Juniors.

What history do we study this quarter? With what reign do we begin ? When did Asa come to the throne?

2.-What did Asa do as king? What was his rule of good and right? What other kings pleased God?

3.-What four acts of Asa's are told in this verst? What does "strange gods" mean? What were "high places" and "groves" and

"images ?"

4.—What was the first thing Asa commanded Judah to do? What was the second?

5.-How far did his reform extend? How did these images differ from those in

6 .- What were "fenced cities"? What left him free to build? Who gave peace?

7.-Tell in your own words what he said to Judah.

8.-What army had Asa? What kind of soldiers were they?

9.-Who came out against him? How large was the army?

10.-Where was the battle !

II.-Report Asa's prayer. How far can we use the same prayer?

12.-Who really won the battle?

Seniors.

What is our course of study this quarter? What marked difference is there between the histories of Israel and Judah? What is Asa's place in Judah's history?

2-5.-Whether are Asa's personal or his official acts described here? What was his standard of right? Was all his reign marked

by equal faith?

Can you name any of these strange gods? What does the first commandment forbid? What were "high places"? Did the Mosaic law allow the worship of Jehovah at such places? What kings favored them? What were "the groves," "these images"? Mention some images of this sort. How did those in v. 5 differ from them? Read the special command referred to. Deut. 12: 11-14.

6-8.—By what battle had peace been assured? What was the general character of the era? 15:5. What ground had Asa for assurance that the peace was God-given? How is faith

shown in his work?

9-12.-Were the Israelites used to battles in the valley? (.1 what ground does Asa ask help? How is faith, the evidence of things not seen, shown in his prayer? What was the result of his faith?

PRACTICAL THOUGHTS.

will do right. "By their fruits ye shall know them." "Out of the heart are the issues of life."

2. Goodness is the only imperishable crown. Asa's crown of gold and gems is lost in dust. His real coronation lies in these immortal

3. Eyes of the Lord. Plummet and rightline and mete-wand of good. "His eyes behold his eyelids try, the children of men." Read Stalker's "The Four Men." The man his friends see; the world sees; himself sees; and God sees. 1 Cor. 4:3. Idolatry abolished, though the queer mother must share its fall. Lincoln said of slavery before he came to the Presidency, "If ever I get a chance to hit that thing I'll hit it hard." There are serpents still to smite.

4. Commanded Judah. Oh how grand to be a king, and sway others with a word! But we each influence others, just as each small satellite affects the motions of the solar system, and influence and responsibility are propor-lineed to cast ourselves upon God.

1. As a did good and right. He who is right | tionate. The two-talent servant is commended equally with the ten-talent one. Let us use our lesser influence as faithfully.

> 5. Prosperity rewards right-doing. Inheritance of the earth is one of the beautitudes. They who seek first the kingdom of God and his righteousness shall have these other things added unto them. But if you make the "other things" your ultimate aim, you are not seeking righteousness, and shall obtain neither

> 6 Peace is not perpetual. Electricity gathers during the warm, sunny day. The duty dur-

ing rest is to grow strong for conflict.

7. Faith never bids us fold our hands and wait. Cromwell's motto "Trust in God and keep your powder dry" is not inconsistent. Faith is never fatalistic. Faith is never foolhardy. The pious are the prudent. "Work as though all depended on you. Pray as though all depended on God."

8. Christianity has a brutal antagonist. We wrestle against principalities and powers. We

ANSWER IN WRITING.

1. How did Asa uproot evil?

- 2. How did Asa establish the good?
- How did Asa "redeem the time"?
- How did Asa wait upon God?
- How did Cod answer Asa?