

# The Home Study Quarterly

FOR SENIOR SCHOLARS AND THE HOME DEPARTMENT.

Vol. II.

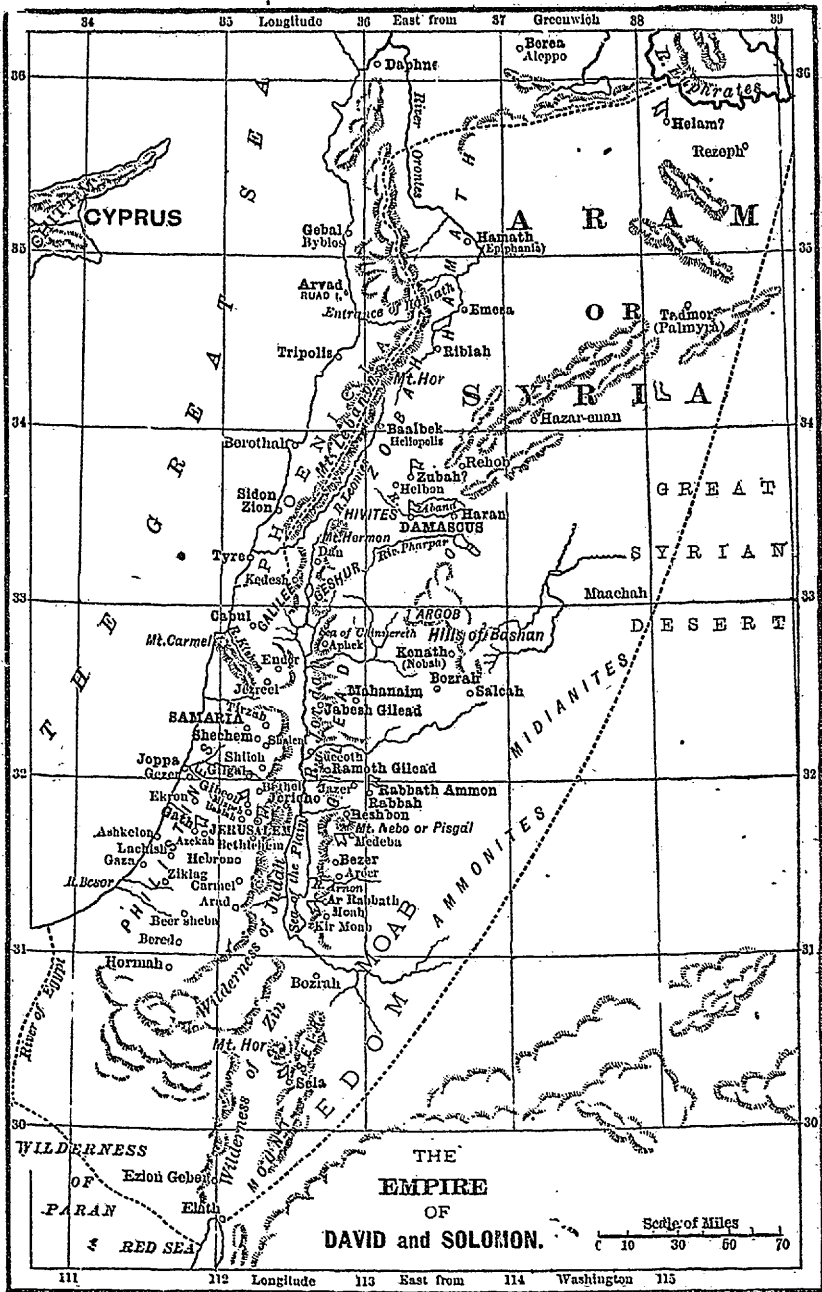
July, August and September.

No. 3.

## LINKS CONNECTING WITH THE LESSONS OF 1895.

Our last lesson from the Old Testament, December 15th, 1895, told the story of Jonathan's loving leave-taking of David (1 Sam. 20: 32-42). That was the turning point in David's career. For six years thereafter he was an outlaw. The leading events of these years were: (1) While at Natioth king Saul in frenzy tries to kill his son Jonathan; David at Nob receives sacred bread and Goliath's sword from Ahimelech the priest (1 Sam. 21: 1-9). (2) David escapes to Gath in Philistia, but being received with sullen suspicion, feigns madness and flies back again to Judah (1 Sam. 21: 10-15). (3) He takes refuge in a cave near Adullam, a little border town only two miles from the valley of Elah where Goliath was slain, and thirteen west from Bethlehem. Ancient wells and caves are here, one cave with ample accommodations for four hundred men, and the modern Arabic name is identical with Adullam. Here four hundred adventurers, tired of Saul's rule, joined the young captain (1 Sam. 22: 1, 2). They lived by forays on the Philistines, who at this time overran Judah, and by levies made on neighboring towns and planters as the price of David's protection. In this company were his nephews Joab, Abishai and Asahel, a young prophet named Gad, and a number of Canaanite warriors, such as Uriah, Zelek and Ithama. (4) It is interesting to note that according to the inscriptions of Psalm: 6, 7, 11, 57, 59 and 142 they were all written after the outbreak of Saul's jealousy and before David's flight to Gath; Psalms 56 and 34 were written while he was there, and Psalm 63 after his flight to the wilderness of Judah. (5) When David's followers had increased to six hundred men (1 Sam. 23: 13) he marched around the lower end of the Dead Sea and left his aged parents at Mispheh in charge of the kindly king of Moab, who probably remembered that David's ancestress was a Moabitess. About this time David made the friendship of Nahash, king of Ammon, also (2 Sam. 10: 2) and according to tradition wrote Psalm 27. (6) David returned to the forest of Hareth, probably in the Hebron mountains, near Adullam, where he heard of Saul's revengeful slaughter of the priests at Nob, and took Abiathar, the son of Ahimelech, under his protection. (*Harbut's Notes*).

Hard as these years of exile were for David to bear, yet they were most fruitful years to him as his apprenticeship for the kingdom, as his "schools and schoolmasters." (1) By his exile among other nations he learned their characteristics and how best to deal with them. (2) He could contrast the effect of their religion with that of the religion of Jehovah, and thus become confirmed in true religion and patriotism. This led to the marvellous development of religious institutions and of the service of song under his administration. (3) The exile experiences preserved him from the dangers to which his sudden elevation to power and popularity would expose him. He learned his weakness and need of divine help. (4) He had the best of opportunities for becoming acquainted with the people, their grievances under Saul, their needs, their dispositions and tendencies. He understood their spiritual as well as temporal wants. (5) He had practice in the art of governing. (6) He gained experience in war. (7) He obtained a knowledge of the country. (8) In this school of fighting men were trained those generals and wise strategists who in the golden days of David's rule commanded his armies, and raised Israel from the obscurity of an "Arab" tribe, who with difficulty held their own among the ancient Canaanites, to the position of one of the great nations of the old east world. (Ellicott). (9) He had around him a trained band, like the "old guard" which enabled him to take immediate possession of the kingdom when the time came. (10) Many of his sweetest songs were wrought out by his long and hard experience for the comfort and hope not only of his own people, but for God's children in all ages. (11) In spite of his few lapses from faith and perfect truth, he grew in character and manhood, he became strong in faith and virtue, large-hearted, wise, noble, consecrated to God. (*Peloubet's Notes*).



Engraved for the Home Study Series.

# The Lessons of the Third Quarter, 1896.

**To the Scholar.**—Study the lesson carefully, turning up all the marginal references, and reviewing the "Daily Portions." Then close your Bible and answer in writing the questions on the lesson without accepting aid from any quarter after you have begun to write. If you cannot come to Sabbath school, fill out one of the "Excuses for Absence" and send it, with your written answers, to your teacher by some friend, or by mail, and you will receive credit for the work done as if you had been present. If your excuse is satisfactory, you will not lose in record of attendance.

## THE CHARACTER OF DAVID.

The character of David has been very differently judged. In his own day he was the idol of his people; to the subsequent prophets and priests he was the model king; to the later Jews his kingdom typified the kingdom of the Messiah, of whom he was himself the type. His piety, his zeal for Jehovah, his tender compassion, his generous sympathy, his bold enterprise, his dauntless courage, entitle him to admiration. He is recognized as the worthy leader of the chosen people, and, next to Abraham, the father of the faithful, comes David, the man after God's own heart. Some writers have slighted David's claim upon the enthusiasm of the church and sought to emphasize his faults so that they might sneer at his religion. But the best refutation of this detraction is the Bible record, so free from flattery, so candid and comprehensive, and yet leaving an impression that its subject was a hero, a man cast in a rare mould. His sayings and doings fill well nigh three entire books of the Old Testament, while references to him are found upon almost every page of the Bible. He comes before us in every light—as shepherd, musician, champion, courtier, fugitive, chief, warrior, king; what life could be more varied? In a more domestic way he appears as an obedient son, respectful younger brother, modest youth, ardent lover, faithful friend, tender husband and indulgent father. All along the line of his development, private and public, his piety is marked. The psalms he wrote attest the depth of his love for God and his unwavering confidence. His character was essentially the same from the days when under the glistening stars, as boyish poet, he sang, "The heavens declare the glory of God" (Ps. 19), until the day when as aged monarch it was said of him, "The prayers of David the son of Jesse are ended" (Ps. 72). He was by no means perfect. He was compassed with infirmities; but he mourned his defections and was pardoned. The struggle with his passionate nature, strong and proud, was kept up incessantly, and, though oft defeated, he conquered at last. The sins for which he is to-day mocked were precisely those of an Oriental king. He was the man after God's own heart, not in his sins, but in his repentance and in his earnest effort after a higher and purer life. (*Schaff-Herzog Cyclopedia*).

## DAVID AND THE PSALMS.

The spirit of God acting through his great natural gifts, and using his diversified experience of life, originated in David a new form of inspiration. The law was the revelation of the mind, and, in some measure, of the heart, of God to man. The psalm is the echo of the law, the return current set in motion by the outflow of the divine will, the response of the heart of man to the manifested God. There had indeed been traces of hymns before David. There was the burst of triumph which the daughters of Israel sang, with timbrel and dance, over Pharaoh and his host; the prayer of Moses the man of God (Ps. 90), so archaic in its tone, bearing in every line the impress of the weary wilderness and the law of death; the song of the dying law-giver (Deut. 33); the passionate pean of Deborah, and some briefer fragments. But, practically, the psalm began with David; and though many hands struck the harp after him, even down at least to the return from the exile, he remains emphatically "the sweet psalmist of Israel."

The psalms which are attributed to him have, on the whole, a marked similarity of manner. Their characteristics have been well summed up as "creative originality, predominantly elegiac tone, graceful form and movement, antique but lucid style," to which may be added the intensity of their devotion, the passion of divine love which glows in them all. They correspond, too, with the circumstances of his life as given in the historical books. The early shepherd days, the manifold sorrows, the hunted wanderings, the royal authority, the wars, the triumphs, the sin, the remorse, which are woven together so strikingly in the latter, all reappear in the psalms. The allusions, indeed, are for the most part general rather than special, as is natural. His words are thereby the better fitted for ready application to the trials of other lives. Of the whole collection, there are about forty-five which we may attribute with confidence to David. Notwithstanding recent criticism, we hold the superscriptions "a psalm of David," &c., to be of great value. They are at least as old as the collection itself; the septuagint translators found them there; the synagogue preserves no traditions to explain them; they prove their trustworthiness by their appropriateness, and are most common in the confessedly most ancient portion of the psalter. (*Dr. Alexander Maclaren*).

## LESSON I—July 5th, 1896.

### David King of Judah. 2 SAM. 2: 1-11.

(Commit to memory verses 5-7).

GOLDEN TEXT: "The Lord reigneth; let the earth rejoice." Ps. 97: 1.

PROVE THAT—The Lord knows our hearts. Jer. 17: 10

SHORTER CATECHISM. Quest. 65. *What is forbidden in the fifth commandment?* A. The fifth commandment forbiddeth the neglecting of, or doing anything against, the honor and duty which belongeth to every one in their several places and relations.

LESSON HYMNS. *Children's Hymnal*—NOS. 126, 161, 139, 167.

DAILY PORTIONS. *Monday.* David King of Judah. 2 Sam. 2: 1-11. *Tuesday.* The first anointing. 1 Sam. 16: 1-13. *Wednesday.* The death of Saul. 2 Sam. 1: 1-12. *Thursday.* Lamentation for Saul and Jonathan. 2 Sam. 1: 17-27. *Friday.* Burial of Saul. 1 Sam. 31: 7-13. *Saturday.* A king's homage. Ps. 21: 1-7. *Sabbath.* The Son of David. Mark 11: 1-11. (*The I. B. R. A. Selections*).

### HELPS IN STUDYING.

By Rev. JAS. A. BROWN, B. A., Agincourt, Ont.

INTRODUCTORY. In our last lesson in the study of the life and times of David, "David and Jonathan," we find an illustration of the spirit of unselfishness in the matter of true friendship unparalleled in O. T. history. David then became a fugitive and an outlaw. He first visited Nob, at that time the chief sanctuary of Israel, although the ark was at Kirjathjearim. Ahimelech the priest believing him to be on a royal mission gave him some of the sacred "shew-bread" and Goliath's sword (1 Sam. 21: 6; 22: 10). This act of kindness cost Ahimelech and 84 other priests their lives, led also to the destruction of Nob and all its citizens save Abiathar who escaped the fury of Saul. David for a season found shelter in Gath, where he feigned madness in the presence of Achish the king. Driven out he found refuge in the stronghold of Adullam. There he was joined by 400 discontents. His next act was to rescue Keilah from the Philistines. Fearing Saul he fled to Ziph. His whereabouts was made known to Saul by the Ziphites. Pursued by Saul and 3000 chosen men, he generously spared the life of Saul on this as well as on a later occasion. David and his men nobly defended those districts from the Amalekite raiders. Nabal a wealthy citizen of Maon "requited" David "evil for good" (1 Sam. 25: 21). David determined "to wreak a terrible vengeance," but his anger was appeased by the noble Abigail, Nabal's wife. Deserting Saul, David formed a feudal alliance with Achish, king of Gath, and was given the town of Ziklag, agreeing to pay tribute, and to render military service when required. The lords of the Philistines were bitterly opposed to David. Forced to quit the army, he found Ziklag in ashes, and the families of himself and followers taken captives by the Amalekites. With 400 men David pursued, overtook, routed and destroyed all the Amalekites save 400 slaves that escaped. Tidings of Saul and Jonathan's death grieved David exceedingly. The beautiful elegy he composed he bade the men of Judah learn by heart (2 Sam. 1: 19-27).

LESSON PLAN. I. Divine Guidance. vs. 1-3. II. David Anointed King of Judah. vs. 4. III. David's Reign at Hebron. -vs. 5-11.

1. After this—Tidings of Saul and Jonathan's death, and David's grief assuaged. Enquired of the Lord—Through Abiathar the priest. Waiting upon the Lord in every undertaking a mark of highest wisdom. Shall I go?—Personal guidance sought. Go up—God honors and encourages those that wait on him. Whither shall I go up?—"He would not take his own choice but leave God to direct his steps." Unto Hebron—A priest's city; one of the cities of refuge; a very ancient city, having peculiarly sacred associations. 3. Every man with his household—Companions in affliction were to be companions in his kingdom. Cities of Hebron—The districts surrounding Hebron. 4. Anointed David king—David had been anointed secretly by Samuel (1 Sam. 16: 13), but now publicly. "His first anointing indicated God's secret purpose, his second the accomplishment of it." (Bib. Com.) He was afterwards anointed king over Israel (ch. 5: 3). 5. Told David—His first message received as king was a report of the kindness of the valiant men of Jabesh-Gilead. Sent messengers—His first act as king was a message of thanks to the men of Jabesh-Gilead, with an assurance that he would requite them well. 7. The house of Judah—Affording an opportunity for all who wished to join him. 8. Captain of Saul's host—Abner was resolved to perpetuate the house of Saul. Ma-ha-na'im—"A walled city of Gilead, east of the Jordan." 9. Made him king—A man-appointed king. All Israel—As distinguished from Judah. 10. Reigned two years—Five years spent in recovering the country from the Philistines. 11. Seven years and six months—The time of David's reign at Hebron.

LESSONS. 1. Seek Divine guidance in every undertaking. 2. Always follow the guidance of Providence. 3. "Rejoice in the kingship of Jesus."

## LESSON II—July 12th, 1896.

David King over all Israel. 2 SAM. 5: 1-12.

(Commit to memory verses 10-12).

GOLDEN TEXT: "David went on, and grew great, and the Lord God of hosts was with him."  
2 Sam. 5: 10.

PROVE THAT—The Lord rewards the faithful. Ps. 101: 6.

SHORTER CATECHISM. Quest. 66. *What is the reason annexed to the fifth commandment? A.*  
The reason annexed to the fifth commandment, is a promise of long life and prosperity (as far as it shall serve for God's glory, and their own good) to all such as keep this commandment.

LESSON HYMNS. *Children's Hymnal*—Nos. 127, 140, 107, 119.

DAILY PORTIONS. *Monday.* David King over all Israel. 2 Sam. 5: 1-12. *Tuesday.* The people's hero. 1 Sam. 18: 5-16. *Wednesday.* Seeking divine guidance. 2 Sam. 5: 17-25. *Thursday.* David's helpers. 1 Chr. 12: 16-22. *Friday.* Israel's king. 1 Chr. 12: 23-38. *Saturday.* Promises for David. Ps. 89: 19-29. *Sabbath.* The Lord our righteousness. Jer. 23: 1-8. (*The I. B. R. A. Selections*).

### HELPS IN STUDYING.

INTRODUCTORY. In the civil war that followed, the two armies met for the first time at Gib'e-on, midway between Ma'na'im and He'bron, Ab'ner commanding the forces of Israel, and Joab those of Judah. Abner was defeated—loss 360 men, while Joab lost but 20, his brother As'a'hel being among the slain. Ish-bo'seth foolishly accused Abner of being guilty of treason. Abner deserted Ishbosheth and set to work to make arrangements with David "to bring about all Israel to him." Joab, in avenging the blood of Asahel, foully murdered Abner. In Abner's death Israel lost a great warrior, prince and patriot. Ishbosheth was cruelly murdered by two captains in the army. David ordered them to be executed. This leads us to the study of a new era in the gradual unfolding of the kingdom of God in the history of Israel. Study the 11th and 12th chapters of 1 Chr. Time, 1048 B. C. David 38 years old.

LESSON PLAN. I. David Anointed King of Israel. II. Seat of Government Changed. III. Development of the Kingdom.

1. All the tribes—Their representatives numbering some 339,600 men (1 Chron. 12: 23-37). The three tribes in the neighborhood of Hebron sent in all only 16,900 men. He'bron—The seat of government during David's 7½ years' reign over Judah. Saying—The spirit of unanimity prevailed. They "came with a perfect heart to Hebron" (1 Chron. 12: 38). Three good reasons given 1. They were of one race. 2. Valuable services of the past. 3. Divinely appointed to become king. Thy bone and thy flesh—Nearness of kin. 2. In times past—From the day that David slew Goliath he became the hero of the nation (1 Sam. 18: 7). Thou wast he—Saul was king but David was the warrior prince. Saul was jealous of David and hunted him like a partridge. Strong characters are produced in the "refining fires" of the Divine disciplinings. The Lord said—Reverently hear and obey the words of the Lord. Thou shalt feed—"Shepherd." David was the shepherd king (Ps. 23). Captain—Prince—Captain on the field of battle and a prince in character and conduct. 3. Made a league—"Covenant" (R. V.) An agreement was entered in, David binding himself to govern according to certain laws, and the representatives pledging their allegiance to him. Anointed—This

was the third time that David was anointed (1 Sam. 16: 13; 2 Sam. 2: 4). It was made the occasion of a grand national festival. Study in this connection 1 Chron. 12: 23-40. 4. Thirty years old—Jesus was thirty years old when he began his public ministry on earth. 6. Jeru'sa-lem—Became the capital of the new and larger kingdom. The history of Jerusalem is the most remarkable of any city in the world. Take away the blind and the lame—This was a boastful defiance made by the Jebusites, as if their weakest men would be a sufficient defence to them against David and his army. 7. The stronghold of Zion—The hill on the south-western part of the city, known in after years as the city of David. 8. There are the blind and the lame—A proverbial saying for these poor cripples. 9. Dwelt in the stronghold—David dwelt in the citadel and speedily set to work to fortify the summit. 10. Went on and grew—"Waxed stronger and stronger" (R. V.) The beginning of national prosperity and religious progress was with him. The secret of all true prosperity and real progress in life is the abiding presence of God. 11. Sent messengers—To open up trade and commerce with them. 12. David perceived—He now fully realized that he had been called and appointed of God to reign over Israel.

LESSONS. 1. The importance of brethren dwelling together in unity. 2. Being able to give a reason for our actions. 3. Mindful of past favors and kindness. 4. Believing God's word to be of supreme authority. 5. Ever seeking the abiding presence of Jesus with us.

## LESSON III—July 19th, 1896.

### The Ark brought to Jerusalem. 2 SAM. 6: 1-12.

(Commit to memory verses 11, 12).

**GOLDEN TEXT:** "O Lord of hosts, blessed is the man that trusteth in thee." Ps. 84: 12.

**PROVE THAT—**We must worship God with reverence. Ps. 89: 7.

**SHORTER CATECHISM.** Quest. 67. *Which is the sixth commandment?* A. The sixth commandment is, Thou shalt not kill. 68. *What is required in the sixth commandment?*

A. The sixth commandment requireth all lawful endeavors to preserve our own life, and the life of others.

**LESSON HYMNS.** *Children's Hymnal*—Nos. 1, 28, 116, 104.

**DAILY PORTIONS.** *Monday.* The Ark brought to Jerusalem. 2 Sam. 6:1-12. *Tuesday.* The Ark described. Exodus 25:10-22. *Wednesday.* Captured by the enemy. 1 Sam. 4:1-11. *Thursday.* Obedience needful. 1 Chr. 15: 1-3, 11-16. *Friday.* David's psalm of praise. 1 Chr. 16: 7-22. *Saturday.* The psalm continued. 1 Chr. 16: 23-36. *Sabbath.* Acceptable worship. Heb. 12: 18-29. (*The I. B. R. A. Selections.*)

#### HELPS IN STUDYING.

**INTRODUCTORY.** At the time David was advanced to the larger kingdom, the Philistines ruled the greater part of the country west of the Jordan. They viewed with alarm "the consolidation of the tribes under one able ruler." They resolved to crush David and prevent his independence. In this they were disappointed, as David proved too powerful a foe. The Philistines were routed and put to flight. It was probably at that time that the brave deed of three of David's heroes was performed, in breaking through the Philistines' garrison at Bethlehem and bringing him water thence (ch. 23: 13, 14; 1 Chron. 11: 17-19). David's next step was the restoration of the worship of Jehovah. To-day's lesson begins the study of the revival of religion. Parallel passages 1 Chron. 13: 15, 16. Time 1042 B. C.

**LESSON PLAN.** I. The Ark Sought After Long Neglect. II. The Ark on the Way. III. The Ark Brought to Zion.

**1. David gathered together—**The Israelites having been victorious in the war with the Philistines, the next matter to arrest the attention of David was the low condition of the religious life of his people. He called an assembly of the leading men of Israel to the number of 30,000. The question of bringing the ark to Jerusalem was duly considered. It had as its object a wise movement, the revival of religion. **2. To bring up—**In going to "Ba'al-e of Judah," the old Canaanite name for Kir-jath-Je'a-rim (Josh. 15: 60), David and his counsellors were specially desirous of securing "the ark of God" that had been allowed to remain largely in obscurity in "the house of Abin'a-dab" for 70 years. **The ark of God—**"The ark of the testimony." The ark was the central point of the Jewish worship, the sacred symbol of the Divine presence (Ex. 25: 22). **3. Upon a new cart—**A direct violation of God's commandment, touching the manner in which the ark should be carried (Ex. 25: 14, 15; Josh. 3: 13; Num. 4: 15). **Uzzah and A-hi'o—**Probably the grandsons of El-e-a'zar the son of Abin'a-dab. **5. Played before the Lord—**The bringing up of the ark was made the occasion of great joy and rejoicing. **6. Put forth his hand—**Uzzah evidently thought the ark was going to be shaken off the cart, so he put forth his hand to steady it. A very natural thing to do. But Uzzah ought to have known better. It can

never be right to do a thing when God has given an express command not to do it. A warning to all who are in any way prone to treat sacred things lightly or irreverently. **Shook it—**"Stumbled or broke loose." **7. Anger of the Lord—**Does not mean passion, but just indignation. **Died by the ark—**On account of his "error," or rashness, Uzzah was punished with the penalty of death. Sin brings its own punishment. "The wages of sin is death" (Rom. 6: 23). **8. Was displeased—**How slow Christians are to submit to the Divine reproofs and disciplinings in life. Man proposeth but God disposeth (Prov. 16: 33). **9. Would not remove the ark—**David was afraid to take it any farther, lest they might in some way incur the displeasure of the Lord. **11. Continued in the house of O'bed-E'dom—**Obed-Edom was delighted to have the ark brought into his house. Its presence was the source of great joy and encouragement to him. It serves as a beautiful illustration of true religion or family worship in the home; which rightly observed secures the favor and blessing of God. "The Lord blessed the house of Obed-Edom, and all that pertaineth unto him." Hearing of the blessing that came to Obed-Edom, David was cheered and encouraged, and at once had the ark brought to Jerusalem. It was a great day in David's life. It was the beginning of a revival of religion among his people.

**LESSONS.** 1. Righteousness and truth exalteth a nation. 2. The evil and danger there is in disobeying God's commands. 3. Sin brings its own punishment. 4. True religion in the heart and in the home secures the favor and blessing of heaven.

## LESSON IV—July 26th, 1896.

### God's Promises to David. 2 SAM. 7: 4-16.

(Commit to memory verses 12, 13).

GOLDEN TEXT: "In thee O Lord, do I put my trust." Ps. 71: 1.

PROVE THAT—The Lord's kingdom is everlasting. Ps. 145:13.

SHORTER CATECHISM. Quest. 69. *What is forbidden in the sixth commandment?* A. The sixth commandment forbiddeth the taking away of our own life, or the life of our neighbor unjustly, or whatsoever tendeth thereunto.

LESSON HYMNS. *Children's Hymnal*—Nos. 129, 179, 91, 167.

DAILY PORTIONS. *Monday.* God's promises to David. 2 Sam. 7: 1-16. *Tuesday.* David's response. 2 Sam. 7: 18-29. *Wednesday.* The promise remembered. 1 Chr. 23: 1-10. *Thursday.* The promise fulfilled. 1 Kings 8: 12-21. *Friday.* Precious promises. Ps. 132. *Saturday.* A firm covenant. Jer. 33: 14-22. *Sabbath.* The established throne. Heb. 1: 1-12: (*The I. B. R. A. Selections*).

### HELPS IN STUDYING.

INTRODUCTORY. After the ark had lodged three months in the house of Obed-Edom it was taken to Jerusalem. On this occasion it was carried, not on "a new cart," but on the shoulders of the levites. David was dressed in a priestly robe called the ephod. The ark was carried along with, song, music and dancing, in which David took a most enthusiastic part. When Michal, David's wife, who had been brought up in a court where heart-religion was little cared for, saw the procession, and what she considered David's undignified conduct, "she despised him in her heart." David was in no way discomfited, but with solemn and befitting ceremonies set the ark up in a tent prepared for it on Zion. It is generally believed that Ps. 24 was written for this festive procession. Parallel passages 1 Chron. 17: 1-27. Place, Jerusalem. Time, 1043 B. C.

LESSON PLAN. I. A Forbidden Purpose. vs. 4-11. II. A Kingdom Promised. vs. 12-16.

4. It came to pass—When David thought of the frail tent in which the ark was, and then of his own stately palace, he resolved to erect a temple worthy of the ark. He counselled with Nathan the prophet who encouraged him. In doing so Nathan acted unwisely. That night—After David had counselled with Nathan. Go and tell—Nathan had given David advice of his own, but now the Lord commands him to go and give David a message from the Lord. Shalt thou build—The answer implied is "no." David's purpose was good but it was unseasonable. The reason why David was denied the honor is given in 1 Chron. 28: 3. 6. Have walked in a tent—In their wilderness wanderings, and during their unsettled condition in the time of the Judges, the tabernacle had no fixed, or permanent place of abode. 7. Spake I a word—To none of the tribes, nor to any of the Judges had God given command to provide any fixed place for the ark or his worship, but was content during that long and disturbed period to manifest his presence to them in a tent. 8. I took thee from the sheep-cote—"The meadow." Nathan was to remind David of his humble walk in life as a shepherd-boy, and the great honor and favor God bestowed on him, in calling him to the exalted position of king, ruler, or prince over

his people Israel. 9. I was with thee—All David's past successes, good fortune, and signal victories were due to the Divine presence with him. The Lord was round about David as the mountains were round about Jerusalem (Ps. 125: 2). A great name—David is one of the grandest characters in Bible history. "The fame of David went into all lands" (1 Chron. 14: 17). They may dwell—The wilderness wanderings ended; and the unsettled condition of things in the promised land ended, they were to become a settled nation, having Jerusalem as the centre of their national and religious life. 11. Make thee a house—David purposed making the Lord a house, now the Lord assured him that he would make him a house. 12. I will set up—Nathan had been speaking of past services, but now he proceeds to speak of a most important prophecy, declaring what the Lord would do. Thy seed—This refers in the first place to Solomon the son and successor of David, but it refers also to a greater than Solomon even Jesus who was of David "according to the flesh." 13. Shall build an house—Solomon's temple which was a symbol of Christ's kingdom. His kingdom forever—Christ's kingdom is not an earthly and temporal one, but a spiritual and everlasting one (Jno. 18: 36; Dan. 4: 3).

LESSONS. 1. It is a good thing to have a lofty and noble purpose in life. 2. True prosperity in life is of the Lord. 3. Christ's kingdom is an everlasting kingdom.

## LESSON V—August 2nd, 1896.

### David's Kindness. 2 SAM. 9: 1-13.

(Commit to memory verse 7).

**GOLDEN TEXT:** "Be kindly affectioned one to another with brotherly love." Rom. 12: 10.

**PROVE THAT**—We should remember the poor. Prov. 19: 17.

**SHORTER CATECHISM.** Quest. 70. *Which is the seventh commandment?* A. The seventh commandment is, Thou shalt not commit adultery. 71. *What is required in the seventh commandment?* A. The seventh commandment requireth the preservation of our own and our neighbor's chastity, in heart, speech, and behaviour.

**LESSON HYMNS.** *Children's Hymnal*—Nos. 82, 133, 135, 41.

**DAILY PORTIONS.** *Monday.* David's kindness. 2 Sam. 9. *Tuesday.* David and Jonathan. 1 Sam. 20: 11-17. *Wednesday.* A sorrowful parting. 1 Sam. 20: 35-42. *Thursday.* A glad welcome. 2 Sam. 19: 24-30. *Friday.* Constancy in friendship. Prov. 27: 1-10. *Saturday.* A blessed memory. Job 29: 1-16. *Sabbath.* The love of Christ. Eph. 3: 8-19. (*The I. B. R. A. Selections*).

### HELPS IN STUDYING.

**INTRODUCTORY.** The eighth chapter contains a brief history of the wars that raised Israel from an oppressed and despised people, to the exalted position of a powerful and widespread empire. The supremacy of the Philistines was broken. It was probably at that time that several of David's "heroes" won their laurels in war (2 Sam. 23: 8-12). To-day's lesson marks the close of the first part of David's reign. Here David appears a true man and a noble prince.

**LESSON PLAN.** I. Thoughtful Inquiry. vs. 1-4. II. The Unfortunate Prince. vs. 5-8. III. The Magnanimous King. vs. 9-13.

1. **Is there yet any?**—Consideration for the interests and welfare of others is a striking characteristic of a truly great man. While Saul had been David's sworn enemy, still Jonathan had been his tried and true friend. **May shew him kindness.**—By reason of David's kindly remembrance of Jonathan, he was prepared to go the length of shewing kindness to any of the descendants of Saul. What a deep and lasting impression the life and conduct of Jonathan had made on the character of David. The far reaching effects of a noble, godly life; its wonderful magnetic power. 2. **Zi'ba.**—An old servant of the house of Saul, a man of considerable influence and wealth, his sons numbered fifteen, and his servants twenty. "Zi'ba was a strange mixture of craft, and faithfulness, and selfishness." 3. **The kindness of God.**—Disinterested, unselfish and exceedingly great kindness that had its roots deeply rooted in love. **Hath yet a son.**—David would be delighted on hearing of the son of his old friend. **Lame on his feet.**—He was a cripple, the effects of an accident that befell him when four years old (ch. 4: 4). 4. **In the house of Ma'chir.**—An old, wealthy and generous friend of the family, who took a kindly interest in the unfortunate Me-phi-bo'sheth. 5. **Sent.**—Not a body of armed men to fetch him by force, but a company bearing a kindly message from the king. 6. **Was come unto David.**—Me-phi-bo'sheth obeyed the summons, and with feelings of great fear and dread he came to David. There is little doubt but that he expected to be put to death. **Behold thy servant.**—Not thine enemy, but thy servant, ready to yield allegiance to thee and seek thy good. 7. **Fear not.**—How Me-phi-bo'sheth's drooping and despairing spirits must have revived on hearing the kindly words of comfort and assurance spoken by David. **Thy father's sake.**—Doubtless David esteemed it alike an honor and a privilege to shew kindness to the unfortunate prince for his father's sake. "As we have therefore opportunity, let us do good unto all men" (Gal. 6: 10). **Will restore thee.**—All Saul's lands and estates generally. A true friend will be generous. 8. **What is thy servant?**—David's kindness overpowered poor Mephibosheth. The thought that so great a prince should deal so kindly with him was too much for him. 9. **And thy sons.**—To Zi'ba was entrusted the oversight of the estates. He was to see that a certain rental would be paid Mephibosheth annually. **At my table.**—David received Mephibosheth and gave him a place in his own house as a member of his family. This should remind us of the great and precious riches that are secured to the believers on Christ Jesus (1 Pet. 1: 3, 4). 10. **So shall thy servant do.**—No doubt Zi'ba meant well, but the spirit of selfishness in the course of time led him to deal treacherously with his master (2 Sam. 16: 1-4; 19: 24-30). The story of this unfortunate prince serves as a striking illustration of "the spiritual history of every one that is restored to God."

**LESSONS.** 1. Willing to do good unto all men as we have opportunity. 2. To pity the unfortunate. 3. A true friend will be generous. 4. Gratefully remember the mercy of him against whom we have rebelled.



## LESSON VI—August 9th, 1896.

### David's Victories. 2 SAM. 10: 8-19.

(Commit to memory verses 11, 12).

GOLDEN TEXT: "The Lord is my light and my salvation; whom shall I fear?" Ps. 27: 1.

PROVE THAT—God's service requires courage. Deut. 31: 6.

SHORTER CATECHISM. Quest. 72. *What is forbidden in the seventh commandment?* A. The seventh commandment forbiddeth all unchaste thoughts, words and actions.

LESSON HYMNS. *Children's Hymnal*—Nos. 116, 176, 130, 119.

DAILY PORTIONS. *Monday.* David's victories. 2 Sam. 10: 8-19. *Tuesday.* A song of victory. Ex. 15: 1-11. *Wednesday.* Divine preservation. 1 Chr. 18: 1-13. *Thursday.* Trust in God. Ps. 144. *Friday.* Deliverance from God. Ps. 18: 32-50. *Saturday.* Praise for deliverance. Ps. 54. *Sabbath.* The soul's warfare. Eph. 6: 10-20. (*The I. B. R. A. Selections.*)

### HELPS IN STUDYING.

INTRODUCTORY. Upon hearing of the death of Na'hash, king of Ammon, David remembering past kindness shewn to him by Na'hash, sent a kindly message to Ha'nun congratulating him on his accession, and offering sympathy in connection with his father's death. The princes of Ammon evidently despised David, being jealous of his growing power. They persuaded Hanun that David's messengers were simply spies in disguise. After subjecting them to the vilest insults they sent them back. Knowing that David would not allow such an outrage to pass unavenged, they immediately prepared for war. They succeeded in getting the Ar-a-me'ans of Zo'bah, Re'hob, Ma-ach'ah and Tob to make common cause with them. These realms furnished 33,000 hired soldiers. Parallel passage 1 Chron. 9-19.

LESSON PLAN. I. In Battle Array. vs. 8-11. II. Enemies Vanquished. vs. 12-19.

8. **Came out**—Not content with the insult heaped on the messengers of David the "children of Ammon" resolved to meet the army of Israel on the field of battle. **The Syrians**—of various states were hired by the Am'mon-ites to make a common cause with them, to check and, if possible, to crush the growing kingdom of David. **9. Joab**—David's nephew and the commander-in-chief of his army. **Set against him**—The two confederate armies stood facing each other; the army of Am'mon before the city Rab'bah, the army of Sy'ri-a in the plain before Med'e'-ba. If Joab attacked the one army the other would be in his rear. **10. The rest of the people**—Joab divided his forces. He placed all the skilled men under himself, with the view of attacking the Syrian army which was evidently the more formidable. The rest he placed under the command of Ab-i-sha'i to check the Ammonites. **11. And he said**—The plan of attack was wisely arranged. A mutual agreement was entered into, in which the one brother would in case of need be ready to render timely help to the other. It is the duty of all the soldiers of Christ as brethren to be thoughtful of each others' condition, to sympathize with and help each other (Phil. 2: 4). **12. Be of good courage**—Every man that assumes the position of leader in any

worthy enterprise ought to be a man of "courage" or "virtue" (Josh. 1: 6; 2 Pet. 1: 5). Courage is a quality of mind which meets difficulty, danger, pain or death, calmly and fearlessly. Only such as are truly courageous can act the manly part. **The cities of our God**—Joab in his address gave two excellent reasons why they should be "courageous" and quit themselves like men. **1.** For our people. **2.** For the cities of our God. Patriotism and piety. A truly religious man will be a true patriot. **13. They fled**—The Syrians were defeated and put to flight. **14. They likewise fled**—When the children of Ammon saw their allies put to flight, they too lost courage and fled. The army of Israel was victorious for the Lord was on their side. **15. Gathered themselves together**—Smarting under their defeat, the Syrians made a fresh attempt to recover their lost honors. **16. Had-a-re'zer**—To whom a number of petty princes owed allegiance. He summoned forces from a number of different states and placed them under the command of Sho'bach. **17. Array against David**—David for some reason or other placed himself at the head of the army of Israel and led them forth to battle. Again the Israelites were victorious. The petty princes sued for peace, and acknowledged the supremacy of Israel.

LESSONS. **1.** Beware of requiting evil for kindness. **2.** Christians ought to encourage and strengthen the hands of their brethren. **3.** The soldiers of Christ that do battle valiantly are certain of victory.

## LESSON VII—August 16th, 1896.

### David's Confession and Forgiveness. Ps. 32: 1-11.

(Commit to memory verses 1-5).

**GOLDEN TEXT:** "Create in me a clean heart, O God; and renew a right spirit within me."  
Ps. 51: 10.

**PROVE THAT—**We should confess our sins to God. Ps. 32: 5.

**SHORTER CATECHISM.** Quest. 73. *Which is the eighth commandment?* A. The eighth commandment is, Thou shalt not steal. 74. *What is required in the eighth commandment?* A. The eighth commandment requireth the lawful procuring and furthering the wealth and outward estate of ourselves and others.

**LESSON HYMNS.** *Children's Hymnal*—Nos. 7, 173, 90, 146.

**DAILY PORTIONS.** *Monday.* David's confession and forgiveness. Ps. 32. *Tuesday.* The sinful nature. Rom. 7: 14-25. *Wednesday.* Hope for the penitent. Joel 2: 12-19. *Thursday.* Confession of sin. Ezra 9: 5-15. *Friday.* Prayer for forgiveness. Ps. 51: 7-19. *Saturday.* Cleansing. Ezek. 36: 22-31. *Sabbath.* Praise for pardon. Ps. 103: 1-18. (*The I. B. R. A. Selections*).

### HELPS IN STUDYING.

**INTRODUCTORY.** The long period of prosperity and unbroken success in the progress and development of the kingdom of Israel was suddenly clouded by the shameful and sinful conduct of their greatly admired and noble king. The story is told in 2 Sam. 11th and 12th chapters; Ps. 51 and 32.

**LESSON PLAN.** I. True Blessedness Declared. vs. 1-6. II. The Believer's Security. vs. 7-11.

1. **Blessed**—The blessings of the godly life are manifold (Ps. 1: 1). The psalmist's soul wells up with joy when he thinks that one who had gone down so far in the mire as himself, and had so long closed his lips in silence should now, after truly repenting, find himself so greatly blessed. **Transgression**—Sin is designated by three terms, (1) Transgression, "rebellion against rightful authority," (2) Sin, denotes missing the mark, either by "omission" or "commission," (3) Iniquity denotes crookedness, perversion. For each of these three a special remedy is mentioned, (1) Forgiven, pardoned, blotted out; (2) Covered, "shrouding the foul thing from God's pure eyes, so that His action is no longer determined by its existence." (McLaren); (3) Imputed not, does not reckon or charge to one's account.

2. **No guile**—Without deception and without fraud. 3. **Kept silence**—When the children of God fall into sin, so long as they keep silent and do not manfully and frankly confess their sin to God, so long will the bitterness and the self-accusings of a guilty conscience make them wretched and most unhappy. **My roaring**—The soul clouded with sin is like a tempest tossed ship at sea without a pilot. 4. **The drought of summer**—The righteous man is like a fruitful tree planted by the streams of water (Ps. 1: 3), but the man living in known sin is like a tree blighted by the east wind. 5. **I acknowledged**—The psalmist, like the prodigal of the New Testament, came to himself (Ps. 19:

59, 60). "With the heart man believeth unto righteousness, and with the mouth confession is made unto salvation." (Rom. 10: 10). The sinner that truly repents will make full confession unto God of his transgressions, sins and iniquities. He will not seek to conceal or hide anything from God. **Thou forgavest**

All sin is against God (Ps. 51: 4). God alone can forgive sin. He delights in multiplying pardon to those that truly repent (Isa. 55: 7). We should not rest short of consciously realizing a sense of sins forgiven. 6. **Godly**—The godly man is a man of prayer. He will have his set seasons for prayer. **Mayest be found**—"Now is the accepted time." God's spirit will not always strive with man. 7. **Hiding place**—The Lord is a refuge, shield, buckler and wall of defence to the righteous man (Prov. 18: 10).

8. **Instruct thee**—The Lord instructs, teaches and guides his people by his holy spirit (John 16: 13). 9. **Be ye not**—A warning against brutish obstinacy. The horse must be subdued and kept in check with "bit and bridle," but man is a rational, intelligent and responsible being, and his footsteps should be directed by the word of life and moral suasion. 10. **The wicked**—The antithesis of "wicked" and "he that trusteth in Jehovah" is significant as teaching that faith is the true opposite of sinfulness. (McLaren). 11. **Rejoice**—The godly man has great cause to rejoice and to praise God continually.

**LESSONS.** 1. Forgiveness is accompanied with manifold blessings. 2. There is no peace to the sinner away from God. 3. Divine guidance leads in the right way. 4. The inviolate security of believers. 5. The manifold sorrows of the wicked.

## LESSON VIII—August 23rd, 1896.

### Absalom's Rebellion. 2 SAM. 15: 1-12.

(Commit to memory verses 4-6).

**GOLDEN TEXT:** "Honor thy father and thy mother, that thy days may be long upon the land which the Lord thy God giveth thee." Ex. 20: 12.

**PROVE THAT—**Deceit will be punished. Ps. 55: 23.

**SHORTER CATECHISM.** Quest. 75. *What is forbidden in the eighth commandment?* A. The eighth commandment forbiddeth whatsoever doth or may unjustly hinder our own, or our neighbor's wealth or outward estate.

**LESSON HYMNS.** *Children's Hymnal*—Nos. 65, 173, 69, 116.

**DAILY PORTIONS.** *Monday.* Absalom's rebellion. 2 Sam. 15: 1-12. *Tuesday.* David's flight. 2 Sam. 15: 13-23. *Wednesday.* David's submission. 2 Sam. 15: 24-31. *Thursday.* Shimei's curse. 2 Sam. 16: 5-14. *Friday.* Absalom's wicked intent. 2 Sam. 17: 1-14. *Saturday.* Causing sorrow to parents. Prov. 19: 20-29. *Sabbath.* Rebellious children. Isa. 1: 1-9. (*The I. B. R. A. Selections*).

### HELPS IN STUDYING.

**INTRODUCTORY.** The remainder of David's history is mostly a tale of decline. While his empire did not become less in extent, it grew disunited and restless. "David's crime in the matter of Uriah had broken the spell that seemed to be over his life, and since then the unity of the nation, its peace and its hearty boldness in all enterprises were gone, and its good fortune with them." How soon the fruit of David's misconduct was seen reflected in the misconduct of Ammon, his eldest son. Then follows the story of Absalom's hatred and revenge, his flight, and after five years banishment, reconciled and restored to his father's favor. Read chapters 13 to 16. Time, probably 1022 B. C. David 62 or 63 years old.

**LESSON PLAN.** I. The Plot. vs. 1-6. II. The Rebellion. vs. 7-12.

**1. —After this—**After the banished sor had been reinstated and regained his freedom in his father's home. **Absalom**—The son of Maacah, the daughter of Talmai, king of Geshur. He was renowned for his personal beauty, but was of a crafty, selfish, covetous, spiteful and unscrupulous character. **A chariot and horses (R. V.)**—As a king's son, and an indulged youth, appearing on state occasions, in the leading fashions, accompanied by fifty foot-runners. A young man of "dash" and "show." **2. Rose up early**—He had the good habit of rising early, but unfortunately for unworthy ends. **The way of the gate**—The way leading to the palace where the king sat and administered justice to the people. **Called unto him**—Absalom very cunningly intercepted the suitors on their way, shewed a kindly interest in them, asked about their city and their tribe. **3. Thy matters are good and right**—After a few general questions, he would flatteringly assure every one that his cause was a just one and ought to be made good. **No man deputed**—It was impossible for the king to attend to every case, and there was no one appointed to assist him. **4. Would do him justice**—Absalom was like a great many modern politicians when engaged in a political campaign, who have no regard for truth, the rights of others, nor the honor of

the country, but purely self and selfish ends. **5. Took hold of him**—Manifested a warm and kindly interest in everyone's case. **6. Stole the hearts**—By flattery, deception and false promises. The heart of the flatterer is full of deceit. **7. Forty years**—Rather read "four years." A mistake of the transcribers. **I pray thee**—Absalom presents his petition in the form of a prayer or pious entreaty. His deception and hypocrisy he covers with the cloak of religious devotion. **Hebron**—Not to offer sacrifices as alleged, although he did that, but that he might have the better opportunity of carrying into operation his treacherous and deceptive scheme of rebellion. **9. Go in peace**—Free from all suspicious thought and having implicit confidence in his son's integrity and nobleness of purpose, David joyfully consented. **10. Sent spies**—The veil is removed and Absalom's real purpose lies fully disclosed to view. **11. That were invited (R. V.)**—The two hundred that were cordially invited were deceived. Their presence would naturally impress the people at Hebron that Absalom had a great following at Jerusalem. **12. Counsellor**—Even David's chief adviser, becoming estranged, joined himself to the rebellious and unprincipled Absalom (Ps. 41: 9).

**LESSON.** 1. Beware of the spirit of covetousness and unbridled ambition. 2. Evil communications corrupt good manners. 3. The deceitfulness of the human heart leads to untold evils. 4. Beware of forsaking old and tried friends.

## LESSON IX—August 30th, 1896.

### Absalom's Defeat and Death. 2 SAM. 18: 9-17, 32, 33.

(Commit to memory verses 32 and 33).

**GOLDEN TEXT:** "The Lord knoweth the way of the righteous, but the way of the ungodly shall perish." Ps. 1: 6.

**PROVE THAT**—Disobedience to parents is surely punished. Prov. 20: 20.

**SHORTER CATECHISM.** Quest. 76. *Which is the ninth commandment?* A. The ninth commandment is, Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbor. 77. *What is required in the ninth commandment?* A. The ninth commandment requireth the maintaining and promoting of truth between man and man, and of our own and our neighbor's good name, especially in witness bearing.

**LESSON HYMNS.**—*Children's Hymnal.* Nos. 90, 10, 69, 113.

**DAILY PORTIONS.** *Monday.* David's anxiety for Absalom. 2 Sam. 18: 1-8. *Tuesday.* Absalom's defeat and death. 2 Sam. 18: 9-17. *Wednesday.* David's grief. 2 Sam. 18: 19-33. *Thursday.* David's return. 2 Sam. 19: 9-15. *Friday.* Destruction of the ungodly. Ps. 52. *Saturday.* Honor to parents. Matt. 15: 1-9. *Sabbath.* Counsel to the young. Prov. 4: 14-27. (*The I. B. R. A. Selections.*)

### HELPS IN STUDYING.

**INTRODUCTORY.** No sooner did David learn of Absalom's rebellion than he resolved to leave Jerusalem. Absalom and his army take possession of the city. A council of war was held. It was decided to pursue and attack David. The two armies were drawn up in battle array "in the forest of Ephraim in Mount Gilead, not far from Mahanaim, where David was." Like Gideon, David divided his army into three parts. He gave special instruction to his three generals, saying, "Deal gently for my sake with the young man, even with Absalom." Psalms 3 and 4 are supposed to refer to the first evening and following morning of David's flight. Read chapters 16 to 19. Time, shortly after the last lesson.

**LESSON PLAN.** I. Absalom's Misfortune vs. 9-17. II. David's Lament. vs. 32, 33.

**9. The servants of David**—In an unlooked for place in the woods and in an unexpected moment, Absalom, riding in advance of his army, suddenly spied one of the wings of David's army. **Rode upon a mule**—Probably his father's royal mule (1 Kings 1: 33). **Caught hold of the oak**—A forked branch of the tree, on which he was suddenly caught and lifted from his mule, either by his neck or by his long flowing hair. **10. I saw Absalom**—Absalom escaped the notice of the army, but one man saw him and reported it to his superior officer, Joab. **11. Thou sawest him**—Joab taunted the man for not being brave enough to put an end to Absalom. **Ten shekels**—"half-crowns." **A girdle**—A reward for military bravery. An important piece of dress, usually costly, embroidered. **12. Yet would I not put forth my hand**—A man that could not be bought. With him the king's word was the word of authority. "To obey is better than sacrifice." **Charged thee**—He was a man that had the courage of his convictions and was not afraid to remind Joab of the king's special injunction. **13. If I had dealt falsely against his life (R. V.)**—To slay Absalom would be to disobey the king's word, and to act cowardly and treacherously towards one whom misfortune had rendered powerless. **Hid from the king**—The king

was certain to gain full particulars. **Thou thyself**—The man was well aware of Joab's unscrupulous character. **14. Three darts**—"Three pointed wooden staves." **Thrust them**—He hurled them so as to take effect by passing through the middle of Absalom's body. **Yet alive**—It does seem to have been an act of thoughtless cruelty on the part of Joab. **Slew him**—A stern, cruel general is apt to make heartless soldiers. **16. Blew the trumpet**—Called a retreat; stayed the soldiers from pushing the slaughter any further. **17. Cast him into a great pit**—Unceremoniously—no funeral obsequies. **Very great heap of stones**—It was usual among all early nations to mark an event of importance by raising a cairn over the place. **32. Is it well with the young man Absalom?**—David's heart yearned over his wayward prodigal boy. It is a question that presses upon the heart of every true parent, Is it well with my child? How little do children know what a cause of anxious care they are to their parents. **33. Would God I had died for thee**—The sad sorrow of a loving parent's heart over the death of an impenitent child. "Seek ye the Lord while he may be found, call ye upon him while he is near" (Isa. 55: 6). As Jesus beheld the rebellious city Jerusalem he "wept over it." (Luke 19: 41).

**LESSONS.** 1. The way of the transgressor is hard. 2. They that sow the wind shall reap the whirlwind. 3. Their is no ray of hope to the wicked in their death. 4. There is no safety to the soul out of Christ.

## LESSON X—September 6in, 1896.

### David's Love for God's House. I CHR. 22: 6-16.

(Commit to memory verses 11-13).

**GOLDEN TEXT:** "Blessed are they that dwell in thy house; they will be still praising thee."  
Ps. 84: 4.

**PROVE THAT—**We should give freely for God's service. 2 Cor. 9: 7.

**SHORTER CATECHISM.** Quest. 78. *What is forbidden in the ninth commandment?* A. The ninth commandment forbiddeth whatsoever is prejudicial to truth or injurious to our own or our neighbor's good name.

**LESSON HYMNS.** *Children's Hymnal*—Nos. 237, 130, 132, 113.

**DAILY PORTIONS.** *Monday.* David's love for God's house. I Chr. 22: 1-10. *Tuesday.* David's love for God's house. I Chr. 22: 11-19. *Wednesday.* A good desire. I Chr. 17: 1-12. *Thursday.* David's thankfulness. I Chr. 17: 16-27. *Friday.* Generous giving. I Chr. 29: 1-9. *Saturday.* The joy of service. I Chr. 29: 10-17. *Sabbath.* Sanctuary songs. Ps. 84. (*The I. B. R. A. Selections*).

### HELPS IN STUDYING.

**INTRODUCTORY.** David's reign witnessed great and radical changes in the kingdom of Israel. He found it small and divided; he left it powerful and united. He found confusion everywhere; he left it well organized. He found religion at a low ebb and sadly neglected; during his reign there was a healthy and an invigorating revival of religion. There was one work he so earnestly longed and desired to accomplish, but was not permitted, and that was the building of a temple worthy of the religion of the true God. In his old age his heart was still fixed on it. He made great preparations by collecting great quantities of all the materials needed, then he solemnly charged Solomon to accomplish his cherished wish. Read in this connection Ps. 84. Time 1016 B. C. David 70 years old. Solomon about 20 years of age.

**LESSON PLAN.** I. David's Charge to Solomon. vs. 6-10. II. Conditions of True Prosperity. vs. 11-13. III. Temple Preparations. vs. 14-16.

**6. Solomon**—The name signifies a man of peace. In this respect he was a type of him who is the Prince of Peace. **Charged him**—As his now aged and godly father, he gave him wise counsel. **Build an house**—The one thing specially he desired him to attend to in his great life work was the building of the temple. **7. It was in my mind**—How earnestly David longed to build a house worthy of the worship of the true God. Good men will be mindful of God's church. **8. Many great wars**—David's reign was broken by many wars; great and bloody wars had to be fought. The time was not opportune for building the temple. **Thou shalt not build an house**—The Lord forbade David to build a house to his name. The reason is given in I Chr. 23: 3. **9. A man of rest**—A peaceful reign; a time in every sense well suited for building the temple. **10. For my name**—To the honor and praise of Jehovah. **I will establish**—The establishment or downfall of kingdoms is according to the good pleasure or will of the Lord. Christ's kingdom is an everlasting kingdom. **11. My Son**—Heaven to me; life's work can only be accomplished as intended when the workman realizes (1) A consciousness of the divine presence—"the Lord be with thee;" (2) A willingness to work—"build the house of the Lord;" (3)

Enduement of discretion and understanding. **12. The Lord give thee wisdom and understanding**—(4) Loving obedience—"That thou mayest keep the law of the Lord thy God;" (5) Virtue and valor (v. 13), "Be strong and of good courage." (Josh. 1: 6, 9). **Takest heed**—to what the Lord enjoins (Deut. 4: 1). **14. Prepared**—While David was denied the privilege of building the temple still he did what he could in the way of providing in large quantities all kinds of material necessary for the building. **Talents of gold**—A talent of gold is estimated to be worth £5475, and a talent of silver £342. If this be correct then David gave the very large sum in all of \$5,475,500,000 in gold and silver; besides all kinds of material and workmen capable of doing all kinds of work. **Mayest add thereto**—David began the work well, and he charged his son Solomon to be forward in carrying it to a worthy completion. **16. Arise**—A call to service and a life of activity. **Be doing**—David would not have his son spend his time in indolence and worldly pleasure, but in God's service building God's temple. May we too be earnest and energetic in doing what we can in furthering and building up of Christ's kingdom in the world as well as in our own hearts.

**LESSONS.** 1. It is a noble thing to be animated with a lofty purpose in life. 2. Great preparations necessary to the accomplishment of great works. 3. God's presence essential to real prosperity. 4. Now is the accepted time, now is the day of salvation,

## LESSON XI—September 13th, 1896.

### David's Gratitude to God. 2 SAM. 22: 40-51.

(Commit to memory) verses 47-50.

**GOLDEN TEXT:** "The Lord is my rock, and my fortress, and my deliverer." 2 Sam. 22: 2.

**PROVE THAT**—All our blessings come from God. Jas. 1: 17.

**SHORTER CATECHISM.** Quest. 79. *Which is the tenth commandment?* A. The tenth commandment is, Thou shalt not covet thy neighbor's house, thou shalt not covet thy neighbor's wife, nor his man-servant, nor his maid-servant, nor his ox, nor his ass, nor anything that is thy neighbor's.

**LESSON HYMNS.** *Children's Hymnal*—Nos. 71, 168, 104, 29.

**DAILY PORTIONS.** *Monday.* A strong deliverer. 2 Sam. 22: 1-18. *Tuesday.* Safe trusting. 2 Sam. 22: 26-39. *Wednesday.* David's gratitude to God. 2 Sam. 22: 40-51. *Thursday.* Joyful trust. Ps. 71: 15-24. *Friday.* Confidence in God. Ps. 23. *Saturday.* Heartfelt thankfulness. Ps. 116. (*The I. B. R. A. Selections*).

### HELPS IN STUDYING.

**INTRODUCTORY.** This song of thanksgiving is almost identical with the 18th Psalm. Its position in the book of Samuel is "not so much because of its historical value as because it is a national thanksgiving for the founding of that empire by which Israel became verily a theocratic people and the type upon earth of the kingdom of the Messiah." Read chapters 22 and 23; also Psalm 18. Time about 1040 B. C.

**LESSON PLAN.** I. Enemies Subdued. vs. 40-43. II. Honored and Exalted of the Lord. vs. 44-49. III. Gratitude Expressed. vs. 50, 51.

**1. Give me the necks of mine enemies**—"Make mine enemies turn their backs unto me" (R. V.) The psalmist recognized, what is befitting every Christian to do, namely, that his great deliverances from and triumphs over all his enemies were of the Lord's doing. **Might destroy**—"Might cut off" (R. V.) David realizing that the cause he had espoused was the Lord's, regarded the Lord's enemies as his enemies. The Lord's cause and that of his people is one and the same. **41. They cried**—The cry of despair; like the mournful cry of the impotent that have sinned away their day of grace. **None to save**—Salvation is possible only in the divinely appointed way (Acts 4: 12; 1 Tim. 2: 5, 6). **Answered them not**—It is only the cry and prayer of the contrite spirit that the Lord regardeth (Ps. 34: 17, 18). **42. Small as the dust**—So completely did David triumph over his enemies that their power of resistance was as feeble as that of the dust before the wind. **As the mine**—In the east all the filth of the house in many places is cast out into the street. It is here used as a term of "contempt and rejection." **43. Strivings of the people**—The petty jealousies and divisions that ever and anon arose between the different tribes. **43. Head of the heathen**—"Head of the nations" (R. V.) David's supremacy was acknowledged by the surrounding nations. When shall the nations own and acknowledge the supremacy of king Immanuel? **Shall serve me**—Nations that David had not known personally, as his kingdom grew in power, owned his authority. The nations of the earth are being transformed by the gospel, and are learning to serve the Lord Jesus instead of being slaves to the prince of darkness. **44. Shall obey me**—Obedience to his will is the duty God requireth of his children. They must first hear, know and accept the word of life before they can obey (Rom. 10: 14, 15). **45. Shall fade away**—Enemies shall become fewer, as they realize the insecurity of their lurking places. **46. The Lord liveth**—The Lord is the living and true God, the life and life-giver, and no dumb idol. **46. My rock**—David uses many striking figures expressive of God in his relation to his people (v. 2, 3). **Exalted**—Honored and magnified. **47. Avenge me**—"Executeth vengeance" (R. V.) In subduing and punishing enemies, frustrating their wicked devices and plots. **48. Deliver me**—"Rescue me" (R. V.) The Lord delivereth those that trust in him by a strong and powerful arm (Dan. 3: 17). **Liftest me up**—"God resisteth the proud but giveth grace unto the humble" (Jas. 4: 6). **The violent man**—Referring especially to Saul, who was David's sworn enemy. **49. Will give thanks**—Every true believer will rejoice in rendering thanksgiving and giving praise to God (Ps. 92: 1; 1 Thess. 5: 18). **50. Great deliverance**—Salvation is a great work. It is all of grace (Eph. 2: 8). **Sheweth mercy**—"Loving kindness" (R. V.) God's mercies are of old and truly wonderful (Ps. 36: 7). **Anointed**—David was anointed three times (1 Sam. 16: 13; 2 Sam. 2: 4; 5: 3). Christ is so called because he is the anointed of God. His seed—Refers specially to Christ, in whom all the promises are fulfilled (Gal. 3: 19).

**LESSONS.** 1. Thanksgiving is an essential part of a truly religious life. 2. The prosperity of the righteous is of the Lord. 3. Christians ought to be like bright and shining lights in the world.

## LESSON XII—September 20th, 1896.

### Destructive Vices. PROV. 16: 22-33.

(Commit to memory verses 25-27).

**GOLDEN TEXT:** "There is a way that seemeth right unto a man; but the end thereof are the ways of death." Prov. 16: 25.

**PROVE THAT—**We should be careful of our words. Jas. 3: 2.

**SHORTER CATECHISM.** Quest. 81. *What is forbidden in the tenth commandment?* A. The tenth commandment forbiddeth all discontentment with our own estate, envying or grieving at the good of our neighbor, and all inordinate motions and affections to anything that is his.

**LESSON HYMNS.** *Children's Hymnal*—Nos. 127, 116, 114, 113.

**DAILY PORTIONS.** *Monday.* Destructive vices. Prov. 16: 22-33. *Tuesday.* Sin and its results. Prov. 6: 6-19. *Wednesday.* Warning from the past. 1 Cor. 10: 1-13. *Thursday.* The way of folly. Prov. 12: 8-15. *Friday.* The right way. Isa. 30: 15-21. *Saturday.* Seeking strength. Ps. 119: 105-120. *Sabbath.* Prayer for purity. Ps. 141. (*The I. B. R. A. Selections*).

### HELPS IN STUDYING.

**INTRODUCTORY.** There is no special connection between this and the preceding lessons of the quarter. We find, however, many excellent principles set forth by way of encouragement to the upright in life, shewing the necessity of possessing certain qualities of heart and mind in order to realize the grand end and purpose of our lives in this world. There are also lessons of solemn warning to the ungodly, and all that lightly esteem or hold the truth in unrighteousness. There is also inculcated in this lesson eight principles of temperance, or self-control, in all the relationships of life.

**LESSON PLAN.** I. Value of Experimental Religion. vs. 22-26. II. The Ungodly and Righteous Contrasted. vs. 27-33.

**22. Understanding—**Capable of wisely discerning between things. **Well-spring—**A fountain of life (chap. 13: 14). A perennial spring of real joy and true happiness. **Hath it—**Understanding is something to be obtained, something to be possessed. **Instruction of fools—**Not what they give but what they receive; to no purpose and without profit. **23. The heart—**The regulator of life. When filled with worthy thoughts and noble desires, the words of the lips will be wisely and judiciously chosen. The heart determines the character; "as a man thinketh in his heart so is he" (Prov. 23: 7). **24. Pleasant words—**Seasonable and timely. **Sweet to the soul—**Honey extracted from the comb is delicious and greatly enjoyed. The ingrafted word of grace is more precious to the christian than even honey comb (Ps. 19: 10). **Health to the bones—**Bones add strength and give shape to the body. The word of truth gives power and formation to christian character. **25. A way—**The broad way, offering many pleasures and great rewards. **The end thereof—**How terrible the end; it leads to death spiritually and eternally. The social glass has done this, and has led to many a drunkard's grave. Death is the end of all sinful paths and pleasures. "The wages of sin is death" (Rom. 6: 23). **26. Laboreth for himself—**He that labors honestly and faithfully labors for his own good. **His mouth craveth—**Needeth food to nourish the body. The soul needs food and hungers and thirsts for the bread of life and the water of life. We must work, for if not we should not eat (2 Thess. 3: 10). We must also "Work out our own salvation, remembering that it is God that worketh in us both to will and to do of his good pleasure" (Phil. 2: 12). Work is the allotted portion of man in this world. "I must work the works of him that sent me" (John 9: 4). **27. Ungodly—**We find four words employed in this and the following two verses to designate the character of the unrighteous man: (1) Ungodly, (2) Froward; (3) Whisperer, (4) Violent, shewing that he resorts to every conceivable device to deceive, mislead, slander and sow seeds of discord. The tongue when used for evil is a "scorching fire" (v. 27 R. V.), or as James (3: 6) describes it, "It denieth the whole body and setteth on fire the course of nature; and it is set on fire of hell." **31. The hoary head—**Old age, when hallowed and sweetened through growth in the christian graces, is honorable and commands respect. "The glory of young men is their strength, and the beauty of old men is the gray head" (chap. 20: 29). **32. Slow to anger—**The beauty of self-control. A man who is able to curb his temper and subdue all kindling bursts of passion accomplishes a greater victory than the physical athlete. **33. The lot is cast into the lap—**A very ancient method of determining a matter by the casting of lots. **The whole disposing thereof—**"Man proposes but God disposes." There is an overruling providence that disposes of the events of life according to His own good pleasure.

**LESSONS.** 1. True knowledge leads to greater usefulness. 2. The wages of sin is death. 3. The beauty of self-control.

# LESSON XIII—September 27th, 1896.

## REVIEW.

**GOLDEN TEXT:** "The name of the Lord is a strong tower; the righteous runneth into it and is safe. Prov. 18: 10.

**PROVE THAT**—The Lord rules over all. Ps. 103: 19.

**SHORTER CATECHISM.** Review Questions 65-81.

**LESSON HYMNS.** *Children's Hymnal*—Nos. 127, 173, 219, 116.

**DAILY PORTIONS.** *Monday.* David king over all Israel. 2 Sam. 5: 1-12. *Tuesday.* The ark brought to Jerusalem. 2 Sam. 6: 1-12. *Wednesday.* David's kindness. 2 Sam. 9. *Thursday.* David's confession and forgiveness. Ps. 32. *Friday.* Absalom's defeat and death. 2 Sam. 18: 9-27, 32, 33. *Saturday.* David's love for God's house. 1 Chr. 22: 6-16. *Sabbath.* David's gratitude to God. 2 Sam. 22: 40-51. (*The I. B. R. A. Selections*).

### REVIEW CHART—THIRD QUARTER

LESSON.	TITLE.	GOLDEN TEXT.	LESSON PLAN.	TEACHINGS.
I. 2 Sam. 2: 1-11	D. K. J.	The Lord.....	D. G.—D. A. K. J.— D. R. H.	The Lord knows our hearts.
II. 2 Sam. 5: 1-12	D. K. A. I.	David went on.....	D. A. K. I.—S. G. C.— D. K.	The Lord rewards the faithful.
III. 2 Sam. 6: 1-12	A. B. J.	O Lord of hosts.....	A. S. A. L. N.—A. W.— A. B. Z.	Worship with reverence.
IV. 2 Sam. 7: 4-16	G. P. D.	In these.....	F. P.—K. P.	Christ's kingdom is everlasting.
V. 2 Sam. 9: 1-13	D. K.	Be kindly.....	T. I.—U. P.—M. K.	Remember the poor.
VI. 2 Sam. 10: 8-19	D. V.	The Lord is.....	B. A.—E. V.	God's service requires courage.
VII. Ps. 32: 1-11	D. C. F.	Create in me.....	B. D.—B. S.	Confess sin to God.
VIII. 2 Sam. 15: 1-12	A. R.	Honor thy.....	P.—R.	Deceit will be punished.
IX. 2 Sam. 18: 9-17, 32, 33	A. D. D.	The Lord knoweth.....	A. M.—D. L.	God punishes unfaithful children.
X. 1 Chr. 22: 6-16	D. L. G. H.	Blessed are they.....	D. C. S.—C. T. P.— T. P.	Give freely for God's service.
XI. 2 Sam. 22: 40-51	D. G. G.	The Lord is.....	E. S.—H. E. L.— G. E.	All blessings are from God.
XII. Prov. 16: 22-33	D. V.	There is a way.....	V. E. R.—U. R. C.	Be careful what you say.

The lessons of the Third Quarter narrate David's history as a king, and shew the elements that made him great. The Golden Text suggests A TOWER, and we take the tower of David as our picture. What are the traits of character that are taught in these lessons?



—Pelouzet's Notes.





## LESSON I—July 5th, 1896.

David King of Judah. 2 SAM. 2: I-II.

### BETWEEN THE LESSONS.

TIME, 1055 B. C.

What did the priest of Nob give David? (1 Sam. 21: 6; 22: 10). In what remarkable way did David conduct himself in the presence of the king of Gath? (1 Sam. 21: 13). What made Abiathar and David intimate friends? (1 Sam. 22: 22, 23). What did David take from Saul on each of the two occasions when he so generously spared his life? (1 Sam. 24: 4; 26: 12). When did Jonathan and David meet for the last time? (1 Sam. 23: 16-18). Why were the lords of the Philistines so bitterly opposed to David? (1 Sam. 29: 4). What important statute and ordinance did David establish on his return from the slaughter of the Amalekite raiders? (1 Sam. 30: 24, 25).

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## LESSON II—July 12th, 1896.

David King over all Israel. 2 SAM. 5: I-12.

### BETWEEN THE LESSONS.

Where did the first encounter between the two armies take place? (ch. 2: 13). Who was victorious, and what was the total loss of life? (ch. 2: 30, 31). Who quarrelled with Abner, and why? What led to Abner's joining David, and what was his fate? (ch. 3: 12, 27). What was David's opinion of Abner? (ch. 3: 38). How did Ishbosheth die? (ch. 4: 5, 6).

**QUESTIONS TO BE ANSWERED IN WRITING.**

- 1—In what way did the Lord encourage David? (5)
- 2—How many times was David anointed? (5)
- 3—To whom did the men of Jabesh-Gilead show kindness? (5)
- 4—What kind message did David send to the men of Jabesh-Gilead? (5)
- 5—Where and by whom was Ishbosheth made king? (5)

Name.....

**QUESTIONS TO BE ANSWERED IN WRITING.**

- 1—State the three reasons that the representatives of Israel gave for coming to David. (6)
- 2—What did David make with the people? (3)
- 3—On what three different occasions was David anointed? (5)
- 4—What was the secret of David's prosperity? (6)
- 5—What foreign king assisted David? (5)

Name.....

**LESSON III—July 19th, 1896.**

**The Ark brought to Jerusalem. 2 SAM. 6: 1-12.**

**BETWEEN THE LESSONS.**

With whom did David go to war? (2 Sam. 5: 18). Which army was victorious? (v. 20).  
What special direction did the Lord give David? (v. 24).

**LESSON IV—July 26th, 1896.**

**God's Promises to David. 2 SAM. 7: 4-16.**

**BETWEEN THE LESSONS.**

How long was the ark in the house of Obed-Edom? How was the ark carried to Jerusalem? How was David dressed for the occasion? Why did Michal think so meanly of David? Where was the ark put, and what was the character of the ceremonies on the occasion?

**QUESTIONS TO BE ANSWERED IN WRITING.**

- 1—Where did David find the ark, and how long had it been there? (5)
- 2—Why was it wrong to carry the ark on a cart? (5)
- 3—By what other names was the ark of God known? (5)
- 4—Why was Uzzah's conduct inexcusable? (5)
- 5—What must be true of us, if we are to receive the blessing of God? (5)

Name.....

**QUESTIONS TO BE ANSWERED IN WRITING.**

- 1—How did the Lord correct Nathan's mistake? (5)
- 2—Why did the Lord forbid David to build him a house? (4)
- 3—What was the secret of David's prosperity? (6)
- 4—In v. 12 to whom do the words "Thy seed after thee" refer? (5)
- 5—What kind of a kingdom is Christ's kingdom? (5)

Name.....

**LESSON V—August 2nd, 1896.**

**David's Kindness. 2 SAM. 9: 1-13.**

**BETWEEN THE LESSONS.**

Where did David go after receiving the Divine communication? (2 Sam. 7: 18). In what way did David shew that he appreciated the goodness and loving kindness of God? (2 Sam. 7: 28, 29). Give the names of some of David's heroes. (2 Sam. 23: 8, 9, 11, 18, 20).

**LESSON VI—August 9th, 1896.**

**David's Victories. 2 SAM. 10: 8-19.**

**BETWEEN THE LESSONS.**

What kind of treatment was accorded the messengers of David? (2 Sam. 10: 4). What instruction did David give to his messengers? (v. 5). What states supplied hired soldiers for the war. (v. 6).

**QUESTIONS TO BE ANSWERED IN WRITING.**

- 1—Why was David so desirous of shewing kindness to any of the house of Saul? (5)
  
- 2—What kind of a man was Ziba? (5)
  
- 3—How did David shew his generosity to Mephibosheth? (5)
  
- 4—How many sons and servants did Ziba have? (5).
  
- 5—In what respect did David shew special kindness to Mephibosheth? (5)

Name.....

**QUESTIONS TO BE ANSWERED IN WRITING.**

- 1—What positions did the two confederate armies occupy on the field of battle? (5)
  
- 2—What mutual agreement did Joab and his brother make? (5)
  
- 3—How did Joab address his men? (5)
  
- 4—Which army was victorious? (5)
  
- 5—What was the loss of the Syrian army in the second battle? (5)-

Name.....

**LESSON VII—August 16, 1893.**

**David's Confession and Forgiveness. Ps. 32 : 1-11.**

**BETWEEN THE LESSONS.**

How was David brought to repentance? (2 Sam. 12 : 1-7). How did David conduct himself while his child was sick? (2 Sam. 13 : 16). Did David believe in a future world? (2 Sam. 13 : 23).

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**LESSON VIII—August 23, 1896.**

**Absalom's Rebellion. 2 SAM. 15 : 1-12.**

**BETWEEN THE LESSONS.**

Where and how long was Absalom in banishment? (2 Sam. 13 : 37, 38). What plan did Joab adopt to effect a reconciliation between David and Absalom? (2 Sam. 14 : 2). How did Absalom succeed in getting Joab to come to him? (2 Sam. 14 : 30). How did David receive Absalom? (2 Sam. 14 : 33).

**QUESTIONS TO BE ANSWERED IN WRITING.**

1. By what three terms did David designate sin? (5)
2. What was David's state so long as he remained impenitent? (5)
3. Who alone is able to forgive sin? (5)
4. How did David express his strong confidence in God? (5)
5. In what respect does the condition of the wicked differ from that of those that trust in the Lord? (5)

Name.....

**QUESTIONS TO BE ANSWERED IN WRITING.**

1. How did Absalom manifest the spirit of ingratitude? (6)
2. What measures did Absalom adopt in order to steal the affections of the people? (6)
3. What reason did Absalom give his father for wishing to go to Hebron? (4)
4. What was Absalom's real design? (4)
5. What familiar friend forsook David? (5)

Name.....



**LESSON IX—August 30th, 1896.**

**Absalom's Defeat and Death.** 2 SAM. 18: 9-17; 32, 33.

**BETWEEN THE LESSONS.**

Who accompanied David in his flight? (2 Sam. 15: 16-18). What special instructions did David give respecting the ark? (2 Sam. 15: 25). Why were the people unwilling for David to go personally to battle? (2 Sam. 18: 3). In what respect did David act like Gideon? (2 Sam. 18: 2).

**LESSON X—September 6th, 1896.**

**David's Love for God's House.** 1 CHR. 22: 6-16.

**BETWEEN THE LESSONS.**

How did David show his grief for Absalom? (2 Sam. 18: 33). What did Joab assure David would befall him unless he ceased mourning? (2 Sam. 19: 7). What message did David send at the hands of the high priests to the elder of Judea? (2 Sam. 19: 11).

**QUESTIONS TO BE ANSWERED IN WRITING.**

- 1.—What misfortune befel Absalom while fleeing? (5)
- 2.—What special charge did David give his three generals? (5)
- 3.—What was the manner of burial given Absalom? (5)
- 4.—What was the special burden of David's heart? (5)
- 5.—How did David manifest his sorrow? (5)

Name.....

**QUESTIONS TO BE ANSWERED IN WRITING.**

- 1.—Why was David denied the privilege of building the temple? (4)
- 2.—What blessing did he receive for his pious intentions? (5)
- 3.—What five things are essential to the accomplishment of any noble work? (6)
- 4.—To what extent did David shew his interest in the temple preparations? (6)
- 5.—What did David call upon Solomon to do? (4)

Name.....

**LESSON XI—September 13th, 1896.**  
**David's Gratitude to God. 2 SAM. 22 : 40-51.**

**LESSON XII—September 20th, 1896.**  
**Destructive Vices. PROV. 16 : 22-33.**

**QUESTIONS TO BE ANSWERED IN WRITING.**

- 1.—What is David represented as doing to his enemies? (5)
- 2.—As David's kingdom grew in power what became of his enemies? (5)
- 3.—What are some of the figures David uses in speaking of the Lord? (5)
- 4.—What did David say he was going to do among the heathen? (5)
- 5.—To whom do the words "his seed"—specially refer? (5)

Name.....

**QUESTIONS TO BE ANSWERED IN WRITING.**

- 1.—What does the heart of the wise accomplish for him? (5)
- 2.—What are the two ways, and the end of each? (5)
- 3.—By what four names are the wicked designated? (5)
- 4.—Is the glory of the aged and the young man the same? (5)
- 5.—What is true of all the events of life? (5)

Name.....

LESSON XIII—September 27th, 1896.

REVIEW.

*(The maximum value of each correct answer is 4).*

- 1—Over what portion of Israel was David first anointed king?
- 2—Who reigned over the rest of Israel?
- 3—For what did David commend the men of Jabesh-Gilead?
- 4—What reasons did the tribes give for accepting David as their king?
- 5—What foreign king assisted David in building his palace?
- 6—Why was Uzzah struck dead?
- 7—In whose house was the ark then left?
- 8—Why was not David permitted to build the temple?
- 9—What promise was given regarding his house and kingdom?
- 10—What kindness did David shew to Mephibosheth?
- 11—How did Joab encourage his brother at the battle against the Syrians and Ammonites?
- 12—Whom does the Psalmist declare to be "blessed"?

13—What is meant by “I will guide thee with mine eye”?

14—What blessing is promised to him “that trusteth in the Lord”?

15—How did Absalom “steal the hearts of the men of Israel”?

16—What reason did he give the king for wishing to go to Hebron?

17—Describe the death of Absalom.

18—Give David’s lament for Absalom.

19—What preparation did David make for the building of the temple?

20—What charge did he give to Solomon?

21—Why does David call God his “Rock”?

22—To whom did David ascribe all the glory of his victories?

23—To what are pleasant words compared?

24—What is said of the “hoary head”?

25—How is self-control commended?

Name.....

**EXCUSE FOR ABSENCE.**

Dear Teacher,—Please excuse my absence from Sabbath School to-day, I cannot come because I have read the "Daily Portions" and answered the questions as well as I could. I have committed to memory verses in addition to the Golden Text, and Questions in the Catechism and have recited them to I was at church  
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