God’s Kings

2013 Family Bible Study Series

Teacher Packets

**Purpose:**

* To supply all teachers with source material and outlines for classes
* Note: This is the general study. Each teacher is encouraged to adapt the material to their age group. This will include any decorations for the classes, bulletin boards, activities and class materials. The source material is designed to give sufficient substance from God’s word to each teacher to fill the hour.
* Please check with Stan Cox regarding any questions about the curriculum. Talk with Brad Gallman concerning materials and other aspects of the Study Series. Brad is the deacon in charge of the study.
* If you are struggling at all preparing for the series, please don’t hesitate to request assistance!

**Enclosed:**

* **A full outline of each day’s study.** The outline will cover the general points to be emphasized in each class, and contain numerous scriptures to use in discussing the major lessons for the day.
* **A resource sheet for each day’s study.** The sheet contains extra information about each King, and events in their lives not covered in the outline (together with appropriate object lessons). Also, a memory verse, Fact questions for use in the auditorium following the classes, and discussion questions that may be used to elicit feedback from the student. (Note: Most of the teaching I have done is at the adult level. Do not take these suggestions as requirements. Teachers are encouraged to use their own experience and creativity in exercising discretion to make this as rich a learning experience as possible).

**The purpose of this material is to make things easier for you, not harder!**

**If you have any questions or needs, please let Stan and Brad know!**

God’s Kings

Family Bible Study Series

June 24-28, 2013 (7:00 – 8:30 pm)

**Teachers and Classrooms**

* Age: Cradle Roll Teacher(s): ­­­­­?
* Age: 3-5 year olds Teacher(s): Caroline Craig
* Age: 4-5 Grade Teacher(s): Laura Godfrey
* Age: Older Girls Teacher(s): Jean Paulsel
* Age: Older Boys Teacher(s): Josh Cox, Jonathan Hinds
* Age: Adults Teacher(s): ­­­­­Dennis Craig, Stan Cox

**Auditorium Facilitators:**

(Facilitators will choose young men to lead a song, read a scripture, say a prayer. They will also ask the different age groups fact questions about the lesson, and maybe say a few things about the night’s study. Note: Not the purpose to rehash lesson. Just emphasize a point made during the study, maybe make an application, etc. Only 15 minutes, and we want to get the young men to participate, and the kids to answer questions, so you will be limited in what you can say in that time. It will be your responsibility to assign who does what, to choose the scripture, and to work with the teachers to determine what questions will be asked).

* Monday: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* Tuesday: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* Wednesday: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* Thursday: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* Friday: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Schedule**

* 7:00 pm (Begin in Auditorium with song ***[38 – King Most High]***and prayer )
* 7:05 pm (Dismiss to classes)
* 8:05 pm (First bell – 5 minutes warning before class is over)
* 8:10 pm (Second bell – Classes dismiss to auditorium)
* 8:15 pm (Auditorium activities)
* 8:30 pm (Dismissal)

*Please be prompt responding to the bells, as the schedule is fairly regimented.*

God’s Kings

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**Lesson 1 – King Saul (A King desired by Israel)**

* *Saul’s life and reign as King of Israel was a tragic one. It didn’t have to be, but God rejected Saul because of his disobedience, and his inability to control his jealousies and paranoia. He rashly and impetuously acted rather than obeying God. He treated treacherously his most faithful servant David because of envy and fear. Because of his sins, not only did he die at the hands of the Philistines, but his sons did as well. Because of this, the throne of God’s people passed to David.*
  + Outline of Lesson 1
  + Resource Sheet for Lesson 1

**Lesson 2 – King David (A King after God’s own Heart)**

* *David was not a perfect man, but he loved God dearly. Because of his faithfulness to God, the Almighty made a covenant with him and his house. It would be through the throne of David that the King of Kings and Lord of Lords would reign in His spiritual kingdom. Jesus Christ is the Son of David. David’s reign as King of Israel was successful and long because he was a man “after His [God’s] own heart”*
  + Outline of Lesson 2
  + Resource Sheet for Lesson 2

**Lesson 3 – King Solomon (A wise King of Israel)**

* *Solomon was blessed by God as long as he was faithful to Him. Israel reached its peak during his reign, but late in his life he turned from God. Because of this, it could not be said that he was a fully successful king. His life serves as a good example of what a humble spirit may receive in the way of blessings of God. He also serves as a cautionary tale concerning the dangers of evil influences (companions), no matter how young or old we may be.*
  + Outline of Lesson 3
  + Resource Sheet for Lesson 3

**Lesson 4 – King Josiah (A courageous young King of Judah)**

* *King Josiah, though he took the throne at a young age, was a very successful and righteous ruler in Judah. He did not follow in the evil ways of his family, but rather struck out boldly to both serve his God, and compel his people to do the same. As such, he serves as a wonderful example to all young people of what can be accomplished by the young if they are courageous, valiant and righteous before God!*
  + Outline of Lesson 4
  + Resource Sheet for Lesson 4

**Lesson 5 – King Jesus (The Christ - King of Kings)**

* *God promised David that the throne would not depart from his house. In the fullness of time He fulfilled that promise by sending the Savior. Jesus established His spiritual Kingdom of Israel, and now reigns on His throne. As the angel promised Mary, “And behold, you will conceive in your womb and bring forth a Son, and shall call His name Jesus. He will be great, and will be called the Son of the Highest; and the Lord God will give Him the throne of His father David. And He will reign over the house of Jacob forever, and of His kingdom there will be no end” (Luke 1:31-33).*
  + Outline of Lesson 5
  + Resource Sheet for Lesson 5

Lesson 1 – King Saul

**A King Desired by Israel**

**Setting:** For 350 years after the children of Israel entered the promised land under the leadership of Joshua, God raised up judges to perform His will among the people. The last judge of Israel (and prophet) was Samuel (1 Samuel 7:6, 15-17). When Samuel grew old, the people clamored for a King, like the nations around them (1 Samuel 8). Saul is the man God chose to be the first King of Israel (1 Samuel 9:17). *(The events of Saul’s reign can be found in 1 Samuel chapters 9-31).*

**I. Saul’s Positive Attributes**

A. Physically powerful and handsome (1 Samuel 9:2; 10:24)

B. A great military leader (1 Samuel 11:4-11; 14:47-52; 18:6-7)

**II. Saul’s Negative Attributes**

A. Often rash in his actions (1 Samuel 13:1-15; 14:24-46; 15:1-34; 18:11; 27:5-7)

B. Prideful (1 Samuel 15:1-34; 18:8)

C. Resentful and Envious (1 Samuel 18:1-9)

1. His reaction was not appropriate, with David’s actions (5)

2. He exhibited a smallness (flaw) in his character (8)

D. Fearful and Suspicious (1 Samuel 18:12-15, 28-29)

**III. Major Events in Saul’s Life and Reign**

A. Saul is proclaimed the first King of Israel (1 Samuel 10:17-25)

B. Saul’s house is rejected due to his unlawful sacrifice (1 Samuel 13:1-15)

C. Saul spared King Agag and the best of the Amalekite’s produce (1 Samuel 15)

1. God called for obedience rather than sacrifice (1 Samuel 15:22)

2. God rejected Saul from being King over Israel (1 Samuel 15:26)

D. Saul meets David, not knowing him to be God’s anointed (1 Samuel 16:14-23)

E. Saul’s life is spared twice by David, despite his attempts to kill David (1 Samuel 24, 26)

F. The Philistines kill Saul and his sons (1 Samuel 31)

1. Note David’s song, written in memory of Saul and Jonathan (2 Samuel 1:19-27)

2. *“How the mighty have fallen in the midst of the battle!”* (31:25)

**IV. Applications for Us Today**

A. God demands obedience from all men

(Matthew 7:21-23; Hebrews 5:9; 1 Peter 4:7; 2 Thessalonians 1:8-10)

B. Sin has consequences (Romans 6:23; Amos 9:1-4; Psalm 37:27-28; Proverbs 11:18-19)

C. Depend upon God, not men (Unlike Israel, which clamored for a King to lead them)

1. Many Psalms herald God’s faithfulness (Psalm 9:9-10; 19:7-11; 33:4-12; 89:1-7)

D. Wait on the Lord (Unlike Saul, whose impatience led to folly (1 Samuel 13:13-14)

1. The parable of the unjust judge teaches this lesson (Luke 18:1-8, esp. 7)

2. (Psalm 27:14; 37:34; Proverbs 20:22)

E. Our proper response to the blessings of others is to rejoice (1 Corinthians 12:24-27)

**Conclusion:** Saul’s life and reign as King of Israel was a tragic one. It didn’t have to be, but God rejected Saul because of his disobedience, and his inability to control his jealousies and paranoia. He rashly and impetuously acted rather than obeying God. He treated treacherously his most faithful servant David because of envy and fear. Because of his sins, not only did he die at the hands of the Philistines, but his sons did as well. Because of this, the throne of God’s people passed to David.

Lesson 1 – King Saul

**Resource Sheet**

**Note:** Teachers are encouraged to cover the material found in the outline. At least emphasize the following points:

* The most important thing is what is on the inside. Saul was tall and handsome, but he was small and ugly on the inside. Because of his character, he lost all that God had given him.
* It is improper to envy the success of others. Instead, we should rejoice with them.
* Saul again and again did what he wanted to do, rather than what God told him to do. Disobedience always has consequences (both physical and spiritual).
* Some men are dependable. But all men can fail us. God will never fail to do what he has promised us. We can depend upon Him, and He will lead us to Heaven.

In addition to the outline, below is some other material that may be used as a way of illustrating or teaching more about King Saul.

**Memory Verse:**

*“So Samuel said: “Has the Lord as great delight in burnt offerings and sacrifices, As in obeying the voice of the Lord? Behold, to obey is better than sacrifice, And to heed than the fat of rams.”* (1 Samuel 15:22)

**Other possible events, and lessons to learn from King Saul:**

* Saul was initially very humble when approached by Samuel (1 Samuel 9:20-21)
* Jonathan’s loyalty to David, despite his father’s treachery (1 Samuel 20)
* Saul’s murder of 85 priests of God because of his paranoia about David (1 Samuel 22)
* Saul’s consultation with a medium while at war with the Philistines (1 Samuel 27:3-25; 1 Chronicles 10:13-14)
* David’s song and praise of Saul and Jonathan (2 Samuel 1:19-27)

**Discussion Questions** *(Some of these may be more appropriate for older age groups)*

1. In what way was Israel’s desire for a king a rejection of God (cf. 1 Samuel 8:7; 10:19; 12:12)?
2. Is there evidence that Israel rejected God when they began to be ruled by kings (cf. 1 Samuel 12:14-15, 25)?
3. Discuss why Saul would perceive David to be a threat to his standing as King.
4. Does the text of 1 Samuel 15:22 teach us any principle to use when considering our own worship to God? How about the worship of the various denominations?
5. How does the faithfulness of God impact our hope of heaven?

**Fact Questions** *(To be used after class in the auditorium)*

1. What was different about Saul physically, when compared to the rest of the people of Israel? (*He was head and shoulders taller than everyone else, cf. 1 Samuel 9:2*)
2. Did David do anything to Saul to make him want to kill him? (*No, Saul’s problem was in his own heart*)
3. Which is more important to God: To sacrifice to Him, Or to obey Him? (*Obey, 15:22*)
4. What did Saul throw at David to try to kill him? (*A spear, 18:11*)
5. What did David do to prove to Saul he wasn’t trying to hurt him? (*He snuck up to Saul, and could have killed him. But instead, he cut off a corner of his robe. 24:4*)

**Note:** *Teachers of the class are encouraged to meet together for brainstorming regarding any activities, bulletin board decoration, and other ways of illustrating the Bible truths and improving the experience of the Family Study Series.*

Lesson 2 – King David

**A King after God’s Own Heart**

**Setting:** Because of Saul’s disobedience, God rejected his kingdom. Samuel told him, “The Lord has sought for Himself a man after His own heart” (1 Samuel 13:14). David was that man, who served as the second King of Israel. Under David’s reign Israel prospered, as David remained true and obedient to God throughout his life. He is the “sweet psalmist of Israel” (cf. 2 Samuel 23:1), and the Patriarch of Jesus through which His kingship is derived (cf. Isaiah 9:7). *(The events of David’s life and reign can be found in 1 Samuel 16 through 1 Kings 2, and 1 Chronicles 11-29).*

**I. David’s Positive Attributes**

A. Courageous (1 Samuel 17, David and Goliath. Notice vs. 34-36)

B. Valorous (2 Samuel 5:17-25)

C. Loyal (1 Samuel 24:9-13; 26:13-20; 2 Samuel 1:22-23; 9:1-13; 14:33; 18:33)

D. Godly (Psalm 89:20-26; 1 Samuel 16:11-13; 25:32-35; 2 Samuel 6:17-19; 8:15; 22:21-25)

E. Sensitive (The book of Psalms; 2 Samuel 12:15-23; 18:33)

F. Penitent (2 Samuel 12:13; Psalm 51)

**II. David’s Negative Attributes**

A. David was a righteous man, and his life is a wonderful example of godly service and

righteous living. However, he was not perfect. The best example of this imperfection

was his affair with Bathsheba, where lust and a desire to cover his ungodliness led him

to commit both adultery and murder. (2 Samuel 11 & 12) Note the Lessons:

1. Lust leads to sin (adultery) (2 Samuel 11:2-4)

2. Covering up sin leads to more sin (murder) (2 Samuel 11:6-17)

3. Your sin will find you out! (2 Samuel 12:7-12)

B. Note: Despite David’s evil, when he was convicted of his sin, he repented!

(2 Samuel 12:13; cf. Psalm 51)

**III. Major Events in David’s Life and Reign**

A. David is anointed to be King, by the prophet Samuel (1 Samuel 16:7-13)

B. David slays the Philistine giant Goliath (1 Samuel 17)

C. David is anointed King of Judah, then all of Israel (2 Samuel 2; 5:1-5)

D. God relates his covenant with David and his house (2 Samuel 7)

E. David survives the uprising of his son Absalom and his followers (2 Samuel 15-18)

F. David instructs his son Solomon, and then dies (1 Kings 2:1-12)

**IV. Applications for Us Today**

A. No matter how bad the sin, repentance brings forgiveness (Ezekiel 18:21-22; 1 John 1:9)

B. Righteousness and obedience to God brings the reward of heaven (2 Peter 1:5-11)

C. God chose to save mankind through a Messiah who would come from the lineage of David

(Isaiah 9:7; cf. Matthew 1:1)

D. Just because men sin against you (even your own family) does not mean that we should

stop loving them or seeking their welfare. (2 Thessalonians 3:14-15; 2 Corinthians 2:6-8)

**Conclusion:** David was not a perfect man, but he loved God dearly. Because of his faithfulness to God, the Almighty made a covenant with him and his house. It would be through the throne of David that the King of Kings and Lord of Lords would reign in His spiritual kingdom. Jesus Christ is the Son of David. David’s reign as King of Israel was successful and long because he was a man *“after His [God’s] own heart”*

Lesson 2 – King David

**Resource Sheet**

**Note:** Teachers are encouraged to cover the material found in the outline. At least emphasize the following points:

* David is a wonderful example for us to follow. He was faithful and trusting in God. He was a righteous man who treated others well. And, when he did sin, he repented of his sins.
* Sin is destructive. It causes heartache in this life, and can cost us our soul. Whenever we are guilty of sin, we must repent!
* When we are faithful to God, he is faithful and just to keep His promises to us. With David it was that His house would continue forever. With us it is the promise of heaven to the faithful.
* David was the first of house, and the greatest of all the kings of Israel.

In addition to the outline, below is some other material that may be used as a way of illustrating or teaching more about King David.

**Memory Verse:**

*“Against You, You only, have I sinned, and done this evil in Your sight*” (Psalm 51:4a)

**Other possible events, and lessons to learn from King David:**

* David’s kind treatment of Abigail, and her advice to him (1 Samuel 25)
* Though Saul hated David, Jonathan was loyal to him (1 Samuel 20). This teaches us that we do not have to follow our parents into sin.
* David and the Showbread (1 Samuel 21:1-6; cf. Matthew 12:1-8)
* David defeats the Philistines and regains the ark of God. He then brings it to Jerusalem on a new cart. (2 Samuel 5:17 – 6:12)
* David’s sin, (and penance), leading to the destruction of 70,000 (2 Samuel 24:10)

**Discussion Questions** (Some of these may be more appropriate for older age groups)

1. Consider the courage of David as a young man (killing the bear and lion/Goliath). Is such courage a product of naivety? How can we cultivate such courage?
2. What do you think of the challenge of being faithful to others (David to Saul), even when they are treating you treacherously (Saul to David)?
3. How is it that a man as righteous as David could be guilty of adultery and murder?
4. What do you think about David’s actions immediately preceding and following the death of his child in 2 Samuel 12:15-23?
5. What mistakes were made when David brought the ark of God back to Jerusalem?

**Fact Questions** (To be used after class in the auditorium)

1. Why was David so sure he would defeat his enemies in battle?   
   (*He trusted in God! 1 Samuel 17:37; 2 Samuel 5:19, 23*)
2. What animals did David kill when working as a shepherd? (*Lion and Bear. 1 Samuel 17:37*)
3. What was the name of the man who caused David to repent of his sins? (*Nathan, 2 Samuel 12*)
4. How long did David rule over all of Israel? (*33 years in Jerusalem, 2 Samuel 5:5*)
5. Which son of David tried to kill David and take over as king? (*Absalom, 2 Samuel 15:14*)
6. What did David tell his son Solomon before dying? (*To walk in God’s ways, and keep His commandments, 1 Kings 2:3*)

**Note:** *Teachers of the class are encouraged to meet together for brainstorming regarding any activities, bulletin board decoration, and other ways of illustrating the Bible truths and improving the experience of the Family Study Series.*

Lesson 3 – King Solomon

**A Wise King of Israel**

**Setting:** Solomon was the second son that David fathered with Bathsheba (2 Samuel 12:24). He was not David’s oldest son, but was chosen by David to follow him as the King over Israel (1 Kings 1:28-40). Early in Solomon’s rule, God granted him great wisdom, above all other men (1 Kings 3:11-12). Under the rule of Solomon, Israel reached her peak in power and glory. However, Solomon was the last of Israel’s great kings. At his death, the Kingdom of Israel was divided, and would never return to its former glory. *(The events of Solomon’s reign can be found in 1 Kings 1-11 and 2 Chronicles 1-9).*

**I. Solomon’s Positive Attributes**

A. Mercy (1 Kings 1:50-53)

B. Wisdom (1 Kings 3:5-12)

1. Solomon’s humble, selfless request for wisdom pleased God (10)

2. Because Solomon was selfless, God also granted him great riches (13)

3. An example of Solomon’s wisdom: intervening in a dispute between two women who

claimed to be the mother of the same child (1 Kings 3:16-28)

4. Note: Solomon’s wisdom did not protect him from the influence of idolatrous wives

and concubines (cf. 1 Kings 11:1-6)

C. Respect for God (1 Kings 8:12-13, 23)

**II. Solomon’s Negative Attributes**

A. Solomon is another example of a King who served God well for most of his reign. However,

he allowed the influence of idolatrous wives and concubines to turn him away from God

when he was old. Because he turned away it was said of him, *“Solomon did evil in the sight*

*of the Lord, and did not fully follow the lord, as did his father David.”* (1 Kings 11:6)

1. Idolatry is a dangerous thing (cf. Colossians 3:5)

2. An evil companion (friend, wife or husband) can endanger your soul

(cf. 1 Corinthians 15:33; Proverbs 5:3-11; 2 Corinthians 6:14-18)

B. Wisdom, knowledge, nor any other attribute can substitute for obedience! (1 Kings 11:9-10)

**III. Major Events in Solomon’s Life and Reign**

A. David proclaims Solomon to be his successor as King (1 Kings 1:28-40)

B. Solomon receives wisdom from God, as well as the promise of riches (1 Kings 3:5-15)

C. Israel and Solomon prosper during his reign (1 Kings 4:20-34; 10:14-29, esp. 23)

D. Solomon builds and dedicates the Temple in Jerusalem (1 Kings, chapters 5-8)

E. God makes a conditional promise to Solomon and his heirs (1 Kings 9:1-9)

F. The Queen of Sheba visits Solomon (1 Kings 10:1-13)

G. Solomon turns away to idolatry when old (1 Kings 11:1-13). He dies (1 Kings 11:41-43)

**IV. Applications for Us Today**

A. The humble man will have his prayers answered (Luke 18:9-14; James 4:10)

B. Wisdom is a wonderful attribute. We are promised it if we pray for it (James 1:5)

C. No matter how faithful we may be, if we turn from God we will be punished. (Ezekiel 18:24)

**Conclusion:** Solomon was blessed by God as long as he was faithful to Him. Israel reached its peak during his reign, but late in his life he turned from God. Because of this, it could not be said that he was a fully successful king. His life serves as a good example of what a humble spirit may receive in the way of blessings of God. He also serves as a cautionary tale concerning the dangers of evil influences (companions), no matter how young or old we may be.

Lesson 3 – King Solomon

**Resource Sheet**

**Note:** Teachers are encouraged to cover the material found in the outline. At least emphasize the following points:

* Emphasize the importance of wisdom, but make sure students realize that wisdom, knowledge, nor any other attribute can serve as an adequate substitute for obedience to God’s commands.
* Talk about the dangers of evil companions. They can corrupt even a spiritually minded person. This is especially true in the marriage relationship.
* Discuss the significance of Solomon’s work in building the Temple in Jerusalem. Why was the Temple important? What significance did the Temple hold for God?
* Talk about the possibility of apostasy. No matter how long one is faithful to God, if even late in life they turn away from Him they will be held accountable for their disobedience.

In addition to the outline, below is some other material that may be used as a way of illustrating or teaching more about King Solomon.

**Memory Verse:**

*“So King Solomon surpassed all the kings of the earth in riches and wisdom*” (1 Kings 10:23).

**Other possible events, and lessons to learn from King Solomon:**

* Solomon executes Adonijah because of his treachery (1 Kings 2:13-25)
* Solomon shows his wisdom in arbitrating a dispute between two women (1 Kings 3:16-28)
* Discuss other achievements of Solomon, listed in 1 Kings 9:15-28
* Talk about the great wealth of Solomon (1 Kings 10:14-29). What about our wealth?
* Jereboam is promised the northern kingdom of Israel because of Solomon’s sin (1 Kings 11:26-40)

**Discussion Questions** (Some of these may be more appropriate for older age groups)

1. How is it that a man with true wisdom could be corrupted, and turn away from God?
2. Discuss the importance of the Temple as an aspect of Israel’s worship to God.
3. Idolatry (worship of graven images) is a pagan activity, and not common in America. Is it important that we give warnings about idolatry today?
4. Discuss Solomon’s fall from God’s favor. Is it possible for a child of God today to fall from God’s favor. If so, what will happen to such an individual?
5. What part does wisdom play in pleasing God? How important is it?

**Fact Questions** (To be used after class in the auditorium)

1. God said, “Ask, What shall I give you?” What did Solomon request? (*Wisdom, 1 Kings 3:9*)
2. How did Solomon’s wealth compare to that of other kings? (*It was greater! 1 Kings 10:23*).
3. What did Solomon build? (*He built the Temple in Jerusalem, 1 Kings 6:1,38*)
4. Who came to visit Solomon to learn about his riches and wisdom?  
   (*The Queen of Sheba, 1 Kings 10:1-13*)
5. Who is it that caused Solomon to turn away from God? (*His wives, 1 Kings 11:3*)

**Note:** *Teachers of the class are encouraged to meet together for brainstorming regarding any activities, bulletin board decoration, and other ways of illustrating the Bible truths and improving the experience of the Family Study Series.*

Lesson 4 – King Josiah

**A Courageous Young King of Judah**

**Setting:** Josiah was one of the last kings of Judah. He came to power following the death of his father Amon (2 Kings 21:19-26). Both Amon and Manasseh, Josiah’s grandfather, were evil kings. Because of this, 57 years of evil rule had passed when Josiah became a king at the age of 8 years old (2 Kings 22:1). Despite the example of his grandfather and father, *Josiah “did what was right in the sight of the Lord, and walked in all the ways of his father David; he did not turn aside to the right hand or to the left”* (2 Kings 22:2). *(The events of Josiah’s reign can be found in 2 Kings 22-23; 2 Chronicles 34-35).*

**I. Josiah’s Positive Attributes**

A. Independent (2 Kings 21:1-3; 21:19-22; 22:1-2)

B. Righteous (2 Kings 22:1-2; 22:13; 22:18-19; 23:3-25)

1. *“Now before him there was no king like him, who turned to the Lord with all his*

*heart, with all his soul, and with all his might, according to all the Law of Moses;*

*nor after him did any arise like him”* (23:25).

C. A strong willed ruler (2 Chronicles 34:31-32)

D. A courageous man while young (2 Chronicles 34:3). At age 16 he began to seek God (34:3).

At age 20 he began to purge Judah of idolatry (34:3). At age 26 he compelled the people to

keep the newly found law (34:31).

**II. Josiah’s Negative Attributes**

A. Though Josiah is portrayed positively in scripture, he was unable to appease God, and

unable to effect lasting change among the people of Judah.

1. God determined to exile Judah due to the sins of Manasseh (2 Kings 23:26-27)

2. Josiah was killed in battle against Pharaoh Necho (2 Kings 23:28-30)

3. Josiah’s son Jehoahaz became king, and was evil in his reign

(2 Kings 23:31-32; cf. Ecclesiastes 2:18-19)

**III. Major Events in Josiah’s Life and Reign**

A. Josiah becomes King of Judah at age 8 (2 Kings 22:1)

B. Josiah begins to purge Judah of idols at age 20 (2 Chronicles 34:3-7)

C. Hilkiah, the high priest, finds the book of the law (2 Kings 22:3-13)

D. Josiah completes restoration in Judah (2 Kings 23)

E. Josiah is killed in battle by Pharaoh Necho (2 Kings 23:28-30)

**IV. Applications for Us Today**

A. Each is responsible for his own actions. (Ezekiel 18:1-18, esp. 4; Romans 14:10-12)

B. Ignorance is no excuse for sin. (2 Kings 22:11-13; Acts 17:30-31)

C. The young can be leaders, if they are dedicated and courageous. (1 Timothy 4:12-13)

D. Even when repentance comes, it is often too late to avoid severe consequences

(2 Kings 22:26; Ecclesiastes 12:1; Ephesians 6:1-3)

E. One person can make a big difference (2 Chronicles 34:31-32; 2 Timothy 2:1-2)

**Conclusion:** King Josiah, though he took the throne at a young age, was a very successful and righteous ruler in Judah. He did not follow in the evil ways of his family, but rather struck out boldly to both serve his God, and compel his people to do the same. As such, he serves as a wonderful example to all young people of what can be accomplished by the young if they are courageous, valiant and righteous before God!

Lesson 4 – King Josiah

**Resource Sheet**

**Note:** Teachers are encouraged to cover the material found in the outline. At least emphasize the following points:

* Young Josiah showed great courage as a young man, bucking the ungodliness of his father and grandfather in turning to God as King of Judah.
* Not only was Josiah courageous, he was also a strong king. The entire time he reigned as King of Judah, he required the people to serve God.
* It would be a horrible thing to lose the will of God, and not know how to serve Him acceptably. One of the most important events in the reign of Josiah was when the High Priest found a copy of the law.
* Young people today can also be leaders. Just like with Josiah, it will take sacrifice, courage and steadfastness. It isn’t easy to be a leader when you are young, but with God’s help it is possible!

In addition to the outline, below is some other material that may be used as a way of illustrating or teaching more about King Josiah.

**Memory Verse:**

*“Now before him there was no king like him, who turned to the Lord with all his heart, with all his soul, and with all his might, according to all the Law of Moses; nor after him did any arise like him”* (2 Kings 23:25).

**Other possible events, and lessons to learn from King Josiah:**

* The purging of idolatry in the land, including the killing of the “priests” who offered up the sacrifices to the idols (2 Chronicles 34:4-7)
* The restoration of the Temple which had fallen into ruin (2 Chronicles 34:8-13)
* The reading of the law to the people in Jerusalem (2 Chronicles 34:29-33)
* Emphasize Josiah’s reaction when the law was read. (Penitence, 2 Kings 22:11-13)
* Reinstituting the Passover feast (2 Chronicles 25:1-18, esp. 18)

**Discussion Questions** (Some of these may be more appropriate for older age groups)

1. Why can we refer to Josiah as courageous? Does it take courage to go against your family to serve God? Is it a hard thing to do?
2. Discuss ways in which young people can be leaders.
3. Discuss ways in which a single young person can make a lasting and significant difference for good or evil.
4. Can you imagine having completely lost the law of God? How could such a thing happen? What would happen as time passed without it?
5. Does sin sometimes leave lasting consequences that can’t be fixed by repentance?

**Fact Questions** (To be used after class in the auditorium)

1. How old was Josiah when he was anointed King of Judah? (*8 years old, 2 Kings 22:1*)
2. How old was Josiah when he began to follow God? (16 years old, 2 Chronicles 34:3)
3. What did Hilkiah the High Priest find? (*The book of the law, 2 Kings 22:8*)
4. Josiah was special. What does 2 Kings 23:25 say about him? (*No king before or after was like him. He turned to the Lord with all his heart, all his soul, and all his might!*)
5. How did Josiah die? (He was killed in battle by Pharaoh Necho, 2 Kings 23:29)

**Note:** *Teachers of the class are encouraged to meet together for brainstorming regarding any activities, bulletin board decoration, and other ways of illustrating the Bible truths and improving the experience of the Family Study Series.*

Lesson 5 – King Jesus

**The Christ – King of Kings**

**Setting:** *“But when the fullness of the time had come, God sent forth His Son, born of a woman, born under the law, to redeem those who were under the law, that we might receive the adoption as sons”* (Galatians 4:4-5). Jesus Christ is the promised Messiah. The prophets spoke of one who would come in the last days, reigning on the throne of David (cf. Isaiah 9:7). Jesus wears many hats. He is a savior, a high priest, a sacrifice for our sins. One of the most important facts about Jesus is that He is the *“King of kings, and Lord of lords”* (1 Timothy 6:15).

**I. Jesus’ Human Attributes** (No positives and negatives with Jesus, cf. 1 Peter 2:22)

A. Came to earth in the form (morphe) of man (Philippians 2:5-11; John 1:14)

1. To deny His humanity is antichrist (1 John 4:1-3)

2. To deny His humanity severs fellowship with God (2 John 7-9)

B. Was tempted in all points as are we (Hebrews 4:14-16)

C. Came for the purpose of offering Himself as a sacrifice for our sins (John 6:51; 10:11,15)

**II. Jesus’ Divine Attributes**

A. God on earth (Matthew 1:23; John 1:1-5, 14)

1. This was something He claimed for Himself (John 5:17-18)

B. Eternal in nature (John 8:58; Revelation 1:8)

C. The only begotten Son of God (John 1:14,18)

**III. Jesus Christ as King**

A. Numerous passages of scripture reveal Jesus to be a King, of the lineage of David

1. David’s lineage (Matthew 1:1) (Acts 2:29-33)

B. Consider the following passages that declare Jesus as King:

1. Nathanael, in discerning Jesus’ divine nature, *“You are the king of Israel”* (John 1:49)

2. Fulfillment of prophecy (Zechariah 9:9) on entry into Jerusalem (Matthew 21:5)

3. Wise men from the east, in identifying the Child *“King of the Jews”* (Matthew 2:2)

4. The lamb (Christ) is both Lord God Almighty, and *“King of the saints”* (Rev. 15:3)

5. Jesus’ testimony concerning Himself, *“the Root and Offspring of David”* (Rev. 22:16)

C. Note: Jesus kingdom (the new Israel) is spiritual, not physical (John 18:36-37)

**IV. Applications for Us Today**

A. Premillennial doctrine is incorrect for these two reasons among many:

1. It claims that Jesus has yet to establish His kingdom and reign (Mark 9:1)

2. It contends that His kingdom will be a physical kingdom (John 18:36-37)

B. The concept of a King indicates authority. Christ is our King. We must heed and obey Him!

(Matthew 28:18-20)

C. The concept of a King indicates a kingdom. Jesus established His on the first Pentecost

following His resurrection. (Acts 1:4-8; 2:1-4; Colossians 1:13-14)

**Conclusion:** God promised David that the throne would not depart from his house. In the fullness of time He fulfilled that promise by sending the Savior. Jesus established His spiritual Kingdom of Israel, and now reigns on His throne. As the angel promised Mary, *“And behold, you will conceive in your womb and bring forth a Son, and shall call His name Jesus. He will be great, and will be called the Son of the Highest; and the Lord God will give Him the throne of His father David. And He will reign over the house of Jacob forever, and of His kingdom there will be no end”* (Luke 1:31-33).

Lesson 5 – King Jesus

**Resource Sheet**

**Note:** Teachers are encouraged to cover the material found in the outline. At least emphasize the following points:

* Jesus Christ is fully human. The word “morphe” does not mean “like a man.” It means He was a man, in every way. To deny it is to be antichrist.
* Jesus Christ is fully God. The Word came to earth in the flesh. In His claim that He was the Son of God, He made Himself equal with God. To deny it is also to be antichrist.
* Jesus Christ is presently reigning on the throne of David. His kingdom is spiritual. His throne is in Heaven.
* Since Jesus is our King, He is to be obeyed. Being a King indicates that He has authority over us. Also, in order to be in His kingdom, He has to put us in (cf. Colossians 1:13). He does this to those who are saved.

In addition to the outline, below is some other material that may be used as a way of illustrating or teaching more about King Jesus.

**Memory Verse:**

*“Nathanael answered and said to Him, ‘Rabbi, You are the Son of God! You are the King of Israel!’”* (John 1:49).

**Other possible events, and lessons to learn from King Jesus:**

* The virgin birth of Jesus Christ
* The ministry of Jesus Christ
* The crucifixion of Jesus Christ
* The resurrection and ascension of Jesus Christ
* The promised second coming of Jesus Christ

**Discussion Questions** (Some of these may be more appropriate for older age groups)

1. Why is it unacceptable to deny the humanity of Jesus (as did the Gnostics)?
2. Why is it unacceptable to deny the Deity of Jesus (as some Modernists do)?
3. Consider the various ramifications of accepting the claim of Jesus to be the King of the Jews.
4. How does Premillennial doctrine distort the scriptural teaching concerning Christ as King?
5. Why did the Jews generally reject Jesus’ claim to be prophesied Christ (Son of David)?

**Fact Questions** (To be used after class in the auditorium)

1. Was Jesus really a man while He was on earth? (*Yes, he was! Philippians 2:5-11*)
2. Was Jesus really God while He walked on the earth? (*Yes, He was! Matthew 1:23*)
3. What man said, “You are the King of Israel”? (*Nathanael, John 1:49*)
4. Is Jesus King over a physical kingdom? Or a spiritual kingdom? (*Spiritual, John 18:36-37*)
5. While we can be God’s adopted children, how is Jesus different? (*He is the only begotten Son of God, John 1:14, 18; cf. John 3:16*)

**Note:** *Teachers of the class are encouraged to meet together for brainstorming regarding any activities, bulletin board decoration, and other ways of illustrating the Bible truths and improving the experience of the Family Study Series.*