

MON) April 10

Ch. 23) Who was the king who discovered the book of the covenant during the repair of the temple and kept the Passover most seriously since the time of Judges?

1) Hezekiah 2) Manasseh 3) Josiah 4) Zedekiah

Ch. 24)

After King Josiah, the last reformer of Judah, was killed in the Battle of Megiddo, Judah rapidly fell. Under which king of Judah did the following happen? Nebuchadnezzar, king of Babylon, took the treasures of the temple of the LORD, the treasures of the king's palace, the golden utensils of the temple, and carried away many people.

Ch. 25)

Who is the king of Judah who was released after 37 years of captivity and was cared for by the king of Babylon for the rest of his life? (Verses 27-30: Hope of God's of restoration for Judah)

TUE) April 11

Chapter 1 is the genealogy from Adam to Jacob. Write the names of the sons.

1) Adam's son: (Cain, Abel) Seth

2) Noah's three sons: (), (), ().

$$\left(\frac{1}{2} \right),$$
$$\left(\frac{1}{2} \right)$$

3) Abraham's two sons: (),

$$\left(\frac{1}{2} \right)$$

4) Isaac's two sons: Esau and Israel (Jacob)

Ch. 2) The genealogy of the descendants of Judah, one of the 12 sons of Jacob, is recorded. (12 sons of Jacob became the ancestors of the 12 tribes of Israel.)

Who was Judah's daughter-in-law who gave birth to Perez and Zerah?

Ch. 3) Chapter 3 records the genealogy from King David and Solomon to Zedekiah, the last king of Judah, and after the captivity. List all the 13 generations of kings from Rehoboam to Josiah, descendants of Solomon. (Review of 1 Kings and 2 Kings)

Ch. 4) Chapters 4-8 introduce the genealogy of the 12 tribes of Israel.

This chapter records the genealogy of the tribes of Judah and Simeon.

Who prayed as follow?

"Oh that you would bless me and enlarge my border, and that your hand might be with me, and that you would keep me from harm so that it might not bring me pain!"

WED) April 12

Ch.5) This chapter introduces the genealogy of Reuben, Gad, and the half-tribe of Manasseh. Why did God give the three tribes east of Judah into the hands of the king of Assyria and lead them to Halah, Habor, Hara, and the Gōsan River?

Ch. 6) This chapter introduces the descendants of Levi.

1) The one responsible for the praise in the temple: _____

2) The one who praised with Heman on the left and right:

Ch. 7) This chapter introduces the genealogy of the tribes that inhabited the land west of the Jordan. Which of the following tribes is not mentioned in this chapter?

1) Issachar 2) Dan 3) Naphtali 4) Manasseh

(There is reason to believe that the tribes not mentioned in this chapter fell into idolatry and fell away on their own - see: Judges 17-18)

Ch. 8) "() and () (they were heads of fathers' houses of the inhabitants of Aijalon, who caused the inhabitants of Gath to flee)" They are descendants of Benjamin.

THU) April 13

Ch. 9) This chapter is a list of 12 Tribes, Priests, and Levites who returned from captivity .

"() mighty men for the work of the service of the house of God."

Ch. 10) The Lord put Saul to death. Choose 3 reasons from the below.

- 1) He broke faith with the Lord in that he did not keep the command of the Lord.
- 2) He consulted a medium, seeking guidance. He tried to hand over the throne to Jonathan.
- 3) He did not seek guidance from the Lord.

Ch. 11) Chapter 11 records "an account of David's mighty men". Who are your friends/colleagues in faith that God has sent you?

Ch. 12) Chapter 12 records the mighty men who joined David to build his kingdom. (Ziklag's mighty men: 1-22, Hebron's mighty men: 23-40)

"Now these are the men who came to David at Ziklag, while he could not move about freely because of Saul the son of Kish. And they were among the mighty men who helped him in war...they were () Saul's kinsmen."

FRI) April 14

Ch. 13) David's attempt to bring the Ark from Kiriath-Jearim failed.

"So David did not take the ark home into the city of David, but took it aside to () the Gittite. And the ark of God remained ...in his house () ."

Ch. 14) This chapter records the prosperity of David's kingdom and the punishment of the Philistines in the early days of King David. David wins the second battle against the Philistines.

"And the fame of David went out into all lands, and the Lord brought the fear of him upon () ."

Ch.15) Building on his failure in chapter 13, David carefully transports the Ark of the Covenant according to the Law of Moses. When the Ark of the Lord was transported to the City of David, how was it transported?

Ch. 16) "And they brought in the ark of God and set it inside the tent that David had pitched for it, and they offered

() and () before God. And when David had finished offering the burnt offerings and the peace offerings, he blessed the people in the name of the Lord and () to all Israel, both men and women, to each () , a portion of () , and a cake of () ."

SAT) April 15

Ch. 17) This is God's covenant to David.

"When your days are fulfilled to walk with your fathers, I will raise up your () after you, one of your own () , and I will establish his () . He shall build a () for me, and I will establish his () forever."

Ch. 18) This chapter introduces David's active conquest, David's good politics, and David's administrative organization.

How many times does this phrase appear in chapter 18: "The Lord gave victory to David wherever he went."?

Ch. 19) When King Nahash of Ammon died, David sent a group of condolences, thinking of the kindness he had shown David. But how did the ministers of the king of Ammon treat this group, calling them spies?

Ch. 20) What is the purpose of David's victories recorded in chapters 18-20? Choose three correct answers.

- 1) To encourage the Jews by recalling the heyday of Judah
- 2) To show the superiority of the tribe of Judah among the 12 tribes of Israel
- 3) To show off Israel's heyday to the world
- 4) To arouse enmity against Babylon, the enemy who destroyed Judah.