ans. Two Hosts. Where was it? Josh. xiii. 26-30.

2. To whom did Jacob send messengers? Ch. xxxii. 3.

3. Where did Esau live? Ch. xxxii. 3.

4. What excited Jacob's fears? Ch. xxvii. 41.

5. Tell what Jacob did to appease Esau, and to save his family? Ch. xxxii. 4, 5, 13; xxxiii. 1-15.

6. What remarkable event took place during that night? Change of name? Meaning of Israel? Ch. xxxii. 9, 24-32.

7. Meaning of Peniel? Ans. God's face. Where was it? Ch. xxxiii. 22.

8. Describe the meeting of Esau and Jacob? Ch. xxxiii. 1-15.

9. To what place did Jacob come? Meaning of Succoth? Ch. xxxiii. 17.

10. Where did Jacob settle at first? Where was this? Acts vii. 16; Jno. iv. 5-12.

11. What did he purchase, and for what? Ch. xxxiii. 19, 20. What did he erect? Meaning of the name?

Israel's God.

12. What terrible revenge did the sons of Jacob take upon the Shechemites for the injury done their sister? Ch. xxxiv. Which of his sons took the lead in this? Ch. xxxiv. 25.

13. Where did Jacob after this go to dwell, and why? What had taken place there before? Ch. xxviii. 13-19; Ch. xxxv. 1-7.

14. What is there to show that there was idolatry even in Jacob's household? Ch. xxxv. 2-4.

15. Who died at Bethel? Does it appear that the nurse was an important and highly esteemed persons in eastern families? Ch. xxxv. 8. "Oak of weeping."

16. What promises did God here renew to Jacob? Ch. xxxv. 9-15.

17. Where did Rachel die? Where is Ephrath or Bethlehem? Ch. xxxv. 19.

18. Name the sons of Jacob, by Leah, by Rachel, by Bilhah, by Zilpah? Ch. xxxv. 23-26.

19. Where did Jacob next go? Where is that? Ch. xxxv. 21; Micah. iv. 8.

20. How old was Isaac when he died? Who buried him? Ch. xxxv. 27-29.

21. Where did Esau dwell? Were his descendants numerous and powerful? What were they called? Ch. xxxii. 3.

Edomites. Read chapter xxxvi.

LESSON XXII.

HISTORY OF JOSEPH.—Ch. xxxvii-xliv.

1. How was Joseph regarded by his brethren, and why? Ch. xxxvii. 3, 4.

2. What were his dreams? Ch. xxxvii. 5-11.

3. Whither was Joseph sent? Ch. xxxvii. 12, 13.

In what direction were Shechem and Dotham from Hebron, and how far?

North, fifty miles.

4. Relate what his brethren did to him? Who were the Ishmaelites and Midianites? Ch. xxxvii. 19-28.

5. What do you learn here about the trade of that early age?

6. What were some of the customs of mourning at that time? Ch. xxxvii. 34.

7. What became of Joseph? Ch. xxxvii. 36. What kind of an officer is meant by a captain of the guard? Compare Ch. xxxix. 20.

8. What is our only safeguard against any temptation? Ch. xxxix. 9. What did Potiphar do with Joseph when accused? Ch. xxxix. 20.

9. What prison was this, and who was the keeper of the prison?

10. What is stated as the cause why everything prospered to which Joseph put his hand? Ch. xxxix. 21.

11. Who was the chief butler? The chief baker? What were their dreams? What was the interpretation of each? Ch. xl. 1-19.

12. What occurrence led to the deliverance of Joseph? Ch. xli. 1-32. Tell Pharaoh's dreams.

13. What trait of character is shown by Joseph's answer to Pharaoh in Ch. xli. 16?

14. What was the interpretation? Joseph's advice? Ch. xli. 25-36.

15. How was Joseph rewarded? Ch. xli. 38-45.

16. Meaning of the name given him?

A revealer of secrets.

Who became his wife. Ch. xli. 45.

17. How old was he at this time? Ch. xli. 46.

18. How did he manage during the years of plenty? How when the famine began? Verses 46-49.

19. What sons had Joseph? Ch. xli. 50-52.

20. What led Joseph's brethren to come down into Egypt? Ch. xlii. 5.

21. Describe the first interview of Joseph with his brethren? Ch. xlii. 6-20.

22. How is the power of conscience shown here? Ch. xlii. 20.

23. In what way did Joseph dismiss them?

24. Describe the circumstances attending their setting out to visit Egypt a second time? Ch. xliii. 1-14.

25. Their reception and treatment by Joseph? Joseph's policy further to detain and try them? Ch. xliii. 15-34, and Ch. xliv. 1-14.

26. Its effect? Ch. xliv. 14-34.

LESSON XXIII.

HISTORY OF JOSEPH CONCLUDED.—Ch. xlv.—1.

1. How did Joseph make himself known?

2. Who does Joseph say sent him into Egypt? Ch. xlv. 5, 8. What does this prove? Ps. lxxvi. 10.

3. What message did Joseph send to his father? How did Pharoah regard the matter? Ch. xlv. 9-13, 16-20.

4. How was Jacob affected when he heard all this? Ch. xlv. 28.

5. What took place at Beersheba on his way to Egypt? Ch. xlvi. 1-4.

6. How many of Jacob's descendants came down in Egypt with him? How many in all? Ch. xlv. 26, 27. How many does it say there were in Acts vii. 14? How do you reconcile these passages?

Stephen includes Joseph's children and grandchildren.

7. Where was the land of Goshen?

8. How were shepherds regarded by the Egyptians? Why? Ch. xliii. 32: xlvi. 34.

9. What was Jacob's age when he came down into Egypt? Ch. xlvii. 9. His answer to Pharoah, describing his life?

10. On what terms did Joseph supply the people with corn? What was the result? Ch. xlvii. 13-20.

11. What sons of Joseph did Jacob adopt as his own? Which was the elder? Ch. xlviii. 5, 14. Relate the circumstances of his blessing? Ch. xlviii. 14-20.

12. How was the prophecy included in this blessing fulfilled? Jer. xxxi. 9.

13. What is meant by the angel spoken of in Ch. xlvi. 16? Ch. xxviii. 15.

14. Meaning of Ch. xlvi. 22? Ch. xxxiv. 28.

15. What was Jacob's last act? Ch. xlix. 1, 2. At what age did he die? Ch. xlvi. 28.

16. What did Joseph cause to be done in regard to his body? What was embalming? Describe the process? Ch. l. 2.

17. How long did they mourn for him? Where did they bury him? Describe the funeral? Ch. l. 3-13.

18. How did Joseph's brethren feel, and what did they do? Ch. l. 15-18. How did Joseph answer them? Ch. l. 19-21.

19. Joseph's age? Ch. l. 22. What promise did he exact of his brethren? Ch. l. 24. What does this show?

20. Why is this first book of the Bible called Genesis? Ans. Because history of the world's origin. Its author? Chief topics?

21. Of how many years does it record the history?

Two thousand three hundred and sixty-nine.

22. How long from the call of Abraham till the death of Joseph?

Two hundred and eighty-six years.

23. How long was this before Christ?

One thousand six hundred and thirty-five years.

24. How long after the flood?

Seven hundred and thirteen years.

LESSON XXIV.

HISTORY OF JOB—Ch. i.—iv.

1. Where is Uz? And what its other name? Lam. iv. 21. Gen. xxxvi. 20, 21, 28. Situation of Edom?

2. When did Job probably live, and of what race? Compare Ch. ii. 11 with Gen. xxxvi. 10, 11. Gen. xxv. 2.

Bildah seems to have been a descendant of Abraham by Keturah.

3. Who probably wrote the book of Job?

Job himself; and Moses got it from Job's kinsman, Jethro the Midianite. Exod. iii. 1.

4. Job's character and wealth? Ch. i. 1, 8; ii. 6. "Perfect" in what sense? Compare Ch. xl. 4.

5. How is Satan's interview with God, and the permission to afflict Job, to be understood? Ch. i. 6-12; ii. 1-6. Compare I Kings xxii. 17-23.

6. Describe Job's successive calamities, and his conduct under them. Ch. i. 13-22; ii. 1-10. What powers must Satan have exerted to inflict these? Eph. ii. 2.

7. What seems to have been God's object in permitting Job's afflictions? I. Cor. x. 11.

8. Who visited Job? How did they show their sympathy? Ch. ii. 11-13.

9. Who first broke the silence? What sentiments did Job express? Ch. iii. Were they as innocent as the previous ones of Ch. i. 21, 22, and Ch. ii. 9, 10?

10. What answer did this provoke? Was it kind and sympathizing? Ch. iv. What explanation does Eliphaz give of Job's calamities? Ch. iv. 7, 8. Was this just to Job, and is it the whole truth? Eccles. ix. 1; Ps. lxxiii. 3-14, 17-28; Rom. ii. 4; Luke vi. 35. Was Eliphaz then speaking inspired truth in this? Job xlii. 7, last clause.

11. Did Eliphaz speak inspired truth in verses 17-19? See verses 15, 16. What truths there stated?

God's holiness, and the sinfulness and unworthiness of *all men*.

[NOTE.—Chap. iv. begins a debate between Job and his three friends, continued to Ch. xxxii., in which each speaks in turn, urging the same erroneous doctrine—that Job's calamities proved him a hypocrite and an enemy of God. After each, Job retorts, declaring this view untrue and unjust to him. He teaches the true doctrine of Ps. lxxiii., but with too much anger and murmuring. As the debate is prolonged, his three friends become more harsh and abusive, and Job more distressed. Compare Bildah's view, Ch. vii. 11-13; Ch. xviii. 1-8. Zophar's, Ch. xi. 6; Ch. xx. 4-7. Eliphaz at length charges the grossest crimes and hypocrisy on Job. Ch. xxii. 5-10. Job repels this cruel charge, teaches the true doctrine—that God, who tolerates the wicked for a time, chastises the righteous for their imperfections—and in Ch. xxxi. declares the moral principles he had observed in sincerity. THESE ARE SUBSTANTIALLY THE PRINCIPLES OF THE "SERMON ON THE MOUNT."]

LESSON XXV.

HISTORY OF JOB CONCLUDED.—Ch. xxxii-xlii.

1. Who is the last speaker who comes in at Ch.

xxxii? Gen. xxii. 21. Does not this confirm the belief that Job and his friends were all Hebrews? Is Elihu included in God's charge of error? Ch. xlii. 7.

2. Is Elihu satisfied with the debate? Ch. xxxii. 12. In what temper does he propose to discuss the matter? Ch. xxxii. 21, 22. Does he propose to treat Job harshly? Ch. xxxiii. 6, 7.

3. Wherein does he think Job in error? Ch. xxxiii. 8-12. How does he account for the sore afflictions of God's children? Ch. xxxiii. 16, 17, 26-30.

4. Can God be thus reconciled to a sinner without an intercessor? Ch. xxxiii. 23, 24.

5. What does Elihu think was Job's error? Ch. xxxiv. 5. How ought the chastened to speak to God? Ch. xxxiv. 31, 32.

6. Are we ever to permit ourselves to think that God's dealings are, or can be, unjust, however mysterious or awful? Ch. xxxiv. 10, 18, 19.

7. What lessons should we learn from God's majesty and omnipotence even as seen in his material works? Ch. xxxv. 5-8. Read Ch. xxxvi. and xxxvii.

8. What speaker now appears upon the scene? Ch. xxxviii. 1. What are the arguments he uses to show the folly and sin of murmuring against His dealings? Ch. xxxviii, 4, 8, 12, 17, 19, 22, 25, 31, 34, 39, 41. What attributes of God are set in contrast with our ignorance and weakness by these works of creation and providence?

9. By what further evidences does God declare his power, wisdom and sovereignty in Ch. xxxix. 1, 9, 13, 19, 27? [What animal is probably described by the "unicorn?"] And in Ch. xl. 41?

10. What effect had this display on Job? Ch. xl, 3-5; Ch. xlii. 1-6. How do the view of God's perfection and the conviction of our guilt serve to *console* the christian under affliction?

11. What was God's direction to Job's three friends? Ch. xlii. 7-9. What benefit did Job gain in interceding for his friends? Ch. xlii. 10.

12. Relate the happy conclusion of Job's history. Ch. xlii. 11-17.

13. What traits have the thoughts and style of Ch. xxxviii-xli? Has any subsequent poet written more sublimely?

14. How many of the cardinal doctrines of Redemption appear in this book to have been known to the patriarchs? God's creation of all things? His holiness, justice, wisdom, omnipotence and love? Where? His universal providence? Where? Man's depravity? Where? Future rewards and punishments? The resurrection of the body? The Redeemer and Intercessor that was to come? Where? See, for instance, Ch. xix. 25-27, and Ch. xxxii. 23, 24.

15. What form of idolatry was prevailing, even among the descendants of Shem and Heber, at that day? Ch. xxxi. 26, 27.

QUESTIONS ON
LESSON XXVI.

HISTORY OF MOSES.—Exodus, Ch. i. to vi.

1. What is said of the prosperity of the children of Israel after they came into Egypt? Ch. i. 7.
2. How was this regarded by the new king? Ch. i. 9, 10.
3. How long probably after Joseph's death did this king arise?
- About fifty-five years.
4. How did he at first attempt to prevent their increase? Ch. i. 11-14. Its effects?
5. Whom did he then command to be destroyed? Ch. i. 15-22.
6. Whom did God appoint to deliver his people? Ch. ii. Parents of Moses? Ch. vi. 20. Of what tribe?
7. Narrate the circumstances of his birth and exposure and deliverance? Meaning of Moses?
Saved from water.
8. By whom was he adopted. Ch. ii. 5-10. Why did he not suffer himself to be regarded as her son? Heb. xi. 24-27.
9. How could Moses bear the reproach of Christ? Why did he bear it? Heb. xi. 26.
10. His early character? Acts vii. 22.
11. Narrate the circumstances that caused his flight to Midian. Ch. ii. 11-15. How old was he at this time? Acts vii. 30 with Exod. vii. 7.

12. Where was Midian? Who was priest of Midian? Ch. ii. 16-18. Give the history of Moses' life in Midian. Ch. ii. 20-25.

13. How and where did God appear to him? Who was this angel of the Lord? Ch. iii. 1, 2, 6, 7. Give the substance of God's communication to Moses at this time. Ch. iii. 7-22.

14. Name of God which he directs Moses to use? Its meaning? Ch. iii. 14.

15. To whom did he first send Moses? To whom afterwards? Ch. iii. 10, and 15, 16. Does it appear from this that they had some kind of government among themselves.

16. Successive objections of Moses? Chap iv. 1, 10, 13.

17. By what miracles and promises did God remove them? Ch. iv. 2-9.

18. Who was Aaron? Older or younger than Moses? Chap. vii. 7. How old was Moses when he returned to Egypt? Acts vii. 30. Chap. vii. 7.

19. How was his message to the people received? Ch. iv. 31.

20. What was the first request of Moses to Pharaoh on behalf of the people? And how did he answer it? Ch. v. 1, 2.

21. First effect of this upon the people? Ch. v. 5-21. What did Moses then do? And how did God answer him? Ch. v. 22.

22. By what name had he not hitherto been known? Meaning of it? Ch. vi. 3.

23. How did Moses again answer God's direction to go to Pharoah? Ch. vi. 12.

24. Meaning of Ch. vii. 1 and 3? Ch. iv. 16.

LESSON XXVII.

THE PLAGUES SENT UPON EGYPT.—Ch. vii.—xii.

1. Narrate the first interview with Pharoah? Ch. vii. 10, &c.

2. What do you know of these magicians and sorcerers? II Tim. iii. 8.

3. Did they actually perform these miracles, or were these mere tricks by which they imposed on the people?

4. How did God make Pharoah and the Egyptians willing to let Israel go? Ch. vii. 17.

5. How many of these plagues were there?

6. Describe the first? How was it brought? Its extent? The success of the magicians in imitating it? Ch. vii. 19, &c.

7. Describe the second? How brought? Its extent? Its effects? Ch. viii. 1-14.

8. How were the frogs removed? Effect on Pharoah? Ch. viii. 15.

9. Third plague? Was it preceded by any warning? Did the magicians imitate it? What did they say? Ch. viii. 16-19.

10. Fourth plague? How was it with the land of Goshen? Its effect? Ch. viii. 20, 24.

11. Fifth plague? Describe the circumstances particularly. Ch. ix. 2-7.

12. Sixth plague? What is said of the magicians? Ch. ix. 8-12.

13. What threatening was Moses commanded to announce to Pharaoh? Ch. ix. 13, 14.

14. Seventh plague? What was there peculiar about this? Ch. ix. 24. Was hail customary in Egypt? Extent of the storm? Effect on Pharaoh? Ch. ix. 27, 28.

15. Eighth plague? Describe it. Effect on Pharaoh's servants? Ch. x. 12 and 7.

16. How does Moses rise in his demands? Verse 9.

17. Ninth plague? Describe it. Effect of it? Ch. x. 22, &c.

18. Does Moses now rise still higher in his demands? Ch. x. 25, 26.

19. What is the final plague with which Moses threatened the Egyptians? Give particulars of the threatening. Ch. xi.

20. What did God command the Israelites to do before He sent the last plague upon the Egyptians? Meaning of the word "*borrow*" here?

This word as used here does not imply any design of returning, but means only "*to ask*."

21. What were the Israelites required to do that they might escape the terrible judgment threatened? Ch. xii. 1-13.

22. What feast was instituted to commemorate

this event? Ch. xii. 27. Why called the pass-over? By what other name called, and why? Ch. xii. 17, 39. How was it to be observed and how long? Ch. xii. 14.

23. How is the visitation of this last plague described? Ch. xii. 29, 30.

24. Its effect upon Pharaoh and the Egyptians?

25. How did the people go? Ch. xii. 31, &c. Describe the "kneading troughs?"

26. From what place did the Israelites start? Ch. xii. 37, 38. Their number? Who were there besides Israelites?

LESSON XXVIII.

PERIOD IV.—FROM THE DELIVERANCE FROM EGYPT TO THE SETTLEMENT IN CANAAN, 47 YEARS.

PASSAGE OF THE RED SEA.—Exodus, Ch. xii. 40 to xv.

1. How long was the sojourn of the children of Israel in Egypt. Ch. xii. 40.

2. From what time must you begin to count this 430 years. Gen. xv. 13.

3. By what change as to the beginning of their year was this greatest event in the history of the Israelites commemorated. Ch. xii. 2.

4. How were all their first born ever afterwards to be regarded? Ch. xiii. 1-13.

5. Did God lead them by the most direct route to Canaan? Why did He not? Meaning of "harnessed" in this place? Ch. xiii. 17, 18, 20.

6. What did Moses take with him? Ch. xiii. 19.

7. How did God guide them? Ch. xiii. 21.

8. What period of Bible History does this include?

9. What period is this in the history of the visible church?

The first.

10. Was there any visible church before the calling of Abraham?

11. What is a type?

12. Of what was the passover and the deliverance from Egypt a type? I Cor. v. 7.

13. Typical meaning of the lamb? Of the blood sprinkled on the door-posts? Of eating the lamb? Of the fact that strangers were prohibited? Of the bitter herbs? Of the destruction with which all were visited on whose door-posts the blood was not sprinkled? John i. 29. Exod. xii. 13. John vi. 35. I Cor. xi. 28, 29; v. 7, 8. Exod. i. 14. Acts iv. 12.

14. Meaning of the word "Exodus?" Why is this second book of the Bible so called?

15. Where did God direct the Israelites to encamp first? What sea is meant? Why did he direct this? Ch. xiv. 1-4.

16. What did Pharaoh do? Ch. xiv. 5-9.

17. How did the Israelites behave when they first saw themselves in danger? Ch. xiv. 11, 12.

18. What did Moses say and do? Ch. xiv.

13, 14. How did God protect them and baffle the Egyptians during the night? Ch. xiv. 19, &c.

19. Describe the miracle by which they were delivered and the Egyptians destroyed? Effect of this miracle upon the Israelites. Ch. xiv. 21, &c.

20. How did they celebrate this deliverance? Ch. 15. What reference is made to this song in the New Testament? Rev. xv. 3. What is said in this song of the effects of this miracle upon the Canaanites and neighboring nations? Ch. xv. 14-17.

21. What new difficulty met them in the wilderness of Shur? Ch. xv. 22.

22. What occurred at Marah? Meaning of Marah? Ch. xv. 23, &c.

23. Next encampment? For what remarkable? God on Sinai.

LESSON XXIX.

MANNA—WATERS OF MERIBAH.

Exodus Ch. xvi-xviii.

1. Where did they come on the fifteenth day, and what did they do here? What wish did they express?

2. How is their character described in Psalm cvi. 12-14?

3. Describe particularly the miracles by which God supplied their wants? How was the Sabbath honored?

4. What memorial was made of the giving of the manna?

5. How long were they thus fed? How much in our measures is an omer?

6. Next encampment? Did the people again murmur, and why?

7. How again were their wants supplied? What was the place called? Meaning of these words? Of what was this rock a type? I Cor. x. 4.

8. What further occurred here?

9. Who were the Amalekites?

Descendants of Amalek, grandson of Esau. Genesis xxxvi. 12.

10. Where did the Amalekites dwell?

11. Who was made commander of the armies of Israel at this time?

12. Describe the remarkable way in which victory was secured to the Israelites?

13. What did God direct Moses to write concerning Amalek?

14. When was this threatening accomplished? I Sam., Ch. xv.

15. Is it dangerous to fight against God's people?

16. What connections of Moses met him here?

17. Give the substance of their conversation?

18. What counsel did Jethro give Moses, and what was the occasion of it?

19. Did he adopt it? What entertainment did Jethro give to Moses and the elders of Israel before he departed?

LESSON XXX.

GIVING OF THE LAW.—Ch. xix, xx.

1. Where was their next and most important encampment.

2. How long were they here? Num. x, xi.

3. What were the principal events that occurred during this time?

The giving of the law, the worship of the golden calf, the construction of the tabernacle and its furniture, the setting apart of the priests and Levites, and the establishment of that religious service that was to continue for 150 years.

4. From what place did God speak to Moses? Where is Sinai? What promise did he make to the people? Ch. xix. 5, 6. On what condition?

5. Did the people agree to this? How can you show that there are all the parts of a covenant here? What part did Moses act in all this matter, and afterwards? Ans. That of mediator. How? What is a mediator?

6. What command was given to the people, and what in regard to the mount?

7. Describe the terrific appearance of the mountain on the third day?

8. What law did God proclaim in the midst of the burning mountain?

9. Effect of this whole scene upon the people? What did Moses himself say? Heb. xii. 20, 21.

10. What does all this teach us in regard to this law?

Its importance, and the awful consequences of its violation.

11. How is this event to be viewed in regard to Israel as a nation?

As the solemn and formal act of God in becoming their king, equivalent to the inauguration of an earthly monarch.

LESSON XXXI.

CIVIL LAW—DIRECTION FOR TABERNACLE.

Ch. xxi-xxxii.

1. What other law did God give at this time?

Civil law.

2. What remarkable promise is associated with these in chapter xxiii. 20-23. Who is meant by this Angel?

3. How were all these laws given?

Privately to Moses, who told them to the people. Ch. xxiv. 3.

4. What further did Moses do with these words of God? What did he do the next day? Ch. xxiv. 4.

5. How did he confirm the covenant of the people with God? Ch. xxiv 5-8.

6. What remarkable appearance of God is recorded in the next verses? Who saw it? Who were Nadab and Abihu?

7. What was Moses then required to do? Who went with him? What charge did he give to Aaron and the elders?

8. How long were Moses and Joshua together in the mount?

9. What took place the seventh day?

God called Moses up apart into the very top of the mountain, where he remained forty days.

10. What directions were given to Moses at this time?

Concerning the construction of the tabernacle and its furniture, and the consecration of it; and also of Aaron and his sons to the priest's office. Ch. xxv-xxxii.

11. Was there a pattern of these things showed to Moses in the mount? Ch. xxv. 40, xxvi. 30, Heb. viii. 5.

12. What did God give to Moses when he had finished these directions? Ch. xxxii. 18.

LESSON XXXII.

GOLDEN CALF.—Chap. xxxii-xxxiv.

1. While Moses was in the mount, what did the people do? What reason did they give? Aaron's agency in it?

2. Did the Lord inform Moses of this before he came down? What did He threaten?

3. Remarkable intercession of Moses for the people? Did God hear him?

4. What duty are we here taught?

5. What occurred as Moses and Joshua were descending from the mount?

6. Was the anger of Moses on this occasion right?

7. What was indicated by his breaking the two tables of the testimony?

That the covenant of which they were the record and the pledge on the part of God was broken.

8. What did he do with the calf? How could this be done?

9. Relate his interview with Aaron?

10. Was the making and worshipping of this calf a renunciation of Jehovah as their God and king, or was it rather a representation of him by a visible image? Ch. xxxii. 4. Why did they select the image of a calf?

11. What fearful punishment was inflicted? How does this show the awful evil of sin?

12. What did Moses do the next day? His striking prayer? Meaning of last part of verse 32? How did God threaten to punish them further?

13. How did God further signify His displeasure? Ch. xxxiii. 1-6, especially verses 3 and 5.

14. What visible sign of this displeasure was given?

15. What followed the removal of the tabernacle of the congregation?

16. What was this tabernacle of the congregation?

It was doubtless a tent used for sacred purposes, before the tabernacle which Moses was commanded to erect was set up.

17. Meaning of verse 11?

18. What promise did God give to Moses to encourage him? Ch. xxxiii. 14.

19. What remarkable request did Moses make, (verse 18,) and in what remarkable manner was it answered?

20. What command did God next give to Moses?

21. How did the Lord meet Moses in the mount?

22. Report the sublime and striking description God gave to Moses of his character in verses 6, 7 of Ch. xxxiv.?

23. How long was Moses this second time on the mount? Ch. xxxiv. 28.

24. Effect on the person of Moses? What did Moses do to remove the fears of the people?

LESSON XXXIII.

ANALYSIS OF LEVITICUS—NADAB AND ABIHU.

Chapter x.

1. Why is the third book in the Bible called Leviticus?

Because it prescribes the sacrifices and other rites and ceremonies of religion, the charge of which was committed to the *Levitical* priesthood

2. By whom and when written? Ch. xxvii. 34.

3. What are its principal contents?

The first seven chapters prescribe the various kinds of sacrifices; the eighth, ninth and tenth, the consecration of Aaron and his sons to the priesthood, and the sin and death of Nadab and Abihu; the next chapter (11th,) the distinction of clean and unclean animals; the next four, (12th, 13th, 14th, 15th,) laws concerning ceremonial purifications, and the remaining twelve chapters, various laws, especially those relating to the sacred festivals, and other sacred times.

4. What are the only matters of history that it contains? Ch. viii.-x., xxiv. 10-16.

5. How is the account of Aaron's first offering closed? Ch. ix. 22-24.

6. Describe the sin and punishment of Nadab and Abihu?

7. What solemn words did Moses repeat to Aaron at this time? Ch. x. 3. What are we taught by this?

8. What are we taught by the conduct required of Aaron and his sons on this occasion in verse 6?

The glory of God should lie nearer our hearts than any private grief or interest.

9. What law was given immediately afterward, (verses 8-11,) and what may we thence infer was the cause of Nadab and Abihu's sin?

10. How had Aaron and his sons varied from the law in regard to the sin-offering? Compare with verse 17, Ch. vi. 25, 26, 30.

LESSON XXXIV.

SACRIFICES AND FESTIVALS.

Lev. i.—ix. with Ch. xxiii.

1. What were the different kinds of offerings described?

First—Bloody offerings, which were of four kinds:

(1.) Burnt offerings; so called because the whole animal was burnt on the altar. Ch. i.

(2.) Sin offerings. Ch. iv., and Ch. vi. 25–30.

(3.) Trespass offerings. Ch. v. 1–6, vii. 1–7. Both of which kinds were to be offered on specified occasions, and only parts of which, chiefly the fat, were burned on the altar.

(4.) Peace offerings, which were thank offerings, or supplication offerings. Ch. ii.

Second—Bloodless offerings; of which the principal was the meat offering, (Ch. ii.,) which consisted of flour and oil, always with salt, and often accompanied with wine poured out at the altar as a drink offering. This usually accompanied a bloody offering, especially the peace offerings, but was in other cases presented for itself.

2. What was the meaning and intention of all these sacrifices? Heb. ix. 11, 12.

3. What were the three great annual festivals?

The Passover (at the time of our Easter); Pentecost, or feast of weeks, seven weeks or fifty days after the second day of the Passover, also called feast of harvest; and the Feast of Tabernacles or of ingathering, during which they dwelt in tents, in commemoration of their sojourn in the wilderness.

4. How long were each of these?

The first and third, seven days each; the second, one day.

5. What other sacred seasons were appointed?

Besides the weekly Sabbath there was the great day of atonement, the most solemn of all the year, and the Sabbatic year, and the year of Jubilee.

6. Does this book of Leviticus appear to be of much importance to us?

Of very great. It is essential to the understanding of a large part of the New Testament as well as the Old.

7. What may a great part of it, especially that relating to sacrifices, be called?

The gospel of Jesus Christ, set forth in most striking and impressive symbols of God's own appointment.

8. Is it not then sinful to neglect the careful study of it?

LESSON XXXV.

NUMBER, ORDER AND CONSECRATION OF THE
LEVITES—OFFERINGS OF PRINCES.

Numbers i.—viii.

1. Why is this fourth book called "Numbers?"

Because it contains an account of two numberings of the children of Israel—one at Sinai, and one at the plains of Moab, 38 years after.

2. Of what period does it contain the history?

Thirty-nine years; the whole period of their wanderings in the desert, from B. C. 1490 to B. C. 1451.

3. What was the number of the children of Israel at the first numbering? What tribe was not numbered? Largest tribe? Smallest? Ch. i. 46, 47, 27, 37.

4. Describe the order of their encampment?

They were divided into four principal camps: on the East, the camp of Judah, (including the three tribes of Judah, Issachar and Zebulon); on the South, the camp of Reuben, (including Reuben, Simeon and Gad); on the West, the camp of Ephraim, (including Ephraim, Manasseh and Benjamin); on the North, the camp of Dan, (including Dan, Asher and Naphtali); the tabernacle and the families of the Levites being in the midst. Ch. ii.

5. Were the Levites numbered separately? Into what three families were they divided? The charge of the Gershonites? Of the Kohathites? Of the sons of Merari? Ch. iv.

6. Instead of whom did God cause the Levites to be set apart for himself? Was the number of the first born and the number of the Levites the same? How were the rest of the first born, over and above the number of the Levites, redeemed? Ch. iii. 39-43.

7. For what other services, besides carrying the tabernacle and its furniture, were the Levites consecrated especially to God?

To assist the priests in the more laborious service of the tabernacle. Ch. iv. and viii.

8. How were they consecrated to this work? Ch. viii. 5-22.

9. Compare what is said in Ch. iv. of the age at which the Levites were required to perform their services with Ch. viii. 23-26, and how will you reconcile them?

10. What offering was made by each of the princes of the tribes at the dedication of the altar?

Ch. vii. What offering by each two of the princes? and to what purpose was it devoted?

11. What is told us as to the manner in which God talked with Moses? Ch. vii. 89.

12. Repeat the three-fold blessing which Aaron was required to pronounce upon the people? Ch. vi. 23-26.

13. Subject of the sixth chapter? Meaning of "Nazarite?" Ans. One who is separated. What was required of them? Ch. vi. 3-8.

LESSON XXXVI.

SECOND PASSOVER—QUAILS—SIN OF AARON AND MIRIAM.—Num. ix-xii.

1. Where was the second passover kept? What provision was made for such as were prevented by ceremonial uncleanness, or absence, or a journey, from keeping the passover at the appointed time? Ch. ix.

2. What additional instruments did God command Moses to make, and for what various purposes? Ch. x. How long were the Israelites at Sinai? When did the Israelites remove from Sinai? Ch. x. 11.

3. Tell the order in which the camps moved, and the Levites with the tabernacle and its furniture? Why?

4. Whom did Moses urge to go with them, and

by what reasons? The other names of Raguel? Did he probably go? See Judges i. 16.

5. What is said of the ark, and how does this agree with what is stated as to the place in the march occupied by the Kohathites? How does it appear then that the ark was borne—with the other sacred things, or before the whole host?

6. What was Moses accustomed to say whenever the ark moved and rested?

7. What took place at Taberah? Why so called? Meaning? Ans. "Burning."

8. What took place at Kibroth-hattaavah? Meaning of the word? Ans. "Graves of lust." What was there in the conduct of Moses at this time that appears wrong? Ch. xi. 12–15, 21, 22. What trait of character does he manifest just after? Verses 27–29. Describe particularly in what way God relieved Moses of the burden of which he complained?

9. Describe the sin and punishment of Aaron and Miriam, and the conduct of Moses on this occasion.

10. Where did they next encamp? Compare chapters xiii. 26, and Deut. i. 10. Where was this?

11. What kind of a country was that through which they came from Sinai? Deut. i. 19.

LESSON XXXVII.

THE SPIES, THEIR REPORT, AND ITS CONSEQUENCES.

Numbers xiii., xiv.

1. What important measure did Moses adopt here by divine direction? Does it appear that this was done at the request of the people? Deut. i. 22.

2. The instructions of the spies? What did they do? Where were Hebron and Eshcol? Could a single bunch of grapes be so large that one man could not carry them? Why borne by two?

3. Narrate particularly their report? That of Caleb and Joshua? Was the account of the ten consistent? Num. xiii. 32.

4. Effect of this upon the people? What did they say and propose to do?

5. Conduct of Moses and Aaron? Of Caleb and Joshua? Of the congregation?

6. At this critical moment what took place? and what did the Lord say?

7. Study well this remarkable prayer of Moses (Ch. xiv. 13-19,) and tell the pleas with which he besought God to spare the people? What traits of character does this show in Moses?

8. Give God's answer? What does all this show in regard to the nature of successful prayer? Fearful punishment denounced for their unbelief? Why forty years? What became of the ten spies?

9. Effect of this threatening upon the people? What did they resolve to do? Result?

10. What prevented the Israelites from entering Canaan at this time? Heb. iii. 17-19.

11. How does this show the guilt and danger of unbelief? Of delay in complying with God's invitations and commands?

12. Repeat Heb. iii. 7, 8.

13. How is the case of sinners now similar to that of Israel then? Heb. iv. 1.

14. When they at last tried to enter in they could not. What solemn truth does this teach us? Prov. i. 28, 29.

LESSON XXXVIII.

SABBATH-BREAKING—REBELLION OF KORAH.

Numbers xv.-xix.

1. Give the account of the Sabbath-breaker, in Ch. xv. 32-36.

2. What was the law of the fringes? Its design? What are they called in the New Testament? Matt. xxiii. 5.

3. What rebellion took place, apparently soon after they were excluded from the promised land? Ch. xvi.

4. What did Moses do? What directions were given to the rebels? What answer did Dathan and Abiram give when they were sent for by Moses? Meaning of last part of verse 14?

5. Does it appear that the whole people were in some measure influenced by Korah? Ch. xvi. 19.

6. When thus assembled, what took place? What did God say? What did Moses do?

7. What further directions were given to Moses, and how executed?

8. What became of the rebels? Is it dangerous to be found in the society of the wicked? II Cor. vi. 17, 18.

9. What was done with their answer? Why?

10. What took place the next day? Give the particulars and the result? How many were slain by the plague?

11. Describe the means by which God was pleased to give the people a proof of his choice of Aaron and Levi, and so put an end to their murmurings?

12. What was the position of the priests for their service in the tabernacle? The Levites' portion? Were they required to give to God a portion of their tithes?

13. What was the water of separation or purification? Its use? Typical meaning? Repeat Heb. ix. 13, 14.

LESSON XXXIX.

BRINGING WATER FROM THE ROCK—DEATH OF AARON—FIERY SERPENTS.—Num. xx. xxi.

1. What is next told of the Israelites? When did this take place?

Probably near the close of their wanderings, thirty-eight years after they left Egypt.

2. Does it not appear that the last terrible judgment had awed the people into submission? Is there very little told us of the events of the thirty-seven or thirty-eight years after they left Sinai till this time? What inference from this?

3. What took place at Kadesh, in the desert of Zin? When had they been here before?

4. How did God command Moses and Aaron to satisfy the wants of the congregation? How did they obey this command?

5. What sentence did God pass upon Moses and Aaron for their conduct on this occasion? What was their sin?

6. How does Moses speak of this in Deut. iv. 21, 22?

7. What may be taught by this exclusion of Moses?

8. Did the Israelites attempt to enter the land at the same point as before?

9. Where was the country of Edom?

10. What message did Moses send to its king? The answer?

11. What course did the Israelites then pursue? Ch. xx. 22, and xxiv. 4.

12. What interesting event took place at Mt. Hor? Describe the circumstances?

13. Who attacked the Israelites while at Mt. Hor? Result?

14. What punishment did God send upon them for a repetition of their murmuring? Effect of it upon the people? Remarkable method of relief? Typical of what? John iii. 14, 15.

15. By what are we all bitten, and in danger of death?

16. In what direction did the Israelites then march, and where did they finally encamp?

17. What message was sent to Sihon, king of the Amorites? What did he do? Result? Where was the Arnon? The Jabbak? To whom did this country belong before the Amorites possessed it?

18. What additional facts are told concerning this conquest in Deut. ii. 26-39?

19. What other conquest was made soon after, and what was the occasion of it? Where was Bashan? What further particulars are given in Deut. iii. 1-11 as to the number and strength of its cities and towns? Concerning Og himself, and the treatment of the conquered people? What do you know to illustrate what is said about the bedstead?

LESSON XL.

BALAAH.—Num. xxii-xxiv.

1. What effect had all this upon Moab? Who was king of Moab? What did he do? His message? The messengers? Who was Balaam, and where did he live?

2. Why did he wish Balaam to curse Israel? Meaning of divination? What were the superstitious notions of the ancients in regard to this?

3. How did Balaam receive them, and what did he finally give them, and why?

4. Whom did Balak send the second time, and with what message? Balaam's first answer? Was his conduct consistent with his words? Why did he want another answer from God?

5. God's command and permission to him? Does God often grant men what they want to their own injury?

6. How did God regard Balaam's conduct? Why? How is this reconciled with verse 20?

7. Describe the manner in which God rebuked him *particularly*? Repeat II Peter ii. 15, 16.

8. How did Balak receive him?

9. Where did he take him? What did Balaam require to be done? What did he then do?

10. Repeat the answer which God directed him to give to Balak, as Balaam gave it? Ch. xxiii. 8-10.

11. Balak's answer, and Balaam's? Balak's next step? Balaam's?

12. What answer was he directed to give the second time? Ch. xxiii. 19-21. Repeat the rest of it. Verses 22-24.

13. What did Balak *say* and *do*?

14. Meaning of verse first of Ch. xxiv?

15. Under what influence did he utter the remarkable words which follow? How was Israel to be blest?

16. What did Balak do then?

17. Repeat Balaam's striking language in verses 17-19? Who is meant by this "Star" that shall come out of Jacob?

18. What did he say of Amalek? What of the Kenites? Its meaning? His last prophecy? Ch. xxiv. 23, 24.

19. What was the character of Balaam? See II Peter ii. 15, 16, and Jude 11, and Josh. xiii. 22.

20. Though Balaam was compelled by God to bless the people, did he not try to injure them by the counsel he gave to Balak? Ch. xxxi. 16, and Rev. ii. 14.

21. What became of Balaam? Ch. xxxi. 8. Was he a true prophet, though a wicked man?

LESSON XLI.

BAAL-PEOR—Num. xxv.—xxxvi.—TRIBES EAST OF THE JORDAN—CITIES OF THE LEVITES.

Ch. xxxii—xxxvi.

1. How did the counsel given by Balaam succeed? How did they provoke the angel of the Lord? Who was Baal-peor?

2. How was God's displeasure manifested, and how was it stayed?

3. How was Phinehas rewarded for his zeal for God?

4. What are we taught by this?

5. When and where did this second numbering of the people take place, recorded in Ch. xxvi.?

6. How many were there? Had they increased? Were there any left of those numbered before? Why?

7. Had the Levites increased?

8. Were daughters allowed to inherit their father's estate? In what cases? What led to this law?

9. What request did Moses make of God, when informed again that he could not enter the land?

10. In what way was this granted?

11. Subject of Ch. xxviii. and xxix?

12. What was the daily burnt offering?

13. Subject of Ch. xxx? What is a vow? When was a wife's or daughter's vow not binding?

14. What did God command in regard to the Midianites? Ch. xxxi.

15. What number was sent against them? The result? Was the spoil very great? How divided?

16. What two tribes and a half were permitted to settle east of the Jordan, and on what condition? Why did they wish to settle there? Ch. xxxii.

17. Who was high priest at this time? How old was Aaron at his death? Ch. xxxiii. 39.

18. Principal subject of Ch. xxxiii. ? What was this last encampment ?

19. What command was given in regard to the Canaanites ?

20. Were the boundaries of the land carefully pointed out ? How was it to be divided ?

21. As the Levites were not counted a separate tribe, and had no separate inheritance, what provision was made for them ? Wisdom of this arrangement ?

22. How many of these were to be cities of refuge ? Design of these ? If the manslayer was found not guilty of willful murder, was he still required to dwell in this city of refuge ? How long ? How many witnesses required to condemn ?

23. How was the inheritance of females prevented from passing out of the tribe to which they belonged ?

LESSON XLII.

JOURNEYINGS IN THE WILDERNESS NARRATED—

REPETITION OF THE LAW—MOSES' DEATH.

DEUTERONOMY.

1. Why is the fifth book of Moses called Deuteronomy ?

2. When was it written, and by whom ?

3. Into what parts may it be divided ?

Into four parts. 1st. A brief repetition of the history

from the time they left Sinai until they arrived in the plains of Moab. Ch. i-iv. 2d. A repetition of the law with motives to obedience. Ch. v-xxvi. 3d. A confirmation of the law and renewal of their covenant to be repeated at Mt. Ebal and Gerezim, with prophetic blessings and curses. Ch. xxvii-xxx. 4th. An account of the last acts and the death of Moses. Ch. xxxi-xxxiv.

4. What prophecy of a very remarkable character does this contain concerning Christ? Ch. xviii. 15-19.

5. Why were the Jews required to abstain from certain animals as food?

6. What commandment was given in regard to the confirmation of the covenant after Moses' death? Ch. xxvii.

7. When and how was this fulfilled? See Josh. viii. 30-35.

8. Have all the terrible threatenings recorded in Ch. xxviii. been fulfilled? What does this teach us?

9. Did the whole nation at this time publicly renew their engagements to serve the Lord? Ch. xxix. 1, 10-15. Meaning of latter part of verse 15?

10. What was to come upon the land if they failed to keep this covenant?

11. But if they should repent what was promised?

12. How often was the whole law required to be read publicly to all the people? Ch. xxxi. 9-13.

13. Where was the book of the law to be kept? Ch. xxxi. 24-27.

14. How and why was this sublime ode, the song of Moses, contained in chapter xxxii, composed? Ch. xxxi. 16-22. Principal subjects of this wonderful song?

God's great mercy and vengeance.

15. In what circumstances did God give these commands and this song to Moses? Ch. xxxi. 14, 15. Who was with Moses, and why?

16. Subject of chapter xxxiii? Prophetic blessing of Moses on each of the tribes.

17. What sublime and beautiful description of the blessedness of God's people is at its close? Verses 26-29.

18. After these last words of Moses what did he do? Why did he go there?

19. Where and by whom was he buried? Why was this?

20. His age and strength?

21. What is said of Joshua?

22. In what respect did Moses excel all other prophets?

LESSON XLIII.

JOSHUA'S COMMISSION—THE SPIES AND RAHAB.

Joshua, Ch. i., ii.

1. Author of this book? Time embraced by it?

About twenty-five years.

2. Subjects of the book ?

The conquest of Canaan, and settlement of the Israelites.

3. Its design ?

To show the fulfillment of God's promise to Abraham, and the inheritance given to each tribe in the land ?

4. To what work was Joshua called ?

5. What do you know of his previous history ?

6. Promises and encouragements ?

7. Condition of success ?

8. What are we taught by this ?

9. Where were the Israelites encamped ? Where was Jericho ?

10. Give an account of the spies and Rahab ?

11. Whither was the camp removed ?

12. Describe the manner in which they passed the Jordan ?

13. State of the river at this time ?

14. What was done to perpetuate the memory of this miracle ?

15. Effect of this miracle on the Canaanites ?

16. What two important religious ordinances, long neglected, were now attended to ?

17. Why had they been omitted in the desert ?

18. What change took place in their supply of food ?

LESSON XLIV.

TAKING OF JERICHO—ACHAN'S SIN—AI TAKEN—
NATIONAL COVENANT.—Joshua, Ch. v–viii.

1. What vision appeared to Joshua by Jericho? Ch. v. 13–15.
2. Describe the whole interview; and particularly the manner in which Jericho was taken?
3. What disposition was made of the spoils and of the people?
4. Who only were saved?
5. What curse was pronounced upon the man who should rebuild the city?
6. When was this actually fulfilled?
7. What sin did Achan commit. Ch. viii. Its immediate effect?
8. What great reverse did God send upon them?
9. What do you see wrong in the spirit with which they attacked Ai?
10. May one man's sin bring ruin and calamity on others? Give other instances of this?
11. Effect on Joshua and the elders of Israel?
12. God's answer to Joshua?
13. How was Achan discovered?
14. His punishment?
15. What do you learn from this in regard to concealing your feelings?

16. What communication did Joshua immediately after this receive from the Lord?

17. Describe the stratagem by which Ai was taken?

18. Before prosecuting the war further, what important transaction took place? Ch. viii. 30-35.

19. When had this been commanded? Deut. xxvii.

20. Describe the whole transaction. Its design?

LESSON XLV.

CONQUEST OF THE LAND—SETTLEMENT OF THE TRIBES. Joshua, Ch. ix.—xvii.

1. What was the effect of all these things upon all the people of the land except the Gibeonites?

2. Describe the way in which they deceived Joshua and the princes and secured a league?

3. What was wrong in the course of the Israelites in this thing? Ch. ix. 14.

4. Though spared, how were they punished?

5. To what war did this lead?

6. Describe the battle and victory of Joshua which followed, and the wonderful miracles by which it was completed?

7. What other cities did Joshua immediately take and destroy?

Makedah, Libnah, Lackish, Gezer, Eglon, Hebron, Debir.

8. Of what portion of the land did this complete the conquest? Ch. x. 41.

9. What new league was formed by the Canaanites?

10. Where did Joshua attack them, and the result?

11. Where are we told of the continuance and conclusion of the war? Ch. xi. 15-23.

12. How many years did the war continue?

13. Subject of Ch. xii? How many kings were conquered in all?

14. How old was Joshua at the end of the war?

15. What portions of the land were still held by the Canaanites?

16. Who were the Philistines, and where did they dwell?

17. What promise and command did God now give Joshua?

18. What tribes were already provided for?

19. What were next provided for? What of Caleb? Ch. xiv. 6-15.

LESSON XLVI.

SETTLEMENT COMPLETED—DEATH OF JOSHUA.

Joshua, Ch. xviii.-xxiv.

1. Where was the tabernacle then set up?

2. What was then done preparatory to the settlement of the other seven tribes?

3. Describe the situation of each tribe?
4. How many cities of refuge were provided, and where?
5. Inheritance of the Levites? How many cities were given them?
6. What did the children of Reuben, Gad, and the half tribe of Manasseh, do when they crossed the Jordan? Ch. xxii. 10.
7. What did this nearly bring about, and how was it prevented?
8. Subject of Ch. xxiii?
9. Its encouragements, promises and warnings?
10. Describe the place and circumstances of Joshua's dying address to Israel?
11. Its principal subjects?
12. What did Joshua mean in verse 19, and why did he say this?
13. What did he make as a witness of this solemn act of theirs? How could a stone be a witness?
14. What are you taught by all this of your duty and your helplessness?
15. Age, death and burial of Joshua?
16. What other man of the highest dignity in the nation lived and died about the same time with Joshua? Who succeeded him?
17. What is said of the bones of Joseph? When was this done?

LESSON XLVII.

PERIOD V.—FROM THE SETTLEMENT IN CANAAN TO
THE NATIONAL SCHISM.

JUDGES.

1. Why is this book so called?
2. What was the nature of this office of Judge?
3. Of what period does this book give the history?

About three hundred years.

4. What do we know of its authors or compiler?
Nothing positive. It is supposed to have been compiled by Samuel.

5. General analysis of it?

1st. Sketches of Israel's history from the conquest until they fell into idolatry. Ch. i. 2d. Summary view of the whole history of the period of the Judges, with particular oppressions and deliverances. Ch. ii.—xii. 3d. History of Samson. Ch. xiii.—xvi. 4th. Narratives showing their early idolatry and wickedness. Ch. xvii.—xxi.

6. What can you tell of the wars of Judah with Adonibezek?

7. What do we learn from this of the condition of the Canaanites?

8. What is said of the other tribes?

9. What admonition did God send them?

10. Give this summary view of the whole period?
Ch. ii.—iv.

11. Nations left for the chastisement of the Israelites?

12. Give the leading facts of Samson's history?
13. State the facts in regard to Micah?
14. Why did Dan have part of its settlement in the North?
15. State briefly the chief facts that almost resulted in the destruction of the tribe of Benjamin?
16. To what part of the history do these incidents belong? Ch. xx. 28.
17. What portion of the time embraced by this book were the Israelites at peace, and what portion oppressed?

LESSON XLVIII.

RUTH AND I SAMUEL.

1. Relation of the book of Ruth to the book of Judges? Its probable author? Its design?
2. Relate the story of Naomi and Ruth?
3. Names of the next four books?
4. Author of I Samuel?
5. Of what period does this book give the history?
6. Parentage, birth, and call of Samuel, and history of the death of Eli?
7. Character of Eli and his sons. Cause of God's anger?
8. Death of Eli, and accompanying events?

9. The ark among the Philistines?
10. The ark restored? I Sam. vi.
11. Great revival of religion and victory? I Sam. vii. 3-17.
12. Samuel's government? I Sam. vii. 13-17.
13. A king desired and granted?
14. Saul anointed by Samuel?
15. Saul inaugurated?
16. War with the Amorites and kingdom confirmed?
17. Samuel's public recognition?
18. War with the Philistines? Their oppression, and victory of Jonathan?
19. Why was Saul rejected from being king?
20. David anointed and introduced to Saul?
21. David and Goliath?
22. Jonathan's great love for David, and Saul's efforts to kill him.
23. David's flight to Achish and strange conduct there?

LESSON XLIX.

I SAMUEL XXII.—XXXI. AND II SAMUEL I.—IV.

1. David at Adullam, and provision for his parents?
2. Saul's slaughter of the priests?

3. To what other places was he driven during these continued persecutions?

4. His wonderful fear of God and trust in Him in twice sparing Saul's life?

5. What great man died during these persecutions?

6. David's final flight to Gath, Tiklag?

7. Next Philistine war? Saul's extremity and conduct?

8. Next day's battle and its results?

9. Where was David, and what was he doing at this time?

10. David's wives now?

11. Leading topics of II Samuel?

- 1st. David's reign in Hebron over Judah. Ch. i.-iv.
 2d. David's great prosperity and triumphs. Ch. v.-x.
 3d. David's sin and troubles. Ch. xi.-xxiv.

12. Of what period does this book give the history?

David's reign: nearly forty years.

13. David's noble conduct in reference to Saul and Jonathan?

14. David crowned in Hebron? Over what tribe?

15. The other tribes? Abner and Ishbosheth?

16. War between the two kingdoms, and its results?

17. Abner's conduct and cruel fate? David's behavior on this occasion?

18. Ishbosheth's death, and David's treatment of his murderers?

19. How long did David reign in Hebron?

LESSON L.

DAVID'S KINGDOM.—ABSALOM.—II SAM. V.—XVIII.

1. The whole kingdom given to David? Capital removed?

2. Conquests over the Philistines?

3. Removal of the ark? Failure of the first attempt? Describe the second? Ch. vii. See also I Chron. xiii., xv. and xvi. What Psalms did David write to be used on this occasion? Ps. cv. 1-15, and Ps. xcvi. See I Chron. xvi.

4. David's purpose in regard to a house for God? God's message to him by Nathan and covenant with him, and David's thanksgiving? (a.) What do these promises of God to David really include? Acts ii. 39. Is not this chapter one of the most important and interesting in all these histories? (b.) Name some Psalm in which he had special reference to these promises? Ps. ii., lxxii., lxxxix. 19-37. What is the final reference in each of these? (c.) Name some passages of the New Testament referring to the same covenant? Luke i. 32, 33; Acts ii. 29-36. (d.) Do the promises of God to David, in this chapter, control the whole history of this world to the end of time? Ps. ii. 10-12; Daniel vii. 27.

5. David's succeeding conquests and spoils?
Ch. viii.

6. What can you tell of Tobah? Hamath?
Syria? Edom?

7. Mephibosheth? Ch. ix.

8. War with the Ammonites and its cause?
—Syrians? Ch. x.

9. During this war, and in the midst of his prosperity, of what great sins was David guilty?

10. Nathan's message to him? David's punishment? Evidence of his repentance?

11. Final result of the war with the Ammonites?

12. Wicked conduct of Ammon, David's oldest son? Absalom's vengeance? His flight? Why did he flee to Geshan?

13. Absalom's return home and restoration to favor?

14. His unnatural conspiracy and rebellion? David's flight and attending circumstances? Where were the priests and ark? What of Hushai?

15. Incidents by the way? Ziba? Shimei?

16. Absalom's counselor? His character as such? How defeated? His end?

17. Whither did David flee? Where was that? How was he received?

18. The battle, and Absalom's fate? Lesson taught in regard to the conduct of children?

19. The king's grief?

LESSON LI.

DAVID'S RESTORATION.—II Sam. xix.—xxiv.

1. How was David's restoration accomplished?
 2. Incidents of Shimei? Mephibosheth? Barzillai?
 3. Jealousy between the other tribes and Judah?
 4. Sheba's revolt and its suppression? Was this general or of only a small faction? Situation of Abel?
 5. What judgment did God afterwards send on the land, and why?
 6. Touching conduct of Rizpah?
 7. What did the law require? Deut. xxi. 23. When did the famine cease?
 8. Great victories over the Philistines? Their effects?
- Nothing more is heard of them for one hundred and thirty years, until the wicked reign of Jehoram. II Chron. xxi. 16.
9. Subject of Ch. xxii?
 10. How does David here express his distress and helplessness? Ch. xxii. 5-7. If you are not a christian, are you not in a still worse state?
 11. By what striking figure does he describe God's power in his deliverance? Ch. xxii. 8-18.
 12. What great deliverance demands *our* praise?
 13. Subject of David's last words in Ch. xxiii?

14. In what other remarkable way was David's reign distinguished? Number and exploits of those mighty men?

15. What other sin did David commit? Ch. xxiv.

16. By whom is he said to have been moved to do this, and why?

17. In what sense can God be said to move a man to do what is wrong?

18. May God often punish one sin by allowing it to lead to another?

19. What was the real sin of the people and of David?

Probably plans of aggression.

20. How did God punish them?

21. What was David directed to do to arrest the pestilence.

22. Where was this threshing floor, and to what purpose was it devoted that has made it one of the most famous spots on earth? I Chron. xxii. II Chron. iii. 1.

LESSON LII.

LAST DAYS OF DAVID, AND FIRST PUBLIC ACTS OF SOLOMON'S REIGN—I Kings i.-iii.

1. Into what two parts may this book be divided?

I. History of Solomon's reign. II. History of the two kingdoms from the division to death of Jehoshaphat.

2. Of what period does it give the history ?

3. Where are some portions of this history more fully given? Ans. I and II Chronicles.

4. Rebellion of Adonijah? Its suppression, and Solomon's anointing?

5. David's last charge, as recorded in Ch. ii?

6. What further charge to him and to the princes in I Chron. xxii. 6-19?

7. In what very solemn way was this repeated again to the whole people and to Solomon? I Chron. xxviii. 1-10.

8. Preparations and contribution of David for the house? I Chron. xxii. 1-4; xxvii. 1-5. And of the chiefs and rulers? I Chron. xxix. 6-9.

9. David's thanksgiving and prayer on this occasion? I Chron. xxix. 10-19.

10. How did David close this last great assembly of the people? I Chron. xxix. 20-22.

11. Justice visited upon Adonijah, Joab and Shimei?

12. Solomon's foreign marriage? His wife's dowry?

13. His great offering at Gibeon, and remarkable dream?

14. Illustration of his wisdom and judgment?

LESSON LIII.

BUILDING AND CONSECRATION OF THE TEMPLE.

I Kings v.—viii.

1. Hiram? Tyre? Describe it.
2. Solomon's contract with Hiram? II Chron. ii.
3. Men employed by Solomon in providing and preparing these materials? Why so many? II Chron. ii. 17, 18.
4. How were these materials conveyed? Chief architect?
5. When did he begin to build it? Where?
6. Describe the temple?
7. Its size? Materials?
8. How covered within and adorned?
9. Describe the porch? The two pillars before it? Their height, names, and meaning of these names.
10. How was the temple divided? Size and name of the inner apartment?
11. How were the apartments separated? How surrounded on three sides?
12. What was especially remarkable in the building of the inner apartment?
13. What did Solomon make for the Most Holy Place?
14. Sacred vessels for the Holy Place and the courts?

15. How long was Solomon in building the temple?

16. When finished what did he do, and for what purpose?

17. Describe the dedicatory service.

LESSON LIV.

PERIOD VI.—FROM THE NATIONAL SCHISM TO THE CAPTIVITY.—THE NATIONAL SCHISM.

I Kings ix.-xiv. II Chron. vii.-xii.

1. What is the substance of the renewed covenant God now made with Solomon? I Kings ix. 1-9; II Chron. vii. 12-22.

2. What other buildings did Solomon erect, and what were his naval and military enterprises? Ophir—where? I Kings, ix. 15-28; II Chron. viii. 1-18.

3. Sheba—where? Tell of the visit of its Queen? I Kings x. 1-13; II Chron. ix. 1-12.

4. State outline of Solomon's revenues, retinues, state, and length of his reign. I Kings, x. 14-29; II Chron. ix. 13-end.

5. Give an account of his backslidings?—their cause?—their chastisements? I Kings, xi. 1-25. Did he die a backslider? Eccles. i. 12-18; ii. 1; xii. 13.

6. What is the just estimate of Solomon's character as compared with David's? Who laid the real

foundation for Israel's decline? How reconcile this with I Kings iv. 30, 31?

7. Give, more especially, the early history of Jeroboam, the son of Nebat. I Kings xi. 26-40.

8. Who succeeded Solomon? Merely by hereditary right, or was Israel an elective monarchy? I Kings xii. 1-7; II Chron. x. 1-7; II Sam. v. 1-3. "Made a league!"

9. What caused the secession of the Ten Tribes? Which adhered to Rehoboam? I Kings xii. 8-21; II Chron. x. 8-end, xi. 12.

10. Was Rehoboam allowed by God to coerce them? I Kings, xii 21-24; II Chron. xi. 1-4. Did not God thus recognize the right of the tribes to protect their liberties by choosing their own form of government and connections? II Chron. xi. 4.

11. Whom did the Ten Tribes elect? Was his election constitutional? Did the prophets ever blame him for being king, or only for his unlawful measures related in I Kings xii. 25-33; II Chron. xi. 14, 15?

12. What was the effect of Jeroboam's evil policy on the state of religion in the kingdom of the Ten Tribes? Did it ever really recover? II Chron. xi. 13-17, xxx. 10; II Kings xvii. 1-18.

13. Give an account of the backsliding of Rehoboam and the kingdom of Judah, and its punishment. His end? I Kings xiv. 21-31; II Chron. xi. 18, xii. 16.

14. Where did Jeroboam fix his seat of govern-

ment? I Kings xii. 25. Give an account of God's warnings against his idolatry, and their small effect on him. I Kings xiii. 1-33.

15. Relate the chastisement God sent on Jeroboam for his wicked politics and idolatry in his own family, and the prophecies against his posterity. I Kings xiv. 1-20.

LESSON LV.

KINGDOM OF JUDAH AND KINGDOM OF TEN TRIBES AT WAR.

I Kings xv., xvi. II Chron. xiii.-xvi.

1. Who succeeded Rehoboam in Judah? Give an account of his short reign and war with Jeroboam. I Kings xv. 1-8; II Chron. xiii. 1-22.

2. Calculate the length of Jeroboam's reign. Was it prosperous or wretched? Was he not a man of great talents and popularity? What caused his calamities? I Kings xi. 28, xii. 20, xiv. 19, 20.

3. Who succeeded Abijam (or Abijah) as king in Judah? His character? Length of his reign? His religious reforms? I Kings xv. 9-23; II Chron. xiv. 1-7, xv. 1-19. What effect had his piety on the prosperity of his reign?

4. Which was Asa's first war, and its success? II Chron. xiv. 9-15.

5. Relate Asa's wars with the house of Jero-

boam and the kingdom of the Ten Tribes. I Kings xv. 16-24; II Chron. xvi. 1-14.

6. Who succeeded Jeroboam? How long did he reign? What was his end, and what prophecy was now accomplished? I Kings xv. 25-34; II Chron. xvi. 1.

7. Give the history of the reign and character of Baasha the usurper, Elah his son, and the end of that family. What became of their murderer, Zimri? I Kings xv. 33 to xvi. 20; II Chron. xvi. 1-5.

8. Relate the rise and founding of the family of Omri. Where did he fix his seat of government? What was his conduct towards God? I Kings xvi. 21-28.

9. Who succeeded Omri? The character of his reign? What unlawful marriage did he contract? Its consequences? I Kings xvi. 28-end.

10. Who succeeded Asa in the kingdom of Judah? Character of his reign? I Kings xxii. 41-46; II Chron. xvii. 1-9.

11. What was the success of his reign as to the surrounding nations? II Chron. xvii. 10-19, xx. 1-30; I Kings xxii. 47-49.

12. Give the history of Jehoshaphat's alliance with king Ahab. I Kings xxii. 1-36; II Chron. xviii. 1 to xix. 1.

LESSON LVI.

THE MINISTRY OF ELIJAH, &C., IN VAIN TO REFORM THE KINGS OF THE TEN TRIBES.

I Kings xviii.-xxii. II Chron. xviii.

1. From what place was Elijah? What was his first message to Ahab? I Kings xvii. 1. Where was he sheltered from the king's anger and the famine? Verses 3-16.

2. What miracle was daily wrought for his preservation at Cherith? At Sarepta? I Kings xvii. 6, 14, 15.

3. How was the poor widow rewarded for her faith and benevolence? I Kings xvii. 15-24.

4. What was God's object in thus sending help to a heathen, and none to his own people? Luke iv. 24, 25.

5. Describe the severity of the drought. I Kings xviii. 1-6.

6. How was its approaching end announced? Describe the character and conduct of Obadiah. I Kings xviii. 7-16.

7. When Ahab met Elijah, what accusation did the king bring? I Kings xviii. 17. Was it just? Verse 18. Do not bad men often blame God, or the truth, for evils which they themselves cause by resisting it?

8. What fair proposal did Elijah now make? I Kings xviii. 19-24. Does it appear, after all, that the bulk of the people had heartily chosen

Baal, or were undecided and timid? Verse 21. Did not this moral cowardice do nearly as much harm as actual apostasy?

9. What was the issue of the trial? The effect on the people? I Kings xviii. 25-39.

10. Had Elijah *a right* to kill the 850 men? Deut. xiii. 1-5; I Kings xviii. 40.

11. Relate the manner in which the drought ended. Effect of Elijah's prayer. How often repeated? I Kings xviii. 41-end; James v. 17, &c.

12. How was Jezebel affected? What instance of Elijah's cowardice? Whence does the courage of God's people come? Relate his concealment. I Kings xix. 1-16.

13. What threefold commission did Elijah receive at Horeb? How executed? I Kings xix. 17-21.

14. What cruel demands did Ben-hadad, king of Damascus, make of Ahab? How was he delivered? What foolish error did he commit? I Kings xx.

15. Relate the sin of Jezebel and Ahab, about Naboth's vineyard. What were their crimes in this case? Relate God's sentence on them by Elijah. Does this show the enormous wickedness of magistrates, set by God to defend right, when they use their office to do wrong? I Kings xxi.

16. Relate the war of Ahab and Jehoshaphat against Ramoth-gilead. The false predictions of success. What the providential object of these? I Kings xxii. 1-6 and 19-23; II Chron. xviii.

17. Relate the prophecy of Micaiah. How did Ahab treat him? The event? Did the stray arrow fulfill a prophecy? What does this teach us of the extent of God's providence? I Kings xxii. 14-40.

LESSON LVII.

IDOLATRY AND CRIME PREVENTED IN BOTH KINGDOMS.—END OF AHAB'S HOUSE.

II Kings i.-xiv.; II Chron. xxi.-xxv.

1. Who succeeded Ahab? I Kings xxii. 51-end. Give his character, end, and prophecy of Elijah about him. II Kings i. 18; II Chron. xx. 35.

2. Give the history of the end of Elijah's ministry. Why this honor? What the *traits* of the man, and his ministry? Who succeeded him? II Kings ii. 1-15; Luke i. 17; Matt. xi. 14; Luke ix. 30-32.

3. Who succeeded Ahaziah as King of the Ten Tribes, or Israel? His character? Relate his joint expedition with Jehoshphat against Moab. II Kings iii. 1-33.

4. Relate the miracles of Elisha: for the prophet's widow. II Kings iv. 1-17—for the Shunemite and her son. Verses 8-37—for the school of the prophets at Gilgal. Verses 38-44 and Ch. vi. 1-7—for Naaman, v. 1-27.

5. Relate the war between the King of Israel and Jehoram, with the famine in Samaria, and its relief. II Kings vi. 8 to vii. 20.

6. Relate Elisha's visit to Damascus, and prophecy to Hazael. When was this fulfilled? II Kings viii. 7-15; x. 32, 33.

7. Who was appointed by God to execute the prophecies on Ahab's wicked house? Relate the measures of Jehu the son of Nimshi. II Kings ix. 1 to x. 14.

8. Relate also Jehu's religious reformations. Was he honest and thorough in them? Length of his reign? II Kings ix. 15-end; II Chron xxii. 7-9.

9. Who succeeded good Jehoshaphat as King in Judah, and when? Relate the events of his reign. Its length? II Kings viii. 16-24; II Chron. xxi. 1-20.

10. Give the history of Ahaziah the son and successor of Joram in Judah. Length of his reign and manner of its end? II Kings viii. 25-end; II Chron. xxii. 1-9.

11. Who was Athaliah? II Chron. xxi. 6; xxii. 2; II Kings viii. 18. Relate her crime and its occasion. II Kings xi. 1-3; II Chron. xxii. 10-12.

12. How was her crime avenged, and the kingdom restored? Give the character of Joash, king of Judah, and his reign. II Kings xi. 4 to xii. 3; II Chron. xxiii. 1; xxiv. 3.

13. Relate Joash's or Jehoash's measures for restoring religion. His war with Hazael. His end. II Kings xii. 4-21; II Chron. xxiv. 4-27.

14. Give a sketch of the character and reign of

Amaziah, his successor, in Judah. His war with the kingdom of Israel. Length of his reign? II Kings xiv. 1-22; II Chron. xxv.

LESSON LVIII.

DECAY AND DESTRUCTION OF THE KINGDOM OF ISRAEL, OR THE TEN TRIBES.

II Kings. xiii-xvii. II Chron. xxviii.

1. How many kings of Jehu's family reigned after him? Their names? The joint length of their reigns from Jehu's accession? II Kings x. 32-36, xiii. 1-9; xiv. 23-29, xv. 8-12.

2. Describe the death of Elisha. II Kings xiii. 14-end.

3. Who was the next usurper in Israel after the death of Jeroboam 2d? Length of his reign? II Kings xv. 13-16.

4. Who followed Shallum, and how? Give length of his reign. Character? II Kings xv. 14-22.

5. What new enemy appeared on the stage during Menahem's reign? What can you tell of the Assyrian empire and its capital? II Kings xv. 19, 20. Prophecy of Jonah.

6. Who succeeded Menahem? Did this son reign long? His murderer? II King xv. 23-27.

7. What were the two most important events in Pekah's reign, its character and length? II

Kings xv. 27-31, xvi. 5-9. II Chron. xxviii. 6-15; Isaiah vii. 1-9.

8. Relate the usurpation and reign of Hoshea, the son of Elah. II Kings xv. 30, xvii. 1-6.

9. Narrate now the final destruction of the kingdom of Israel, or the Ten Tribes. Who destroyed it? To what countries were these Israelites carried? What the cause of their ruin? II Kings xvii. 3-6, 7-23; Amos ix. 1-10.

10. Did these Israelites, or any of them, ever return to the Holy Land? Ezra i. 3, 4.

11. How was the desolated country of Samaria repopulated? Were these people of pagan blood? II Kings xvii. 24; Nehemiah iv. 1, 2.

12. How did the Jews of true Hebrew descent regard these people, in Christ's day? John iv. 9, 20. How came this mongrel race to profess the Hebrew religion? II Kings xvii. 25-41. Has this species of religious profession ceased?

13. How many years from the secession of the Ten Tribes to their captivity under Shalmanezar?

About 297 years.

LESSON LIX.

REVIVAL OF PIETY IN JUDAH.

II Kings xv-xx. II Chron. xxvi-xxxii. Isaiah i. 1, 2. Hosea i. 1. Amos i. 1.

1. Give the character and exploits of Uzziah, who succeeded Amaziah. I Kings xv. 1-6; II Chron. xxvi. 1-16.

2. What was the length of his reign? What effect had prosperity on him? His punishment? II Chron. xxvi. 16-23.

3. Who succeeded him? Give the length, events and character of his reign. II Kings xv. 32-36; II Chron. xxvii. 1-9.

4. Who was his successor? His character? What was the chief event of his reign? II Kings xvi. 1-9; II Chron. xxviii. 1-21; Isaiah vii. 1-16.

5. Describe his apostasy, and its consequences. II Kings xvi. 10-20; II Chron. xxviii. 22-27.

6. Who succeeded Ahaz? His age? How long did he reign? Character? II Kings xviii. 1-7; II Chron. xxix. 1, 2.

7. Relate the great religious reformation he made. The effects on the welfare of the nation? The brazen serpent? II Chron. xxix. 3-36. II Kings xviii. 4.

8. Give an account of his great Passover feast, of the invitation to the pious among the Ten Tribes, and its reception. Describe the restoration of the Temple service. II Chron. xxx., xxxi.

9. What final event happened to the Ten Tribes in Hezekiah's fourth year? II Kings xviii. 9-12.

10. Give the cause and the events of the war of Sennacherib and his Assyrians against Hezekiah. His deliverance. II Kings xviii. 7, and xviii. 13 to xix. 37; II Chron. xxxii. 1-23; Isaiah xxxvi., xxxvii.

11. Relate Hezekiah's subsequent sickness, and his relief in answer to prayer. His emotions

thereon? II Kings xx. 1-11; II Chron. xxxii. 24; Isaiah xxxviii.

12. What mistake did Hezekiah afterwards commit? What its threatened consequences? II Kings xx. 12-21; Isaiah xxxix. What was the sin of Hezekiah's conduct here? II Chron. xxxii. 25, 31. Is even the most eminent saint safe without grace?

LESSON LX.

THE KINGDOM OF JUDAH FALLS BY ITS SINS.

II Kings xxi.-xxv. II Chron. xxxiii.-xxxvi. Jeremiah xxxix.-xliii. and lii.

1. Who succeeded Hezekiah? Character? Length of his reign? II Kings xxi. 1-16; II Chron. xxxiii. 1-10.

2. Relate Manasseh's chastisement and repentance. II Chron. xxxiii. 11-20.

3. Relate the brief and wicked reign of Amon. II Kings xxi. 18-26; II Chron. xxxiii. 20-25.

4. How old was his son Josiah at his accession? Length of his reign? Character? II Kings xxii. 1, 2. II Chron. xxxiv. 1-7.

5. Relate the finding of the Book of the Law, and the reform of religion by him. II Kings xxii. 3; xxiii. 25. II Chron. xxxiv. 8 to xxxv. 19.

6. Was the reformation effectual? How did Josiah's reign end? II Kings xxiii. 26-30. II Chron. xxxv. 20-27.

7. Who was Josiah's successor? By whom deposed? Who succeeded him? What was Jehoiakim's character? II Kings xxiii. 31-37; II Chron. xxxvi. 1-5; Jer. xxxvi.

8. What new and powerful enemy to Judah now appeared? Can you give the history of this Empire? What did he do to Jehoiakim and his son? II Kings xxiv. 1-16; II Chron. xxxvi. 5-10.

9. What is the date of this first carrying into captivity? Ans. 606 years before Christ. Compare Jer. xxvii. 19-22; Ezek. i. 1-3; Daniel i. 1-4.

10. What was the name of Zedekiah before his accession? Who gave him the new name? Its meaning? Character of his reign? II Kings xxiv. 17-20; II Chron. xxxvi. 10-13.

11. How did Zedekiah provoke Nebuchadnezzar? II Chron. xxxvi. 13; Jer. lii. 3. Give an account of the siege and sack of Jerusalem. II Kings xxv. 1-21; II Chron. xxxvi. 17-21; Jer. lii. 4-27.

12. Give the history of Jeremiah's persecutions during this calamity. Jer. xxxviii.

13. How many captives were carried away at the successive invasions, and what was the date of the final captivity? Jer. lii. 28-34.

Before Christ 585 years.

14. Did Nebuchadnezzar design to strip the land wholly of inhabitants? How then was God's prophecy of its utter desolation fulfilled? Jer. xl. 1, to xliii. 13; II Kings xxv. 22-26.

15. What was the real cause of the ruin of Judah? What lesson is here for other nations? Jer. xliv. 3-14; II Kings xxiii. 26, 27; II Chron. xxxvi. 14-17; Prov. xiv. 34.

LESSON LXI.

PERIOD VII.—FROM THE CAPTIVITY TO THE CHRISTIAN ERA.

HISTORY OF THE CAPTIVITY.

Book of Daniel. Ezek. i. Jeremiah xliv., and li. 19-end. Ezra i., ii.

1. What prophets were appointed by God to minister to the church in captivity? Give the history of Daniel's youth. Daniel i. 1-21.

2. What was the fate of the remnant that went to Egypt against Isaiah's commands? Jer. xliv. 26-end.

3. How did Daniel first gain distinction in Babylon as a prophet? Give sketch of the interpretation of the dream. Dan. ii. 31-48.

4. Relate Nebuchadnezzar's insane impiety in requiring worship for himself. How were the three Jews refusing it delivered? Show how God thus used providential means to spread the true religion. Dan. iii. 1-7 and 16-30.

5. How did God punish Nebuchadnezzar for his impiety? What warning was given him? Dan. iv. 10-37.

6. Give an account of the capture of Babylon and conquest of the Chaldean Empire by the Medes and Persians. How had this been predicted? Isaiah xlv. 28 to xlv. 4; Jer. li. 19-44; Dan. v.; II Chron. xxxvi. 22, 23.

7. Who became king of the Medo-Persian Empire? How long did he reign? Dan. v. 31.

He reigned two years.

8. Who succeeded Darius? How long did he reign? II Chron. xxxvi. 22.

He reigned seven years.

8. Relate Daniel's courage and miraculous deliverance under Darius. Dan. vi. 10-26.

9. What was the most famous and important act of Cyrus, as effecting the captive Jews? Its date? How many years after the fall of Jerusalem? See Chron. as above.

Before Christ 535 years.

10. How then was the captivity seventy years, if the city was taken 585 years before Christ? See Lesson LX., Ques. 9th.

11. Relate the return of the people under Jeshua and Zerubbabel; the numbers returned, their outfit, and their condition. Ezra i., ii. Did all the Hebrews in Chaldea return?

LESSON LXII.

RESTORATION OF THE JEWS' TEMPLE AND COMMON-
WEALTH.

Ezra iii.–viii. Book of Nehemiah. Book of Esther.
Prophecies of Haggai and Zechariah.

1. What was the first religious measure taken after their return? Was the temple yet rebuilt? When was it begun? Ezra iii. 1–6, and 8–13.

2. What interruption occurred? How long did it last? Ezra iv. 1–5, and 6–24.

3. State the series of kings of the Medo-Persian Empire, so as to understand the Bible Narrative.

Darius I, 2 years; Cyrus the Great, 7; Cambyses, (called Ahasuerus, verse 6,) 8; Smerdis, the usuper, (called Artaxerxes, verse 7, &c.) 6 months; Darius II, (called Hystaspes, Ezra v. 5, and vi. 1,) 36; Xerxes, 21; Artaxerxes, (Longimanus) the Ahasuerus, who married Esther, 41; Darius III, called Nothus, 19; Artaxerxes Mnemon, 46; Ochus, 21; Darius IV, 6, to Alexander of Macedon.

4. What prophets encouraged the Jews to rebuild the temple, and how did they get leave? Ezra v. 1–17, vi. 1.

5. Did the attempt of Tatnai then really result in helping the Jews? Ezra vi. 2–end.

6. When did Ezra go to Jerusalem, and how did he help the work and the Jewish Commonwealth? Ezra vii. 1–8, 12, &c.; viii. 32–end; ix. 1, 2; x, 1–5.

Ezra went in the 7th year of Artaxerxes Longimanus, 458 years before Christ.

7. What had probably inclined this king to favor the Jews? Esther ii. 16, 17.

8. Detail the dreadful plot of Haman against the Jews in the Persian and Median Empire. How was it arrested? Esther iii.-ix.

9. What important helper came to Jerusalem twelve years after Ezra? Describe his mission and office. In what state did he find Jerusalem? Nehemiah i, ii.

10. What was Nehemiah's first measure? What enemies harassed him? Ch. iii, iv.

11. What oppressive abuses had grown up among the Jews? Nehemiah's reforms? Ch. v.

12. Describe the religious reforms of Nehemiah and Ezra, and the institution of preaching to expound the Scriptures. Nehemiah viii. 1-8, and 14-18; ix. 1-4 and 38.

13. How did Nehemiah stock Jerusalem with inhabitants? Nehemiah xi. 1, 2.

14. Describe the laws made to separate the Jews from the Pagans, and to honor the Sabbath. Nehemiah xiii. 1-3, 15-22, 23-28.

LESSON LXIII.

THE JEWS AFTER THE DAYS OF THE PROPHETS.

(The student may consult "Prideaux's Connection" of Old Test. and New Test. History, and the Books of the Maccabees.)

1. What was the form of government under which the Jews lived after Nehemiah's death?

Under the Persian governor of Syria, with their own high priest as local chief magistrate.

2. What great change took place in the year 332 before Christ? How did it effect Judea?

The Greeks, under Alexander of Macedon, conquered the whole Grecian Empire and Egypt. Jaddua, high priest of the Jews, submitting, received favorable terms.

3. What famous city did Alexander then found in Egypt?

Alexandria; and he gave the Jews citizenship in it, which they enjoyed till Christ.

4. At Alexander's premature death, eight years after, what became of his great empire?

According to Daniel's prophecy (Ch. xi. 4), it was divided, after three years' reign of his weak brother Philip, between four Greek generals, out of which grew the kingdoms of Macedonia, Syria, Asia Minor, and Egypt.

5. To which of these did the Jews belong?

Lying between Syria and Egypt, Judea was sometimes under one and sometimes the other, but finally fell to Syria, under the Macedonian king called *Seleucidae*, from Seleucus.

6. What literary effect did the Macedonian conquests have?

It made the Greek language prevail in Asia and Egypt, and thus led to the Greek translation of the Old Testament called the *Septuagint*.

7. What fable is told as to the origin of this version? What the true account?

That Ptolemy Philadelphus sent for seventy translators, who, writing in separate cells, miraculously agreed to a

letter. In fact, it was made for the convenience of the many Jews living in Alexandria and using the Greek language.

8. How was Judea governed under the kings of Syria?

Till the death of the High Priest Simon the Just, 291 years before Christ, that officer was chief magistrate under the Syrian king. Afterwards the Senate (Sanhedrim) had a scribe, or doctor of the law, for its president.

9. Who was the great persecutor of the Jews?

Antiochus II, called Epiphanes, who, reconquering Judea from Egypt, enforced idolatry and profaned the temple.

10. What great hero appeared as the deliverer of the Jews, B. C. 168?

Mattathias the Priest, and especially his son Judas, called Maccabeus, who, with his brothers, took up arms, and, against great odds, at last made Judea independent.

11. Give the history of the Asmonean dynasty in Judea.

This was the family of Judas and his brothers, so called from their progenitor, Asmon. Simon, brother of Judas, was first prince after Judas' death.

12. How many princes or kings of this line succeeded each other?

Simon, John Hyrcanus, Aristobulus, Alexander Janneus, Alexandra his widow, Aristobulus II, Hyrcanus II, and Antigorus. The dynasty extends from the year 166 to 38 before Christ.

QUESTIONS ON
LESSON LXIV.

THE JEWS AFTER THE DAYS OF THE PROPHETS
(CONCLUDED.)

1. Did the Jewish people ever relapse again into general idolatry after the captivity in Babylon?

No. That lesson cured them, with the indignation excited by the persecutions of Antiochus Epiphanes, and the brave example of the Maccabees.

2. Explain the circumstances out of which the profession of Doctors of the Law (of Moses) grew?

The people lived in Chaldea so long that the young knew only the Chaldean language, and the genuine Hebrew became about as much a dead language to them as the Anglo-Saxon to us. See Neh. viii. 8. Hence, first: the use of versions or paraphrases of the Old Testament into Chaldee—and later, Syro-Chaldaic and Greek; second: of a class of scholars who professed to know both the sacred and the common languages, and to expound the Hebrew Old Testament.

4. Who were the *Scribes* or Writers?

The same, for they not only taught but wrote out copies of the Old Testament, and especially of the Law of Moses.

5. What were the "Traditions" of the Elders, or Rabbis?

These Doctors, (or Scribes) to increase their own authority, pretended that Moses had left *oral teachings*, besides the written Scriptures, explaining or adding to them, some of which were *more important* than these, and that they were *handed down* through the other prophets to Ezra, and from him to the Scribes.

6. Are these "Traditions" now extant?

Yes. In a book called "Talmud;" and they are, as our Saviour said, foolish, false and mischeivous.

7. What famous sects arose out of them?

About 265 years before Christ, a party rejected the Oral Traditions, holding only the written law. From one of their leaders, Sadoc, they were called *Saducees*. But they also denied a future life and rewards and punishments.

8. What was the opposite sect called?

Pharasees (or Separatists, or Puritans). They held to the traditions, believed in predestination and future life, but were very scrupulous and self-righteous, while the Saducees became loose and worldly. Hence the ignorant masses thought the Pharisees much more pious.

9. When and how did the Asmonean line lose its independence?

The Romans, having conquered the kingdom of Syria, the Jewish factions applied to Aristobulus II to interfere, and he then made war against them; whereon they, under Pompey the Great, conquered Jerusalem, 63 years before Christ. The Asmonean princes were thence tributary to the Romans.

10. Who succeeded Antigonus the Last?

Herod the Great; 37 years before Christ.

11. Who was Herod?

An Edomite by birth, who joined the Jewish church as a proselyte; an ambitious usurper, who played courtier with Anthony and Octavius, the usurpers at Rome, and got them to appoint him tributary king.

12. What became of the Asmoneans?

Herod subdued Antigonus by arms, and Anthony, Herod's patron, beheaded him. Herod then marries *Mariamne*, the granddaughter of both kings Aristobulus and Hyrcanus II. He then murders Aristobulus, her brother, and her mother, so as to have no Asmonean rival.

13. What was Herod's character ?

Able, energetic, wicked and cruel. He murdered his own wife.

14. What work did Herod undertake, to reconcile the Jews to his government ?

He splendidly rebuilt the temple, beginning seventeen years before Christ. The preparations and additions occupied, in all, forty years.

15. Who succeeded Herod the Great ?

The year after Jesus was born, Archelaus in Judea, Herod Antipas in Galilee, and Herod Philip in Trachonitis, &c.

16. What was the close of the Jewish kingdom ?

Archelaus, after ten years, was deposed by Augustus Cæsar for his crimes, and Judea was reduced to a province, under a Roman *procurator*. (The procurators for the next twenty-five years were: 1, Coponius; 2, Ambivius; 3, Valerius Gratus; 4, Pontius Pilatus.)

THE END.

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