

MON) March 20

Ch.29) In the war between the Philistines and Israel that began in 28:1-2, Achish, the king of the Philistines, had David join the battle. David participated in the war against his country, Israel but (.....) rejected him.

Ch. 30) Taking advantage of David's absence, the Amalekites raid Ziklag and capture the inhabitants and David's two wives.

1) "And David was greatly distressed, for the people spoke of stoning him, because all the people were bitter in soul, each for his sons and daughters. But David (.....)."

2) David pursues Amalek, recovers everything he has lost, and acquires the spoils. How did he distribute them?

Ch. 31) The battle between Israel and the Philistines begins around Mount Gilboa. Saul and his three sons are killed in this war. It seems fortunate that David did not participate in the war in chapter 29. Because David always did not want to harm Saul, whom God had established, with his own hands. Who buried the bodies of Saul and his sons?

TUE) March 21

Ch. 1) When David heard the news of the deaths of Saul and Jonathan at the Battle of Gilboa, he lamented greatly.

"I am distressed for you, my brother (.....) ; very pleasant have you been to me; your love to me was extraordinary, surpassing the love of women."

Ch. 2) After Saul's death, with the support of the tribe of Judah, David becomes king in Hebron. The remaining tribes make Saul's fourth son, Ishbosheth, king, and war breaks out between the two forces. Write verse 3:1 to see what the outcome was of a war that lasted for a long time.

Ch. 3) Abner, the commander of the army of the king of Ishbosheth, surrenders to David and the unification of Israel was near, but Joab, the commander of David's army, kills Abner. What does King David say to Joab who killed Abner? (v. 39)

Ch.4) Ishbosheth dies and Saul's dynasty completely collapses. Who buried Ishbosheth in Abner's tomb at Hebron?

WED) March 22

Ch. 5) David ascends the throne of the unified kingdom of Israel in Jerusalem, defeats the Philistines, and establishes his royal authority. What was the first thing David did when the Philistines came to the Valley of Rephaim a second time? (v.19,23)

Ch.6) What was the first thing David wanted to do after becoming the king of the unified kingdom of Israel and winning the war against the Philistines? (v.1-5)

Ch.7) David, who achieved political stability, tells the prophet Nathan that he wants to build the house of the Lord. Nathan declares "the Lord's Covenant with David" by telling David that he is not the one who will build the house for Him. Nathan said that God will build the house of David. Write verse 27.

Ch.8) David, the king of the unified kingdom of Israel, conquers the neighboring countries, reorganizes the administrative organization, and strengthens the nation.
"The Lord gave victory to David wherever he went" was from which two verses?

THU) March 23

Ch. 9) David kept the covenant made with Jonathan (1 Samuel 20:15-17). How did David treat Jonathan's son Mephibosheth (v. 11)

Ch. 10) Chapter 10 records the battle against Ammon (v. 1-14), and the battle against Syria (v. 15-19). What does Joab, who went out to defeat Ammon and Aram against Israel, say to Abishai to encourage him? (v. 12)

Ch. 11) As the country stabilized and the national power grew, David became spiritually loosened, and David sinned because of Bathsheba. What does verse 1 imply?

- 1) David is no longer going to the battlefield directly, but is sending his men.
- 2) It is because David is sure of victory even if he does not go to war himself.
- 3) All problems arise when you are relaxed and off guard.
- 4) David is enjoying the comfort God had given him.

Ch. 12) The prophet Nathan wisely accused David's sin through a story. Fill in the blank.

- 1) The rich man : David
- 2) The poor man: (.....)
- 3) One little ewe lamb: (.....)
- 4) A traveler: Sin (Lust)

FRI) March 24

Ch. 13) From chapter 13, the punishment "The sword shall never depart from your house" fell on David due to the incident with Bathsheba. When David's eldest son Amnon molested his half-sister Tamar, who murdered Amnon?

Ch. 14) Absalom killed Amnon, who insulted Tamar, and fled to Geshur, but returned after three years and reconciled with David (v. 33). Which one is true?

- 1) Father David and son Absalom were able to forget their past and start over.
- 2) Joab arranged a reconciliation between father and son because David wanted it.
- 3) Joab increased his political influence by mediating a reconciliation between father and son.
- 4) David's ambiguous reconciliation rather became an opportunity for Absalom to prepare for rebellion.

Ch. 15) Absalom secretly prepares for a rebellion for four years, establishes a new kingship in Hebron, and confronts King David. Where did David weep while fleeing from Absalom?

Ch. 16) Due to the rebellion of his son Absalom, David is forced to flee.

- 1) Who offered David and his people bread, raisins, and wine?
- 2) Who cursed and threw stones at David and all servants?

SAT) March 25

Ch. 17) When Ahithophel says he will pursue David and launch a surprise attack, Hushai tells Absalom to go out himself.

"And Absalom and all the men of Israel said, "The counsel of Hushai the Archite is better than the counsel of Ahithophel." Why? (v.14)

Ch.18) David's army and Absalom's army go to war at the forest of Ephraim, in which Absalom's army is defeated and the rebellion ends.

"And the king ordered Joab and Abishai and Ittai, "Deal (.....) for my sake with the young man Absalom." (v.5)

Ch. 19) After Absalom's rebellion was suppressed, David returned to Jerusalem. Fill in the blank.

"And (.....) the son of Saul came down to meet the king. He had neither taken care of his feet nor trimmed his beard nor washed his clothes, from the day the king departed until the day he came back in safety."

Ch. 20) Sheba rebelled (v. 1-3) after all the conflicts among the tribes of Israel over David's return to Jerusalem. A wise woman made the proposal to execute only Sheba to avoid kin war among the Israelites. Describe Sheba from verse 1.