

3. What was the first thing he did in his religious reformation ?

4. Why did the king send letters to Ephraim and Manasseh ?

5. When was the passover instituted ?

6. When was it to be observed ?

7. What authority had the king for observing the feast the second month ?

8. Why not observe it at the proper time ?

9. What means were taken to secure the attendance of the people ?

10. What arguments did Hezekiah use to urge the people to the observance of the festival ?

11. What did he say would be the result of repentance ?

12. What attributes of God's character are mentioned in this lesson ?

13. What reception did the message receive ?

14. What was the feeling of the people in regard to the feast ?

THE BLACKBOARD.

HEZEKIAH'S
CHRIST'S

INVITATION

TO WHOM
AT
IT'S RECEPTION
SULTS

Hezekiah was one of the noblest princes who ever adorned David's throne. His reign of twenty-nine years offers an almost unmarred picture of persevering warfare against the most intricate and most difficult circumstances, and of glorious victory.—*Ewald*.

Ready for war when necessary, and alike brave and skilful in its conduct, he gave his heart rather to the promotion of the internal affairs of his kingdom.—*Geikie*.

Compare Hezekiah's cleansing of the temple 2 Chro. 29: 3-9, 17, with Christ's cleansing of that sacred place, Matt. 21: 12 ; John 2: 14.

The temple of our hearts and the temple of the Church are defiled by all sinful habits and customs, by errors of doctrine, by worldliness of spirit, by lusts of the flesh, by selfish ambitions, by wrong temper, by sins of every kind. These not only defile the temple, but keep others from worshipping and loving God.—*Peabody*.

Christ's first work in converting a soul, in reviving a church, is to cleanse every sin. "He is like a refiners fire, and like fuller's soap, and he shall sit as a refiner and purifier of silver, and he shall purify the sons of Levi, and purge them as gold and silver." Mal. 3: 2, 3.

"Renewing our covenant with God, and consecrating ourselves afresh to him from the inmost heart, is one of the necessary and ever faithful beginnings of a revival."

"An era of revival is always an era of

church-going, of worship, of new musical impulse."

With the scorn that some gave to the message, compare the parable of the Marriage Feast (Matt. 22: 1-14); of the Great Supper (Luke 14: 16-24); Christ's rejection by the Jews and the results.

"It is our duty to carry the Gospel invitation to every person possible. In order to do this we should know our field at home and abroad."

"We must expect that some will receive the invitation with scorn, but there will always be some who will accept."

"Continued meetings and great assemblies are the fruit and the means of revival."

"Instruction in religion is necessary to give the greatest permanence and usefulness to religious and moral impulses."

"One of the surest marks of a true revival is the desire to destroy all evil, cast out all idols, both from the heart and from society."

"No power can do so much to uplift the moral character and develop a righteous life, as a real revival of true religion."

"So great was the desire to destroy every vestige of idolatry, and every temptation to it, that Hezekiah even broke in pieces the brazen serpent which Moses had made in the wilderness, because this type of redemption by faith had been worshipped as an idol."

"The destroying of all idols of the heart is one of the surest marks of a true revival."