

# Bethel Bible Series

## The United Kingdom

### Study 13

*Worry is concern with God left out.* - PK

Welcome

Opening - Why did Israel want a king? Why hadn't they had a king in their early years?  
Prayer Requests and Opening Prayer  
InDepth Concept Review  
InDepth Presentation: Sandy Hempel  
*What interactions did the Israelites have with the ark of the covenant during their history?*

## **Review of Last Week**

Review - *The Philistine Menace*

The Philistines

Advanced civilization, Strong economy, Well-organized military  
Did the Philistines interact with the Patriarchs? = Abraham and Isaac  
Why didn't the Exodus go through Philistia? = Not ready as nation or military  
How much of Philistia remained untaken after Joshua? = All of it  
What judges contended with the Philistines? = Shamgar and Samson

The Ark of the Covenant

Why did Israel lose at Ebenezer? = Hadn't called on God  
What did Israel do after the loss? = Brought the ark to bring God  
What effect did the ark have on the Philistines? = Afraid of fighting a god  
Did the ark have the intended effect? = No, Israel lost; ark captured

What effect did losing the ark have on Israel? = Hopeless despair  
Why didn't the Philistines keep the ark? = Dagon fell, tumors, rats  
How did Israel respond when the ark was returned? = Sacrificed cows in praise

Lessons From the Loss of the Ark

How did Israel respond to the incident? = Turned to God, fasted, confessed under Samuel  
What did Israel do when attacked at Mizpah? = Called on God before proceeding  
How was Israel blessed after her return to God? = Mizpah victory, towns back, peace

Israel Asks for a King

Why did Israel want a king? = To be just like other nations  
Did Samuel approve of appointing a king? = No. God is king.  
Did God oppose appointing a king? = No. King must be chosen by God and be faithful  
Is God against government? = God establishes all governments, Leaders serve God

*The Philistine Menace* - InDepth Picture Concept Presentation - Karen Ziehr

*Massive Army Posed in Background* = Israel was threatened by a major power, Philistia  
*Warriors with Iron Weapons* = Philistia was well-organized military power, different than other enemies  
*Gloating King and Arrogant Warriors* = Philistia captured Israel's most prized possession, the ark  
*Figure with Tears in Eyes* = The loss of the ark created a feeling of hopeless despair  
*Figure Clasp of Weeping Man* = Others saw answer in government  
*Vision of Throne with King* = Philistine experience led to concept of king

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### Lesson - The United Kingdom

#### King Saul (1 Samuel 9-31)

##### Saul Becomes King

How did Samuel know who God wanted to be the First King of Israel?

1 Samuel 9:15-17 = God brought Saul and showed him to Samuel

How did Saul become king?

1 Samuel 10:1 = Anointed by Samuel as God's chosen

Why did Samuel review the tribes when introducing Israel to Saul?

1 Samuel 10:24 = To show he was chosen by God

What event happened soon after Saul was made king?

1 Samuel 11:5-8, 11 = Saul formed army and defeated Ammonites at Jabesh-Gilead

Why was this story so important?

1 Samuel 11:14-15 = Started Saul's leadership, Israel confirmed kingship of Saul

What did Samuel do after Saul's confirmation?

1 Samuel 12:2, 13-15 = Transferred leadership to Saul, told to obey God

##### Highlights and Lowlights

What were Saul's good qualities as a king?

1 Samuel 10:9-10 = Had a passion for God

1 Samuel 14:47-48 = Was a good and successful soldier

What poor trait was revealed in the story of Jonathan tasting honey?

1 Samuel 14:24, 27, 38-39, 43-45 = Impulsive – rash oaths and curses

How spiritually discerning was Saul?

1 Samuel 13:8-9, 13-14 = Sacrificed (priest's job), didn't wait for Samuel as directed (1Sam 10:8)

1 Samuel 15:2-3, 9, 20-22 = Didn't destroy all as God directed, *To obey is better than sacrifice*

1 Samuel 22:17, 19 = Had priests killed because David had inquired of God

1 Samuel 28:5-7 = Turned to a medium when God didn't answer

##### Saul's Reign

How old was Saul when he became king and how long did he reign?

1 Samuel 13:1 = Began at 30, Lasted 42 Years

Where did Saul reign?

1 Samuel 10:26, etc = Reigns from his home in Gibeath

A Warrior rather than an Administrator

*The United Kingdom* = Refer to page 6 and present first 5 picture concepts

*A Country Boy who died a Country Boy*

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### Saul and David (1 Samuel 16-31)

#### The Relationship

How did Saul and David get to know each other at first?

1 Samuel 18:2 = David moved in with Saul after killing Goliath

1 Samuel 16:23 = David played harp to relieve Saul from evil spirit

How did Saul feel about David?

1 Samuel 18:6-9 = Jealous of credit for Philistine victory

1 Samuel 18:12, 28-29 = Afraid of David because God was with him

#### The Threat

How did Saul try to solve his perceived threat from David?

1 Samuel 18:10-11; 19:9-10 = Threw spear at David while he played harp

1 Samuel 18:17, 25 = Charged Philistine foreskins hoping David would be killed

1 Samuel 19:11, 15 = David escaped before Saul could kill him at home

1 Samuel 20:31-33 = Saul told Jonathan to kill David, then tried to kill Jonathan for defending

1 Samuel 23:8 = Saul took forces to Keilah, willing to destroy Judah town to get David

1 Samuel 24:2 = Saul took 3000 men to find David in Desert of En Gedi

1 Samuel 26:2 = Saul took 3000 men to find David in Desert of Ziph

How did David respond to Saul's threats?

1 Samuel 24:3-7 = David cut off corner of Saul's robe, didn't kill or harm the Lord's anointed

1 Samuel 26:7-12 = David took Saul's spear and water jug, didn't kill or harm the Lord's anointed

#### David After Saul

How did David react to Saul's death?

2 Samuel 1:11-16 = He mourned and killed the man who killed Saul

1 Samuel 31:11-13; 2 Samuel 2:4b-7 = He thanked those who buried Saul

How did David react to the deaths of Saul's house?

2 Samuel 3:30-31, 35, 38 = He condemned Abner's murderer and mourned

2 Samuel 4:8, 12 = He killed the murderers of Saul's son Ish-Bosheth

How did David treat the last member of Saul's family?

2 Samuel 9:7 = Gave him all of Saul's land and a home with David

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### King David (2 Samuel)

#### David Becomes King

How did Samuel know who God wanted to become the Second King of Israel?

1 Samuel 16:1-3 = God sent him and showed David to him

How did David become king?

1 Samuel 16:13 = Anointed by Samuel as God's chosen, Filled with the Spirit

Did others recognize David to be the heir to the throne?

1 Samuel 23:16-17; 24:16, 20 = Jonathan said he and his father, Saul, did

Did the Israelites readily accept David as Saul's successor?

2 Samuel 2:4a = David anointed king over Judah (his own tribe)

2 Samuel 2:8-9 = Ish-Bosheth, Saul's son, made king over rest of Israel by Abner

2 Samuel 5:1-3 = David anointed king over Israel (after Abner and Ish-Bosheth die)

How long did David reign and where?

2 Samuel 5:4-5 = Began at 30, Lasted 40 years; In Hebron and Jerusalem

#### Highlights and Lowlights

How did God bless David as a soldier?

1 Samuel 18:5, 14, 30 = God was with him and gave him success in everything he did

1 Samuel 27:8-9; 2 Samuel 8:11-12 = Victorious over all enemies around Israel

How insightful was David spiritually?

1 Samuel 17:36 = Killed Goliath for cursing and defying God

1 Samuel 23:2, 4; 30:8 = Inquired of the Lord before attacking enemies

1 Samuel 25:39 = Thanked God for stopping attack on Nabal and for punishing Nabal Himself

2 Samuel 7:1-2 = Wanted to build God's house, promised his house would last forever (Messiah)

How influential was David with others?

1 Samuel 24:16-20; 26:21 = By not killing Saul, he convinced Saul not to kill him

1 Samuel 21:10-15; 27:6-7, 12 = Won favor of Achish, king of Gath by deceiving him

1 Samuel 30:26 = Gave plunder to elders in towns of Judah upon return

2 Samuel 2:4-7 (1 Samuel 31:11-13) = Praised Jabesh Gilead for burying Saul's body

2 Samuel 1:11-12; 3:31, 36-37; 4:8, 12 = Mourned Saul and household, swayed Israel

To what neutral location did David move the capital? = on Judah and Benjamin border

2 Samuel 5:5-7, 9; 6:17 = Conquered Jerusalem and moved in self and ark

What was David's greatest mistake?

2 Samuel 12:9-10 = He killed Uriah to get his wife Bathsheba

What problems arose within David's family?

2 Samuel 13:1, 14-15 = Son Amnon raped daughter Tamar

2 Samuel 13:32; 15:10, 13; 16:22 = Absalom killed Amnon, made self king, David's concubines

1 Kings 1:5, 17-18 = Son Adonijah made self king although Solomon was heir

What was wrong with David taking a census for the military?

2 Samuel 24:10 = Didn't trust God to provide (example of Gideon)

*The United Kingdom* = Refer to page 6 and present David picture concepts

*A Country Boy who died an Urban Man with the Country still in him*

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## The United Kingdom

Page 5

### King Solomon (1 Kings 1-11)

#### Solomon Becomes King

Who selected Solomon to succeed David?

1 Chronicles 28:4-7 (22:8-10) = God (not the eldest son)

How did Solomon become king?

1 Kings 1:39 = Anointed by Zadok the priest

Was Solomon readily accepted by the people?

1 Kings 1:47-48 = Officials blessed Solomon to David, David thanked God

What instructions did David give to Solomon?

1 Kings 2:1-4 = Follow God and He will bless you and descendants

What requests did David make of Solomon?

1 Kings 2:5-9 = Punish Joab and Shimei, be kind to Gilead sons

Did Solomon honor David's requests?

1 Kings 2:25 = Had Adonijah (brother who tried to be king) killed after power play

1 Kings 2:27 = Removed Abiathar from priesthood (helped Adonijah)

1 Kings 2:29 = Had Joab killed (supported Adonijah), Put Benaiah over army

1 Kings 2:46 = Had Shimei killed for disobeying order, Solomon's now firmly in power

How long did Solomon reign and where?

1 Kings 11:42 = 40 years in Jerusalem, became king maybe around 20

#### Highlights and Lowlights

What spiritual gift did God give to Solomon?

1 Kings 3:9-13 = Wisdom, plus riches and honor

1 Kings 3:25-27 = Identified true mother of baby

1 Kings 4:29-34 = Wisest man in the world

1 Kings 10:6-7 = Solomon's wisdom impressed the queen of Sheba

What work of honor did Solomon complete that David was prevented from?

1 Kings 6:1, 38 = Building of the Temple, Took 7 years

What other major construction project did Solomon complete?

1 Kings 7:1 = Building of the Palace, Took 13 years

How did Solomon fund his construction and expansion?

1 Kings 4:21, 24 = Expanded kingdom, was paid tribute, had peace

1 Kings 10:14, 22 = Paid 25 tons gold/year, Extensive trade networks

What was Solomon's greatest mistake?

1 Kings 11:1-6 = Married foreign wives and worshipped their foreign gods

What problems did Solomon create for Israel?

1 Kings 4:7; 5:13 = Heavily taxed Israel and forced labor from Israel

*The United Kingdom* = Refer to page 6 and present Solomon picture concepts

*A City Boy who never had any Country*

# Bethel Bible Series

## The United Kingdom

### Page 6

#### Summary - *The United Kingdom*

*Banner entwines self around and through crowns* = 12 tribes are United under kings

*Inscriptions on banner* = Symbols of the 12 tribes

<i>Bull</i>	Ephraim	Hosea 10:11
<i>Tent</i>	Gad	Joshua 13:24
<i>Serpent</i>	Dan	Genesis 49:17
<i>Thistle</i>	Reuben	Genesis 49:4
<i>Lion</i>	Judah	Genesis 49:9
<i>Gate</i>	Simeon	Ezekiel 48:33
<i>Tree</i>	Manasseh	Genesis 49:22
<i>Burden bearer</i>	Issachar	Genesis 49:14
<i>Ship</i>	Zebulun	Genesis 49:13
<i>Fox</i>	Benjamin	Genesis 49:27
<i>Mountain goat</i>	Naphtali	Genesis 49:21
<i>Grain</i>	Asher	Genesis 49:20

*Pillars rising from throne base to heavens* = Kings selected by God, not by succession

*Crown on far left* = The reign of Saul

*Crown is dark* = Saul's kingship met violent opposition

*Crown in center* = The reign of David

*Star of David, mace and light over crown* = David's reign was Israel's golden age

*Three diamonds and one dark pearl on crown* = Four major events in David's reign

*First Diamond* = Jerusalem was made capital city of Israel

*Second Diamond* = Philistine menace and other political threats removed

*Third Diamond* = Jerusalem was made religious center of nation

*Dark Pearl* = Disunity in kingdom resulted from David's sin with Bathsheba

*Crown on far right* = The reign of Solomon

*Yoke attached to third crown* = Solomon's policies led to heavy taxation and forced labor

InDepth Research: *Compare the faith of the three kings of Israel's United Kingdom.*

Closing Prayer

Distribute Materials = Hand out Study 13 and Assignment

Next Week - *Recalling a Destiny*