

day's lesson, Isa. 38: 1-8, to be read. **2.** THE LITTLE READINGS FOR EACH DAY (page 60 of the Quarterly). **3.** The GOLDEN TEXT, to be committed to memory. **4.** HARD WORDS MADE EASY, to be studied.

Review Work: Give to each pupil three written questions: 1. What kind of man was Sennacherib? 2. What kind of man was Hezekiah? 3. What kind of man was Isaiah? Ask for written answers next Sunday.

The Intermediate Grade

[For pupils from thirteen to sixteen years, inclusive. Each pupil, if possible, should be supplied with a copy of the Berean Quarterly, the Senior Quarterly, or the Lesson Leaf.

Preparing the Lesson.

For the Lesson Material and Study Material for the Teacher see note on GENERAL PREPARATORY WORK, above.

Illustrative Material: We cannot too often exhort the teacher not to use a story illustration where the truth can be plainly taught without it. Pictorial illustrations may be found in Illustrative Notes, 1905: Tell-el-hesi, the ancient Lachish, page 213, and the "signature" of Sennacherib, page 214; also in the Illustrated Quarterly. Our frontispiece map shows the geographical relation of Judah and Assyria.

Constructing the Lesson.

Follow the GENERAL PREPARATORY WORK outlined above. The meaning of the lesson passage is made plain by our WORD STUDIES, its teachings are developed in the LESSON EXPOSITION. Be sure to praise the readers of the DAILY BIBLE READINGS. The Lesson Plan: **1.** The Blasphemous Threat, verses 9-19; **2.** The Prayer, verse 20; **3.** God's Answer, verses 21-23.

Teaching the Lesson.

Suggestions for Developing the Outline:

1. Sennacherib's threat was (a) Terrible, because his word had been mercilessly kept in other sieges; (b) Crafty, insinuating disloyalty to King Hezekiah; (c) Cruel, emphasizing present suffering from hunger and thirst, and throwing all blame on the king; (d) Political, siding with the "high-place party," and implying that Jehovah was displeased with Hezekiah; (e) Boastful, of the demonstrated power of the Assyrian armies and of the helplessness of other gods; (f) Blasphemous, suggesting that till the Assyrians came those other gods had seemed quite as powerful as Jehovah; (g) Dangerous, particularly because spoken and written in Hebrew, and addressed to the rank and file rather than to the officials.

2. The prayer was offered representatively by the whole nation. The king, representing civil government and secular affairs, and the prophet, representing the ecclesiastical life of the nation, united in earnest prayer, crying to heaven "for

this cause"—the Assyrian blasphemy against Jehovah.

3. The messenger from Jehovah ruined the plans of the king of Assyria. With shame of face he returned and was killed by his own sons, while God did even more for Hezekiah than he had asked.

By careful explanation of the promise of the GOLDEN TEXT prevent such misunderstandings as young people might naturally fall into. Ask each pupil to write on his lesson pad, and to preserve for Review Day, this condensation of the spiritual teachings of this lesson:

THE LORD WILL FIGHT OUR BATTLES.

Show what battles the Christian has to fight, and how the Lord helps.

Home Work for Pupils.

Advance Work: Urge the reading of the HOME READINGS day by day, and ask each pupil



to copy from the Intermediate Quarterly the Lesson Plan for next Sunday, and to read over the lesson passage with that plan in mind.

Review Work: Copy our two Writing Table Questions (Intermediate Quarterly, page 68) for each pupil, and ask for written answers next Sunday.

The Senior Grade

[For pupils above the age of seventeen. Each pupil, if possible, should be supplied with a copy of the Senior Quarterly.]

Trace the history of Hezekiah's times through the books of Isaiah, Kings, and Chronicles. His reign is more fully chronicled than that of any other king of Judah.

King Ahaz had been compelled to do homage to Tiglath-pileser, and Hezekiah, therefore, began his reign as a "tributary" of Assyria. He devoted his earliest energies to the overthrow of idolatry throughout his little kingdom, and then refused to pay further tribute to Nineveh. Hoshea, king of Israel, had also rebelled (2 Kings 17: 4), and a great Assyrian army was promptly marched into Palestine. Samaria, Hoshea's capital, was first attacked; after a three years' siege it was taken, many of its

people
was r
imme
busied
of Ty
the lo
captu
Hezek
18. I
of the
posed
there
chief
foretold
10. 28-3
of the A
the subj
in the f
before th

1. W
lem, done
the people
kiah and
turned hom

44. Ho
and our fel
and, with
Luke x
goul, and w

GOLDEN

Isa. 38: 1-8

1 In tho
death. An
Amoz came
saith the L
thou shalt
2 Then I
the wall, an
3 And sa
seest thee,
truth and w
that which
kiah wept so

4 Then ca
iah, saying,

5 Go, and
LORD, the G

heard thy pr
hold, I will a

6 And I w
the hand of t
defend this ci

7 And this
the LORD, tha
he hath spok