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OTS 101

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Week 7 Review Questions

1) *Logos Educator's Network Video #7* – What allows us to still apply the Old Testament today? What period are we in? Who were the first and second kings of Israel? What separated David from his brothers? When reading the Old Testament what should we try to do? How long did David reign as king? How did Pastor Huffman characterize the last years of David's life? How was David tempted with Bathsheba? What sins did David commit? What does Psalm 51 show us? What contrast did pastor Huffman show us between Saul and David? What really set apart David from all others? What did David understand as a worshiper? In what chapter do we find the Davidic Covenant? What was one of the important promises of the covenant? What takes place at the beginning of Solomon's reign? What promise did God make to Solomon? How did Solomon respond? In what books do we find the life of Solomon? What had David wanted to build? Why wasn't David allowed to build it? What was one of the epic moments in the history of Israel? What corrupted Solomon? What was the result of his apostasy? What period do we now enter in the nation of Israel? What are the northern and southern kingdoms called? What bad advice does King Rehoboam follow? Why did Pastor Huffman nickname Jeroboam "the man who made Israel sin"? Who is King Ahab and what did he do? What prophets did God raise up during this time? Who were some godly kings? Who was the most evil king? What were the prophets telling the people? How does this period end? What were the "lost tribes"? What nation takes the people of Judah into captivity?

a) Jesus allows us to apply the Old Testament today. We are in the monarchy period. The first and second kings of Israel were Saul and David. David's heart is what separated him from his brothers. When reading the OT we should try to view it in light of the cross. David's reign lasted for 40 years. Pastor Huffman characterized the last years of David's life by a period of decline. David was tempted by

Bathsheba's beauty. David committed murder. Psalms 51 shows us David pouring out his heart after his sin. The contrast Pastor Huffman shows us is Saul keeping his sin quiet while David repented. What really set David apart from all others is that he was a worshiper. As a worshiper David understood that worship was not cheap. We find the Davidic covenant in 2 Samuel chapter 7. One important promise in the covenant was the heir that was going to sit on the throne forever. A civil war takes place in the beginning of Solomon's reign. The promise God made to Solomon was he was going to give him anything his heart desires. Solomon responded by asking him for wisdom. We find the life of Solomon in the books of 1 Kings and 1 Chronicles. David wanted to build the temple. He was not allowed to build it because his hands were covered with blood. One of the epic moments in the history of Israel is the dedication of the temple. Money, Women corrupted Solomon. The result of his apostasy God is going to divide the kingdom in another time. We now enter the period of division. The northern and southern kingdoms are called Israel and Judah. The bad advice King Rehoboam follows is going even harder on the people. The reason for Pastor Huffman's nickname for Jeroboam is setting up worship centers for the northern kingdom and in that center, he put a golden calf. King Ahab is a wicked king, and he married Jezebel. The prophets God rose up in this time were Elijah and Elisha. Some of the godly kings were Jehoshaphat and Josiah. The most evil king was Manasseh. The prophets were telling the people to prophesy of impending doom unless they turn to God. This period ended with the kingdoms being brought into captivity. The lost tribes were the northern tribes. Babylon takes the people of Judah into captivity.

- 2) *Saul: King of Promise* – Where was King Saul's home? What do we know about Saul's stature and character? What type of leader did the people want and from where were they looking for the example of this leadership? What changed Saul's heart? What caused problems later for Saul? Who did they find to play the harp and soothe Saul? What became an obsession to Saul? What kind of terrain was it that David fled to and what place did he hide? What did the people sing about Saul and David? Who gave Saul a new heart and strength to defeat his enemies? How was Saul like the empty palace in Gibeah? What did Saul do to try to entangle David? How does Saul's story end? Where did King Saul meet his

defeat? How did he die? When did his downfall really take place? Why did Saul visit Endor and what did he learn there? How does all of this speak to our need of a Messiah?

a) Saul's home was in Gibeah, the city of Saul in the territory of Benjamin. Saul was tall and handsome, a head taller than anyone else in Israel, but his character became marked by pride and disobedience. The people wanted a king to lead them like the nations around them, particularly to fight their battles. Saul's heart was changed when he disobeyed God's command to completely destroy the Amalekites. Saul's jealousy and fear of David, along with his disobedience to God, caused problems. David was brought in to play the harp and soothe Saul. Saul became obsessed with killing David out of jealousy. David fled to the wilderness, hiding in places like En Gedi. The people sang, "Saul has slain his thousands, and David his tens of thousands." God gave Saul a new heart and strength when Samuel anointed him as king. Saul's leadership became empty and ineffective, like an abandoned palace. Saul tried to entangle David by offering his daughter in marriage and sending him into battle, hoping he would be killed. Saul's story ends with his death by suicide after being wounded in battle. Saul met his defeat at Mount Gilboa where the Israelites were defeated by the Philistines. Saul died by falling on his own sword to avoid capture by the Philistines. Saul's downfall began when he disobeyed God's command regarding the Amalekites. Saul visited the medium at Endor because God had stopped speaking to him, and he learned of his imminent defeat and death. Saul's failure highlights the need for a perfect leader, pointing to Jesus Christ, the true King who leads righteously.

3) *David: King of Power* – What were some of the distinctive qualities of David as a person? What city did David capture from the Jebusites? What were David's roots? What did David often do to pass away the time as a shepherd? What instrument did he use? What is significant about the restoration of the ten-stringed harp? How do the tones of the harp help to speak Hebrew? What happened when David played the harp for Saul? How was David artistic? What did David leave us? Where did David face Goliath? What came with David's fame? Between what two valleys was the city of David located? Where did David build the temple? What happened one day while King David looked out on the roof tops? What were some of the consequences of his sin? In what Psalm does David confess his sin? When was

the second temple built? What does the life of David tell us about ourselves? What does David's story tell us about the Messiah?

a) David was a man known for his courage, humility, and deep faith in God. He captured Jerusalem from the Jebusites and made it his capital. His roots were in Bethlehem, where he was the youngest son of Jesse. As a shepherd, David passed the time playing music and worshipping God, often using a harp or lyre. The ten-stringed harp has significance in Hebrew worship and is believed to reflect the tones of the Hebrew language. When David played the harp for Saul, the evil spirit would leave him, and Saul would feel better. David was artistic, expressing his heart through music and poetry, and he left us the Psalms, which remain central to worship and prayer. He faced Goliath in the Valley of Elah, and with his victory came great fame and jealousy from Saul. The city of David, Jerusalem, was located between the Kidron and Hinnom valleys. Though David prepared for the temple, it was his son Solomon who built it. One day, while looking from his rooftop, David saw Bathsheba bathing and committed adultery with her. The consequences of his sin included the death of their child and ongoing trouble in his household. David confesses his sin in a psalm, crying out for God's mercy. The second temple was built after the Babylonian exile, around 516 BC. David's life shows both human weakness and God's grace, reminding us that even flawed people can be used by God. His story points to the Messiah, Jesus, who is called the Son of David and fulfills the promise of an eternal King.

4) *Solomon: King of Privilege* – How old was Solomon when he took the throne of Israel? Where did King Solomon come to offer sacrifices after which God appeared to him? What did God ask Solomon and what was his response? How did Solomon respond to God's gift of wisdom? What was Solomon known for? What is the temple mount believed to be? What happened on the same spot centuries earlier with Abraham? What stands on the spot today where Solomon's temple would have stood? How long did it take Solomon to build the temple? What eventually corrupted Solomon's wisdom? What does Ecclesiastes reveal to us about Solomon's character later in life? What have excavations from the temple mount material shown, especially a seal from the period? What caused Solomon to "crash

spiritually”? How many wives and concubines did Solomon have? What is the Mount of Corruption? What can we learn from Solomon’s life? What was his strength that became his weakness?

a) Solomon was about twenty years old when he became king of Israel. He went to Gibeon to offer sacrifices, and their God appeared to him in a dream. God asked Solomon what he wanted, and Solomon responded by asking for wisdom to govern the people well. In gratitude for God's gift of wisdom, Solomon ruled with great insight and justice. He became known for his wisdom, wealth, and building projects, especially the temple in Jerusalem. The Temple Mount is believed to be the site where Abraham was prepared to offer Isaac. Today, the Dome of the Rock stands where Solomon’s temple once stood. It took Solomon seven years to build the temple. His many foreign wives eventually led him into idolatry and corrupted his wisdom. Ecclesiastes reveals a man reflecting on the emptiness of worldly pursuits and the need to fear God. Excavations from the Temple Mount have uncovered artifacts, including a seal from the period, supporting the biblical account. Solomon's spiritual decline was caused by his love for many foreign women who turned his heart from God. He had 700 wives and 300 concubines. The Mount of Corruption is believed to be the hill east of Jerusalem where Solomon built shrines for foreign gods. From Solomon’s life, we learn that great wisdom and success are not enough without obedience to God. His strength, wisdom, and influence became his weakness when he turned away from God.

5) *Jensen’s Old Testament Bible Charts of Kings and Chronicles*

a) 1 Kings - according to Jensen’s chart when was the kingdom divided? How many years was the kingdom united? And how many years was the kingdom divided before the temple was destroyed? Under what king did Elijah prophesied? When was the temple destroyed?

i) The kingdom was divided in 931 B.C., and it was divided for 90 years. It was divided for 200 years. Elijah prophesied under King Ahab. The temple was destroyed in 586 B.C.

- b) 2 Kings - what is the book of 2 Kings mostly about? When was the nation of Israel taken into captivity to Assyria? When was the nation of Judah taken into captivity to Babylon? What are some key words and phrases in this book? Who was the last king of Israel?
- i) **The book of 2 Kings is mainly about Elisha, the kings of Israel and Judah, and the closing years of Judah. Israel was taken in 722 B.C. The nation of Judah was taken into captivity in 586 B.C. Some key words and Phrases are In the sight of the LORD How be it, but Men of God, and Word of the LORD. The last king of Isreal was Hoshea.**
- c) In the third chart, what King of Judah was contemporary with King Ahaziah? What to kingdoms remained in the southern kingdoms? What year was the fall of Jerusalem? Who was first, King Manasseh or King Josiah? In what chapter is the epilogue?
- i) **The king of Judah that was contemporary with King Ahaziah was King Jeroboam. The two kingdoms in the south were Benjamin and Judah. The fall of Judah is 586 B.C. King Manasseh was first. The epilogue is in chapter 25.**
- d) In the fourth chart, how many bad kings did Israel have? Were any of their kings good? What kings reigned in peace? How many good kings did Judah have? How many kings of Judah lived in peace? Who was the last king to reign in Judah before the nation was taken into captivity?
- i) **Israel had 19 bad kings. None of the Kings of Israel were good. Kings Ahaziah, Jehoahaz, Jeroboam II, Zechariah, Shallum, Menahem, Pekahiah, and Hoshea reigned in peace. Judah had 8 good kings. 5 kings of Judah lived in peace. Zedekiah was the last king before Judah was taken into captivity.**
- e) Looking at charts 5 through 7, under what kings did Isaiah prophesy? Under what kings did Elisha prophesy? Did Elisha prophesy in the northern kingdom or the southern kingdom? Who were contemporary prophets during the time of Ezekiel? How many tribes were taken to captivity to Assyria? What does the gray color illustrate in this chart?
- i) **The kings Isaiah prophesied under were Jotham, Ahaz, Hezekiah, and Manasseh. Elisha prophesied under Joram, Jehu, Jehoahaz, and Jehoash. Elisha prophesied in the Northern kingdom. Daniel and Jeremiah were contemporary prophets during the time of Ezekiel. Ten tribes were taken by Assyria into captivity. The gray color illustrates the evil kings.**

6) *Josiah and the Book of the Law* – What year did King Josiah die? How long did Josiah reign? What evil had the people done? What did Josiah do to restore things? What did they find in the temple? From which direction did the king open the scroll of the Law? Why did the king tear his robes? How did Josiah cause the people to return to the Lord?

a) King Josiah died in the year 609 B.C. He reigned for 31 years. The evil that the people had done is sacrifice to other gods. Josiah cleaned the temple to restore things. They found the scrolls in the temple. The direction that the scroll was opened to the left. The king tore his robes because he believed that his people would be destroyed. Josiah caused the people to return to the Lord by reading the law.

7) *The Reign of Asa* – What were the burning theological questions of the post-exilic community? What is “retribution theology”? What scriptural examples does Raymond Dillard give for this? Concerning the body of Saul, what did the chronicler tell us? In the reign of Rehoboam, what sequence is revealed? How long did Rehoboam serve God? What happened when Rehoboam abandoned the law of the Lord? Regarding Joash, what caused God’s anger against him? How long did Asa rule? What is the expected norm for a righteous king? What is recorded in the 2 Chronicles 15:10? What cycles do we see in the life of Asa? (Note: please stop at section III on page 213.)

a) The burning theological questions of the post-exilic community were whether God was still interested in them after the exile and what meaning His promises to David and Jerusalem had when there was no king and the city was destroyed. “Retribution theology” is the Chronicler’s belief that sin brings judgment and disaster while obedience brings peace and prosperity. Raymond Dillard gives examples of this in the reigns of Saul, Rehoboam, and Joash. Saul died for his rebellion, Rehoboam’s obedience brought blessing, but his later sin brought invasion, and Joash’s apostasy led to God’s anger and his death. Concerning Saul’s body, the Chronicler adds that Saul died because he disobeyed and sought a medium instead of God. In Rehoboam’s reign, the sequence revealed is righteousness-blessing, sin-disaster, repentance-restoration; he served God for three years, and when he abandoned the law, Shishaq attacked Jerusalem. God’s anger against Joash was caused by his abandonment of the temple and his murder of the prophet Zechariah. Asa ruled forty-one years, and the expected norm for a righteous king was blessing, rest, and

peace for obedience. 2 Chronicles 15:10 records an assembly in the fifteenth year of Asa's reign for covenant renewal, and the cycles in his life show obedience and peace followed by disobedience, war, illness, and death.

- 8) *Warren's Shaft* – Who discovered the shaft in the nineteenth century? What did another explorer discover? What is believed to have happened with these shafts 3,000 years ago?
- a) **Charles Warren discovered the shaft in the 19th century. Another explorer discovered a fortified water pool. What is believed to have happened 3000 years ago is Yava himself went through the tunnel.**
- 9) *Hezekiah's Tunnel* – What does Hezekiah's tunnel connect? Why did King Hezekiah dig this tunnel? According to the Siloam inscription how was the tunnel dug? Clicking on the first map, describe how the tunnel leads from the Gihon spring to the Siloam pool. What Scripture passage details the construction of the tunnel? Clicking on the second map, describe Warren's shaft in relationship to Hezekiah's tunnel.
- a) **The tunnel connects the Gihon Spring with the Siloam Pool. King Hezekiah dug the tunnel because of an imminent attack. The tunnel was dug from the north and the south at the same time until the two met. The tunnel from the west side of the inner city wall and was sent to the west until they got out of the city wall and went to the north and back west. The passage that details the construction of the tunnel is in 2 Chronicles 32: 2 - 4. Warren's shaft is on the western side of the tunnel and it goes through Warren's Shaft..**