



This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

Usage guidelines

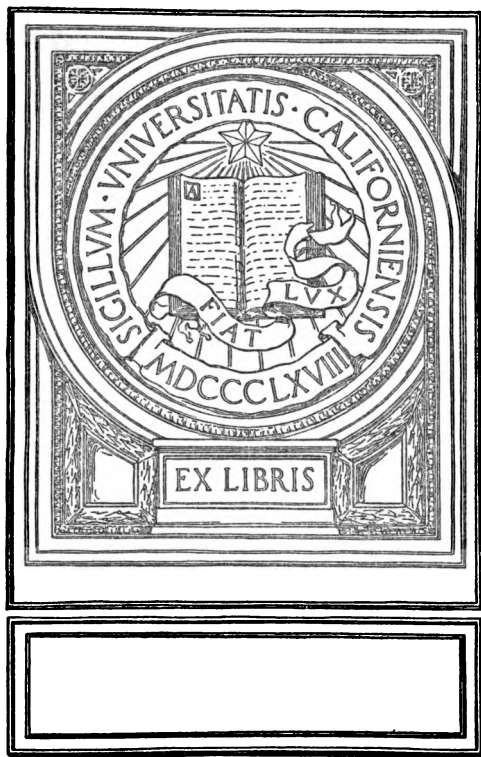
Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

- + *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.
- + *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.
- + *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.
- + *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

About Google Book Search

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at <http://books.google.com/>



(1)
113

By the Same Author

**THE MONUMENTS AND THE
OLD TESTAMENT: Evidence
from Ancient Records. Profusely
illustrated. Net, \$1.50.**

A Syllabus of : : : : Old Testament History

Outlines and Literature
For Private Study and
the Class Room : :

By Ira Maurice Price, Ph.D.

Professor of Semitic Languages and Literatures in
the University of Chicago : : : :

Sixth Edition, Revised

With Later Chronology Reconstructed

Fleming H. Revell Company

Chicago New York Toronto

Publishers of Evangelical Literature

BC 1193

P7

1903

Copyright: 1890-1903 by Fleming H. Revell Company

First Edition, 1890
Second Edition, 1891
Third Edition, 1892
Fourth Edition, 1896
Fifth Edition, 1900
Sixth Edition, 1903



02

M206037

PREFACE TO THE SIXTH EDITION.

These are fruitful times for Bible students. Each year adds new and valuable works to their effective equipment. And the period since the appearance of the first edition (1890) of this *Syllabus* has practically reconstructed our conceptions of the history and archæology of the Orient. The finds of the explorer have been critically investigated and systematically set forth by the linguist, the archæologist, and the historian. Their results have been made available in a large body of scholarly literature. These works have appeared, some in comprehensive, sumptuous, attractive, and expensive forms, and others in concise, handsome, and inexpensive volumes.

This new library of Oriental life has opened a new field to every Bible student. Here he finds fascinating and fruitful results, such as clothe with flesh and blood the skeleton of Old Testament history. The times of ancient Israel were not unique, nor were they far different in the long run from that of any small people in the midst of the great nations of that day. They were but one of the smaller members of the great family of ancient Oriental nations. The presence of Jehovah and His prophets in the midst of this people has given the Old Testament, a record of their national life, both political and religious, its rightful place and importance as a part of our Bible.

Students of the Old Testament have come to appreciate the vast significance of these revelations

of Oriental life. They have learned to find in them the solution of many hitherto troublesome questions in Old Testament life and history. They have also discovered new and intricate problems, whose solutions must await further research into the posthumous documents of many ancient Oriental peoples. The desire for a systematic study of the history in the Old Testament in the light of these discoveries has shown itself in the continued demand for a work of this kind. It is exceedingly gratifying to know that this *Syllabus* has been adopted and is now used as a text-book in more than twenty-five theological seminaries, colleges, universities, and academies in this and in other lands.

Former editions of this *Syllabus* have adopted throughout their pages, with more or less faithfulness, the chronological scheme of Archbishop Ussher. The Assyrian "eponym canon" has not only shown the erroneous character of that system, but has been able to correct it through almost the entire period of Hebrew history from the Division of the Kingdom down to 666 B. C. This sixth edition merely retains Ussher's dates down through Solomon's reign as a necessary evil, but from that point down to Nehemiah has worked out a new system, which both harmonizes older difficulties, and reveals in part the Hebrew method of writing history. The "Appendix" presents it in detail.

The new arrangement of the "Literature for Further Study" by periods, except works on the "History of Israel," and "Contemporaneous History,"

will be a convenience for those who may desire to do more thorough work in great historical eras, or who may wish to know the latest phases of criticism as touching historical material and questions. Students who can and desire to pursue such a line of study will be able to use wisely, throughout the periods of this *Syllabus*, the appropriate portions of the books named under "History of Israel" and "Contemporaneous History." These outlines and lists of literature are intended, of course, to be used merely as suggestive and as a basis for work.

The writer is aware of the fact that Old Testament history proper would include a comprehensive study of the life of the times, including history, literature, prophecy, and the like. But the impracticability of doing that thing in a mere brief outline study justifies the practical exclusion of the discussion of many points outside of the history. Hence these outlines deal almost exclusively with the facts of the narrative of the Old Testament.

For the cordial reception given the earlier editions, and for helpful suggestions received from those who have made use of the book both in private study and in the class-room, the author desires to express his sincere thanks. With *The Monuments and the Old Testament* (3d edition, 1902) as its companion volume, the author entertains the hope that this *Syllabus of Old Testament History* may be doubly useful in extending a knowledge of God's revelation as embodied in the Old Testament.

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO,
September 26, 1903.

IRA M. PRICE.

PREFACE TO THE FIRST EDITION.

We have reached a new era in Bible study. Old plans and methods of work are giving place to the new. The old material of the Bible has become enriched by the wealth of antiquity. The nations of the Orient are rising from their slumbers. The voices of peoples, old when the first word of the Old Testament was penned, are heard in the East. Their testimony is essential to any correct estimate of those times. In fact, the field of study has so enlarged and expanded that the old text-book method of studying Old Testament History must be superseded by one more stimulating and comprehensive. The student should be turned loose in the luxuriant fields of modern investigation and discovery. He should produce his picture of Old Testament History filled with all the events of contemporaneous peoples. This Syllabus aims to furnish a practical compendium and plan of work to accomplish just this end. It is designed as a new text-book for use in Theological Seminaries and Colleges, and for private study. The Bible narrative alone can be studied, or in addition thereto any prescribed amount of outside reading done. The option of teacher or student can be followed.

The plan of work is very simple. Before one attempts to study the Old Testament he should have some definite

knowledge of the lands of the Bible. The barest external facts respecting the chief book to be studied should be made familiar. And the section of history to be analyzed and synchronized must be divided into periods possessing characteristics all their own. Hence the INTRODUCTION takes up and studies Biblical Geography, gives some of the simplest chronological facts about the Old Testament, and divides the history to be treated into twelve periods, or epochs, each possessing peculiarities its own.

The body of the book presents these periods divided into sections, the sections into paragraphs, the paragraphs into sub-heads, etc. This analysis does not claim perfection. Its degree of detail is not everywhere uniform. The demands of the narrative are not everywhere the same, so that no one method has been pursued to monotony. The whole aims to be an orderly and convenient arrangement and classification of the most important facts in Old Testament History. It will serve as a basis, or starting-point, for supplemental reading on the part of the student.

Questions of criticism and chronology are not exhaustively discussed. At this stage such treatment would prove to be only a source of confusion. The *literature* referred to is generally that which should be most accessible to the ordinary student. Josephus' Antiquities, however, should be read alongside the corresponding Bible

account. All this cited literature is barely an introduction to the vast field now open to the student of Old Testament History.

These outlines are not expository in the ordinary sense of that term. They are intended to lead the student along the line of the facts. He familiarizes himself with the Old Testament narrative, and with all the new light shed on its pages by contemporaneous history and modern discovery and research. This is just the point at which most Bible students are deficient. Moralize and allegorize they can, easily. But to give and explain the Bible facts accurately, and in order, is a rare ability. Some of the prevalent erroneous and disastrous allegorizing methods of our day will meet their doom when their advocates and employers become grounded in a knowledge of the historical setting of the Old Testament. As soon as the careful and devoted student has mastered the events and the facts, the impulses and the motives and the moral at the bottom of these facts readily appear, the lessons and teachings, thus concretely expressed, present themselves with a vividness and force never before conceived.

The APPENDIX presents, in an abbreviated, concise and convenient form, the synchronism of Judah and Israel. The LIST OF WORKS gathers up the authorities referred to throughout the Syllabus, and adds a SUPPLEMENTAL LIST of some of the more elaborate, the more scholarly, and the latest works of value for more extensive and detailed

study of Old Testament History. The **GENERAL INDEX** includes the historical names and topics mentioned only in the Syllabus. For the preparation of the **INDEX OF SCRIPTURE TEXTS**, and for the verification of the Bible references, the thanks of the author are due Mr. L. C. Randolph of the Seminary. Other obligations are sufficiently recognized by references.

By a discriminating and careful use of the *interleaves* in jotting down new facts, explanations and references, each one can make for himself of this Syllabus a handy and indispensable compend of Old Testament History.

A similar treatment of Old Testament Prophecy is in course of preparation.

It is the purpose of the author to provide a simple, concise, practical and comprehensive method of studying the history found in the Old Testament and among contemporaneous peoples. He, therefore, invites suggestions, criticism and corrections leading to that end. More conscious than any one else of its defects, yet convinced by four years of class-room experience of its practicalness, the author now gives to the Bible studying public this little Syllabus. It is accompanied with the prayer that it may be the means of arousing a more genuine interest in the fundamental historical study of the Old Testament revelation.

THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY,
Morgan Park, Chicago, December 6, 1890.

IRA M. PRICE.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

INTRODUCTION.

	Page
I. Why study Old Testament History?	1-4
II. Biblical Geography.....	4-16
Secs.	
1. The Old Testament World.....	6-7
2. Geography of Palestine.....	7-9
3. Geography of Palestine—continued.....	9-11
4. Natural History of Palestine.....	11-12
5. Climate of Palestine.....	12
6. The Political Divisions of Palestine.....	13-14
7. The Chief Points and Cities of Palestine.....	14
8. Jerusalem.....	15-16
III. Literature.....	17-19
9. The Books of the Bible.....	17
10. The Books and Chapters in the Old Testament.....	17-18
11. Moderate General Outfit for the Study of Old Testament History.....	19
IV. Chronological.....	20-21
12. Period of Time covered by the Bible.....	20
13. Periods of Old Testament History.....	20-21
FIRST PERIOD, ANTE-DILUVIAN.	
14. The Creation.....	23-25
15. Eden.....	25-27
16. The Temptation and the Fall.....	27-29
17. Cain and his Descendants.....	29-31
18. Seth and his Descendants.....	31-33
SECOND PERIOD, POST-DILUVIAN.	
19. The Deluge.....	34-36
20. The Second Beginning.....	37-38
21. The Table of Nations.....	38-39
22. The Tower of Babel and the Dispersion.....	39a-39b

THIRD PERIOD, PATRIARCHAL.

23. Abraham's Call and Wanderings	40-41
24. Abraham's settled Life in Canaan	41-43
25. Career of Isaac	43-45
26. The Wanderings of Jacob to the History of Joseph...	45-46
27. Jacob and Joseph to the Descent into Egypt.....	46-47

FOURTH PERIOD, BONDAGE.

28. Descent and Settlement in Egypt.....	48-49
29. The Sojourn in Egypt.....	49-50

FIFTH PERIOD, WANDERINGS.

30. The Exodus.....	51-53
31. The March to Sinai	53-54
32. Doings at Sinai in the Book of Exodus.....	54-56
33. Doings and Laws given at Sinai in Lev. and Num. i-ix.	56-57
34. From Sinai to the Arnon.....	57-59
35. Conquests East of the Jordan.....	59-61
36. Final Review and Death of Moses.....	61-62

SIXTH PERIOD, CONQUEST.

37. The Entrance into Canaan	63-64
38. The Southern Campaign.....	64-66
39. The Northern Campaign.....	66-67
40. Settlement of the Tribes.....	67-69
41. Joshua's Departure and Condition of the Land.....	69-70
42. Supplementary to the Conquest.....	70-71

SEVENTH PERIOD, JUDGES.

43. First three Oppressions and three Judges	72-73
44. Canaanite and Midianite Oppressions.....	73-75
45. Ammonite and Philistine Oppressions.....	75-77
46. Ruth.....	77-78
47. Eli and the Fall of Shiloh.....	78-80
48. Samuel as Judge and Ruler to the Accession of Saul..	80-81
49. Samuel under a King, Saul.....	81-83

EIGHTH PERIOD, KINGDOM.

50. Saul's sane Career.....	84-86
-----------------------------	-------

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

xiii

51. Saul's insane Career	86-88
52. David's pre-regal Career	88-90
53. David's prosperous Reign	90-93
54. David's calamitous Reign	93-96
55. The Reign of Solomon	96-99
56. Solomon's Temple	99-102

NINTH PERIOD, DUAL KINGDOM.

57. Dual religious Decline	103-105
58. { Reign of Asa in Judah, Destruction of three Dynasties in Israel, }	106-108
59. Reign of the House of Omri of Israel	108-112
60. Reign of Jehoshaphat of Judah	112-114
61. The great Period of oral Prophets and oral Prophecy..	114-119
62. { Religious Decline in Judah, Check to Idolatry in Israel, }	119-122
63. Religious Decline and regal Prosperity	122-125
64. { Anarchy in Israel, Idolatry in Judah, }	126-128

TENTH PERIOD, JUDAH ALONE.

65. { Reforms in Judah. } { Downfall of Israel, }	129-132
66. Hezekiah's Reign after the Fall of Samaria	132-135
67. Reigns of Manasseh and Amon	135-137
68. Josiah's Reign and Reform	137-140
69. Decline under Jehoahaz and Jehoiakim	140-141
70. Decline under Jehoiachin and Zedekiah	142-144

ELEVENTH PERIOD, THE EXILE.

71. Fall of Jerusalem	145-147
72. Remnants in Palestine and Egypt	147-149
73. Babylonian Exile of the Jews	149-151

TWELFTH PERIOD, RETURN.

74. Fall of Babylon	152-153
75. The first Return	153-154
76. Building of the second Temple	155-156
77. Queen Esther	156-157

78. Second Return—under Ezra.....	157-158
79. Third Return—Nehemiah.....	158-160
80. General Review.....	160-161

APPENDIX.

The Chronology of Judah and Israel.

Section I. Dual Kingdom.....	162-165
“ II. Judah alone.....	166-167
“ III. Exile.....	167-168
“ IV. Restoration.....	169
“ V. Kings of Judah.....	170
“ VI. Dynasties of Israel.....	171

INDEXES.

List of Works referred to.....	172-178
Supplemental List.....	179-184
Index of Names and Topics.....	185-192
Index of Scripture Texts.....	193-202

INTRODUCTION.

I. WHY STUDY OLD TESTAMENT HISTORY?

The doings and sayings of individuals and peoples constitute the basis of history. They are the elements which give character to any time or period. We must know the men, and the times, and the customs of any people before our judgment on the character of any period of that people's history can be of real value. Their literature and religion are vitally connected with their daily life and activity; in fact, they grow out of the real life of the people. If we would understand their literature and religion, we must make a close study of their habits and customs, in other words, of their history.

This is as true of Old Testament as of secular history. The first and important work of every Bible student is to study the times and customs of the Bible, to bring up vividly before him the individual events of that history. For the doing of this work there are several important reasons:

a. We have here the oldest history of mankind. It contains an epitome of the world's history from the beginning down to the call of Abraham, and a condensed history of Abraham's descendants down to the close of the fourth century before Christ. It is brief, but exceedingly comprehensive. It sweeps through centuries of important and epitomized events.

b. It is the most complete history of the oriental world in our possession. It is not confined to one people, but is full of references to many and great peoples. In fact, it is the only trustworthy source of information regarding several of those almost prehistoric nations. It is the beaten track through oriental times, to which and from which numerous pathways lead. Taking it as starting-point, and making it our own, we shall have little difficulty in increasing our knowledge of the contemporaneous history of the surrounding peoples.

c. It is the history of God's chosen people. Gen. i-xi. 9, is the biblical introduction to the history of Israel. With the call of Abraham the chosen people are set apart. From this point to the end of the Old Testament we are following Israel. They are the peculiar objects of care. Around them Jehovah makes everything revolve. Other peoples are mentioned only in so far as they come in contact with, or are related to, the house of Jacob. The history of Israel is full of instruction, admonition,

encouragement, warning, promise and benediction to every one who will make of it a careful study.

d. It is the soil out of which grew the prophetic and poetical writings of the Old Testament. It furnishes us the conditions of this growth and gives us the principles by which it was made. The prophetic utterances of the Old Testament are not isolated, but are vitally connected with some period and time.

e. It is essential to any true method of interpreting the Old Testament. No one can understand the import, the full significance, of the words of the prophets without a reasonably complete knowledge of the times which called out their utterances. Their prophecies and predictions *cannot be understood* without a comprehension of the times in which they grew up. The ignorance current regarding Old Testament History has been the most fruitful source of bad and false interpretations in this portion of Scripture. Out of isolated and disconnected passages, regardless of the historic background, men have woven theories, spiritualized and allegorized until, in many minds, the Old Testament is a mere jumble of uncertain sounds. On the other hand, the history gives us the events and the customs of the people which provoked the words of the prophet; it gives us the basis for his utterances, and the only true data by which we can rightly interpret his words. Old Testament History is the basis and

background of a correct interpretation of the Old Testament.

f. It will be the means of strengthening our faith in the Bible. In former times the charge of fable, fancy and fiction was made against this old revelation, as a whole. But no informed man, who is sane, will make this statement to-day. The old Bible has witnesses to its truth coming forth from almost every ancient oriental land. Its statements are confirmed and re-affirmed by the discoveries in every portion of the Old Testament world. Its history is supplemented and complemented and corroborated until, with renewed strength and faith, we can affirm and maintain its truth in the presence of every honest searcher after truth.

g. It is the first part of our great revelation, the introduction to the coming of our Lord. It is a vital part of God's revealed word. The Bible is *one* book. It must be studied *as one book*. The Old Testament preceded the New, and prepared the way for it. It supplies material, types, illustrations and predictions for the New Testament. It is essential to an understanding of the New Testament. In fact, without it the New Testament cannot be correctly interpreted.

II. BIBLICAL GEOGRAPHY.

History is local. Historical events, to be well understood, must be localized. Events are depend-

ent for many of their characteristics upon the topography of the places in which they occurred. The reader or student of history must associate the event with its geographical surroundings. This is the only sure method of fixing and firmly grasping a series of occurrences. The mind of man makes pictures — puts things into groups. And these groups always have a background against which they should be seen. The background is the mountain, the plain or the plateau.

Bible history has been too long suspended in mid-air. Much of the current ignorance of its facts has been due to a neglect of the study of the geography of Palestine and adjacent lands. In other words, the background of the picture was lacking; there was no local coloring. Readers and students rambled through a mass of chaotic facts, and brought out with them only a very general impression of all that they had seen. By a systematic and orderly study of the background, at the start, we shall be prepared to locate our events as they occur, and pin them to their proper places.

An important essential to a proper understanding of Old Testament History is a knowledge of the lands of the Bible. These are Palestine, and all the lands which are prominently mentioned in connection with the nations of the Old Testament. It has been found to be the most profitable introduction to the study of the history in the Old Testament.

Hence at this point this topic will be taken up and followed out with as much thoroughness of treatment as time and space will allow. Cf. Stanley, Sinai and Palestine, Preface.

§1. THE OLD TESTAMENT WORLD.

1. *Extent*: *a.* by parallels; *b.* by miles; *c.* by sq. miles.
2. *Chief bodies of water* — seven: *a.* location; *b.* size; *c.* characteristics.
3. *Principal mountain ranges* — six: *a.* location; *b.* extent and height; *c.* characteristics.
4. *Main rivers* — six: *a.* source, direction and outlet; *b.* length and use.
5. *Mountain countries* — three: *a.* names and boundaries; *b.* contour and characteristics; *c.* principal cities.
6. *Plain countries* — five: *a.* names and boundaries; *b.* contour and characteristics; *c.* principal cities.
7. *Mediterranean coast lands* — six: *a.* names and boundaries; *b.* contour and characteristics; *c.* principal cities.

Suggestions:

1. Draw a map of the Old Testament world.
2. Make constant use of the map until the points become fixed in mind.
3. Locate from memory (1) the bodies of water,

(2) mountain ranges, (3) rivers, and (4) the countries in each of these divisions.

4. Give the location of the ancient capital or principal city in each of the countries.

5. Thoroughly master this section before proceeding to the next.

Literature :

Hurlbut, *Manual of Biblical Geography*, pp. 17-22.

Johnson, *Biblical Wall Atlas*. F. H. Revell, Chicago and N. Y., 1889.

Grove, Geo., *Bible Atlas*.

New Bible Atlas, Religious Tract Society.

Whitney, *Hand-book of Bible Geography*.

Coleman, *Historical Text-book and Atlas of Biblical Geography*.

Kennedy, *Countries and Places mentioned in Bible History*.

Osborn, *Biblical History and Geography*—maps at end.

Labberton, *New Historical Atlas*, cf. Plates ii-vii.

§9. GEOGRAPHY OF PALESTINE.

1. *Boundaries of Palestine proper.*
2. *Extent: a.* by parallels; *b.* by miles; *c.* area, (1) west of Jordan, (2) east of Jordan, (3) total; *d.* land of promise.

3. *Origin and significance of its names: a. Canaan; b. Palestine; c. Holy Land.*
4. *Natural divisions of Palestine — four parallels from North to South: a. plain by the Mediterranean Sea; b. mountain range; c. Jordan valley; d. eastern table-land.*
5. *Size, divisions and characteristics of the maritime plain: a. Phœnicia; b. Esdraelon; c. Sharon; d. Philistia.*
6. *Describe the mountain range, especially: a. lower Lebanon; b. hills of lower Galilee; c. hill country of Judea and Samaria; d. low hills; e. South country.*
7. *Characteristics of the Jordan valley: a. its remarkable depression; b. its sudden fall; c. size and surroundings.*
8. *Eastern table-land: a. boundaries; b. contour; c. characteristics.*

Literature :

Hurlbut, *Manual of Bib. Geog.*, pp. 28–32.

Osborn, H. S., *Map of Palestine* (large or small).

Van de Velde, *Map of the Holy Land*.

Survey Memoir : *Western Palestine in 26 sheets on a scale of one inch to a mile. Best map made.*

Tristram, *Palestine in its Physical Aspects*.

Dawson, *Mod. Science in Bible Lands*, chap. viii.

Conder, *Palestine*, in 'Great Explorer' series.

Robinson, *Physical Geography of Palestine*.

- Thomson, *The Land and The Book*, 3 vols., (new edition), N. Y. 1886.
- Stanley, *Sinai and Palestine*, chap. i-xi.
- Robinson, *Biblical Researches in Palestine*, 3 vols.
- Field, *Among the Holy Hills*,
- Conder, *Tent-work in Palestine*.
- Wilson, Jno., *Lands of the Bible*. 2 vols.
- Merrill, *East of the Jordan*. N. Y., 1883.
- Schumacher, *Across the Jordan*. London, 1886.
- Tristram, *The Land of Israel*. London, 1886.
- “ *Land of Moab*. N. Y., 1873.
- Stewart, R. L., *The Land of Israel*.
- Mac Coun, T., *The Holy Land in Geography and History*, 2 vols.

§3. GEOGRAPHY OF PALESTINE — *Continued*.

1. *Principal mountain peaks west of the Jordan*—give ten: *a.* names; *b.* height; *c.* relative location.
2. *Principal points east of the Jordan* — three: *a.* names; *b.* heights; *c.* relative position.
3. *Plains of Palestine*: *a.* Esdraelon; *b.* Sharon; *c.* Philistia; *d.* Jericho or Jordan; *e.* South country; *f.* Bashan.
4. *River of Palestine* — Jordan: *a.* sources; *b.* fall between various points; *c.* length, width and

depth; *d.* entire fall; *e.* velocity; *f.* average per mile.

5. *Brooks and wadies of Palestine*: (1) east of Jordan — three; (2) west of Jordan and emptying into it — three; (3) flowing into the Mediterranean Sea — three; *a.* names; *b.* size, length; *c.* territory drained; *d.* perpetual or perennial.
6. *Lakes of Palestine* — two: *a.* Merom (cf. Josh. xi. 5, 7); *b.* Chinnereth or Galilee (cf. Num. xxxiv. 11; Deut. iii. 17; Josh. xii. 3; xiii. 27); *a.* size; *b.* level; *c.* connection; *d.* use.
7. *The sea of Palestine* — (*Salt*, Gen. xiv. 3; of *Arabah*, Deut. iii. 17; *Eastern*, Ezek. xlvi. 18; Joel ii. 20): *a.* size; *b.* depth; *c.* level; *d.* character of water; *e.* source of supply; *f.* outlet; *g.* its enclosure.
8. *Characteristics of Palestine*: *a.* seclusion from the rest of the world; *b.* smallness and narrowness of territory; *c.* central position, cf. 1 Kings x. 29; 2 Kings xxiii. 29.

Literature:

Additional to that given under §2:

Ritter, *Geography of Palestine*, vol. ii. pp. 226-336.

Lynch, *Expedition to the Jordan and Dead Sea*.

Wilson, E. L., *In Scripture Lands*, chaps. viii-xiv.

Dawson, *Egypt and Syria*, chap. v.

MacGregor, J., *The Rob Roy on the Jordan, Nile and Red Sea*. New York, 1870.

Smith, G. A., *Hist. Geog. of the Holy Land*, 1895.
 St. Clair, *Buried Cities and Bib. Countries*, ch. ii. sec. 3.

§4. NATURAL HISTORY OF PALESTINE.

1. *Geological features*: (1) *a.* sea coast; *b.* plains; *c.* mountain west of Jordan; *d.* mountain east of Jordan; *e.* Gilead; *f.* Hauran, Bashan; *g.* east of Dead Sea; (2) *a.* springs and fountains; *b.* sepulchres; *c.* caves; *d.* extinct volcanic remains.
2. *Botanical features*: (1) *a.* plains; *b.* hill country west; *c.* hill country east; *d.* Bashan; *e.* Jordan valley; *f.* South country; (2) *a.* chief fruits; *b.* chief flowers; *c.* chief vegetables; *d.* chief grains.
3. *Zoological features*: (1) *a.* mammalia; *b.* birds; *c.* reptiles; *d.* fishes; (2) *a.* chief domestic animals; *b.* chief wild animals; *c.* chief venomous reptiles.

Literature:

Hurlbut, *Man. of Bib. Geog.* Map on p. 28.
 St. Clair, *Buried Cities and Bible Countries*, p. 88-120.
 Hull, *Survey Memoir*: "Geology."
 Hudleston, *The Geology of Palestine*.
 MacGregor, *Rob-Roy on the Jordan*.
 Dawson, *Mod. Science in Bib. Lands*, ch. viii, and app. iv.
 Dawson, *Egypt and Syria*, chaps. iv. and v.
 Groser, *Trees and Plants of the Bible*.

Osborn, The Plants of the Bible.

Tristram, Survey Memoir: "The Fauna and Flora."

Hart, Animals of the Bible. Rel. Tract Soc.

Wood, Bible Animals.

Bissell, Bible Antiquities, chap. v.

§5. CLIMATE OF PALESTINE.

1. *Seasons: a.* Winter, Nov.—April, wet; *b.* summer, May—Oct., dewy and dry.
2. *Temperature: a.* average in winter 49.1° ; *b.* greatest cold 28° ; *c.* average July and Aug. 78.4° ; *d.* greatest heat 92° ; *e.* extreme range in year 52° ; *f.* mean annual 65.6° ; *g.* isothermal lines in U. S. A., across Florida and Southern California; *h.* at different times of the day; *i.* at various elevations.
3. *Rain: a.* time of greatest fall; *b.* time of least fall; *c.* mean annual fall; *d.* direction of approach.
4. *Winds: a.* westerly in rainy seasons; *b.* easterly in winter; *c.* N. W. and S. in summer; *d.* sirocco.
5. *Purity of the atmosphere.*

Literature:

Tristram, Palestine in its Physical Aspects.

"Palestine," in Hastings, Dictionary of the Bible.

St. Clair, Buried Cities and Bible Countries, pp. 114-120.

Robinson, Physical Geography of Palestine.

§6. THE POLITICAL DIVISIONS OF PALESTINE.

1. *Patriarchal period*—down to descent into Egypt: *a.* low-lands—Canaanites, Phoenicians; *b.* highlands west—Amorites, Hivites, Jebusites, Hittites; *c.* highlands east—Moabites, Amorites, Ammonites.
2. *Tribal period*—settlement of the tribes:
 - (1) Tribes east of Jordan—two and one-half.
 - (2) Tribes west of Jordan and south of half tribe of Manasseh—5.
 - (3) Tribes west of Jordan and north of half tribe of Manasseh—4.

a. name; *b.* bound; *c.* characterize each territory.
3. *Regal period*—Saul to fall of the kingdom:
 - (1) United under Saul, David and Solomon.
 - (2) Divided at disruption of the kingdom.
 - a.* Judah—Benjamin, Judah and Simeon.
 - b.* Israel—remaining ten tribes.
 - c.* comparative size of the two territories.
4. *New Testament period*—under Rome:
 - (1) west of Jordan: *a.* Galilee; *b.* Samaria; *c.* Judea; (2) east of Jordan: *a.* south of brook Hieromax, Perea; *b.* north of brook Hieromax, Bashan.

a. bound; *b.* give principal cities; *c.* character of the country.

Draw an outline map of Palestine in each period.
 Locate the principal points and cities.
 Master these thoroughly.

Literature:

- Hurlbut, *Man. Bib. Geog.*, Map on p. 50, cf. p. 60.
 " " p. 58.
 " " pp. 64, 68, 100.
 " " pp. 86, 88, 89.

§7. THE CHIEF POINTS AND CITIES IN PALESTINE.

1. *On sea coast*: *a.* Joppa; *b.* Carmel; *c.* Tyre;
a. locate; *b.* give importance of each.
2. *On the mountain range*: *a.* Beersheba; *b.* Hebron; *c.* Jerusalem; *d.* Bethel; *e.* Samaria; *f.* Shechem; *g.* Mt. Gilboa; *h.* Hazor.
3. *In the Jordan valley*: *a.* Jericho; *b.* Dan at sources of Jordan.
4. *On eastern table land*: *a.* Heshbon; *b.* Ramoth Gilead; *c.* Mahanaim.

Locate each of the above points in the divisions of Palestine in *a.* Patriarchal period; *b.* Tribal period; *c.* Regal period; *d.* N. T. period.

Make yourself master of the outlines and main points in Palestine before you leave them.

Literature:

Names of the places in Bible Dictionaries.
 Porter, *Giant Cities of Bashan.*

§8. JERUSALEM.

1. *Name in different periods* : *a.* Jerusalem, before the conquest ; *b.* in period of judges, Jebus, Judg. xix. 10 ; *c.* Jerusalem, in regal period ; *d.* in Christian times, Holy City ; *e.* now, El Khuds, 'the holy.'
2. *General location* (1) politically: *a.* territory of Jebusites; *b.* in Benjamin; *c.* in Judah; *d.* in Judea; (2) geographically: *a.* 32 miles from Mediterranean; *b.* 18 miles from Dead Sea; *c.* 20 miles north of Hebron; *d.* 36 miles south of Samaria; *e.* 2600 feet above sea level.
3. *Special location* — (1) Valleys uniting at S. E. angle of city: *a.* Hinnom, from N. W.; *b.* Kidron or Jehoshaphat from N.; *c.* Tyropœan from N. N. W.; (2) Mounts: *a.* Zion S. W. between Hinnom and Tyropœan; *b.* Moriah S. E. between Tyropœan and Kidron; *c.* Acra N. of Zion; *d.* Bezetha N. of Moriah. Remark—Olivet is east of Jerusalem.
4. *Sections of the City*: *a.* upper city or Zion; *b.* lower city or Acra N. of Zion and W. of temple; *c.* Ophel, parks and gardens S. of Moriah; *d.* Moriah, N. of Ophel — contained the temple.
5. *Size of the city* : *a.* circumference; *b.* diameter; *c.* area; *d.* elevation above the valleys on either side.

6. *History*: *a.* fortress of Jebusites until David's capture of it (ca. 1000); *b.* capital of United Kingdom, and of Judah; *c.* sacked by Shishak in Rehoboam's reign; *d.* sacked by Philistines and Arabians in reign of Jehoram; *e.* sacked by Joash of Israel in Amaziah's reign; *f.* sacked by Nebuchadrezzar in reign of Jehoiakim (605); *g.* sacked by same king in reign of Jehoiachin (597); *h.* sacked and destroyed by Neb. in reign of Zedekiah (586); *i.* rebuilt about 536-520; *j.* walls built by Nehemiah (445); *k.* sacked by Antiochus Epiphanes (168 B. C.); *l.* destroyed by the Romans in A. D., 70; *m.* at present a Turkish city of 20,000 inhabitants.

Literature:

Maps in Hurlbut, *Man. Bib. Geog.* pp. 72, 75, 78, 79, 81, 82.

Stanley, *Sinai and Pal.*, p. 226. See also "Jerusalem" in index to Stanley.

Thomson, *Land and Book*, vol. 1, pp. 412-567.

Admirable description, maps and cuts.

Fergusson, *Ancient Topography of Jerusalem*, 1847.

Drake, *Modern Jerusalem*.

Survey Memoir: "Jerusalem" volume.

Quarterly Statements of Pal. Exploration Fund.

Wilson and Warren, *The Recovery of Jerusalem*, New York, 1871.

Besant & Palmer, *Jerusalem, the City of Herod and Saladin*, new edition, London, 1889.

"Jerusalem" in Hastings, *Dictionary of the Bible*.

III. LITERATURE.

§9. THE BOOKS OF THE BIBLE.

1. *In General*—a coincidence.

1. The Bible contains *sixty-six* books.

Isaiah contains *sixty-six* chapters.

2. The Old Testament, *thirty-nine* books, is in general historical.

The first section of Isaiah, *thirty-nine* chapters, is in general historical.

3. The New Testament, *twenty-seven* books, is in general doctrinal.

The Second section of Isaiah, *twenty-seven* chapters, is in general doctrinal or evangelical.

II. *The Books of the Old Testament.*

Kinds of Literature in the Old Testament, historical, poetical, prophetical.

1.	Historical, - - -	{	Pentateuch -	5
			Other hist. books	12
				17
2.	Poetical, - - -			5
3.	Prophetical, - - -	{	Major Prophets	5
			Minor " "	12
				17
	Total, - - - - -			39

§10. THE BOOKS AND CHAPTERS IN THE OLD TESTAMENT.

Commit to memory the entire list of books in the

Old Testament in their order, together with the number of chapters in each book. Follow the order under §9. Observe a few points:

1. *In the Pentateuch:* Gen. and Ex. contain chapters which are multiples of 10 (50 and 40); Lev. and Num. contain multiples of 9 (27 and 36).
2. *In the twelve other historical books:* *a.* Joshua and 2 Sam. contain each 24 chaps.; *b.* 1 Sam. contains same as Prov., 31 chaps.; *c.* 2 Chron. contains same as Num., 36 chaps.; *d.* Ezra and Esther contain each 10 chaps.
3. *Major Prophets:* Isaiah contains same number of chapters as the Bible does of books—*sixty-six.*
4. *Commit to memory the Minor Prophets.*

Ho-Jo-Am Ob-Jo-Mi
Na-Ha-Ze
Ha-Ze-Ma.

5. *In General.*

Three	chaps. are found in	Joel, Nah., Hab. Zeph.
Four	" " " "	Ruth, Jon. and Mal.
Ten	" " " "	Ezra and Esther.
Twelve	" " " "	Eccl. and Dan.
Fourteen	" " " "	Hos. and Zech.
Twenty-four	" " " "	Josh. and 2 Sam.
Thirty-one	" " " "	1 Sam. and Prov.
Thirty-six	" " " "	Num. and 2 Chron.

NOTE—Historical Books contain	436	chaps.
Poetical " " "	243	" "
Prophetical " " "	250	" "
Total,	929	" "

**§11. MODERATE GENERAL OUTFIT FOR THE STUDY
OF OLD TESTAMENT HISTORY.†**

American Standard Revised Bible, or Rev. Version.
Hurlbut, Manual of Bib. Geography. Chicago.

Geikie, Hours with the Bible, new edition. Pott,
N. Y., 1895.

Price, The Monuments and the Old Test., 1900.
Josephus, Antiquities of the Jews.

Stanley, History of the Jewish Church, 3 vols. Scrib-
ner's, N. Y.

Thomson's The Land and the Book, 3 vols. Har-
pers, 1886.

*Edersheim, Bible History, 7 vols. London.

*Davis, A Dictionary of the Bible, 1 vol. or,

*Hastings, Dictionary of the Bible, 4 vols.

*By-Paths of Bible Knowledge, Religious Tract
Soc., London.

*Bissell, Biblical Antiquities. Am. S. S. Union.

*Records of the Past, 2d series, London, 1888—92.

*McCurdy, J. F., History, Prophecy and the Monu-
ments, 3 vols. Macmillan Co., 1894-
1900.

*Men of the Bible Series, 15 vols. Randolph, N. Y.

Special works are cited in their appropriate places
under *Literature*, and in List of Works, pp. 172-180.

†The unstarred works should be in the hands of every one; those
starred are very useful and important, and should be consulted if
possible.

IV. CHRONOLOGICAL.*

§12. PERIOD OF TIME COVERED BY THE BIBLE.

1. *The Old Testament describes peoples and events from 4004 to 400 B. C., or about 3,600 years.*
2. *The New Testament describes events from 4 B. C. to 100 A. D., or about 100 years.*
3. *Old Testament writings belong to a period from 1400 B. C. to 400 B. C., or about 1,000 years.*
4. *New Testament writings belong to a period from about 50 to 100 A. D., or about 50 years.*

*The chronology of Archbishop Ussher is adopted down to the Division of the Kingdom, *simply for convenience*. See Appendix.

§13. PERIODS OF OLD TESTAMENT HISTORY B. C.

This division seems to be a perfectly natural one, and such as will commend itself to the student.

- i. *Ante-diluvian, 4004-2348.* Creation of Man to the Deluge.
- ii. *Post-diluvian, 2348-1921.* Deluge to the call of Abraham.
- iii. *Patriarchal, 1921-1706.* Call of Abraham to the Descent into Egypt.
- iv. *Egyptian, 1706-1491.* Descent into Egypt to the Exodus.
- v. *Wanderings, 1491-1451.* Exodus to Crossing of Jordan.
- vi. *Conquest, 1451-1400.* Crossing of Jordan to Appointment of Judges.

- vii. *Judges*, 1400—ca. 1050. Appointment of Judges to Establishment of Kingdom.
- viii. *Kingdom*, ca. 1050-931. Establishment of Kingdom to Division of Kingdom.
- ix. *Dual Kingdom*, 931-722. Division of Kingdom to Fall of Samaria.
- x. *Judah alone*, 722-586. Fall of Samaria to Fall of Jerusalem.
- xi. *Captivity—Exile*, 586-538. Fall of Jerusalem to Fall of Babylon.
- xii. *Restoration*, 538-432. Fall of Babylon to the close of Nehemiah's career.

Remark.—Spare no pains to fix these periods firmly in mind. They are absolutely essential to a firm grasp of the outlines of Old Testament History.

SYLLABUS

OF

OLD TESTAMENT HISTORY.

FIRST PERIOD.

ANTE-DILUVIAN. CREATION OF MAN TO THE DELUGE, 4004-2348 B. C.

§14. THE CREATION—GEN. I.-II. 3.

1. *Introduction*, i. 1-2: *a.* in beginning God *created* the universe; *b.* all was chaos; *c.* spirit of God brooded over it.
2. *First day*, i. 3-5: *a.* appearance of (cosmic) light; *b.* called *day*; *c.* darkness called *night*.
3. *Second day*, i. 6-8: organization of the heavens: *a.* expanse formed with water (clouds and mists) above and waters beneath; *b.* called heavens.
4. *Third day*, i. 9-13: 1) land appears: *a.* waters collected and dry land appears; *b.* land called *earth*, waters *seas*; 2) vegetable life: *a.* seed-bearing herbs; *b.* fruit-trees,—these two were the first forms of life.

5. *Fourth day*, i. 14-19: solar light: *a.* first appearance (to one standing upon the earth) of the heavenly bodies; *b.* to separate day and night; *c.* to indicate seasons, days and years.
6. *Fifth day*, i. 20-23: creation of lower animals: *a.* God *created* 'great long things'; *b.* living beings in water; *c.* birds in the heavens; *d.* commands all, "be fruitful and multiply."
7. *Sixth day*, i. 24-31: 1) higher land animals: *a.* cattle; *b.* creeping things of the ground; 2) *creation of man*: *a.* God *created* man in his own image; *b.* created male and female; *c.* blessed them; *d.* commanded, "be fruitful and multiply"; *e.* have dominion over all creatures; *f.* live on vegetation.
God pronounced all his creation "very good."
8. *Seventh day*, ii. 1-3: *a.* work complete; *b.* God rested (from activity in creation); *c.* blessed the seventh day and hallowed it.
9. *Note and give the distinct advance in each successive period (day).*
10. *Genesis i.-ii. 3 and Geology*—how far can they be harmonized? Guyot.
11. *The age of the world*: *a.* until the creation of man; *b.* since man's creation. Geikie vol. i. 6.
12. *Ancient legends of creation.* Geikie vol. i. 3.
13. *Seventh day*: *a.* present period of God's rest from activity in creation; *b.* relation to man's seventh day.

14. *Object of Gen. i.-ii. 3:* *a.* God is creator of all things; *b.* God prepared all things for man; *c.* God put man at the summit of creation; *d.* God gave man dominion over all living things, cf. Ps. viii. 6-8.
15. *Beginnings in this section:* *a.* solar system; *b.* all vegetable and animal life; *c.* man and woman; *d.* Sabbath.

Remark.—Learn carefully the work of each day, and note the threefold occurrence of “creation.”

Literature:

- Geikie, vol. i. chaps. 3-5.
 Price, Monuments and Old Testament, §§ 60-65.
 Edersheim, Bible History, vol. i. chap. 1.
 Ball, C. J., Light from the East, pp. 1-21.
 Dawson, The Origin of the World.
 Davis, Genesis and Semitic Tradition, chaps. 1-3.
 Ryle, Early Narratives of Genesis, chaps. 1 and 2.
 Humphrey, Sacred History, chap. 2.
 Lenormant, Beginnings of History, chap. 1.
 Guyot, Creation; and review of same by Prof. Dana in Bib. Sac., vol. xlii. pp. 201-224.
 Dana in O. and N. T. Student, July and Aug. 1890.

§15. EDEN.—GEN. II. 4-25.

1. *Introduction*, ii. 4-6: *a.* not a second account of creation; *b.* but an account of the preparation of the earth for man; *c.* introductory to a description of (1) man's true relation to his Maker, (2) his relation to the vegetable and animal world, (3) his relation to woman.

2. *Man in distinction from animals*, i. 26-27; ii. 7.
 - a. created in the image of God he thus possessed: (1) immortality 'a living soul'; (2) intelligence; (3) conscience; (4) personality; (5) will; (6) affections; (7) moral righteousness; *b.* had dominion over all the earth.
3. *Location of Eden*, ii. 8-14: 1) Bible account: *a.* near the Tigris and Euphrates, Pishon and Gihon rivers; *b.* first two known, second two were probably canals, similar names of such water-courses having been found; *c.* a tablet discovered in Babylonia in 1885, reads "Sippar in Eden;" 2) other views of its site: *a.* Armenia; *b.* North Pole.
4. *God's purposes for Adam*, ii. 15-20: *a.* put him in the garden (Eden) "to dress it and to keep it;" *b.* to eat of every tree of the garden, *except* 'the tree of the knowledge of good and evil;' *c.* to study and name "every beast of the field" which 'Jehovah God had (already) formed' 'out of the ground;' *d.* to have and hold in his purity intimate communion with his Maker.
5. *Origin and purpose of woman*, ii. 21-25: *a.* "taken out of man;" *b.* to be a help meet for man; *c.* establishing the significance of the marital relation; *d.* God's word, "Therefore shall a man leave his father and his mother and shall cleave unto his wife" (vs. 24); *e.* Christ's words, Matt. xix. 4-6.

6. *Different interpretations of this chapter.*
7. *Traditions of man's creation.* Geikie, vol. i. 8
8. *Antiquity of man.* Dawson, Geikie.
9. *Beginnings in chap. ii. 4-25:* *a.* work for man, (vs. 15); *b.* prohibition (vs. 17); *c.* naming of animal creation; *d.* language; *e.* object of woman; *f.* primitive purity.

Literature:

- Geikie, Hours, vol. i. chaps. 6 and 7.
 Price, Monuments and Old Testament, § 66.
 Edersheim, Bible History, vol. i. chap. 1.
 Humphrey, Sacred History, chap. 3.
 Lenormant, Beginnings, chap. 2.
 Dawson, Mod. Science in Bib. Lands, chaps. iii.-iv.
 Delitzsch, Wo lag das Paradies?
 Davis, Gen. and Sem. Tradition, chaps. 4 and 5.
 Ryle, Early Narratives of Gen., chaps. 4 and 5.

§16. THE TEMPTATION AND THE FALL.—GEN. III.

1. *The work of the serpent*, vss. 1-5: *a.* cast doubt into the mind of the woman; *b.* denied the results threatened by God; *c.* promised additional wisdom—"ye shall be as God knowing good and evil."
2. *The actions of Eve and Adam*, vss. 6-8: *a.* as the serpent advised, Eve eats of the fruit (of the "tree of good and evil") and gives to Adam; *b.* "eyes were opened"—disobedience gave birth to shame; *c.* sin could not face God—"they hid themselves."

3. *Examination by God*, vss. 9-13: *a.* God found them; *b.* reason for hiding given without inquiry; *c.* disobedience heaps the blame upon another; *d.* traced to the serpent.
4. *Sentences pronounced*, vss. 14-19: *a.* serpent, cursed to crawl; *b.* seed of the serpent and seed of the woman to be at enmity perpetually; *c.* woman, to bear children in sorrow and be subject to her husband; *d.* man, to toil for bread, to return to dust.
5. *Further results*, vss. 20-24: *a.* woman named Eve; *b.* two clothed (with skins of animals, sacrificed or eaten?); *c.* expelled from the garden; *d.* guard to prevent approach to "the tree of life:" 1) *cherubim*, a symbol, cf. Ex. xxv. 18-22; Ps. lxxx. 1; Ezek. x. 18; 2) *flame of a sword*, a symbol, cf. Ps. vii. 12-13; Isa. xxxiv. 5-6; Zeph. ii. 12.
6. *The serpent in the Bible*: *a.* symbol of wisdom, Matt. x. 16; *b.* a sly enemy, Gen. xlix. 17; 2 Cor. xi. 9; *c.* a venomous enemy, Ps. lviii. 4; Amos v. 19; 1 Cor. x. 9; *d.* the devil himself, Rev. xii. 9, xx. 2; *e.* and his followers, Matt. xxiii. 33; 1 John iii. 8, etc.
7. *The death resulting from disobedience*: *a.* physical death (vs. 19), seeds of decay set to work; a perfect body containing immortal possibilities and true to God would not have died; *b.* spiritual death, Rom. v. 12-21.

8. *A gleam of hope for the first disobedients, vs. 15:*
a. a seed promised *before* the sentence is uttered; *b.* this seed to bruise with its heel the head (the vital part) of the serpent; *c.* a just inference is the victory of the bruiser. Note "seed of the woman," in Isa. vii. 14 and Matt. i. 23.
9. *Interpretations of this chapter:* *a.* mythical; *b.* allegorical; *c.* historical.
10. *Traditions of these events among other nations.*
 Lenormant, chap. 3. Davis, Sem. Trad., ch. 6-8.
11. *Beginnings in chap. iii.:* *a.* disobedience, sin; *b.* shame; *c.* cursing; *d.* sorrow; *e.* toil; *f.* physical death; *g.* clothing; *h.* promise of a Redeemer.

Literature:

- Geikie, Hours, vol. i. chap. 8.
 Edersheim, Bible History, vol. i. chap. 1.
 Price, Monuments and Old Testament, §§ 67, 68.
 Lenormant, Beginnings, chap. 3.
 Milton, John, Paradise Lost.

§17. CAIN AND HIS DESCENDANTS.—GEN. IV.

1. *Cain and Abel, and their offerings, vss. 1-5a:* *a.* birth of the boys; *b.* occupation, (1) Cain "a tiller of the ground," (2) Abel, "a keeper of flocks;" *c.* offerings, (1) Cain's, "fruit of the ground," (2) Abel's, "firstlings and fat thereof". (sacrifice?).

2. *Jehovah's attitude*, vss. 4b-5a: *a.* Abel and his offering accepted; *b.* Cain and his offering rejected; *c.* faith in God made the difference, Heb. xi. 4.
3. *Cain's wrath and murder of Abel*, vss. 5b-10: *a.* wrath and countenance fallen; *b.* Jehovah's rebuke and statement of a great principle; *c.* Cain slays Abel; *d.* the culmination of the first disobedience, Cain's formalism, jealousy and wrath; *e.* first mutilation of God's own creature.
4. *Punishment of Cain*, vss. 10-15: *a.* murder followed by lying; *b.* shed-blood reveals the fact (Isa. xxvi. 21); *c.* Cain cursed by Jehovah; *d.* also to be "a fugitive and a wanderer in the earth;" *e.* weight of the punishment; *f.* sign set to save Cain from a violent death.
5. *Cain "in the land of wandering"* (Nod), vss. 16-18: *a.* exiled from the presence of Jehovah; *b.* his wife was probably his sister—custom not unknown in early times (cf. Gen. xx. 12); *c.* Enoch, his son, built the first city, and named it.
6. *Lamech and the origin of the arts*, vss. 19-22: *a.* a bigamist; *b.* Jabal, father of nomads and shepherds; *c.* Jubal, father of musicians on stringed and wind instruments; *d.* Tubal-cain, an instructor of every bronze and iron-worker, making cutting instruments (of war and agriculture).
7. *Lamech's song*, vss. 23-24: *a.* first Hebrew poetry, (consisting neither of rhyme nor of metre, but

of parallelism in thought); *b.* intimations of violence in the land.

8. *Instead of Abel*, vss: 25-26: *a.* Seth is born; *b.* his descendants call upon the name of Jehovah.
9. *Traditions of a first murder among other peoples.* Lenormant.
10. *Beginnings in chapter iv.:* *a.* offerings—sacrifice; *b.* murder; *c.* city; *d.* polygamy; *e.* arts; *f.* poetry; *g.* calling on Jehovah.

Literature:

- Geikie, Hours, vol. i. chap. 9.
 Edersheim, Bible History, vol. i. chap. 2.
 Humphrey, Sacred History, chap. 6.
 Smith, Old Test. History, chap. 4.
 Lenormant, Beginnings, chaps. 4 and 5.
 Davis, Gen. and Sem. Trad., chap. 9.
 Ryle, Early Narratives of Gen., chap. 5.

§18. SETH AND HIS DESCENDANTS.—GEN. V.

1. *Introduction*, vss. 1-2: restatement of (1) man's creation, (2) as male and female.
2. *Ten generations from Adam to Noah*, vss. 3-32: *a.* note the tri-verse method of presenting the facts in connection with each chief; *b.* exceptional expressions concerning Enoch (cf. apocryphal book of Enoch); *c.* special mention made of Noah's significances.
3. *Compare the names of Cain's (iv. 18-22.) and Seth's descendants:* *a.* noting similarities in

names and meanings; *b.* noting variance in their number and their dissimilarities.

4. *Variations in the versions in the length of time between Adam and the deluge: a.* Hebrew gives 1656 years; *b.* Samaritan gives 1307 years; *c.* Septuagint gives 2242 years; *d.* due probably to different methods of reckoning time; *e.* other explanations?
5. *Longevity among Old Testament peoples: a.* ante-diluvian period, 969 to 365 years, Gen. v. 5-31; *b.* post-diluvian period, 600 to 148 years (xi. 10-25); *c.* patriarchal, Mosaic times, 180-120 years (Gen. xxxv. 28; xxv. 7; xlvii. 28; Deut. xxxiv. 7); *d.* later Old Testament times, about 80 years (cf. Ps. xc. 10).
6. *Explanations for such variant longevity; a.* errors in the computations of scribes; *b.* supposable difference in the early methods of reckoning time, counting moons or seasons as years; *c.* the time covers the life, not of a man, but of the tribe over which he is head; *d.* man's originally perfect body yielded slowly to the seeds of decay.
7. *Enoch a prophet: a.* Jude 14; *b.* translated as Elijah (vs. 24, cf. 2 Kings ii. 11).
8. *Similar genealogies among other peoples.* See Lenormant.

Literature:

Geikie, Hours, vol. i. chap. 9.

Blaikie, Manual, chap. 2, sec. 1.

- Edersheim, Bible History, vol. i. chaps. 3 and 4.
Humphrey, Sacred Hist., chaps. 6 and 7.
Lenormant, Beginnings, chap. 6.
Ryle, Early Narratives of Gen., chap. 6.
Article on "Chronology of the Old Test." in
Hastings, Dictionary of the Bible.
Green, Pre-Abrahamic Chronology, *The Independent*, 1891, p. 897.

SECOND PERIOD.

POST-DILUVIAN. DELUGE TO CALL OF ABRAHAM. B. C. 2348-1921.

§19. THE DELUGE.—GEN. VI.-VIII. 14.

1. *Introduction, cause*, vi. 1-12: *a.* "Sons of God" (Sethites) and "daughters of men" (Cainites) commingled and became corrupt; *b.* Jehovah says: "My spirit shall not abide in mankind forever, for in their going astray they (have become) flesh" (cf. §16. 7. *a.*); *c.* the highest limit to life shall be 120 years; *d.* "it repented Jehovah:" (1) repentance on man's part is sorrow for self-committed sins, (2) repentance on God's part is sorrow, grief for sin seen in others (cf. 1 Sam. xv. 29); *e.* determination to "blot out man.....from the face of the ground"; *f.* but Noah found favor in the eyes of Jehovah.
2. *The ark*, vi. 13-22: *a.* materials; *b.* dimensions; *c.* form; *d.* purpose; *e.* possibility of containing all that should be saved.
3. *The time of entering and contents*, vii. 1-16: *a.* 600th year, 2d month, 10th day of Noah's life they went in; *b.* of clean beasts and fowls, fourteen of each, of unclean, two went in; *c.* food for all these, (vi. 21); *d.* eight persons.

4. *The duration of the deluge*, vii. 17—viii. 14: *a.* fountains of the great deep broken up in the 600th year, 2d month, 17th day of Noah's life; *b.* rain poured 40 days and 40 nights; *c.* waters increased and reached their highest point by 150 days (vii. 24 and viii. 3); *d.* ark rested on 7th month, 17th day on the mountains of Ararat; *e.* mountains seen on 10th month, 10th day; *f.* birds sent out; *g.* Noah removed the covering; 601st year, 1st month, 1st day; *h.* they leave the craft in 601st year, 2d month, 27th day thereof—whole duration, 375 days.
5. *The extent of the deluge*: I. *for* its universality: *a.* the language of chap. vi. 17; vii. 4, 19, 21, 23; *but* (1) "earth" was used (*a.*) of Palestine alone, Joel i. 2; Ps. xlv. 3; (*b.*) of a field, Ex. xxiii. 10; (2) limitations (*a.*) in Acts ii. 5: "every nation under heaven;" (*b.*) cf. Rom. i. 8: "throughout the whole (known) world;" (*c.*) cf. Matt. xii. 42: "the queen of the south came from the ends of the earth;" *b.* the common tradition among all peoples; *but*, this only strengthens the view that all peoples are the offspring of one pair. II. *against* its universality: *a.* scientific difficulties: (1) amount of water required, would disarrange the solar system; (2) vegetation would perish in such continued submergence; (3) fish would not survive in foreign waters; *b.* practical difficulties: (1) collecting of such animals as the sloth,

- polar bear and kangaroo; (2) preservation of 120,000 kinds of insects; (3) preservation of 100,000 species of plants; *c.* physical evidences: (1) undisturbed volcanic remains at Auvergne, France; (2) certified age of trees in Mexico and Senegal; *d.* probable similar geologic movements in the past; *e.* the real purpose of the deluge, see No. 6.
6. *The purpose of the deluge:* to destroy the ungodly from the face of the earth, cf. vi. 7; Matt. xxiv. 38-39; 2 Pet. ii. 5.
 7. *Have we two Biblical accounts of the deluge?*
 8. *The Babylonian account:* *a.* give its similarities to the Biblical account; *b.* give its dissimilarities; *c.* the chief characteristics of each.
 9. *Other noteworthy traditions of the deluge:* *a.* Greek; *b.* Scandinavian; *c.* Iranian; *d.* Cymric; *e.* Indian.

Literature:

- Geikie, Hours, vol. i. chaps. 10 and 11.
 Price, Monuments and Old Testament, §§ 69-74.
 Edersheim, Bible History, vol. i. chaps. 5 and 6.
 Humphrey, Sacred History, chaps. 7 and 8.
 Lenormant, Beginnings, chaps. 7 and 8, and App. v
 Dawson, The Historical Deluge, 1895.
 Davis, Gen. and Sem. Tradition, chaps. 10-12.
 Ryle, Early Narratives of Genesis, chap. 7.
 Howorth, Mammoth and the Flood.
 Kinns, Graven in the Rock, chap. iv.
 Cave, Inspiration of the Old Testament, pp. 44-69.

§20. THE SECOND BEGINNING—GEN. VIII. 15—IX.

1. *Events immediately upon landing: a.* first altar; *b.* sacrifice; *c.* divine promise; *d.* blessing; *e.* command to multiply.
2. *All living things put under man's surveillance: a.* to command; *b.* to use for food.
3. *Capital punishment established, blood for blood.*
4. *Covenant on God's part: a.* not to cut off all life again with a flood; *b.* the bow in the clouds to be the token of this covenant.
5. *Noah's shame: a.* a husbandman; *b.* was drunken; *c.* Ham's disrespect; *d.* regard of Shem and Japheth.
6. *Noah's wrath and prophecy: a.* against Ham's son, Canaan, probably because he particularly embodied and was to perpetuate the spirit of his father, (cf. Deut. xx. 17); *b.* blesses Jehovah, God of Shem, (the Jews), Canaan to be his servant; *c.* may God enlarge Japheth (Aryan peoples), and may he (Japheth) enjoy the hospitalities of Shem, (including service to his God), and may Canaan serve him; *d.* observe (1) wrath begins and ends the utterance, (2) Canaan the lowest of servants is to be servant to all, (3) that this prediction receives a remarkable fulfillment in history.
7. *Age and death of Noah: 950 years, 350 after the deluge.*
8. *Beginnings in this section: a.* new race; *b.* altar; *c.* bloody sacrifice; *d.* capital punishment; *e.*

flesh for food; *f.* promise by nature—bow in the cloud; *g.* drunkenness; *h.* prediction by man.

Literature:

- Geikie, Hours, vol. i. chap. 12 in part.
 Blaikie, Manual, chap. ii. sec. 4.
 Edersheim, Bible History, vol. i. chap. 7.
 Humphrey, Sacred History, chap. 9.
 Briggs, Messianic Prophecy, pp. 79-83.
 Orelli, Old Testament Prophecy, pp. 95-103.
 Ryle, Early Narratives of Genesis, pp. 119-120.
 Denio, F. B. The Rainbow in Genesis, Old and New Test. Student, May 1890.

§21. THE TABLE OF NATIONS—GEN. X.

The most complete and exact table known.

1. *Does it speak of individuals or of nations? a.* sons =tribe; *b.* used in the plural; *c.* single names used as *nations* in the Bible, in Ezek. xxvii. 7-15; xxxviii. 2-6.
2. *It is geographical rather than ethnological.*
3. *The northern zone, locate and identify the sons of Japheth: a.* Armenia; *b.* Media; *c.* Asia Minor; *d.* Cyprus; *e.* Greece in Europe.
4. *The Southern Zone, locate and identify the sons of Ham: a.* Cush,* southern Babylonia, southern and southwestern coast of Arabia, and Ethiopia; *b.* Mizraim (Egypt), northern Egypt,

*Nimrod, son of Cush, founded a great empire. He built Babel, Erech, Accad and Calneh. From this, Asshur migrated northwards and founded Assyria, (Mic. v. 6.)

- from Cairo to the sea, peoples along the shores of Med. Sea; *c.* Phut (cf. Jer. xlv. 9; Ezek. xxvii. 10; xxx. 5); *d.* Canaan, eastern coast of Med. Sea, Phoenicians, Hittites, Canaanites, etc.
5. *The middle zone, locate and identify the sons of Shem: a.* Elam (highlands) east of Babylonia with its capital at Shushan; *b.* Asshur, Assyria on the upper Tigris river; *c.* Arpachshad, one of his posterity, Joktan, settles in southern and western Arabia; *d.* Lud, Lydians(?) in Asia Minor; *e.* Aram, western Mesopotamia and Syria.
 6. *Note the omissions: a.* no descendants of Phut, son of Ham; *b.* no descendants of Elam, Asshur or Lud, sons of Shem; *c.* the descendants of Peleg, ancestor of the Hebrews, are reserved for a later table (Gen. xi. 18 sq.)
 7. *Source and direction of early migrations: from central south-western Asia east, west and south.*
 7. *Scientific evidences of racial affinity and unity: a.* physiognomy; *b.* physiology; *c.* language; *d.* psychology; *e.* religious nature.

Literature:

- Sayce, Races of O. T., chap. 3.
 Price, Monuments and Old Testament, § 75.
 Edersheim, Bible History, vol. i. chap. 8.
 Cave, Inspiration of the Old Testament, lec. 3.
 Ball, C. J., Light from the East, pp. 134-9.
 Hurlbut, Man. of Bib. Geog. pp. 23-27.
 Davis, Gen. and Sem. Trad., chap. 13.

Schrader, E., *Cuneiform Inscriptions and the Old Testament*, vol. i. pp. 61-103.

Sayce, *Higher Crit. and Monuments*, pp. 119-152.

Ryle, *Early Narratives of Gen.*, chap. 8.

§22. THE TOWER OF BABEL AND THE DISPERSION.

GEN. XI. 1-9.

1. *Why does this follow chapter x.? having indicated the separate locations of the race, the writer now tells how the separation occurred.*
2. *The power of the post-diluvian race: a. one people with one language; b. in a most fruitful valley; c. with one purpose (vs. 6).*
3. *Location of the event: a. "in the land of Shinar" b. where bricks were used for stone, and bitumen for mortar; c. in lower Babylonia.*
4. *Purpose of the tower: a. to be a national rallying point (vs. 4); b. to be a monument to their skill; c. probably to become a center of rebellion against Jehovah (vs. 6).*
5. *God's means of stopping the building: a. confusion of the language (disease of the mouth?), thereby scattering the peoples.*
6. *Traditions of a similar event among other peoples: a. Egypt; b. Babylon; c. Greece.*
7. *"Birs-Nimroud" probably identical with the ancient tower of Babel. See Rawlinson.*
8. *Was the origin of different languages due to a miracle?*

Rem. On the value of all these ethnic traditions,
cf. Cave, *Inspiration of the Old Testament*, pp. 89-103.

Literature:

Geikie, *Hours*, vol. i. chap. 17.

Blaikie, *Manual*, chap. 3, sec. 2.

Edersheim, *Bible History*, vol. i. chap. 8.

Humphrey, *Sacred History*, chap. 11.

Schrader, *Cun. Ins. and O. T.*, vol. i. pp. 103-114.

Smith, *Chaldean Genesis*, p. 160 sq.

Lenormant, *Langue Primitive de la Chaldée*

Rawlinson, *Ancient Monarchies*, vol. i. p. 21. for

Birs Nimroud.

Davis, *Gen. and Sem. Tradition*, chap. 14.

THIRD PERIOD.

PATRIARCHAL. CALL OF ABRAHAM TO DESCENT INTO EGYPT. B. C. 1921-1706.

§23. ABRAHAM'S CALL AND WANDERINGS—GEN.
XI. 10—XIII. 18.

1. *Descendant of Shem*—xi. 10-26.
2. *First remove, from Ur of Chaldees*—xi. 27-32:
a. location; b. population; c. associates;
d. religion, Josh. xxiv. 2, 14.
3. *Second remove, from Haran*—xii. 1-4: a. loca-
tion; b. associates; c. promise of God.
4. *First journey through Canaan*—xii. 5-9: a.
builds altar in Shechem, promise to Abraham's
seed; b. Bethel, an altar built, calls on the
name of Jehovah; c. South country.
5. *Sojourning in Egypt*—xii. 10-20: a. famine drives
him thence; b. deception of Pharaoh; c.
plagues on Pharaoh; d. Abraham treated
kindly—why?
6. *Return to Canaan*—xiii. 1-4: a. companions
and wealth; b. South country; c. Bethel,
old altar, calls of Jehovah.
7. *Separation of Abraham and Lot*—xiii. 5 sq. a. great-
ness of herds; b. strife of herdsmen; c. Lot

takes circle of Jordan; *d.* Abraham takes Canaan (probably the hill-country); *e.* promise repeated to Abraham; *f.* Abraham removes to Oaks of Mamre, builds an altar there.

8. *Contemporaneous history:* *a.* Ur of Chaldees; *b.* at Haran; *c.* in Canaan; *d.* in Egypt.

Literature:

Geikie, Hours, vol. i. chaps. 13-16.

Price, Monuments and Old Testament, §§ 76, 77.

Edersheim, Bible History, vol. i. chaps. 10 and 11.

McCurdy, Hist., Proph. and Mon., §§ 100-105.

Stanley, Jewish Church, Lects. 1 and 2.

Hurlbut, Man. of Bib. Geog., pp. 33-35.

Tomkins, Abraham and his Age, chaps. 1-12.

Mozley, Lectures on O. T., Lec. 1.

Deane, Abraham, Men of the Bible.

Ball, C. J., Light from the East, pp. 73-82.

Sayce, The Egypt of the Hebrews, chap. 1.

Loftus, Chaldæa and Susiana, pp. 128-134.

§24. ABRAHAM'S SETTLED LIFE IN CANAAN—GEN.
XIV—XXIII.

1. *Invasion by the kings of the East*—xiv. 1-17: *a.* subdued territory; *b.* years of subjection and revolt; *c.* territory invaded; *d.* disaster to the cities of the plain; *e.* Abraham's pursuit and victory.
2. *Melchizedek*—xiv. 18-20: *a.* office; *b.* blessing upon Abraham; *c.* tithe observed (origin?); *d.* who was Melchizedek?—cf. Heb. vii. 1-11.

3. *Abraham's vision*—xv: *a.* seed to be as stars of heaven; *b.* believed Jehovah—righteousness, vs. 6; *c.* sacrifice and vision, seed in bondage 400 years; *d.* to possess from river of Egypt to the great river.
4. *Story of Hagar*—xvi: *a.* Egyptian hand-maid; *b.* flees to the wilderness; *c.* first mention of the *Angel of Jehovah*—promise to Hagar; *d.* return and birth of Ishmael.
5. *Renewed promise and rite of circumcision*—xvii—xviii. 15: *a.* great seed and possession of Canaan; *b.* rite of circumcision established in Israel, (found among other peoples?); *c.* appearance of three angels, their errand.
6. *Fate of Sodom*—xviii. 16—xix. 38: *a.* announced by three angels; *b.* Abraham's plea; *c.* two angelic guests of Lot; *d.* Sodomites charge on his house, blindness; *e.* early escape of Lot and family; *f.* fate of Lot's wife; *g.* city destroyed by fire and brimstone (explain); *h.* Lot's incestuous posterity.
7. *Abraham and Abimelech*—xx—xxi. 21: *a.* Abraham deceives Abimelech; *b.* Abimelech's vision; *c.* kind treatment of Abraham; *d.* birth of Isaac; *e.* expulsion of Hagar and Ishmael; *f.* distress of Hagar; *g.* covenant between Abraham and Abimelech; *h.* origin of Beer-sheba.

8. *Sacrifice of Isaac*—xxii: *a.* to prove Abraham; *b.* journey; *c.* locality (Moriah); *d.* tragedy averted by substitute; *e.* promise renewed.

NOTE—Human sacrifices, prevalence in Old Test. times; cf. Sunday School Times, Feb. 19, 1887; Mozley, Lec. 3; Kalisch, Com. on Lev. i, pp. 323-396.

9. *Death and burial of Sarah*—xxiii: *a.* aged 127 years; *b.* Abraham bought the cave of Machpelah from a Hittite; *c.* Sarah buried therein.
10. *Character of Abraham*: *a.* faithful to God and man; *b.* skilled in business; *c.* self-possessed and generous; *d.* exemplary patriarch in every way.
11. *Contemporaneous History*: *a.* in the East; *b.* Hittites; *c.* Philistines.

Literature:

Geikie, Hours, vol. i. chap. 17.

Price, Monuments and Old Testament, § 78.

Edersheim, Bible History, vol. i. chaps. 12-14.

Tomkins, Abraham and his Age, chaps. 13, 14.

Stanley, Jewish Church, Lects. 1 and 2 in part.

Cun. Inscript. and Old Test., vol. i. pp. 120-123.

Sayce, Patriarchal Palestine, chaps. 1-4.

Sayce, Higher Crit. and Mon., pp. 158-94.

McCurdy, Hist., Proph. and Mon., §§ 106-114.

§25. CAREER OF ISAAC—GEN. XXIV—XXVIII. 9; XXXV. 28.

1. *Finding of Rebekah*—xxiv: *a.* oath of the servant; *b.* journey to Mesopotamia; *c.* kin of

- Nahor, Abraham's brother; *d.* return with Rebekah; she meets Isaac.
2. *Last days of Abraham*—xxv. 1–11: *a.* another wife and posterity; *b.* death and burial in Machpelah.
 3. *Isaac's sons, Jacob and Esau*—xxv. 19–34; xxvi. 34, 35: *a.* character of the boys; *b.* birthright of Esau sold to Jacob; *c.* Esau's wives—Hittites.
 4. *Isaac in Gerar*—xxvi: *a.* famine in Canaan; *b.* Jehovah's promise, warned against Egypt; *c.* deceives men of Gerar; *d.* strife over the wells at Gerar; *e.* oath and peace.
 5. *Isaac's blessing stolen by Jacob*—xxvii: *a.* Isaac's request for venison; *b.* Rebekah's intrigue for Jacob; *c.* Jacob's success and blessing; *d.* Esau's grief; *e.* Jacob sent to Paddan-aram for a wife.
 6. *Isaac's death and burial*—xxxv. 28, 29: *a.* after Jacob's return; *b.* buried by both Jacob and Esau.
 7. *Isaac's character*: *a.* faith in God; *b.* retiring; *c.* not forceful; *d.* submissive, peaceful.

Literature:

Geikie, Hours, vol. i. chap. 18.

Blaikie, Manual, chap. 4, sec. 2.

Edersheim, Bible History, vol. i. chaps. 15 and 16.

Humphrey, Sacred History, chaps. 22 and 23.

Stanley, Jewish Church, Lec. 2, last part.

Geikie, *Old Test. Characters, on Isaac and Ishmael*.
Rawlinson, *Isaac and Jacob*, pp. 1-69.

§26. THE WANDERINGS OF JACOB TO THE STORY
OF JOSEPH—GEN. XXVIII. 10—XXXV. 27.

1. *Flight to Haran*—xxviii. 10-22: *a.* vision at Bethel; *b.* pillar set up; *c.* vow to Jehovah—tithe (cf. xiv. 20).
2. *Sojourn with Laban, his uncle*—xxix. 1—xxxi. 16: *a.* shepherd; *b.* service for Rachel and Leah; *c.* Laban's deceit; *d.* Jacob's children, (xxxv. 23-26); *e.* Jacob's shrewdness in caring for the flock; *f.* his wealth.
3. *Jacob's flight from Laban*—xxx. 17-55: *a.* un-awares, he leaves with his all; *b.* pursuit by Laban; *c.* Jacob overtaken in Gilead; *d.* vain search for the teraphim; *e.* "heap of witness" set up; *f.* peaceful separation.
4. *Esau ahead*—xxxii—xxxiii. 17: *a.* messengers to Esau; *b.* their return, report, and prayer of Jacob; *c.* present sent to Esau; *d.* division of families and flocks; *e.* wrestling with the angel at Penuel and Jacob named Israel; *f.* joyful meeting with Esau; *g.* Esau receives presents and returns in peace.

NOTE—Esau's posterity is given in chap. xxxvi.

5. *Jacob at Shechem*—xxxiii. 18—xxxiv. 31: *a.* bought ground; *b.* built an altar; *c.* Dinah disgraced; *d.* design of Jacob's sons, and despoiling of Shechem.

6. *Jacob at Bethel*—xxxv. 1–20: *a.* all strange gods to be put away; *b.* Bethel reached; *c.* Deborah dies; *d.* renewed promise; *e.* birth of Benjamin and death of Rachel on way to Ephrath.
7. *Characteristics of Jacob and Esau.*
8. *Contrast the characters of Abraham and Jacob.*
9. *Give outline of Jacob's journeyings.*

Literature:

Geikie, Hours, vol. i. chap. 18 in part.

Blaikie, Manual, chap. 4, sec. 3.

Edersheim, Bible History, vol. i. chaps. 16–18.

Humphrey, Sacred History, chaps. 24 and 25.

Stanley, Jewish Church, Lec. 3.

Smith, O. T. History, chap. 8.

Geikie, Old Test. Characters, on *Jacob, Esau, Leah and Rachel, Judah.*

Meyer, F. B., Israel, a Prince with God.

Rawlinson, Isaac and Jacob, pp. 70–136.

Tomkins, Times of Joseph, chaps. i. and ii.

§27. JACOB AND JOSEPH TO DESCENT INTO EGYPT.

—GEN. XXXVII—XLV.

1. *Joseph's sale to the Midianites*—xxxvii: *a.* age of Joseph; *b.* Joseph's two dreams; *c.* visit to his brethren; *d.* disposal of him, pit, sale; *e.* caravan routes.
2. *Judah's unfaithfulness*—xxxviii.
3. *Joseph sold and imprisoned*—xxxix. xl: *a.* slave

- of Potiphar; *b.* his favor; *c.* falsely charged and imprisoned; *d.* favor in prison; *e.* interprets dream of butler and baker—fulfilled.
4. *Joseph's release and promotion*, xli: *a.* interprets Pharaoh's dreams; *b.* becomes *second* officer in the kingdom; *c.* charge of crops, storehouses; *d.* marries daughter of an Egyptian priest; *e.* famine on hand.
5. *Jacob's distress and appeal to Egypt*, xlii — xlv: *a.* ten sons go to Egypt for corn; *b.* rough reception and return; *c.* second trip with Benjamin; *d.* feast and favor at Joseph's hands; *e.* return hindered by intrigue; *f.* Judah's matchless plea; *g.* Joseph reveals himself; *h.* arrangements for transfer to to Egypt of Jacob's house.
6. *Egypt before the Hebrew sojourn*: Geikie, vol. ii. 2: *a.* early history; *b.* religion; *c.* political relations.

Literature:

- Geikie, Hours, vol. i., chap. 19; vol. ii., chaps. 1 and 2
- Price, Monuments and Old Testament, §§ 79-81.
- Edersheim, Bible History, vol. i. chaps. 19-21.
- McCurdy, Hist., Proph. and Mon., §§ 134-41.
- Stanley, Jewish Church, Lec. 4 in part.
- Tomkins, Times of Joseph, chaps. iii.-vii.
- Sayce, Egypt of the Hebrews, chap. 1.
- Kinns, Graven in the Rock, chap. vi.
- Rawlinson, Isaac and Jacob, pp. 137-157.

FOURTH PERIOD.

BONDAGE. DESCENT INTO EGYPT TO THE EXODUS. B. C. 1706-1491.

§28. DESCENT AND SETTLEMENT IN EGYPT—GEN.

XLVI—L.

1. *Journey to Egypt*, xlvi: *a.* renewed promise; *b.* number who went down; *c.* meeting of Israel and Joseph.
2. *Pharaoh's favor to Israel*, xlvii—xlviii: *a.* assigned to Goshen; *b.* Joseph's authority; *c.* Israel's age; *d.* Joseph's sons blessed by Israel.
3. *Egypt*: Hurlbut, Man. Bib. Geog., pp. 41, 42: *a.* boundaries; *b.* extent; *c.* characteristics; *d.* history; *e.* present rulers.
4. *Land of Goshen*, Geikie, vol. ii. chap. 1: *a.* location; *b.* size; *c.* seasons; *d.* products.
5. *Israel's prophecy in regard to his twelve sons*, xlix. 1-27: characterize each son (cf. Deut. xxxiii.)
6. *Israel's death*, xlix. 28—l. 13: *a.* command for burial; *b.* embalmed; *c.* caravan to Canaan; *d.* buried in Machpelah; *e.* fear of Joseph's brethren.
7. *Joseph's death*, l. 15-26 *a.* prophecy; *b.* death; *c.* embalming.
8. *Character of Joseph*.

Literature:

- Geikie, Hours, vol. i. chap. 19 in part.
 Price, Monuments and Old Testament, §§ 82-89.
 Edersheim, Bib. History, vol. i. chap. 22 and 23;
 vol. ii. chap. 1.
 McCurdy, Hist., Proph. and Mon., §§ 143-153.
 Stanley, Jewish Church, Lec. 4, i.
 Tomkins, Times of Joseph, chaps. viii.-xii., xv.
 St. Clair, Buried Cities and Bib. Countries, chap. i. 2-5.

§29. THE SOJOURN IN EGYPT—EXODUS I-X.

1. *Reigning power in Egypt at this time:* a. at descent of Jacob; b. after death of Joseph.
2. *Religion of Egypt:* a. nature worship; b. extensive ritual; c. numerous priesthood.
3. *Servitude of Israel*, i. 8—ii. 10: a. beginning, due to what? b. what kinds of work? c. attempted suppression of increase; d. Moses' preservation, attempted deliverance and flight to Midian.
4. *Moses' training*, ii. 11—iv. 18: a. among the flocks of Jethro; b. bush of flaming fire; c. command of Jehovah for Israel; d. two signs to Moses of success; e. Aaron's help assured.
5. *Moses' return and first appeal to Pharaoh*, iv. 18—vii. 13: a. events on the way back; b. Moses, and Aaron's vain appeal to Pharaoh; c. increase of the burdens—bricks without straw; d. Jehovah's assurance of success; e. signs before Pharaoh—rods, explain.

6. *First nine plagues*, vii. 14-x.29: A. (1) blood—no effect; (2) frogs—Pharaoh calls; (3) lice—no effect; (4) flies—Pharaoh calls; (5) murrain—no effect; (6) boils—no effect; (7) hail—Pharaoh calls; (8) locusts—Pharaoh calls; (9) darkness—Pharaoh calls.

B. Observe: *a.* Pharaoh calls for Moses and Aaron five times; *b.* Pharaoh's heart is hard (obstinate) in (1), (3) and (5); *c.* Pharaoh made hard his heart in (2), (4) and (7); *d.* Jehovah hardened his heart in (6), (8) and (9) only; *e.* concessions of Pharaoh after (4), (7), (8) and (9); *f.* natural explanations for these plagues? *g.* gods insulted by each plague?

Literature:

Geikie, Hours, vol. ii. chaps. 3-5.

Price, Monuments and Old Testament, §§ 90-93.

Edersheim, Bible History, vol. ii. chaps. 2-6.

McCurdy, Hist., Proph. and Mon., § 165.

Stanley, Jewish Church, Lec. 4 in part.

Hurlbut, Man. Bib. Geog., pp. 41, 42.

Stanley, Sinai and Palestine, Introduction.

Rawlinson, Life and Times of Moses, Men of Bible.

Wilson, In Scripture Lands, pp. 1-22.

Sayce, Higher Crit. and Mon., chap. 5.

Naville, E., Store-City of Pithom.

Ball, C. J., Light from the East, pp. 83-125.

Budge, Dwellers on the Nile, chaps. iv. and vi.

Kinns, Graven in the Rock, chap. ix.

St. Clair, Buried Cities and Bib. Countries, chap. i. 5-6.

FIFTH PERIOD.

WANDERINGS. EXODUS TO CROSSING THE JORDAN. B. C. 1491-1451.

§80. THE EXODUS. EXODUS XI-XV. 21.

1. *Preliminary to the tenth plague*, xii: *a.* asking of Egyptians, why? *b.* threat told to Israel; *c.* result foretold.
2. *Passover established*, xii.1-28,42-51, xiii. 1-10:
a. times set—first month of year, tenth day;
b. preparation of lamb, on 14th day; *c.* disposal of the blood; *d.* purpose of same; *e.* manner of eating; *f.* exact time of eating; *g.* memorial to be observed; *h.* typical significance.
3. *The tenth plague*, xii. 29-36; *a.* at midnight; *b.* first-born of man and beast slain; *c.* call of Pharaoh for Moses and Aaron; *d.* command to Israel to leave; *e.* they start—spoiling Egyptians.
4. *The march to the sea*, xii. 37—xiv. 14; *a.* assembling of hosts of Israel; *b.* journey from Rameses to Succoth—600,000 *men*, armed; *c.* sanctification of first-born; *d.* bones of Joseph with them; *e.* from Succoth to Etham; *f.* fire and pillar of cloud; *g.* before

Pi-hahiroth, between Migdol and the sea, before Baal-zephon; *h.* Pharaoh's pursuit—600 chariots; *i.* Israel's cry to Jehovah.

5. *The crossing*, xiv. 15-31: *a.* assurance of deliverance; *b.* pillar between the two camps; *c.* Moses' rod over the sea; *d.* all night wind drove back the waters; *e.* Israel passes over on dry land; *f.* fatal result to the Egyptians; *g.* Israel's strengthened belief in Jehovah.
6. *The route or place of crossing* (see Harper and Trumbull): *a.* not in N. as advocated formerly by Brugsch; *b.* not at present N. end of Red Sea; *c.* but probably at Lake Timsah; *d.* three days from Elim.
7. *Moses' Song*, xv. 1-21: *a.* analyze it carefully; *b.* chief thought; *c.* references to outside peoples; *d.* purpose of the song.
8. *Contemporaneous history*: *a.* waning of Egypt's power; *b.* revolts of their foreign dependencies; *c.* advantage to Israel of these things.
9. *Effects of Bondage on Israel*. See Blaikie, chap. v., sec. 5.

Geikie, Hours, vol. ii., chap. 6.

Price, Monuments and Old Testament, §§ 94-100.

Edersheim, Bible History, vol. ii., chap. 7.

McCurdy, Hist., Proph. and Mon., §§ 166-7.

Stanley, Jewish Church, Lec. 5.

Rawlinson, Life and Times of Moses.

Kinns, Graven in the Rock, chap. x.

- Harper, H. A., *Bible and Modern Disc.*, pp. 77-177.
 Brugsch, H., *The Route of the Exodus*.
 St. Clair, *Buried Cities and Bible Countries*, chap. i. 9.
 Trumbull, *Kadesh Barnea*, pp. 325-430.
 Ball, C. J., *Light from the East*, pp. 126-30.
 Dawson, *Mod. Science in Bib. Lands*, chaps. vi., vii.
 Ebers, Geo., "Uarda"; "Joshua."
 Naville, *The Store-City of Pithom*.
 Drysdale, *Early Bible Songs*, pp. 39-58.

§31. THE MARCH TO SINAI—EX. XV. 22—XVIII. 27.

1. *The wilderness: a.* location, boundary, size; *b.* natural features; *c.* inhabitants, then and to-day.
2. *Numbers, condition and spirit of Israel.*
3. *Halts at Marah and Elim*, xv. 22-27. *a.* travel through Shur (wall); *b.* bitter water made sweet at Marah; *c.* covenant of Jehovah there; *d.* Elim.
4. *In the wilderness of Sin*, xvi. 1-36; *a.* arrival on 15th day of 2d month; *b.* murmur of Israel against Moses; *c.* Jehovah's reply; *d.* quails in evening—whence? *e.* manna in morning—its character; *f.* regulations for gathering it.
5. *In Rephidim*, xvii. 1—xviii. 27: *a.* no water; *b.* strife of people with Moses; *c.* Horeb smitten—water; *d.* Amalek defiant; *e.* Israel under Joshua victorious; *f.* fate of Amalek pronounced.

6. *Jethro*, xviii. 1-27: *a.* father-in-law to Moses; *b.* Jethro recognizes Jehovah as great; *c.* advises division of labor; *d.* Moses follows advice.
7. *Ancient modes of travel.*

Literature :

Geikie, Hours, vol. ii. chaps. 7 and 8.

Blaikie, Manual, chap. 6, sec. 1.

Edersheim, Bible History, vol. ii. chaps. 7 and 8.

Stanley, Jewish Church, Lec. 6.

“ Sinai and Palestine, Part I.

Hurlbut, Man. Bib. Geog., pp. 40-45.

Rawlinson, Moses, his Life and Times.

Bartlett, Forty Days in the Desert.

Palmer, The Desert of the Exodus, 2 vols.

Palmer, E. H., Desert of the Tih.

Palmer, H. S., Sinai.

Field, H. M., On the Desert.

§32. DOINGS AT SINAI IN BOOK OF EXODUS—
XIX-XL.

1. *Site of Sinai, time of arrival, and distance from Egypt?* xix. 1, 2.
2. *First doings*, xix. 3-25: *a.* Jehovah appears to Moses in mount; *b.* people covenant with Jehovah; *c.* Jehovah appears to Moses in mount second time; *d.* people sanctified by Moses; *e.* thunders the third day; *f.* Jehovah appears to Moses third time in the mount; *g.* gives charge to the people.

3. *Ten Commandments*, xx. 2-17; *a.* spoken directly to the people; *b.* analyze the commandments; *c.* compare them with Deut. v. 6-21; *d.* fear of the people; *e.* Moses to be the mediator between Israel and Jehovah.
4. *Civil laws*, xxi-xxiii. 13, 18-33. *a.* servants; *b.* manslaughter; *c.* stealing; *d.* unintentional acts; *e.* idolatry, etc., etc.
5. *The feasts*, xxiii. 14-17; *Lev.* xxiii.; *Num.* xxviii-xxix.: *a.* unleavened bread or passover—time? *b.* first-fruits, or pentecost, or weeks, or wheat harvest—time? *c.* ingatherings or tabernacles—time? *d.* give significance of each.
6. *Moses*, xxiv: *a.* builds an altar; *b.* offers up offerings; *c.* forty days and nights in the mount, fourth ascent; *d.* leaves the people with Aaron and Hur.
7. *Tent of meeting*, *Ex.* xxv-xxxi., xxxv-xl:
 - (1) Tabernacle. I. Holy of Holies: *a.* ark; *b.* mercy seat; *c.* cherubim. II. Holy place: *a.* altar of incense; *b.* table and vessels; *c.* candlestick and vessels. III. Court: *a.* great altar; *b.* laver of brass. (2) Priests' garments. (3) Oil of anointing. (4) dedication: *a.* time; *b.* services; *c.* cloud and glory.
8. *Golden calf*, xxxii: *a.* Moses' delay in the mount; *b.* Israel murmurs; *c.* calf made by Aaron; *d.* return of Moses; *e.* breaking of tables; *f.* anger of Jehovah; *g.* plea of Moses.

9. *Glory of Jehovah appears to Moses, Ex. xxxiii—xxxiv: a. in tent; b. in cleft of rock; c. Moses hews two tables of stone; d. ascends (5th time) the mount; e. numerous commands for Israel; f. face of Moses shines.*

Literature:

- Geikie, Hours, vol. ii. chaps. 9 and 10.
 Blaikie, Manual, chap. 6, sec. 2.
 Edersheim, Bible History, vol. ii. chaps. 10–13.
 Humphrey, Sacred History, chap. 23.
 Stanley, Jewish Church, Lec. 7.
 Rawlinson, Moses, his Life and Times.
 Harper, Bible and Modern Disc. on *Site of Sinai*.
 Gardiner, O. and N. T. in Mut. Relations, Lects. v., vi.
 Boardman, The Ten Commandments.
 Green, W. H., The Hebrew Feasts.
 Edersheim, The Laws and Polity of the Jews.
 Paine, The Temple of Solomon.

§33. DOINGS AND LAWS GIVEN AT SINAI IN LEV.
 AND NUM. I—IX.

1. *Offerings, Lev. i—x; Num. xvi: (1) Kinds: a. sin; b. burnt; c. meal; d. peace; e. guilt or trespass. (2) Significance: a. sin—expia- tory; b. burnt—self-dedicatory; c. meal and (d) peace—thanksgiving; e. trespass—expia- tory. Cf. Rom. iii. 25; 1 Cor. i. 30.*
2. *Foods prohibited and permitted, Lev. xi: (read only).*
3. *Laws of purification, Lev. xii—xxii; Num. v. xix (read only).*

4. *Sabbatical and jubilee years, Lev. xxv: a. laws of work; b. laws of redemption; c. application to the stranger.*
5. *Enumeration of Israel and order of encampment, Num. i—iv: a. number of Levites; b. work of Levites; c. order of tribes in camp.*
6. *Nazarite vow, Num. vi: a. special prohibitions; b. special work; c. special significance; d. some of the greatest Nazarites in history.*
7. *Dedication of the altar, vii., viii: a. order of tribes followed; b. sum of offerings; c. cleansing of the Levites.*
8. *First passover observance, ix.—x. 10: a. time; b. commands; c. accompaniments; d. trumpet commands.*

Literature:

Edersheim, *Bib. History*, vol. ii. chaps. 14 and 15.

Kellogg, *Expositor's Bible*, Leviticus.

Cave, *Scriptural Doctrine of Sacrifice*.

§34. FROM SINAI TO THE ARNON—NUM. X. 11—
XXI. 13.

1. *Time of departure and order of march.*
2. *First halts, x. 11—xii: a. Taberah, or Kibroth-hattaavah; b. murmurings of Israel; c. fire from Jehovah; d. cry for flesh; e. seventy elders appointed; f. prophets in camp; g. surfeit of quails; h. plague therefrom; i. in Hazereth; j. Aaron and Miriam against Moses; k. Miriam's leprosy.*

3. *Wilderness of Paran*, xiii—xiv: *a.* twelve spies sent out; *b.* extent of their search; *c.* return and double report—what was the sin of the spies? *d.* murmur of Israel—will go back to Egypt; *e.* Jehovah will destroy Israel; *f.* plea of Moses; *g.* Israel's sentence—to wander forty years; *h.* their anger—set upon the Canaanites in vain.
4. *Korah and his host*, xvi: *a.* 250 princes against Moses and Aaron—jealous ambition; *b.* Moses' test of his mission; *c.* earth swallows the host of Dathan and Abiram; *d.* fire from Jehovah on 250 burners of strange incense—Korahites; *e.* plague slays 14,700.
5. *Priesthood of Levites established*, xvii—xviii; *a.* test of the rods; *b.* budding of Aaron's; *c.* charge of offerings put in Aaron's hands; *d.* tithe of Israel to Levi; *e.* Levi to give of his tithe a tithe.
6. *Wilderness of Zin*, xx. 1—13: *a.* death of Miriam; *b.* people murmur for water; *c.* rock smitten; *d.* Moses and Aaron punished for disobedience.

Probably a blank of thirty-seven years between verses 13 and 14 of chap. xx.

7. *Kadesh and Mt. Hor*, xx. 14—xxi. 3: *a.* Edom's refusal to Israel's request; *b.* Aaron's death and successor; *c.* Canaanites destroyed by Israel.

8. *Hor to Arnon*, xxi. 4-15: *a.* Red Sea—Ezlon-geber; *b.* east of Mt. Seir; *c.* fiery serpents; *d.* serpent of brass—use in New Testament; *e.* stations near Arnon; *f.* location of Arnon; *g.* Book of Wars of Jehovah.

Literature:

- Geikie, *Hours*, vol. ii. chap. 11.
 Blaikie, *Manual*, chap. 6, sec. 3 and 4.
 Edersheim, *Bible History*, vol. ii. chaps. 16-21.
 Stanley, *Jewish Church*, Lec. 8, 1.
 Wilson, E. L., *In Scripture Lands*, pp. 53-132.
 Trumbull, *Kadesh Barnea*, N. Y., 1884.
 Price, Ira M., *Lost writings quoted and referred to in the Old Testament*, *Bibliotheca Sacra*, April, 1889.

§35. CONQUESTS EAST OF THE JORDAN—NUM.
 XXI. 13—XXXVI. 13.

1. *Victory over Sihon, king of the Amorites*, xxi. 13-32: *a.* request of Sihon; *b.* Sihon's refusal and charge; *c.* Israel's victory; *d.* Heshbon; *e.* ancient poems in verses 27-30.
2. *Victory over Og, king of Bashan*, xxi. 33-35: *a.* country of Bashan; *b.* people; *c.* capital; *d.* Israel's victory.
3. *Story of Balaam*, xxii-iv:(1). Bamoth-baal: *a.* seven altars; *b.* offerings; *c.* parable; *d.* analyze. (2). Pisgah: *a.* altars; *b.* offerings; *c.* parable; *d.* analyze. (3). Peor: *a.* altars;

b. offerings; *c.* parable; *d.* analyze. (4).
Spirit of Jehovah upon him: *a.* prophetic vision of future events.

NOTE—*a.* the advance in the thought of the four poems; *b.* character of Balaam as depicted in the Bible; *c.* explain this phenomenon.

5. *Sin of Israel with Moab*, xxv: *a.* alliances with Baal-peor; *b.* plague on Israel; *c.* Eleazar's means of staying the same.
6. *Sum of Israel*, xxvi: *a.* 601,730 and 23,000 Levites, cf. with Num. i—iv.
7. *Inheritance of the daughters of Manasseh*, xxvii. xxxvi: *a.* among their brethren; *b.* general law of inheritance.
8. *Israel's vengeance on the Moabites and Midianites*, xxxi: *a.* number of soldiers; *b.* accompaniments; *c.* victory and slain—Balaam; *d.* booty—\$146,730 in gold.
9. *Allotments to Reuben, Gad and half-tribe of Manasseh*, xxxii: *a.* requests of these three; *b.* conditions of granting their request; *c.* size and boundaries of east of the Jordan.
10. *Cities of Refuge*, xxxv: *a.* reason for such; *b.* their number; *c.* location; *d.* inhabitants; *e.* laws regulating their use.

Literature:

Geikie, Hours, vol. ii. chap. 12.

Blaikie, chap. 6, secs. 5 and 6.

Edersheim, Bible History, vol. iii. chaps. 1-3.

Stanley, Jewish Church, Lects. 8 and 9.
 Hurlbut, Man. Bib. Geog., pp. 47, 48.
 Stanley, Sinai and Palestine, chaps. 7 and 8.
 Merrill, East of the Jordan.
 Thomson, Land and Book, vol. iii. chaps. 12-18.
 Tristram, Land of Moab.
 Porter, Giant Cities of Bashan.
 Schumacher, Across the Jordan.
 Geikie, Old Test. Characters, on *Balaam*.
 Hengstenberg on *Balaam*, in Com. on Daniel.
 Wilberforce, Heroes of Hebrew History.

§36. FINAL REVIEW AND DEATH OF MOSES —
 DEUTERONOMY.

1. *Review of past forty years*, i—iii: *a.* wilderness and Kadesh; *b.* journey to Arnon and victory over Amorites; *c.* Og smitten, and Joshua made successor to Moses.
2. *Exhortations*, iv. 1-40.
3. *Cities of refuge east of Jordan*, iv. 41-43.
4. *The ten commandments, w. commentary thereon*, iv. 44—xxvi. 19: *a.* circumstances of delivery; *b.* ten commandments; *c.* commentary on them, v. 22 — xii. 3; *d.* laws of religion in general, xii. 4 — xvi. 17; *e.* laws regulating government, xvi. 18—xxi. 23; *f.* laws regulating private and social life, xxii—xxvi; *g.* cf. Ex. xxi—xxiii.

5. *The blessing and the curse*, xxvii—xxx: *a.* at Ebal and Gerizim.
6. *Law in the hands of the Levites*, xxxi: *a.* to preserve; *b.* to read to the people once in seven years.
7. *Song of Moses*, xxxii: *a.* analyze it; *b.* its character; *c.* its purpose.
8. *Blessings upon twelve tribes*, xxxiii: *a.* description or prophecy? *b.* compare tribe for tribe with Gen. xlix; *c.* do these words accord with Israel's subsequent history?
9. *Moses' ascent to Pisgah and his death*, xxxiv: *a.* view of the promised land; *b.* death; *c.* burial—where? *d.* successor; *e.* Israel's camp, where?
10. *Stages of Israel's journey from Egypt to the present encampment*, Num. xxxiii.

Literature:

Additional to §35:

Blaikie, Manual, chap. vi. secs. 7 and 8.

Edersheim, Bible History, vol. iii. chap. 4.

Deuteronomy in Hastings, Dictionary of the Bible

Pisgah " " " " "

" Tristram's Land of Moab.

Drysdale, Early Bible Songs, pp. 59-99.

SIXTH PERIOD.

CONQUEST. ENTRANCE INTO CANAAN TO THE JUDGES, B. C. 1451-1400.

§37. THE ENTRANCE INTO CANAAN—JOSH. I-IX.

1. *Canaan, size, boundary, contour*: see §§2 and 3.
2. *Inhabitants of Canaan*: *a.* in lowlands and highlands; *b.* religion; *c.* nationality; *d.* warlikeness.
3. *Joshua*: I. *a.* early life; *b.* spy; *c.* warrior; *d.* devoted to Jehovah; *e.* Ephraimite. II. *a.* word of Jehovah to Joshua; *b.* word of Joshua to people; *c.* role of the two and a half tribes in the conquest.
4. *Spies despatched to Jericho*: *a.* purpose; *b.* condition of people of Jericho; *c.* Rahab; *d.* success of the spies.
5. *Crossing*, iii-iv; Ps. cxiv: *a.* three days for sanctification; *b.* order of crossing; *c.* twelve stones carried out; *d.* time—10th day of first month.
6. *Encampment in Canaan*, v: *a.* Gilgal, Hos. iv. 15; Judg. iii. 19, 26; *b.* rite of circumcision renewed, cf. Gen. xvii. 10-14; *c.* passover observed; *d.* manna ceased, second day after passover; *e.* vision of Joshua.

7. *Destruction of Jericho*, vi; Ps. xlv. 1-3: *a.* order of compassing the city; *b.* time and result on seventh day; *c.* Rahab saved, Matt. i. 5; Heb. xi. 31; Jas. ii. 25; *d.* curse on re-builder of Jericho, cf. 1 Kings xvi. 34.
8. *Overthrow of Ai*, vii—viii. 29: *a.* first attack repulsed; *b.* Achan's sin and punishment; *c.* casting lot — what was it? *d.* Ai destroyed.
9. *First altar of Israel in Canaan*, viii. 30-35: *a.* of unhewn stone; *b.* according to the law of Moses; *c.* burnt and peace offerings; *d.* in Ebal; *e.* laws all read.

Literature:

Geikie, Hours, vol. ii. chap. 13.

Price, Monuments and Old Testament, §§ 101-7.

Edersheim, Bible History, vol. iii. chaps. 5-8.

Stanley, Jewish Church, Lec. 10.

Hurlbut, Man. Bib. Geog., pp. 51-54.

McCurdy, Hist., Proph. and Mon., §§ 182-4.

Thomson, Land and Book, vol. iii.

Deane, B., Joshua, Men of the Bible, chaps. i-v.

Sayce, Early Israel and Surrounding Nations, ch. 2.

St. Clair, Buried Cities a. Bib. Countries, pp. 114-41.

Harper, Bible and Mod. Discoveries, chap. 3.

§38. THE SOUTHERN CAMPAIGN—JOSHUA IX—X.

1. *Terror among the nations*, ix. 1, 2.

2. *Gibeon's deceit and success*, ix. 3-27: *a.* ambassador from far-off country—mention only

- wars east of Jordan; *b.* Joshua's compassion and treaty; *c.* consequences to Gibeon; *d.* results to Israel—(cf. 2 Sam. xxi. 1-11).
3. *Conspiracy against Gibeon*, x. 1-5: *a.* five kings combine; *b.* besiege the fortress of Gibeon.
 4. *Great battle at Gibeon*, x. 6-14: *a.* Gibeonites call to Joshua; *b.* Israel's night march; *c.* onset at daybreak with the shout, "God is mighty in battle, God is his name;" *d.* defeat and pursuit to Beth-horon; *e.* hailstones (cf. Judg. iv. 15 and v. 21; 1 Sam. vii. 10) and victory.
 5. *Joshua's prayer*, x. 12, 13: *a.* sun standing still—explanations (cf. Stanley, p. 221 sq.; Josephus Bk. v. 1); *b.* book of Jashar (cf. 2 Sam. i. 18-27); *c.* consider that (1) it is poetry (cf. Judg. v. 20; Ps. xcvi. 8; xcvi. 5; Isa. lv. 12), (2) it is a quotation, (3) the doctrine of inspiration demands only that we have an accurate text of the passage quoted, cf. also Geikie, vol. ii. p. 417.
 6. *Slaughter of the five kings*, x. 16-27: *a.* hidden and caught in a cave; *b.* brought forth and trodden upon; *c.* slain and hanged till evening (cf. Deut. xxi. 23); *d.* buried in the cave.
 7. *Further conquests*, x. 28-43: *a.* Makkedah; *b.* Libnah; *c.* Lachish; *d.* Eglon; *e.* Hebron; *f.* South Country; *g.* Kadesh Barnea to Gaza; *i.* return to Gilgal.

8. *Cities and kings destroyed*, xii. 9-18.*Literature:*

Deane, Joshua, Men of the Bible, chap. vi.

Edersheim, Bible History, vol. iii. chaps. 9 and 10.

Stanley, Jewish Church, Lec. 11.

Price, Lost Writings, etc., Bib. Sacra, April '89,
on *Book of Jashar*.

§89. THE NORTHERN CAMPAIGN—JOSH. XI.

1. *The Northern combination*, xi. 1-5: *a.* leader; *b.* composition of the army; *c.* camp, where? *d.* first mention of Merom; *e.* peoples and lands represented.
2. *Jehovah's command and assurance to Joshua*, xi. 6.
3. *Israel's attack and victory*, xi. 7-15: *a.* sudden attack; *b.* surprise and rout of the enemy; *c.* destruction of horses (first use mentioned) and chariots; *d.* cities and spoil saved, except Hazor, but people all destroyed.
4. *Summary of Joshua's conquests*, xi. 16-23: *a.* all he met he destroyed, except the Gibeonites; *b.* it was of Jehovah; *c.* Anakim, near Hebron, destroyed.
5. *Summary of kings slain*, xii. 19-24.
6. *The extermination of the Canaanites*: *a.* Canaan belonged to Jehovah to do as he chose therewith; *b.* providential history proceeds with seeming indifference to life—floods, pestilence,

famine, etc.; *c.* it was in accordance with an explicit command of Jehovah (cf. Deut. vii. 1-5) that they should have been destroyed; *d.* Arnold, in *Sermons*, vi. 35-37 says: "The Israelites' sword, in its bloodiest executions, wrought a work of mercy to all the countries of the earth to the very end of the world."

Literature:

Deane, *Joshua, Men of the Bible*, chap. i. vii.

Stanley, *Jewish Church*, Lec. 12.

On *Extermination of the Canaanites* consult the following:

Northrup, Dr. G. W., "The Standard," April 21, 1881.

Stanley, *Jewish Church*, Lec. 11, pp. 223-8.

Hengstenberg, *Genuineness of the Pentateuch*, vol. ii. pp. 387-417.

Arnold, *Sermons*, vi. 35 sq.

Oehler, *Old Testament Theology* (Day's Trans.), pp. 81-85.

Mozley, *Lectures on Old Testament*, Lec. 4. and 5.

§40. SETTLEMENT OF THE TRIBES—JOSH. XIII—XXII.

- 1 *East of the Jordan*, xiii; Num. xxxii. 1-38: *a.* Reuben; *b.* Gad; *c.* half-tribe of Manasseh.
- 2 *Levites and Caleb*, xiv., xxi: *a.* Levites in cities—48 and suburbs; *b.* in cities of refuge (See §35, 10); *c.* distribution and number west of Jordan; *d.* Caleb's inheritance.

3. *Judah*, xv: *a.* boundaries; *b.* number of cities possessed; *c.* character of territory; *d.* chief city—Hebron.
4. *Ephraim*, xvi: *a.* location and boundaries; *b.* contour of country; *c.* chief cities—Shiloh and Shechem.
5. *Manasseh*, xvii: *a.* adjacent to Ephraim; *b.* boundaries; *c.* chief city—Megiddo.
6. *Tent of meeting located*, (xviii. 1-10) and *twenty-one surveyors sent out*: *a.* Shiloh, religious headquarters; *b.* seven tribes to be provided for.
7. *Benjamin*, xviii. 11-28: *a.* boundaries; *b.* cities by number; *c.* chief city—Jerusalem.
8. *Simoon*, xix. 1-9: *a.* boundaries; *b.* number of cities.
9. *Zebulon*, xix. 10-16: *a.* boundaries—no water-lines; *b.* number of cities.
10. *Issachar*, xix. 17-23: *a.* location; *b.* boundary; *c.* cities.
11. *Asher*, xix. 24-31: *a.* amount of sea coast; *b.* boundary to east; *c.* cities.
12. *Naphtali*, xix. 32-39: *a.* sources of Jordan; *b.* bound otherwise; *c.* cities and villages.
13. *Dan*, xix. 40-48: *a.* exact boundaries; *b.* size; *c.* character of the country.
14. *Departure of East-Jordanic tribes*, xxii: *a.* Joshua's charge; *b.* altar built at Jordan; *c.* suspicions and wrath of West-Jordanic tribes; *d.* interview results in peace.

15. *Draw a tribal map of Palestine, indicating for each tribe: a. boundaries; b. chief cities; c. principal mountain points.*

Literature:

- Geikie, Hours, vol. ii. latter part of chap. 13.
 Blaikie, Manual, chap. 7, sec. 3.
 Edersheim, Bible History, vol. iii. chaps. 11 and 12.
 Stanley, Jewish Church, Lec. 12.
 Hurlbut, Man. of Bib. Geog., pp. 55-59.
 McCurdy, Hist., Proph. and Mon., §§ 185-6.
 Deane, Joshua, chaps. viii.-x.

§41. JOSHUA'S DEPARTURE AND CONDITION OF THE LAND.—JOSHUA XXIII—XXIV.

1. *Joshua's parting words*, xxiii: *a.* allotment of nations to Israel; *b.* observe the law of Moses; *c.* courage and victory consequent on obedience; *d.* alliance with these peoples is destruction; *e.* God's promises to *me* are fulfilled; *f.* if *you* forsake God, destruction will follow.
2. *Joshua's historic review and covenant*, xxiv. 2-28: *a.* outline history from Abraham to present; *b.* call to put away other gods; *c.* people resolve to serve Jehovah; *d.* Joshua's denial and covenant; *e.* stone set up as a witness.
3. *Joshua's death*, xxiv. 29-30; Judg. ii. 6-10: *a.* 110 years old; *b.* buried in Timnath-serah in Ephraim.

4. *Burial of Joseph's bones*, xxiv. 32: *a.* brought from Egypt; *b.* buried in Shechem; *c.* other sacred associations at Shechem.
5. *Tribes all settled*: *a.* east of Jordan—which ones? *b.* west of Jordan—which? *c.* location of each tribe.
6. *Remains of unconquered peoples*, Judg. i: *a.* fortresses—in which tribes? *b.* towns; *c.* migrations—according to tradition.
7. *Some results of the conquest*: *a.* settlement of Israel as a nation; *b.* living and constant contact with the Canaanites; *c.* establishment of laws of inheritance, etc., cf. Boaz, Ruth, Barzillai and Naboth.

Literature:

Deane, Joshua, chaps. xi.—xiii.

Blaikie, Manual, chap. 7, sec. 4.

Edersheim, Bible History, vol. iii. chap. 12

Sayce, Egypt of the Hebrews, chap. 3.

§42. SUPPLEMENTARY TO THE CONQUEST.—JUDG.

I., XVII—XXI.

1. *Conquests of Judah, Simeon and Joseph*, i: *a.* against Adoni-bezek; *b.* Jerusalem; *c.* Canaanites; *d.* Bethel.
2. *Danite migration*, xvii., xviii: *a.* Micah; *b.* kind of idolatry rife; *c.* the Levite; *d.* his employer; *e.* Danite spies; *f.* result of their trip; *g.* advance of the army and robbery of Micah; *h.* new territory acquired, and its boundaries—Laish, Dan.

3. *Civil war*, xix—xxi: *a.* cause (cf. 1 Sam. xi. 7), revealing corruptness of Israel; *b.* national indignation; *c.* assembly at Mizpeh; *d.* 400,000 men against Benjamin; *e.* repulses of Israel; *f.* defeat of Benjamin and reduction to 600; *g.* means of finding wives for these.
4. *Israel's tendency to idolatry in Judges due to:* *a.* ease in quiet homes; *b.* language common with the Canaanites; *c.* intermarriage with Canaanites; *d.* want of a leader—no central power; *e.* lack of defenses—no army organization.
5. *Seats of worship at this time* (cf. Zech. x. 2; Hos. iii. 4; 2 Kings xxiii. 24; 1 Sam. xix. 16): *a.* in every home; *b.* with teraphim, etc.; *c.* attended by a priest; *d.* in imitation of the Canaanites.

Literature:

- Blaikie, Manual, chap. 8, secs. 2 and 3.
 Edersheim, Bible History, vol. iii. chaps. 13 and 21.
 Stanley, Jewish Church, Lec. 13, secs. 1, 4-6.
 Hurlbut, Man. Bib. Geog., p. 61.
 Lang, Gideon and the Judges, chap. iv.
 Sayce, Higher Crit. and Mon., chap. 6.

SEVENTH PERIOD.

JUDGES. RULE OF JUDGES TO ESTABLISHMENT OF KINGDOM. B. C.

1400—1095.

SEVEN OPPRESSIONS AND FIFTEEN JUDGES.

§43. FIRST THREE OPPRESSIONS AND THREE JUDGES.—JUDGES II. 11—III. 31.

1. *Introduction to this Period*, ii. 11—iii. 6: *a.* Israel did evil—served other gods; *b.* anger of Jehovah against Israel; *c.* purpose of Jehovah in leaving unconquered peoples in the land, iii. 1-6.
2. *Mesopotamian invasion*, iii. 7-11: *a.* home of oppressors; *b.* king of oppressors; *c.* length of time of oppression; *d.* deliverers; *e.* peace for 40 years.

Othniel, first judge, of Judah.

3. *Moabite oppression*, iii. 12-30: *a.* Moab, with Ammon and Amalek, smite Israel and take Jericho; *b.* separate homes of these peoples; *c.* king of Moab; *d.* years of oppression; *e.* Ehud, of Benjamin, slew Eglon; *f.* slaughter at Jordan—how great? *g.* land had rest 80 years.

Ehud, second judge, of Benjamin.

4. *First Philistine oppression, iii. 31.*

Shamgar, third judge, deliverer.

Review: Give of the three oppressions: *a.* oppressor; *b.* length of oppression; *c.* deliverers; *d.* time of rest.

Literature:

Geikie, Hours, vol. ii. chap. 14 and part of 15.

Price, Monuments and Old Testament, §§ 108-9.

Edersheim, Bible History, vol. iii. chap. 14.

Stanley, Jewish Church, Lec. 14 in part.

Hurlbut, Man. Bib. Geog., pp. 61, 62.

McCurdy, Hist., Proph. and Mon., § 188.

§44. CANAANITE AND MIDIANITE OPPRESSIONS.—
JUDGES IV—VIII.

1. *Canaanite oppression, iv:* *a.* oppressors—natives of the land; *b.* 20 years oppression; *c.* army of 900 chariots of iron; *d.* Deborah, of Ephraim, arouses Barak, of Naphtali; *e.* Issachar, Zebulun and Naphtali at Tabor meet and rout the host of Sisera; *f.* storm aids; *g.* Jael's murder of Sisera; *h.* "God subdued Jabin, the king of Canaan;" *i.* land had rest 40 years; *j.* similar battles in history, (1) Cressy, (2) Timoleon against the Carthaginians.

Deborah, fourth judge, of Ephraim.

2. *Deborah's song, v:* analyze, noting *a.* the prelude; *b.* reference to exodus; *c.* dismay of Israel; *d.* change; *e.* assembling of troops; *f.* recruits who did not appear; *g.* battle and flight; *h.* destroyer; *i.* mother in anxiety; *j.* the triumph.
3. *Midianite oppression, vi—viii:* *a.* Amalek, Midian and children of the East oppress Israel seven years; *b.* Israel's abject cowardice: (1) hidden in rocks, (2) caves, (3) strongholds; *c.* a prophet appears; *d.* Gideon's call: (1) the angel, (2) offering of Gideon, (3) altar built; *e.* destruction of Baal worship; *f.* evidence of truth of God's word—fleece; *g.* army called: (1) faint-hearted return, (2) lappers only remain—300; *h.* dream of the Midianite; *i.* victory of 300; *j.* results: (1) attempt to establish a royal line, (2) teraphim made of the spoils—Gideon its priest, (3) Gideon polygamous, (4) leads Israel astray, (5) land had rest 40 years.

Gideon, fifth judge, of Manasseh.

4. *Abimelech, ix:* *a.* son of a maid of Shechem; *b.* appears to Shechemites for his claim; *c.* is granted a subsidy; *d.* slays seventy brethren, except Jotham; *e.* Jotham's parable, first in history (olive, fig, vine, bramble); *f.* Abimelech made king in Shechem; *g.* rules

three years; *h.* fights three battles—Shechem assaulted; *i.* slain by a millstone dropped by a woman at Thebez.

Abimelech, sixth judge, of Manasseh.

Review: Give *a.* location of the oppressors; *b.* time; *c.* severity of the oppression; *d.* deliverer in each case.

Judges thus far: 1. Othniel; 2. Ehud; 3. Shamgar; 4. Deborah (and Barak); 5. Gideon; 6. Abimelech.

Literature:

Geikie, Hours, vol. ii. chaps. 15 and 16 in part.

Blaikie, Manual, chap. 8, sec. 1.

Edersheim, Bible History, vol. iii. chaps. 15-17.

Stanley, Jewish Church, Lec. 14 in part and 15.

Hurlbut, Man. Bib. Geog., p. 62.

Thomson, Land and Book, vol. ii. p. 179 sq.

McCurdy, Hist., Proph. and Mon., § 189.

Mozley, Lectures on the Old Test. Lecs. 6 and 7.

Lang, Gideon and the Judges, chaps. v., viii.-xx.

Drysdale, Early Bible Songs, pp. 101-124.

§45. AMMONITE AND PHILISTINE OPPRESSIONS.—
JUDGES X—XI.

1. *Tola*, seventh judge, of Issachar, x. 1, 2: *a.* abode in Shamir of Ephraim; *b.* judged Israel 23 years.

2. *Jair, eighth judge, Gileadite, x. 3-5: a. had 30 sons who rode 30 ass-colts; b. had 30 cities; c. judged Israel 22 years.*
3. *Ammonite oppression, x. 6-xii. 7: a. Israel's idolatry; b. oppression 18 years; c. distress of Israel; d. Jehovah's message and Israel's resolve at Mizpeh; e. Jephthah chosen as leader; f. his conditional acceptance; g. message to Ammon and reply; h. Jephthah's vow; i. slaughter—20 cities; j. reception at home; k. daughter's valor and lament; l. vow performed (cf. §24. 8); m. memorial four days in the year; n. Jephthah's slaughter of the jealous Ephraimites—Shibboleth test. *Jephthah, ninth judge, six years.**
4. *Compare the characters of Gideon and Jephthah.*
5. *Ibsan, tenth judge, of Bethlehem, xii. 8-10: a. had 30 sons and 30 daughters; b. judged Israel seven years.*
6. *Elon, eleventh judge, of Zebulun, xii. 11, 12: judged Israel ten years.*
7. *Abdon, twelfth judge, of Ephraim, xii. 13-15: a. had 40 sons and 30 grandsons, who rode on 70 asses; b. judged Israel eight years.*
8. *Samson, of Dan, and the Philistine oppression, (40 years), xiii-xvi: a. appeal of Manoah; b. angel of Jehovah; c. birth of Samson; d. spirit of Jehovah upon him; e. finds a woman in Timnath; f. kills a lion; g. wedding-*

feast; *h.* riddle; *i.* solution, and slaughter of the Ashkelonites; *j.* wife given away and grain burnt by 300 jackals; *k.* hides in Etam; *l.* Israel delivers him up—slays 1000 Philistines with the jaw-bone of an ass; *m.* carries off gates of Gaza; *n.* Delilah's treachery, Samson's humility; *o.* final Philistine clown and destroyer; *p.* judged Israel 20 years.

Samson, thirteenth judge, of Dan.

NOTE—*Samson* the first recorded Nazarite.

Literature:

Geikie, Hours, vol. ii. chap. 16; vol. iii. chap. 1.

Edersheim, Bible History, vol. iii. chaps. 18–20.

Stanley, Jewish Church, Lec. 16.

McCurdy, Hist., Proph. and Mon., §§ 189–94.

Hurlbut, Man. Bib. Geog., pp. 63, 64.

Lang, Gideon and the Judges, chap. 7.

“Samson” in Dictionaries of the Bible.

Milton, John, Samson Agonistes.

§46. RUTH.—RUTH I—IV.

1. *Time:* *a.* when judges judged; *b.* famine in land
c. mention other famines already met in our study.
2. *Emigration to Moab:* *a.* names of persons; *b.* alliances made there; *c.* fatalities.
3. *Return to Israel:* *a.* report of plenty; *b.* Naomi's company and request; *c.* Orpah obeys,

Ruth clings to her mother-in-law; *d.* arrival at Bethlehem.

4. *Court transactions:* *a.* Ruth gleanes in Boaz's field; *b.* received with favor; *c.* promise of Boaz; *d.* redemption council; *e.* nearest kinsman failing, Boaz redeems; *f.* attestation by an old shoe; *g.* Ruth becomes wife of Boaz.
5. *Purpose of the book:* *a.* give us a charming domestic incident in the midst of the dark ages of the judges; *b.* beautiful and vivid picture of one of the ancestors of our Lord (iv. 18-22).
6. *Compare this book with Esther.*

Literature:

Blaikie, Manual, chap. 8, sec. 3 (4).

Edersheim, Bible History, vol. iii. chap. 21.

Geikie, Old Testament Characters, on *Ruth*.

Expositor's Bible, Judges and Ruth.

§47. ELI AND THE FALL OF SHILOH.—I SAM.

I. 7—II.

1. *First appearance of Eli*, i. 9, 14-17: *a.* priest at door of temple of Jehovah; *b.* rebuking Hannah; *c.* favorable answer to Hannah.
2. *Sons of Eli*, ii. 12-17, 22-25: *a.* sons of Belial, (1) in priest's office, (2) in private life; *b.* Eli's mild rebuke; *c.* Eli's sin (vs. 29 and iii. 13).
3. *Message of Man of God*, ii. 27-36: *a.* God's

- past goodness disregarded; *b.* certain downfall of Eli's house; *c.* a faithful priest to rise up; *d.* sure house and faithful service forever (cf. xvi. 13; 1 Chron. xvii. 13; Ps. xcix. 6).
4. *Visions of Samuel for Eli*, iii. 11-18: *a.* curse on Eli's house because of his lack of restraint of his sons; *b.* curse not to be purged by sacrifice; *c.* Eli's submission.
5. *Loss of the ark and Eli's death*, iv. 1-18: *a.* Israel loses 4,000 men in the first battle with the Philistines; *b.* Philistines capture the ark in second battle and slay Eli's sons; *c.* Philistines supposed they had captured Jehovah (cf. Hosea x. 6; Isa. xlvi. 1; Jer. xlvi. 7; xlix. 3; Dan. xi. 8); *d.* sad news breaks Eli's heart and neck; *e.* 98 years old; *f.* judge 40 years.

Eli, fourteenth judge, a Levite.

6. *Shiloh*: *a.* what became of the tabernacle (cf. 2 Chron. i. 5; v. 5)? *b.* where did Samuel go? *c.* was Shiloh laid waste by the Philistines (Ps. lxxviii. 60, 67; Jer. vii. 12, 14; xxvi. 6, 9; cf. 1 Kings xi. 29)?
7. *The ark in Philistia and returned*, v. 1-vii. 2: *a.* at Ashdod, (1) Dagon humbled, (2) plague of tumors, (3) ark sent to Gath; *b.* at Gath, (1) city smitten, (2) tumors on all; *c.* at Ekron, (1) plague follows, (2) priests advise return with a guilt offering; *d.* returned to Beth-shemesh, (1) cart and cows, (2) go

straight ahead; *e.* fatality in Beth-shemesh;
f. ark in Kirjath-jearim twenty years.

Literature:

Geikie, Hours, vol. iii. chaps. 1 in part and 2.
 Price, Monuments and Old Testament, § 110.
 Edersheim, Bible History, vol. iv. chaps. 1-3.
 Stanley, Jewish Church, Lec. 17.
 Deane, Samuel and Saul, chaps. i. and ii.
 Geikie, Old Test. Characters, on *Eli*.
 Expositor's Bible, First Samuel.

§48. SAMUEL AS JUDGE AND RULER TO ACCESSION OF SAUL.—I SAM. I—XI.

1. *Hannah's victory*, i: *a.* request; *b.* promise; *c.* son—Nazarite (cf. §33, 6); *d.* consecration at Shiloh.
2. *Hannah's prayer*, ii. (cf. Anna, in Tobit. i. 9; Luke ii. 36): *a.* analyze it; *b.* similar song Luke i. 46-55, 67-79; *c.* first individual (not national) song.
3. *Samuel's ministry with Eli*, iii. 1-iv. 1: *a.* thrice called; *b.* God's curse on Eli; *c.* Samuel established as a prophet; *d.* revelations to him for Israel.
4. *After twenty years' silence, Samuel is judge*, vii. 3-14: *a.* host at Mizpeh turn to Jehovah (pour out water, cf. Josh. vii. 5; Ps. xxxii. 14; Lam. ii. 19); *b.* Samuel cries to Jehovah against the Philistines; *c.* Jehovah thundered

against the Philistines with a mighty storm; *d.* Eben-ezer set up.

5. *Samuel is circuit judge*, vii. 15—viii. 22: *a.* altar and home in Ramah; *b.* annual circuit, Bethel, Gilgal, and Mizpeh; *c.* his sons pervert judgment in Beer-sheba; *d.* demand of the people for a king; *e.* Jehovah's answer to Samuel; *f.* second demand and Jehovah's command that Samuel make them a king.
6. *Samuel's earlier relations to Saul*, ix. 1—xi. 13: *a.* Saul and the lost asses; *b.* Samuel anoints Saul king; *c.* Samuel assembles the people at Mizpeh, and Saul chosen by lot; *d.* Samuel's part in the Ammonite war.

Literature:

Geikie, Hours, vol. iii. chap. 3.

Edersheim, Bible History, vol. iv. chaps. 1—3 in part, all of 4—6.

Stanley, Jewish Church, Lects. 18 and 19.

Deane, Samuel and Saul, chaps. iii. and iv.

McCurdy, Hist., Proph. and Mon., § 195.

Price, Monuments and Old Testament, § III.

Briggs, Messianic Prophecy, chap. 5, §40.

Drysdale, Early Bible Songs, pp. 125—137.

§49. SAMUEL UNDER A KING, SAUL.—I SAM. XII., XIII. 8—15; XV., XVI. 1—13; XIX. 18—22.

1. *Samuel's address*, xi. 14—xii.: *a.* Saul king in Gilgal; *b.* Samuel retires because (1) Israel has a king, (2) he is old; *c.* challenge to im-

- peach his past honesty; *d.* epitome of past mercies upon penitent idolaters; *e.* king set up at people's request; *f.* favor of God dependent on obedience; *g.* thunder of God's anger against sin; *h.* Samuel's prayer without ceasing. (cf. Joshua's address, Joshua xxiv.).
2. *Samuel's rebuke of Saul*, xiii. 8-14; xv: *a.* Gilgal in presence of Philistine army; *b.* first prophecy of downfall of his kingdom; *c.* command to smite Amalek; *d.* disobedience condemned; *e.* Saul's penitence unrewarded, downfall of his kingdom prophesied second time.
 3. *Samuel anoints a second king, David, over Israel* —xvi. 1-13: *a.* Jehovah rejects Saul; *b.* Samuel visits Jesse at Bethlehem to sacrifice; *c.* of eight sons, Jehovah chooses the youngest, David; *d.* Samuel anoints him successor to Saul; *e.* spirit of Jehovah on David; *f.* Samuel goes to Ramah.
 4. *Samuel in Ramah*, xix. 18-22: *a.* his home, altar and place of worship (vii. 17); *b.* Samuel head of the school of prophets (xix. 20); *c.* Ramah prophetic headquarters; *d.* David escapes to Samuel; *e.* Saul likewise falls in with same spirit of prophesying; *f.* Samuel died in Ramah (xxv. 1) mourned for by all Israel.
 5. *Character of the period*: *a.* end of the theocracy, beginning of the monarchy; *b.* blend-

ing of worship in Shiloh with new order of priests; *c.* beginning of the order of prophets—schools; *d.* the dawn between darkness and light; *e.* the transition from oppression to peace.

6. *Character of Samuel and his place in history:*
 - a.* a Levite, his grandson was Heman the singer, I Chron. vi. 28, 33; *b.* a writer, I Sam. x. 25; I Chron. xxix. 29; *c.* judge; *d.* priest; *e.* prophet; *f.* anointed Saul and David; *g.* established schools of prophets; *h.* influence recognized in later times, cf. I Chron. xi. 3; ix. 22; xxvi. 28; *i.* compare him with Moses, Jer. xv. 1; Ps. xcix. 6; Heb. ii. 23, 32.
7. *Samuel's appearance to the witch of Endor*, xxviii. 3-25.
8. *Locate the geographical points of this section:* *a.* Gilgal; *b.* Bethlehem; *c.* Ramah; *d.* Mizpeh; *e.* Endor.

Literature:

- Geikie, Hours, vol. iii. chap. 4.
 Blaikie, Manual, chap. 9, sec. 1.
 Edersheim, Bible History, vol. iv. chaps. 7-9.
 Stanley, Jewish Church, Lects. 18 and 19.
 Smith, Old Test. History, chap. 19.
 Deane, Samuel and Saul, chaps. vi., vii., ix., x., xiii.
 Blaikie, Expositor's Bible, First Samuel.
 Price, Ira M., Schools of the Sons of the Prophets,
 Old Test. Student, March '89.

EIGHTH PERIOD.

THE KINGDOM. ESTABLISHMENT TO DISRUPTION. B. C. ca. 1050-931.

§50. SAUL'S SANE CAREER—I SAM. IX—XYIII.

1. *Discovery, anointing and election, ix-x.26: a.* man of God—Samuel; *b.* events of the feast; *c.* Saul anointed; *d.* Saul among prophets (cf. xix. 18-24); *e.* elected by lot—what was the lot?
2. *Ammonite war, xi: a.* location and territory of Ammonites; *b.* ancestry; *c.* call of East-Jordanic peoples for help; *d.* Saul's response and victory; *e.* confirmed as king of Israel.
3. *First Philistine invasion, xiii: a.* Israel 3,000 men; *b.* Philistine outposts; *c.* Jonathan's victory over outpost at Geba; *d.* Philistine army 30,000 chariots, 6,000 horsemen, people as sand on the sea—encamped at Michmash; *e.* Israel's flight to Gilgal; *f.* Saul's sacrilege; *g.* Samuel's rebuke and prophecy; *h.* Philistine guerillas—three bands; *i.* Israel without arms.
4. *Saul's victory, xiv. 1-46: a.* Jonathan's strategy and success; *b.* general flight of Philistines; *c.* Saul's vow—cause of it; *d.* Jonathan the

only violator; *e.* Saul's first altar, and sacrifice by the people; *f.* Jonathan saved from death by the people.

5. *Saul's minor wars*, xiv. 47-48: I. *a.* Moab, cf. Gen. xix. 37; *b.* Ammon, Gen. xix. 38, cf. chap. xi; *c.* Edom, cf. xxi. 7; xxii. 9, 18; *d.* Zobah—extreme north; *e.* Philistines. II. *a.* location; *b.* ancestry; *c.* character of people; *d.* relations to Israel of each of the above-mentioned peoples.
6. *Amalekite war*, xv: *a.* wholesale slaughter commanded—why? *b.* not executed; *c.* Saul's equivocal reply to Samuel; *d.* Samuel's announcement of a great truth (xxii. 23); *e.* second prophecy of end of Saul's kingdom; *f.* Saul's penitence unrewarded; *g.* Samuel hews Agag to pieces.
7. *Second Philistine war*, xvii-xviii. 5: *a.* location; *b.* Israel defied forty days; *c.* David's deliverance of Israel; *d.* reward given—court favors; *e.* covenant of David and Jonathan.

Literature:

Hurlbut, *Man. of Bib. Geog.*, pp. 65, 66.

Geikie, *Hours*, vol. iii. chap. 4.

Price, *Monuments and Old Testament*, § 112.

Edersheim, *Bible History*, vol. iv. chaps. 7-10.

Stanley, *Jewish Church*, Lec. 21.

McCurdy, *Hist., Proph. and Mon.*, § 195-6.

Deane, *Saul and Jonathan*, chaps. iv., v., vii.-x.

Blaikie, Expositor's Bible, First Samuel.

O. T. Student, Oct. 1887, pp. 53-57.

Oehler, O. T. Theology, §§164, 194.

Delitzsch, History of Redemption, p. 84 sq.

Geikie, Old Testament Characters, on *Saul*.

§51. SAUL'S INSANE CAREER.—XVI. 14-23; XVIII.
6—XXVI. 25, 28, 31.

1. *Evil spirit upon Saul*, xvi. 14-23: *a.* musician David sought out; *b.* David made his armourbearer; harmonize xvi. 14-23 with §50.7.
2. *Saul's jealousy*, xviii. 6—xix. 10: *a.* at David's popularity; *b.* Saul attempts to entrap and kill David, (1) by his spear—twice, (2) by his daughters, (3) by the Philistines.
3. *Saul's first pursuit of David*, xix. 11-24: *a.* messenger deceived by Michal; *b.* David's flight to Ramah to Samuel; *c.* Saul's three sets of messengers sent to take David, prophesy; *d.* Saul's attempt to capture David, results in his prophesying.

NOTE—Naioth—buildings, college buildings?

4. *Saul's second pursuit of David*, xx-xxiv: *a.* Jonathan's test of Saul's purpose toward David; *b.* feast and Saul's anger at Jonathan; *c.* arrows, and parting of Jonathan and David; *d.* David's flight and hiding places: (1) Nob: (*a*) shew-bread, (*b*) sword of Goliath, (*c*) Doeg, the Edomite of Saul's guard; (2)

Gath: (*a*) Fear of Phil., (*b*) madness feigned; (*3*) cave of Adullam: (*a*) his family there, (*b*) 400 men there; (*4*) Mizpeh of Moab. (*a*) prophet Gad appears, (*b*) David in the hold; (*5*) forest of Hereth, Saul at home has priests slain by Doeg the Edomite; (*6*) Keilah, David routs the Philistines in battle; (*7*) Ziph; (*8*) Maon, Saul surrounds David but a Philistine raid calls him home; (*9*) Engedi: (*a*) Saul in David's hands, but spared, (*b*) Saul's penitence and forgiveness, (*c*) Saul returns in peace.

5. *Saul's third pursuit of David*, xxvi: *a*. hill of Hachilah; *b*. David takes Saul's cruse and spear; *c*. Saul forgives David, and returns never again to see him.
6. *Saul's inquiries of the witch of Endor*, xxviii: *a*. Philistines pitched in Shunem, Israel in Gilboa; *b*. Saul's former treatment of witches (vss. 3, 9); *c*. Jehovah answered him not by dreams, Urim or prophets; *d*. appeal to the witch of Endor; *e*. Samuel, *not at the call of the witch*, appears; *f*. prophecy of Israel's defeat; *g*. Saul's humility; *h*. explain "tomorrow shalt thou and thy sons be with me."
7. *Saul's death on Gilboa*, xxxi: *a*. suicide in defeat; *b*. body and armor distributed in Philistia; *c*. people of Jabesh burn and bury Saul's and his sons' bones.

8. *Character of the period:* *a.* religious condition of the times, cf. xvi. 1-6; xix. 18-24; xix. 13; xxiii. 6-13; xx. 18, 24-29; xxi. 1-9; xxii. 6-19; *b.* political condition, cf. xi., xiii., xiv., xv., xxxi.
9. *Character of Saul:* *a.* religious, xiv. 18, 19; xiv. 24, cf. with xiv. 31-35; xiv. 36-44.
 (1) not converted—had simply a religious impulse.
 (2) opposition to prophets, cf. xv., xxviii. 6.
 (3) names of his sons: Jonathan=gift of Jehovah; Melchi-shua=help of Moloch; Esh-Baal=man of Baal.
 (4) superstitious.
 (5) jealousy, insane-madness.
10. *Follow carefully and locate David's hiding-places in his flights before Saul.* Give events at each point; cf. Hurlbut, *Man. of Bib. Geog.* pp. 66, 67.

Literature:

- Deane, Samuel and Saul, chaps. xi., xii., xiv.
 Geikie, *Hours*, vol. iii., chap. 5.
 Edersheim, *Bible History*, vol. iv., chaps. 11-14
 Bennett, *Diseases of the Bible*, pp. 81-86.

§52. DAVID'S PRE-REGAL CAREER.—I SAM. XVI-XXX; I CHRON. XI. 10—XII. 20.

1. *Prophecies concerning David:* *a.* I Sam. xiii. 14;
b. I Sam. xv. 28.

2. *Discovery, anointing and favor of David*, xvi: See §49. 3.
3. *David's victory over Goliath*, xvii. 12-58: *a.* method of fighting; *b.* result (1) to Israel, (2) to David himself. See §50. 7.
4. *Saul's jealousy*, xviii. 6-xix. 10: See §51. 2.
5. *David's first flight before Saul*, xix. 11-24. See §51. 3.
 NOTE.—(1) Saul's attempted capture of David produces prophets, (2) Saul himself becomes a prophet.
6. *David's second flight before Saul*, xx-xxiv: See §51. 4.
7. *David's treatment of Nabal*, xxv: *a.* David's request, why made? *b.* refused and trouble averted only by Abigail; *c.* death of Nabal and disposal of Abigail.
8. *David's third flight before Saul*, xxvi: See §51. 5.
9. *David's sojourn in Philistia*, xxvii-xxviii. 2: *a.* in favor with king Achish; *b.* given Ziklag, his army here, 1 Chron. xii. 1-7; *c.* David raided country toward the southwest, destroying all; *d.* deceived Achish.
10. *David in the Philistine army against Israel*, xxix-xxx: *a.* David and his men follow in rear; *b.* princes object and David returns; *c.* finds Ziklag destroyed — by whom? *d.* recovers captives; *e.* division of spoil among his benefactors.

11. *Locate every geographical point here mentioned.*
12. *Probable Psalms of this period: a. of shepherd life, Pss. viii. xxi. xxiii. xxix; b. flight from Saul, vi. vii. lix. lvi. xxxiv; c. wanderings, xviii. xl. lii. liv. lvii. lxiii. cxlii.*

Literature :

- Geikie, Hours, vol. iii. chaps. 6 and 7.
 Price, Monuments and Old Testament, §§ 112-3.
 Edersheim, Bible History, vol. iv. chaps. 10-14.
 Stanley, Jewish Church, Lec. 22.
 Hurlbut, Man. Bib. Geog., pp. 66, 67.
 MacDuff, Tales of t. Warrior King, chaps. 1-15.
 Deane, David, Men of the Bible, chaps. i.-v.
 Edersheim, Prophecy and History in Relation to the Messiah, pp. 183-190.
 McCurdy, Hist., Proph. and Mon., §§ 197-202.
 Geikie, Old Test. Characters, on *David the Shepherd, Goliath.*

- §58. DAVID'S PROSPEROUS REIGN.—2 SAM. I—XI. 1; XII. 26-31; 1 CHRON. XI. 1—XX. 8.
1. *Call to the kingdom over Judah, 2 Sam. i-ii. 4:*
 - a. Amalekite's report of Saul's death; b. David's sorrow and lament in book of Jashar—analyze this song; c. Jehovah commands David to go up to Hebron; d. anointed king over house of Judah; e. David's kindness to Saul's remains (cf. also 2 Sam. xxi. 12-14).*

2. *Dual kingdom attempted*, 2 Sam. ii. 8 sq.: *a.* Abner anoints Ish-bosheth king over Israel at Mahanaim; *b.* war between Joab, of Judah, and Abner, of Israel, at pool of Gibeon—result? *c.* David became stronger, house of Saul weaker; *d.* peace between Abner and David; *e.* treachery of Joab, murder and burial of Abner; *f.* weakness and murder of Ish-bosheth; *g.* David's punishment of the murderers.
3. *David king over all Israel, in Jerusalem*, 2 Sam. v., vi; 1 Chron. xi., xii., xiv: *a.* David made king by all Israel in Hebron; *b.* his army in Hebron, 1 Chron. xi. 10—xii. 40; *c.* his conquest of Jebus; *d.* relations to Hiram of Tyre; *e.* David's polygamy; *f.* victories over the Philistines.
4. *Establishment of worship in Jerusalem*, 2 Sam. vi; 1 Chron. xiii., xv: *a.* ark to Jerusalem: (1) from Kirjath-jearim to house of Obededom, (2) fatality to Uzzah (cf. Num. iii. 29—31; iv. 5, 15, 19, 20), (3) to Jerusalem with music; *b.* sacrifices and blessings of David; *c.* ordination of singers, 1 Chron. xvi. (cf. Pss. cv. 1—15; xcvi. 1—13; cvi. 1, 47, 48).
5. *David's division of labor in the service of Jehovah*, 1 Chron. xxiii—xxvii: *a.* 38,000 Levites: (1) 24,000 to oversee work of house of Jehovah, (2) 6,000 officers and judges, (3) 4,000 door-

keepers, (4) 4,000 musicians; *b.* Asaph, Heman and Jeduthun prophesy with harps, psalteries and cymbals—228 singers, chap. xxv; *c.* doorkeepers, sons of Korah and Merari; *d.* treasurer—Ahijah; *e.* officers and judges west of Jordan, 1700; *f.* east of Jordan, 2700; *g.* 12 captains, each one month in a year; *h.* princes of 12 tribes; *i.* David's cabinet, xxvii. 25–31.

6. *Nathan's appearance and prophecy*, 2 Sam. vii; 1 Chron. xvii: *a.* Nathan's own advice annulled by Jehovah; *b.* David's seed to build a house to Jehovah; *c.* David's throne to be established forever; *d.* David's humble prayer.
7. *David's foreign conquests*, 2 Sam. viii; 1 Chron. xviii: *a.* Philistines, viii. 1; *b.* Moab, viii. 2; *c.* Hadadezer of Zobah, viii. 3–8: (1) Syrians, (2) Betah and Berothai, of Hadadezer; *d.* Toi of Hamath; *e.* Edom.
8. *David's kindness to the house of Saul*, 2 Sam. ix.
9. *Provoked foreign wars*, 2 Sam. x., xi. 1; 1 Chron. xix., xx: *a.* Ammon leagued with Syria; *b.* Syria beyond the river; *c.* siege of Rabbah, 1 Chron. xx. 1–3; 2 Sam. xii. 26–31.
10. *Locate on the map all places and peoples in this section.*

Literature:

- Geikie, Hours, vol. iii. chaps. 8-10.
 Price, Monuments and Old Testament, §§ 114-17.
 Edersheim, Bible History, vol. iv. chaps. 15-18.
 Stanley, Jewish Church, Lec. 23.
 Hurlbut, Man. Bib. Geog., pp. 69, 70.
 Macduff, Tales of t. Warrior King, chaps. 16-20.
 Deane, David, Men of the Bible, chaps. vi-viii.
 McCurdy, Hist., Proph. and Mon., § 203-4.
 Drysdale, Early Bible Songs, pp. 181-191.
 Taylor, W. M., David, King of Israel.
 Krummacher, David, King of Israel.
 "David" in Hastings, Dictionary of the Bible.
 Geikie, O. T. Characters, on *David the Psalmist*.
 Price, Bibliotheca Sacra, April 1889, on *Book of
 Jashar*.

§54. DAVID'S CALAMITOUS REIGN.—2 SAM. XI. 2
 —I KINGS II. 11; I CHRON. XXI., XXVII.
 —XXXI. 30.

1. *David's great sin*, 2 Sam. xi. 2-xii. 31, (*not* in Chron.): *a.* adultery with Bath-sheba; *b.* murder of Uriah; *c.* Bath-sheba becomes David's wife; *d.* Nathan's parable; *e.* David's penitence (cf. Ps. li.); *f.* sorrow at the death his child; *g.* his hope.
2. *Sin in David's household*, 2 Sam. xiii., xiv: *a.*

Amnon's intrigue and sin; *b.* Absalom's feast and murder of Amnon; *c.* flight of Absalom to Geshur; *d.* Joab's scheme and Absalom's return; *e.* David's and Joab's insults to Absalom; *f.* David and Absalom reconciled.

3. *Absalom's revolt and David's flight*, 2 Sam. xv—xvii. 23: *a.* David's part in causing this; *b.* Absalom's device at the gates; *c.* conspiracy at Hebron; *d.* David's flight: (1) Ittai, (2) ark returned, (3) Hushai sent back as a spy, (4) Ziba, (5) Shimei, kin of Saul; *e.* Absalom in Jerusalem: (1) Hushai's deceit, (2) Ahithophel's evil counsel (cf. xvii. 1 sq. (3) Hushai's preferred counsel, (4) Ahithophel hangs himself (cf. Judas Iscariot, in Matt. xxvii. 5.)
4. *Battle of the two armies and the result*, 2 Sam. xvii. 24—xix. 43: *a.* Absalom's army under Amasa in Gilead; *b.* David's kind reception at Mahanaim; *c.* charge of David to Joab, Abishai and Ittai, commanders; *d.* battle and death of Absalom; *e.* courier; *f.* David's lament; *g.* Joab rebukes David; *h.* David's return to Jerusalem: (1) David's word to the priests, (2) Shimei, (3) Mephibosheth, (4) Barzillai, (5) the quarrel over David.
5. *Civil war, murder, famine, wars with the Philistines*, 2 Sam. xx., xxi: *a.* Sheba, son of

- Bichri, slain at Abel; *b.* Job's murder of Amasa; *c.* famine, and demands of Gibeonites; *d.* David's reverence for Saul's remains; *e.* four wars against the Philistines, 2 Sam. xxi. 15-22; 1 Chron. xx. 4-8.
6. *Sin of David in numbering Israel*, 2 Sam. xxiv; 1 Chron. xxi: *a.* Job's enumeration; *b.* David's conscience smitten; *c.* God's alternatives for David — three years famine, three months defeat, three days pestilence; *d.* David's choice and result; *e.* altar at Ornan's threshing floor.
 7. *Usurpation of Adonijah*, 1 Kings i: *a.* Adonijah's retinue; *b.* made king by some (vss. 11, 18); *c.* deserted by the people; *d.* submission to Solomon.
 8. *David's final assemblage of Israel*, 1 Chron. xxviii-xxix. 25: *a.* review of God's favor and promises; *b.* charge to Solomon to build the temple; *c.* enumeration of materials, chaps. xxii. and xxviii. 11-21; *d.* plan of the building and its vessels; *e.* after David's example, people offer willingly large sums; *f.* David's prayer of praise and thanksgiving; *g.* people bless, and offer sacrifice to God; *h.* David's successor to be Solomon.
 9. *David's final charge to Solomon, and his death*, 1 Kings ii. 1-11; 1 Chron. xxix. 26-30: *a.* to obey Jehovah; *b.* take vengeance on (*r*)

Joab, (2) Shimei; *c.* to care for sons of Barzillai; *d.* death and burial of David in the city of David; *e.* ruled seven years in Hebron, thirty-three in Jerusalem.

10. *Give an estimate of David's character as: a. warrior; b. king; c. man; d. writer.*

Literature:

Geikie, Hours, vol. iii. chaps. 11-13.

Price, Monuments and Old Testament, § 118.

Edersheim, Bible History, vol. iv. chap. 19; vol. v. chaps. 1-3.

Stanley, Jewish Church, Lec. 24.

Hurlbut, Man. of Bib. Geog., pp. 70, 71.

Macduff, Tales of t. Warrior King, chaps. 21-24.

Deane, David, Men of the Bible, chaps ix.-xiii.

MacLaren, Life of David as reflected in Psalms.

Taylor, W. M., David, King of Israel.

McCurdy, Hist., Proph. and Mon., § 205.

§55. THE REIGN OF SOLOMON.—I KINGS I—XI; 2 CHRON. I—IX.

1. *Coronation and charge*, see §54, 7-9.
2. *Fate of: a.* Adonijah; *b.* Abiathar; *c.* Joab; *d.* Shimei.
3. *Visions at Gibeon*, 1 Kings iii. 4-15; 2 Chron. i. 7-13: I. *a.* kind of high-place; *b.* object of their presence there; *c.* Solomon's request of Jehovah; *d.* Jehovah's promise; *e.* celebration of this event at Jerusalem. II. significance and purport of second vision (ix. 1-9).

4. *Solomon's wisdom*: *a.* extensive, world-wide, 1 Kings iv. 34; v. 7, 12; x. 23, 24; 2 Chron. ix. 22, 23; *b.* in scientific and literary knowledge, 1 Kings iv. 29-34; *c.* in dealing with hard questions, 1 Kings x. 1-8; 2 Chron. ix. 1-9; *d.* in dealing with practical questions, 1 Kings iii. 9, 11, 12, 16-28.
5. *Solomon's foreign domestic alliances*: *a.* Pharaoh's daughter, 1 Kings iii. 1; vii. 8; ix. 16, 24; xi. 1; 2 Chron. viii. 11; *b.* women of Moabites, Ammonites, Edomites, Zidonians and Hittites, 1 Kings xi. 1; *c.* Naamah, mother of Rehoboam, an Ammonitess, 1 Kings xiv. 21, 31; *d.* alliances of Solomon's daughters, iv. 11, 15; *e.* purpose of Solomon in all these alliances; *f.* actual result for Solomon and for the kingdom.
6. *Solomon's government*: *a.* slaves not Israelites, 1 Kings ix. 20-22; 2 Chron. viii. 7-9; burden-bearers in the mountains, 2 Chron. ii. 17, 18, 2; 1 Kings v. 13-18; *b.* commissary department, (1) twelve divisions, (2) service one month, (3) provisions for one day, 1 Kings iv. 22, 23, (4) other duties, 1 Kings iv. 26-28; *c.* superintendents of work, (1) "3,300 bare rule over workers in the mountains," 1 Kings v. 16 (cf. 2 Chron. ii. 2, 18); (2) 550 chief officers, 1 Kings ix. 23; v. 16 (cf. 2 Chron. viii. 10); *d.* cabinet, 1 Kings iv. 1-6;

e. army, horses and chariots, 1 Kings iv. 26, 28; 2 Chron. i. 14; ix. 25, 28 (cf. Deut. xvii. 16); *f.* extent of his dominions, 1 Kings iv. 21, 24; 2 Chron. ix. 26; *g.* prophecy regarding it Gen. xv. 18.

7. *Foreign commercial relations*: *a.* Egypt and Hittites—horses and chariots, 1 Kings x. 28, 29; 2 Chron. i. 16, 17; ix. 28; also out of all lands, 2 Chron. ix. 28; *b.* Phœnicia, building materials and skilled labor, 1 Kings v. 6, 8–12; ix. 11–14; 2 Chron. ii. 8–16; *c.* voyages—sea trade, 1 Kings ix. 26–28; x. 11, 12, 22; 2 Chron. viii. 17, 18; ix. 10, 11, 21; *d.* general trade, 1 Kings x. 15; 2 Chron. ix. 14 (cf. 1 Kings x. 1–13); *e.* commercial cities, 1 Kings ix. 18; 2 Chron. viii. 4–6.

NOTE—What were ships of Tarshish? course, destination, etc.? cf. 1 Kings ix. 28, with 2 Chron. viii. 18.

8. *Solomon's revenues—immense*: *a.* gold and silver, 1 Kings x. 14, 15; 2 Chron. ix. 13, 14; *b.* levies of provisions, 1 Kings iv. 7–28; *c.* presents, 1 Kings iv. 21; x. 1–10, 13, 23–25; 2 Chron. ix. 22–24; *d.* tropical products, 1 Kings x. 22, etc.; 2 Chron. ix. 21; *e.* slave-service, see 6. *a.* above.
9. *Increase in culture*: *a.* learning and literature, 1 Kings iv. 29–34; x. 23, 24; 2 Chron. ix. 22, 23 (read Geikie, vol. iii. 18); *b.* architecture, see §56; *c.* decorations, read 1 Kings vi–vii; *d.* general splendor of courts, 1 Kings x. 1–13.

10. *Solomon's old age and death*: *a.* polygamy, 1 Kings xi. 1-3; *b.* idolatry, kinds of foreign deities, 1 Kings xi. 4-8; *c.* Jehovah's word against him; *d.* his new enemies, 1 Kings xi. 9-25; *e.* Ahijah's prophecy and Jeroboam's flight, 1 Kings xi. 26-40; *f.* death of Solomon; *g.* length of his reign.
11. *Solomon's career and character*: *a.* politically; *b.* religiously; *c.* intellectually.

Literature:

Geikie, Hours, vol. iii. chaps. 14, 15, 17.

Price, Monuments and Old Testament, §§ 119-121.

Edersheim, Bible History, vol. v. chaps. 4 and 5, 8 and 9.

Stanley, Jewish Church, Lec. 26.

Solomon, his Life and Times, Men of Bible Series.

Hurlbut, Man. Bib. Geog., p. 71.

McCurdy, Hist., Proph. and Mon., § 206-7.

Smith, Old Test. History, chap. 22.

Geikie, Old Test. Characters, on *Solomon, The Queen of Sheba.*

§56. SOLOMON'S TEMPLE.*

- I. *Steps up to the temple*: *a.* offering, Gen. iv. 3, 4; *b.* altar, Gen. viii. 20; xii. 6-8 (cf. Ex. xx. 24, 25); *c.* "house of God"—Bethel, Gen. xxxviii. 18-22; xxxv. 1-3, 6, 14, 15; *d.* "tent

*This outline is a revision of that of Dr. Hurlbut as given in Old Test. Student, Dec. 1887.

of meeting"—Tabernacle, Ex. xxv. 8; xxix. 42-45, *e.* "temple" in Shiloh, 1 Sam. i. 9; iii. 3.

2. *Building of the temple:* *a.* place, Mt. Moriah in Jerusalem, Gen. xxii. 1, 2, 14; bought by David, 2 Sam. xxiv. 17-25; 1 Chron. xxi. 18-30; xxii. 1 (cf. 2 Chron. iii. 1); *b.* foundation—extended 270 feet over arches, concealing reservoirs of water (cf. Ps. xlvi. 1-5); *c.* materials—provided largely by David, 2 Sam. vi. 1-12; vii. 1-13; 1 Chron. xxviii. 11-19; xxix. 2-8; (1) stone; (2) iron, 1 Chron. xxii. 14; xxix. 2; (3) cedar wood, 2 Chron. ii. 3-9; 1 Kings vi. 8-10; (4) silver and gold, 1 Chron. xxii. 14; xxix. 4; (5) brass, or bronze, 1 Chron. xxix. 2; 1 Kings vii. 15-17; (6) precious stones, 1 Chron. xxix. 2; *d.* construction: (1) under Phœnician workmen, 1 Kings vii. 13 sq., 40-45; 2 Chron. iv. 11-16; (2) no sound of hammer or iron tool, 1 Kings vi. 7 (cf. Deut. xxvii. 5, 6); (3) completed in seven years and six months, 1 Kings vi. 1, 38.
3. *Plan of the temple:* *a.* twice the size of the tabernacle, for the most part, cf. Ex. xxv-xl; 1 Kings v-viii; 2 Chron. iii-vii (cf. Ezekiel's vision, Ezek. xl-xlvi); *b.* parts: 1) *court*, (cf. Ex. xxvii. 9-18); 1 Kings viii. 64; 2 Chron. xx. 5; xxiv. 21; outer and inner, 1 Kings vi.

36; 2 Chron. iv. 9; (a) *inner* more sacred, Joel ii. 17; (b) *outer* had (1) *altar*, 2 Chron. iv. 1; (2) *sea of brass* on 12 oxen, 2 Chron. iv. 2-5; (3) *ten lavers*, 2 Chron. iv. 6; 1 Kings vii. 27-39; (4) perhaps a *grove of trees*, Ps. lii. 8; xcii. 12-14; 2) *porch*—vestibule—180 ft. high, 2 Chron. iii. 4; pillars Jachin and Boaz at the entrance, 1 Kings vii. 15-22; 3) *holy place*—"greater house," 2 Chron. iii. 5; 1 Kings vi. 17; (a) ten candlesticks, 2 Chron. iv. 7; (b) ten tables, 2 Chron. iv. 8; (c) double doors, 1 Kings vi. 31-33; (d) altar of incense, 1 Kings vii. 48; 2 Chron. iv. 19; 4) *holy of holies*—"the oracle," 1 Kings vi. 16; 2 Chron. iii. 8; (a) cherubim, 2 Chron. iii. 10-13; (b) ark of the covenant, 2 Chron. v. 4-10 (cf. Ex. xxv. 10-22); 5) *chambers*—for priests—three stories high, 1 Kings vi. 5-10; Jer. xxxvi. 10; Ezek. xl. 45, 46; xlii. 1-6.

4. *Purpose of the temple:* a. to centralize and locate public worship of Jehovah (cf. Ps. lxxxiv); b. to bind together the tribes—one altar, one shrine, others forbidden, Deut. xii. 8-14; Josh. xxii. 10-27; Deut. xvi. 16; 1 Kings xii. 26-28; c. to symbolize the truths of redemption, cf. Lev. i. 1-5; 2 Chron. vii. 1-14; Heb. ix. 22; d. to symbolize the presence of Jehovah among his people, cf. Ex. xx. 3, 4; Lev. xxvi. 11, 12; 2 Chron. vi. 1, 2.

5. *History of Solomon's temple: a. dedication, (1) assembly, (2) offerings, (3) Solomon's prayer, 1 Kings viii. ; 2 Chron. v. 1-vi. 42; b. popular regard for the temple, Pss. xxvii. 4; xliii. 1-4; cxxxii. 1-5; c. plundered by Shishak of Egypt under Rehoboam, 2 Chron. xii. 9-11; d. repairs under Joash, 2 Kings xii. 4-15; e. desecration and plunder by Ahaz, 2 Kings xvi. 10-19; f. repairs by Hezekiah, 2 Chron. xxix; g. desecration by Manasseh, 2 Chron. xxxiii. 1-18; h. purification and repairs by Josiah, 2 Chron. xxxiv. 1-13, 29-33; i. destruction by Nebuchadrezzar, 2 Chron. xxxvi. 11-21; Jer. lii. 12-23.*

Literature:

- Geikie, Hours, vol. iii. chap. 16.
 Edersheim, Bible History, vol. v. chaps. 6 and 7.
 Solomon's Temple, plan in Hurlbut Man. Bib. Geog., p. 71.
 Stanley, Jewish Church, Lec. 27.
 Edersheim, The Temple, its Ministry and Services.
 Solomon, His Life and Times, Men of the Bible, chap. 8.
 Perrot and Chipiez, Le Temple Jerusalem restitutes
 Paine, The Temple of Solomon.

NINTH PERIOD.

DUAL KINGDOM. DIVISION TO FALL OF SAMARIA. B. C. 931-722.

§57. DUAL RELIGIOUS DECLINE.—I KINGS XI. 26
—XV. 8; 2 CHRON. X-XIII.

Judah—Rehoboam (17)*, Abijam (3).
Israel—Jeroboam I (22).

1. *Prophecies of disruption*, I Kings xi. 9-13, 29-39.
2. *Causes of disruption*: *a.* mediate: (1) old animosities between kingdoms of Saul and David, (2) Solomon's foreign domestic alliances, (3) Solomon's idolatry, I Kings xi. 9-13; *b.* immediate: (1) Ahijah's encouragement to Jeroboam, (2) Rehoboam's outrageous demands.
3. *Events immediately connected with disruption*, 2 Chron. x; I Kings xii. 1-19: *a.* Rehoboam at Shechem; *b.* request of the people; *c.* counsel adopted by Rehoboam; *d.* Jeroboam's appearance.
4. *Kingdom divided*: *a.* Solomon's empire—60,000 square miles; *b.* portions sliced off by ene-

* Henceforth these numbers will indicate the length of reign of the kings after whose names they stand.

- mies; *c.* territory of northern kingdom, 9,400 square miles; *d.* territory of Judah, 3,400 square miles.
5. *Jeroboam's establishment and policy*, 1 Kings xii. 20—xiii. 34: *a.* coronation; *b.* army and defences; *c.* system of worship, its localities and purpose (cf. 2 Chron. xiii. 9); *d.* rebuke and prophecy (cf. 1 Kings xiii. 2 with 2 Kings xxiii. 16) of man of God.
 6. *Jeroboam's fate foretold*, 1 Kings xiv: *a.* sickness of Abijah; *b.* secret march on Ahijah; *c.* Ahijah foretells, (1) death of Abijah, (2) destruction of Jeroboam's house, (3) captivity of Israel.
 7. *Rehoboam's establishment and policy*, 1 Kings xiv. 21—24; 2 Chron. xi: *a.* coronation; *b.* attempt to suppress revolt; *c.* defences, 2 Chron. xi. 5—12; *d.* accessions from Israel, 2 Chron. xi. 13—17; *e.* sins of his house, 18—23.
 8. *Invasion by Shishak of Egypt*, 1 Kings xiv. 25—28; 2 Chron. xii. 2—9: *a.* Solomon's early relations with Egypt; *b.* probable provocation of Shishak; *c.* extent of his plunderings; *d.* humility of Rehoboam; *e.* death of Rehoboam; *f.* character of Rehoboam.
 9. *Career of Abijah*, 1 Kings xv. 1—8; 2 Chron. xiii: *a.* walked in sins of his father; *b.* railed against Jeroboam; *c.* warred against Jeroboam.

boam, 400,000 against 800,000 respectively;
d. Abijam victorious; *e.* waxed mighty to end
 of his reign; *f.* characterize him.

10. *Locate all geographical points in this section.*
11. *Contemporaneous history:* *a.* Syria; *b.* Egypt;
c. Assyria.
12. *Prophets of these times:* I. Judah: *a.* Shemaiah,
 his work, 2 Chron. xi. 2; xii. 15; 1 Kings
 xii. 22, 23; *b.* "man of God out of Judah,"
 1 Kings xiii. 1, 5, 6, 7, 8; *c.* Iddo, 2 Chron.
 xii. 15; xiii. 22. II. Israel: *a.* Ahijah the
 Shilonite, 1 Kings xi. 29, 30; xii. 15; xiv.
 2-16; *b.* old prophet, 1 Kings xiii. 11-31.

Literature:

- Geikie, Hours, vol. iv. chap. 1.
 Price, Monuments and Old Testament, §§ 122-4.
 Ball, C. J., Light from the East, pp. 131-2.
 Edersheim, Bible History, vol. v. chaps. 10 and 11.
 Stanley, Jewish Church, Lects. 29 and half of 35.
 Rawlinson, Kings of Israel and Judah, chaps. 1, 2
 Hurlbut, Man. Bib. Geog., pp. 87, 88.
 Sayce, Fresh Light, p. 100 sq.
 Kinns, Graven in the Rock, chap. xii.
 McCurdy, Hist., Proph. and Mon., § 208-10.

§58. { REIGN OF ASA IN JUDAH.
 { FALL OF THREE DYNASTIES IN ISRAEL.
 B. C. 912-871.

Judah—Asa (41).

Israel—Jeroboam (22), Nadab (2), Baasha (24), Elah (2), Zimri (7 days).

1 Kings xv. 8-xvi. 20; 2 Chron. xiv-xvi.

1. *Review briefly the events since the disruption.*
2. *Reforms of Asa:* I. Religious: *a.* removing Sodomites and idols; *b.* breaking down high places, pillars; *c.* his queen-mother removed; *d.* images of Asherim cut down; *e.* Israel bade to seek Jehovah; *f.* brought dedicated things into house of Jehovah. II. Political: *a.* fortified Judah; *b.* built cities; *c.* strengthened the army.
3. *Aids to these reforms:* *a.* counter-example of Israel; *b.* immigration to Judah of those loyal to Jehovah; *c.* presence of the prophets; *d.* spirit of Jehovah in Asa's heart.
4. *Asa's wars and alliances:* *a.* victorious battle with Ethiopia, 580,000 men against 1,000,000 men; *b.* Baasha of Israel builds Ramah; *c.* Syria, Ben-hadad of Damascus bought off by Asa with vessels of the temple; *d.* disposal of Ramah.
5. *Asa's relations with the prophets, and the end of his days:* *a.* Azariah, son of Oded, result to Asa and Israel, 2 Chron. xv. 1-7; *b.* Hanani

the seer, result, 2 Chron. xvi. 7-10; *c.* disease of Asa; *d.* death and burial; *e.* length of reign.

6. *Nadab's character, reign and death*, 1 Kings xv. 25-31: *a.* second and last king of dynasty of Jeroboam; *b.* began in second year of Asa; *c.* did evil as his father; *d.* slain by Baasha at the siege of Gibbethon.
7. *Baasha's character, reign and death*, 1 Kings xv. 27-xvi. 13; 2 Chron. xvi. 1-6: *a.* usurper; *b.* began to reign in the third year of Asa, in city of Tirzah; *c.* did evil as Jeroboam; *d.* destroyed all the house of Jeroboam; *e.* in his fourteenth year he fortified Ramah against Judah; *f.* Ben-hadad's inroads on Israel; *g.* Jehu's prophecy against Baasha; *h.* died and buried in Tirzah; *i.* length of reign.
8. *Elah's character, reign and death*, 1 Kings xvi. 6-14: *a.* second and last king of dynasty of Baasha; *b.* began to reign in 26th year of Asa; *c.* made Israel to sin, 1 Kings xvi. 12, 13; *d.* slain in a drunken row at Tirzah by Zimri; *e.* length of reign.
9. *Zimri's (7 days) reign and death*, 1 Kings xvi. 9-20: *a.* usurper—third dynasty; *b.* obliterated house of Baasha; *c.* choice of people was Omri, captain at Gibbethon; *d.* siege of Tirzah, and suicide of Zimri after seven days' reign; *e.* similar suicides in secular history.

10. *Locate all geographical points in this section.*
11. *Contemporaneous history: a. Ethiopia; b. Syria; c. Assyria.*
12. *Prophets of this section: I. Judah: a. Azariah, son of Oded, 2 Chron. xv. 1-7; b. Hanani the seer, 2 Chron. xvi. 7-10. II. Israel: Jehu son of Hanani, 1 Kings xvi. 1, 7.*

Literature:

- Geikie, Hours, vol. iv. chap. 2 in part.
- Blaikie, Manual, chap. 10, sec. 2.
- Edersheim, Bible History, vol. v. chaps. 12, and 13 in part.
- Stanley, Jewish Church, half of Lec. 35.
- Rawlinson, Kings of Israel and Judah, Men of Bible Series, chaps. 4-8.
- Hurlbut, Man. Bib. Geog., pp. 87, 88.
- McCurdy, Hist., Proph. and Mon., § 211.

§59. REIGN OF THE HOUSE OF OMRI IN ISRAEL,
B. C. 885-842.

Omri (12), Ahab (22), Ahaziah (2), Jehoram (12).

1. *Give the kings of Israel in the last three dynasties with length of reigns.*
2. *Omri's reign and home policy, 1 Kings xvi. 16-29: a. usurper; b. began 27th year of Asa; c. right disputed by Tibni, four years; d. his capitals, (1) Tirzah, (2) Samaria; e.*

religious policy, (1) advance on Jeroboam, 1 Kings xvi. 25; (2) statutes adopted, Mic. vi. 16.*

3. *Omri's foreign relations, power and death:* *a.* with Moab, reduced Mesha, (cf. Records of Past, 2d series, vol. ii., p. 200 sq. and 2 Kings iii. 4); *b.* with Syria, when king of Syria wrested cities from Omri, 1 Kings xx. 34; *c.* with Zidonians, inferred from tradition and Ahab's alliance; *d.* with Assyria, land of Israel, called "Land of Omri" for several generations; *e.* evidence of power, the location of his new capital; *f.* his death; *g.* length of reign.
4. *Ahab's beginning, 38th year of Asa, 1 Kings xvi. 29—xvii. 1:* *a.* alliance with Zidonians through Jezebel; *b.* new religion introduced, its character; *c.* persecution of servants of Jehovah; *d.* Ahab's advance religiously, 1 Kings xvi. 31, 33; *e.* Elijah's prophecy of famine.
5. *Ahab's course at home, 1 Kings xviii., xxi. 1:* *a.* despair in famine; *b.* Elijah's appearance and Obadiah; *c.* Ahab's salute; *d.* Elijah's assembly at Carmel; *e.* Ahab's prophets' vain attempt; *f.* Elijah's success and slaughter; *g.* rain; *h.* Jezebel's wrath, and pursuit of Elijah; *i.* public works of Ahab,

*Cf. also 2 Kings viii. 26.

- I Kings xxii. 39. II. Naboth's vineyard: *a.* Ahab's request; *b.* refused by Naboth; *c.* Ahab's pettishness; *d.* Jezebel's infamy; *e.* justice satisfied; *f.* law of inheritance; *g.* Elijah at hand; *h.* Ahab's penitence; *i.* Elijah's last message to Ahab.
6. *Ahab's foreign relations and wars*, I Kings xx., xxii.; 2 Chron. xviii.: *a.* with Zidon and the Phoenicians; *b.* with Ben-hadad of Syria: (*1*) before Samaria: (*a*) with 32 allied kings, (*b*) completely routed; (*2*) at Aphek: (*a*) Ben-hadad routed, (*b*) saved, why? (*c*) Ahab rebuked by son of a prophet; *c.* with Assyrians, at Karkar (C. O. T., vol. i., pp. 182-195), Ahab in league with several kings, defeated by Shalmaneser II; *d.* with Jehoshaphat of Judah, against Ramoth Gilead: (*1*) reception at Samaria, (*2*) word of 400 prophets, (*3*) word of Micaiah, (*4*) battle, (*5*) Ahab slain, (*6*) Elijah's prophecy fulfilled, I Kings xxi. 19, with xxii. 38; *e.* length of Ahab's reign.
7. *Reign of Ahab's son, Ahaziah*, I Kings xxii. 40—2 Kings i. 18: *a.* alliance with Jehoshaphat; *b.* his sin; *c.* sickness; *d.* inquiry of Baal-zebub; *e.* rebuked by Elijah; *f.* fatality of messengers; *g.* Ahaziah's death; *h.* length of reign.
8. *Reign of Ahab's son, Jehoram*, 2 Kings i. 17; iii. 1-27: *a.* religious revolution, 2 Kings iii.

3; *b.* war with Mesha, 2 Kgs. iii. 3-27; (*r*) Jehoshaphat here, (*2*) Elisha's share in it; *c.* Syrians at Dothan, 2 Kgs. vi. 8-23; (*r*) struck blind, (*2*) well treated and sent home; *d.* Syrians at Samaria, 2 Kgs. vi. 24-vii. 20: (*r*) famine, (*2*) Elisha's word, (*3*) outcome; *e.* disastrous visit of Ahaziah of Judah to Jehoram, after battle of Ramoth Gilead, 2 Kgs. ix., x.; 2 Chr. xxii.; *f.* length of reign.

9. *Locate all geographical points in this section.*
10. *Contemporaneous history:* *a.* Zidonians or Phœnicians; *b.* Syrians; *c.* Assyrians; *d.* Moabites.
11. *Prophets in Israel in this section:* *a.* Elijah; *b.* Obadiah; *c.* two fifties in caves; *d.* 400 prophets; *e.* Micaiah; *f.* the prophet, 1 Kings xx. 13-22; *g.* man of God, 1 Kings xx. 28; *h.* man of the sons of the prophets, 1 Kings xx. 35.

Literature:

- Geikie, Hours, vol. iv. chaps. 2 and 4.
- Price, Monuments and Old Testament, §§ 125-136.
- Edersheim, Bible History, vol. v. chaps. 14 and 15;
vol. vi. chaps. 1, 4, 5, 7, 9.
- Stanley, Jewish Church, Lec. 30.
- Rawlinson, Kings of Israel and Judah, chaps. 9, 10,
12, 13.
- Hurlbut, Man. Bib. Geog., pp. 87, 88.
- Sayce, Fresh Light, pp. 102-104.

Cuneiform Inscriptions and Old Testament, vol. i.

pp. 179-195.

"Moabite Stone" in Hastings, Dict. of the Bible;

also in Ball, Light, etc., pp. 239-40.

Kinns, Graven in the Rock, chap. xiv. in part.

McCurdy, Hist., Proph. and Mon., § 212-13.

§60. REIGN OF JEHOSEPHAT OF JUDAH,

B. C. 871-847.

1. *Give and characterize the kings of Judah thus far studied.*
2. *Jehoshaphat's beginning*, 1 Kings xv. 24; 2 Chron. xvii: *a.* walked in the first ways of his father David (2 Chron. xvii. 3); *b.* took away Asherim and some high places; *c.* sent princes, priests and Levites to teach the law throughout the cities of the land; *d.* set garrisons in fenced cities of Judah and Ephraim; *e.* increased the army to 1,160,000 men (xvii. 14-19).
3. *Jehoshaphat's relations with Israel*, 1 Kings xxii; 2 Kings iii; 2 Chronicles xviii: *a.* Ahab: (1) visit of Jehoshaphat to Samaria, (2) league against Syria, (3) 400 prophets, (4) Micaiah, (5) battle of Ramoth Gilead, (6) Jehoshaphat on return rebuked by Jehu son of Hanani (2 Chron. xix. 1-3); *b.* Ahaziah son of Ahab, 1 Kgs. xxii. 49; 2 Chr. xx. 35-37: (1) in a Tarshish navy, (2) Eliezer's rebuke (2

Chr. xx. 37), (3) fleet wrecked; *c.* Jehoram son of Ahab, 2 Kgs. iii. 4-27; (1) against Mesha of Moab, (2) Judah, Israel and Edom together, (3) Elisha's role, (4) victory, (5) human sacrifice, why did Israel withdraw?

4. *Jehoshaphat's other foreign relations: a.* Arabians and Philistines, peaceful, 2 Chron. xvii. 11; *b.* Moabites, Ammonites, Seir (Syria, 2 Chron. xx. 2) or Edom: (1) meet at En-gedi, (2) Jehoshaphat's prayer, (3) prophecy of Jahaziel, (4) song of praise, (5) victory without a stroke, (6) spoil, (7) praise to Jehovah; *c.* Syrians, see 3. *a*; *d.* Mesha of Moab, see 3. *c.*
5. *Close of Jehoshaphat's reign: a.* makes Jehoram his son regent with him, 2 Kings viii. 16; *b.* distributes gifts, gold, silver and fenced cities among his other six sons; *c.* died and buried with his fathers in city of David; *d.* length of reign.
6. *Contrast the characters in these two sections (59 and 60), e.g. Ahab and Fenebel, Ahab and Jehoshaphat.*
7. *Locate all geographical points in this section.*
8. *Prophets in this section: a.* Jehu son of Hanani the seer, 2 Chron. xix. 1-3; *b.* Jahaziel, 2 Chron. xx. 14-17; *c.* Eliezer, 2 Chron. xx. 37.

Literature:

Additional to that under §59:

Blaikie, Manual, chap. 11, sec. 2.

Rawlinson, Kings of Israel and Judah, chap. 11.

McCurdy, Hist., Proph. and Mon., § 215.

Edersheim, Bible History, vol. vi. chaps. 5-7, and 9.

§61. THE GREAT PERIOD OF ORAL PROPHETS AND
ORAL PROPHECY. B. C. 931-800.

1. *Prophets near the close of Solomon's reign: a. Ahijah the Shilonite, 2 Chron. ix. 29; 1 Kings xi. 29; b. Iddo the seer, 2 Chron. ix. 29; c. Nathan, 2 Chron. ix. 29.*
2. *Minor prophets in the kingdom of Judah, give the work of each: a. Shemaiah (under Rehoboam 1 Kings xii. 22-24; 2 Chron. xi. 2-4; xii. 5, 7, 15; b. Iddo (Rehoboam and Jeroboam), Jeddo or Jedon (Josephus Antiq. viii. 8, 9), 2 Chron. ix. 29; xii. 15; xiii. 22; c. Asariah son of Oded (Asa), 2 Chron. xv. 1-8; d. Hanani the seer, 2 Chron. xvi. 7-10; e. Jehu son of Hanani the seer (Jehoshaphat), 2 Chron. xix. 2, 3; xx. 34; f. Jahasiel (Jehoshaphat), 2 Chron. xx. 14-17; g. Eliezer (Jehoshaphat), 2 Chron. xx. 37.*
3. *Minor prophets in the kingdom of Israel, give the work of each: a. Ahijah the Shilonite, ((Solomon), Jeroboam), 1 Kings xi. 29-39; xii. 15; xiv. 2-18; xv. 29; 2 Chron. ix. 29; x. 15; b. Iddo, see 2. b; c. Jehu son of Hanani (Baasha), 1 Kings xvi. 1-5, 7, 12; d. Micaiah*

(Ahab), 1 Kings xxii. 8-28; 2 Chron. xviii. 7-27.

NOTE 1.—Iddo and Jehu prophesied in both kingdoms.

NOTE 2.—*Prophet* and *man of God* are frequently mentioned without a hint as to their names; e.g., 1 Kings xiii. 1, 11; xx. 13, 22; 2 Chron. xxv. 7, 15.

4. *Elijah's activity during the famine in Ahab's reign*, 1 Kings xvii., xviii: *a.* his sudden appearance—tribal relations? 1 Kings xvii. 1: *b.* dress, 2 Kings i. 8; *c.* famine: (1) foretold, (2) Elijah at Cherith, (3) at Zarephath: (*a*) miracle of meal and oil, (*b*) raising dead; (*4*) return and word of Obadiah, (*5*) Ahab's salutation, (*6*) test at Carmel, (*7*) slaughter of prophets of Baal (Deut. xiii. 6-9), (*8*) prayer and rain, (*9*) Elijah runs before Ahab to Jezreel, (*10*) duration of famine, 1 Kings xviii. 1; Luke iv. 25; James v. 17.
5. *Elijah's activity during the remainder of Ahab's reign*, 1 Kings xix., xxi. 17-29: *a.* Elijah's flight before Jezebel: (1) Jezebel's threat, (2) Elijah in Beer-sheba, (3) miraculously fed, (4) forty days and nights in Horeb, (5) God's manifestation to him, cf. Ex. xxxiii. 21-23, (6) commanded to anoint (*a*) Hazael over Syria, (*b*) Jehu over Israel, (*c*) Elisha as his successor; *b.* discovery and mantling of Elisha; *c.* "hast thou found me, O mine enemy?" 1 Kings xxi. 17-20: (1) Elijah's message, (2)

Ahab's sorrow, (3) sentence mitigated.

6. *Elijah's later work*: *a.* rebuked messengers of Ahaziah, 2 Kings i. 3 sq.; *b.* consuming of two fifties; *c.* Elijah's message to Ahaziah; *d.* Elijah's writing to Jehoram of Judah, 2 Chron. xxi. 12-15; *e.* his work among schools of the prophets, 2 Kings ii. 1-7, 15-18; *f.* his appointment of Elisha and his translation.
7. *Elisha's call and work among the sons of the prophets*: *a.* call and conduct, 1 Kings xix. 16-21; *b.* visit with Elijah to sons of the prophets at Gilgal, Bethel, Jericho, 2 K. ii. 2-6; *c.* translation of Elijah, and sons of the prophets at Jericho, (1) before, (2) after; *d.* healing the waters at Jericho; *e.* to Bethel, bears; *f.* to Carmel; *g.* to Samaria; *h.* miracle of pot of oil, 2 Kings iv. 1 sq.; *i.* Shunem, raising Shunammite's son; *j.* to Gilgal, death in the pot; *k.* multiplying food; *l.* iron swam, 2 Kings vi. 1-7.
8. *Elisha's work of a political or national character*: *a.* in war against Moab, 2 Kings iii. 11-19; *b.* in healing Naaman 2 Kings v.: (1) Naaman's source of information, (2) his expectation, (3) his submission, (4) his resolution, (5) Gehazi's sin and punishment; *c.* his value to the king of Israel, 2 Kings vi. 8-10; *d.* his fame abroad, 2 Kings vi. 12; *e.* besieged in Dothan, enemy stricken with blind-

ness, feasted, sent home; *f.* Syrians besiege Samaria, 2 Kings vi. 24–vii. 20: (*1*) famine, (*2*) Elisha's prophecy, (*3*) terror strikes the enemy, (*4*) flight of Syrians and plenty for Israel; *g.* Elisha's influence restores Shunammite's property, 2 Kings viii. 1–6; *h.* Elisha's errand at Damascus, 2 Kings viii. 7–15; *i.* anointing of Jehu, 2 Kings ix. 1–12; *j.* Elisha's sickness, prophecy to Joash of Israel, and death, 2 Kings xiii. 14–19; *k.* miracle with bones of Elisha, 2 Kings xiii. 20, 21.

9. *Compare the characters of Elijah and Elisha: a.* preparation for work; *b.* habits of life; *c.* force of character; *d.* relations to rulers; *e.* relation to sons of prophets.
10. *Schools of the sons of the prophets:** *a.* headquarters: (*1*) Ramah, (*2*) Bethel, (*3*) Gilgal, (*4*) Jericho, (*5*) Carmel, (*6*) Samaria; *b.* teachers: (*1*) Samuel, 1 Sam. xix. 20, (*2*) Elijah, (*3*) Elisha; *c.* things taught, (*1*) prophesying, (*2*) sacred service and music; *d.* occupation, (*1*) study and worship, (*2*) run errands, (*3*) regular duties of a prophet; *e.* means of subsistence: (*1*) gathered in fields, (*2*) gifts, 2 Kings iv. 42, 43; v. 21–24.
11. *Work of the prophets: a.* to instruct the people in the law; *b.* to convey the direct will of God, mostly upon occasions of great moment;

*This topic is fully treated by the author in *Old Testament Student*, March 1889.

c. to forewarn and admonish rulers; *d.* to embody in written form their instructions direct from God; *e.* to preserve a history of their timest; *f.* to counteract all idolatrous tendencies; *g.* to provide music, etc., at public religious services, 1 Chron. xxv.

Remark.—*False prophets:* I. *a.* old prophet of Bethel, 1 Kings xiii. 11; *b.* 400 prophets with a lying spirit, 1 Kings xxii. 6–8, 22, 23; *c.* 450 prophets of Baal, 1 Kings xviii. 19, 22, 40; *d.* 400 prophets of Asherah, 1 Kings xviii. 19. II. *a.* are they idolatrous prophets? *b.* are they perverted worshippers of Jehovah, wicked men? *c.* do they really predict? *d.* their methods and means of procedure.

Literature:

- 2 Sam. i—2 Kings xiii. 20.
 2 Chron. ix. 29—xx. 37.
 Geikie, Hours, vol. iv. chaps. 3 and 5.
 Blaikie, Manual, chap. 10, sec. 3.
 Edersheim, Bible History, vol. iv. chaps. 1–3, 10–14.
 Stanley, Jewish Church, Lects. 29–31.
 Elijah, His Life and Times, Men of Bible Series.
 McCurdy, Hist., Proph. and Mon., § 214.
 "Elijah" in Hastings, Dict. of the Bible.
 Meyer, Elijah and the Secret of his Power.

† Several of the prophets mentioned in this section wrote works, not one of which exists at the present day. — This subject is discussed by the author in the Bibliotheca Sacra, April 1889, under the title, "The Lost Writings quoted and referred to in the Old Testament."

Price, *The Schools of the Sons of the Prophets*,
Old Test. Student, March 1889.

Price, *The Lost Writings in the Old Testament*,
Bibliotheca Sacra, April 1889.

§62. { RELIGIOUS DECLINE IN JUDAH.
CHECK TO IDOLATRY IN ISRAEL.

B. C. 849-798.

Judah—Jehoram (8), Ahaziah (1), Athaliah
(7), Joash (40).

Israel—Jehu (28), Jehoahaz (17).

1. *Reign of Jehoram of Judah*, 2 Kings viii. 16-24; 2 Chron. xxi. 1-20: *a.* regent with his father, 2 Kings viii. 16; *b.* slew his brethren—why? 2 Chron. xxi. 1-4; *c.* daughter of Ahab to wife, 2 Kings viii. 18; *d.* walked in ways of kings of Israel; *e.* revolt of Edomites—why? *f.* revolt of Libnah; *g.* high places made; *h.* letter from Elijah; *i.* Jehoram's disease; *j.* raid of the Philistines and Arabians, result; *k.* ignominious death and burial; *l.* length of reign.
2. *Reign of Ahaziah of Judah*, 2 Kings viii. 24-29; ix. 16-28; 2 Chron. xxii. 1-9: *a.* Ahaziah's legacy, blood of Jezebel; *b.* walked in ways of Ahab, by counsel; *c.* leagues with Jehoram, his uncle, against Ramoth Gilead; *d.* Jehoram wounded; *e.* Ahaziah's visit to Jezreel.

3. *Jehu's extirpation of the house of Omri*, 2 Kings ix—x. 17; 2 Chron. xxii. 7—9: *a.* anointing and coronation of Jehu at Ramoth Gilead, 2 Kings ix. 1—15; *b.* his explicit orders; *c.* haste to Jezreel, vs. 16—20; *d.* murder of Jehoram, 21—26; *e.* murder of Ahaziah of Judah, 27—29; *f.* death of Jezebel, 30—37; *g.* murder of Ahab's seventy sons in Samaria, 2 Kings x. 1—9; *h.* murder of Ahab's kinsfolk, great men and friends, 10—11; *i.* murder of forty-two of Ahaziah's brethren, 12—14; *j.* slaughter of all that remained of Ahab in Samaria.

NOTE—Jehonadab son of Rechab (cf. Jer. xxxv.)

4. *Jehu's stroke at idolatry*, 2 Kings x. 11, 18—28: *a.* murder of priests of Ahab, x. 11; *b.* slaughter of Baal worshippers, 18—25; *c.* obelisks, pillar and house of Baal destroyed; *d.* but the calves of Jeroboam retained.
5. *Jehu's enemies and death*, 2 Kings x. 29—36: *a.* his own heart, (*r*) in unwarranted wholesale murder, (*z*) in sins of Jeroboam; *b.* Hazael of Syria, x. 32, 33; *c.* Assyria, his tribute thereto (C. O. T. vol. i. p. 199 sq.); *d.* Jehovah's promise to Jehu; *e.* death and burial in Samaria; *f.* length of reign.
6. *Athaliah's usurpation, reign and death*, 2 Kings xi; 2 Chron. xxii. 10—xxiii. 21: *a.* ancestry, Jezebel; *b.* bloody disposal of seed royal—except Joash; *c.* Baal worship in the land.

- 2 Kings xi. 18; 2 Chron. xxiii. 17; xxiv. 7; *d.* rise and influence of Jehoiada; *e.* assembly and coronation of Joash; *f.* Athaliah slain.
7. *Prosperous reign of Joash of Judah, 2 Kings xi. 2, 12—xii. 16; 2 Chron. xxii. 11; xxiii. 11—xxiv. 16: a.* concealment; *b.* accession; *c.* in seventh year of Jehu; *d.* did right; *e.* repairs of house of Jehovah; *f.* Jehoiada's prominent role; *g.* Jehoiada's death and burial.
8. *Disastrous reign of Joash of Judah, 2 Kings xii. 17—21; 2 Chron. xxiv. 17—27: a.* princes influential with the king; *b.* house of Jehovah forsaken; *c.* prophets unheeded; *d.* Zechariah, by king's demand, stoned; *e.* invasion of the Syrians; *f.* Hazael bought off by temple plunder; *g.* Joash's disgraceful murder and burial; *h.* length of reign.
9. *Reign of Jehoahas (son of Jehu) of Israel, 2 Kings xiii. 1—9: a.* began 23d year of Joash of Judah; *b.* did evil as Jeroboam; *c.* was delivered up to Hazael and Ben-hadad of Syria; *d.* besought Jehovah; *e.* delivered but weakened (cf. 2 Kings xiii. 23); *f.* death and burial in Samaria; *g.* length of reign.
10. *Carefully point out all geographical points in this section.*
11. *Contemporaneous history: a.* Edomites' revolt; *b.* raid of Philistines and Arabians; *c.* Syria:

(1) Ramoth Gilead, (2) Gath, (3) Jerusalem;
d. Assyria.

12. *Prophets of this section:* I. Judah: a. Elijah; b. Zechariah. II. Israel: a. Elisha; b. son of the prophets.

Literature:

Geikie, Hours, vol. iv. chap. 6.

Price, Monuments and Old Testament, §§ 137-41.

Edersheim, Bible History, vol. vi. chaps. 15-17;
vol. vii. chaps. 1-3.

Stanley, Jewish Church, Lec. 32.

Rawlinson, Kings of Israel and Judah, chaps. 14-19.

Sayce, Higher Crit. and Mon., pp. 389-98.

McCurdy, Hist., Proph. and Mon., §§1228-47.

Kinns, Graven in the Rock, chap. xiv.

Sayce, Fresh Light, pp. 104-107.

Cuneiform Inscrip. and Old Test. vol. i. p. 199 sq.

§68. RELIGIOUS DECLINE, REGAL PROSPERITY.

B. C. 799-735.

Judah—Amaziah (29), Uzziah (52).

Israel—Joash (16), Jeroboam II (41), Zechariah (6m.).

1. *Give kings of Israel and Judah to this point, with length of reign of each.*
2. *Reign of Joash (son of Jehoahaz) of Israel, 2 Kings xiii. 9—xiv. 1, 8-16; 2 Chron. xxv. 17-24: a. departed not from sins of Jero-*

boam, son of Nebat; *b.* visit to Elisha's death-bed, result; *c.* in three victories he recovered cities from Syria; *d.* Amaziah's challenge; *e.* Joash's victory, plunder and breaking down the walls of Jerusalem; *f.* hostages taken; *g.* death and burial in Samaria.

3. *Reign of Amaziah (son of Joash) of Judah*, 2 Kings xiv. 1-22; 2 Chron. xxv: *a.* did right, *yet not* as David; *b.* slew his father's murderers (see §62; 8 *g.*); *c.* army, 300,000; *d.* 100,000 hired from Israel; *e.* rebuked by a *man of God*, Amaziah sends them back; *f.* their anger and raid of Judah's cities; *g.* victory over Edom: (1) 10,000 slain, (2) 10,000 cast from top of a rock; *h.* gods of Edom brought home, set up and worshipped; *i.* rebuked by a *prophet*; *j.* challenges Joash of Israel; *k.* Amaziah disastrously defeated; *l.* slain by a conspiracy in Lachish.
4. *Reign of Jeroboam II of Israel*, 2 Kings xiii. 13; xiv. 16, 23-29; xv. 1: *a.* did evil in sight of Jehovah, as Jeroboam I; *b.* restored border of Israel from entering in of Hamath to the sea of the Arabah (Dead Sea); *c.* all according to Jonah's prophecy, 2 Kings xiv. 25; *d.* Jeroboam II Israel's helper; *e.* recovered Damascus; *f.* had great power and prosperity; *g.* death and burial in Samaria.

5. *Condition of Israel at close of Jeroboam's reign:*
 - a. territorially next to Solomon; b. living luxuriously, Amos iii. 12; vi. 8, 11, 14; c. in low state of morals, Hos. iv. 13; Amos ii. 7; iv. 1-8; viii. 12; d. fraudulent oppression, Hos. v. 1; Amos iii. 9; e. nearing state of dissolution, Amos iii. 12; v. 27; vii. 17.
6. *Reign of Zechariah (son of Jeroboam II) of Israel, 2 Kings xv. 8-12:* a. began 38th year of Uzziah; b. "did as his fathers had done"; c. last of dynasty of Jehu, smitten after six months reign by Shallum, a conspirator; d. promise to Jehu fulfilled, 2 Kings x. 30.
7. *Reign of Uzziah (Azariah) of Judah, politically, 2 Kings xiv. 21, 22; xv. 1-7; 2 Chron. xxvi:* a. built Elath and restored it to Judah; b. began, 16 years old, in 27th year of Jeroboam II; c. conquered Philistines; d. defeated Arabians in Gur-baal; e. Ammonites submissive; f. fame gone down to Egypt; g. fortified Jerusalem; h. improved the country; i. practiced husbandry; j. standing army 307,500; k. new weapons, offensive and defensive; l. power famous abroad; m. God made him to prosper as long as he sought him.
8. *Reign of Uzziah (Azariah) of Judah, religiously:* a. did right as Amaziah; b. sought God in days of Zechariah; c. took not away

the high places; *d.* power fatal to him; *e.* smitten with leprosy in the temple; *f.* thrust out by priests to a several house; *g.* Jotham his son regent; *h.* Uzziah's death and burial.

9. *Contemporaneous history:* *a.* Syria; *b.* Assyria; *c.* Edom; *d.* Philistines and Arabians; *e.* Ammon; *f.* Egypt.
10. *Prophets in this section:* I. Judah: *a.* prophets (to Joash), 2 Chron. xxiv. 19; *b.* man of God and prophet (to Amaziah), 2 Chron. xxv. 7, 15; *c.* Zechariah, 2 Chron. xxvi. 5. II. Israel: *a.* Jonah (to Jeroboam II) 2 Kings xiv. 25.
11. *Contemporaneous literary prophets:* *a.* Jonah, cf. i. 1, with 2 Kings xiv. 25; *b.* Hosea i. 1; *c.* Amos i. 1; *d.* Isaiah i. 1.

Literature:

Geikie, Hours, vol. iv. chaps. 7 and 9.

Price, Monuments and Old Testament, §§ 142-46.

Edersheim, Bible History, vol. vii. chaps. 4-6.

Stanley, Jewish Church, Lects. 33 and 37.

Rawlinson, Kings of Israel and Judah, chaps. 20-24.

Sayce, Fresh Light, pp. 106-109.

Geikie, Old Testament Characters, on *Jonah*,
Jeroboam II.

McCurdy, Hist., Proph. and Mon., §§ 248-68.

Farrar, F. W., The Minor Prophets, Men of the
Bible Series.

§64. { ANARCHY IN ISRAEL.
IDOLATRY IN JUDAH.

B. C. 749-727.

Judah—Jotham (16), Ahaz (16).

Israel—Shallum (1 m.), Menahem (10), Pekahiah (2), Pekah (20).

1. *Reign of Shallum of Israel*, 2 Kings xv. 10, 13-15: *a.* usurper, having slain Zechariah; *b.* began 39th year of Uzziah; *c.* slain at end of a month by Menahem.
2. *Reign of Menahem of Israel*, 2 Kings xv. 14, 16-22: *a.* usurper, having slain Shallum; *b.* smote and destroyed Tiphseh; *c.* did evil as Jeroboam; *d.* tributary to Pul (Tiglath-pileser) of Assyria; *e.* exactions from the people; *f.* died.
3. *Reign of Pekahiah (son of Menahem) of Israel*, 2 Kings xv. 22-26: *a.* began in 50th year of Uzziah; *b.* did evil; *c.* slain in his capital at Samaria by Pekah, his captain.
4. *Reign of Pekah of Israel*, 2 Kings xv. 25-31, 37; xvi. 1, 5: *a.* usurper; *b.* began 52d year of Uzziah; *c.* did as Jeroboam; *d.* raid and captives of Tiglath-pileser of Assyria; *e.* league with Rezin of Syria against Ahaz of Judah; *f.* slain by Hoshea in a conspiracy, inspired by Assyria.
5. *Reign of Jotham (son of Uzziah) of Judah*, 2 Kings xv. 5, 32-38; 2 Chron. xxvii: *a.*

regent with Uzziah; *b.* did right as Uzziah, *but* entered not into the temple of Jehovah; *c.* built castles and towers in tops of mountains; *d.* subjugated and subsidized Ammon; *e.* became mighty because, 2 Chron. xxxvii. 4-6; *f.* death.

6. *Reign of Ahas of Judah, politically*, 2 Kings xvi. 1-20; xvii. 13-20; 2 Chron. xxviii; Isaiah vii. 1-20: *a.* began 17th year of Pekah; *b.* delivered to Syria, results; *c.* delivered to Israel with Pekah, results; *d.* 200,000 captives returned at Oded's injunction; *e.* Ahaz appeals to Tiglath-pileser for help; *f.* gifts of treasures; *g.* goes to Damascus to do obeisance to Tiglath-pileser; *h.* raid of Philistines on southeast; *i.* Ahaz's tribute to Assyria.
7. *Reign of Ahas of Judah, religiously*: *a.* did evil as kings of Israel; *b.* made images of Baalim; *c.* burnt his children in fire to Moloch; *d.* robbed house of Jehovah; *e.* made a Damascus altar; *f.* sacrificed to the gods of Damascus; *g.* shut up house of Jehovah; *h.* put idolatrous altars in every corner of Jerusalem; *i.* did according to the abominations of the heathen whom Jehovah cast out from before the children of Israel; *j.* death and burial.
8. *Contemporaneous history*: *a.* Assyria; *b.* Syria; *c.* Edom; *d.* Egypt.

9. *Kings of Israel and Judah mentioned in Assyrian inscriptions: a. Uzziah; b. Ahaz; c. Pekah; d. Menahem.*

NOTE—"Land of Omri" is mentioned several times.

10. *Prophets active in this section: I. Judah: a. Isaiah; b. Micah. II. Israel: a. Amos; b. Oded.*

NOTE—Several unnamed, as in 2 Kings xvii. 13.

Literature:

- Geikie, Hours, vol. iv. chaps. 8 and 11-12.
 Price, Monuments and Old Testament, §§ 147-55.
 Edersheim, Bible History, vol. vii. chaps. 7 and 8.
 Stanley, Jewish Church, Lec. 34 in part.
 Rawlinson, Kings of Israel and Judah, chaps. 24-27.
 Ball, C. J., Light from the East, pp. 170-9.
 Cuneiform Inscriptions and Old Testament, vol. i.
 pp. 215-257.
 Sayce, Fresh Light from Ancient Monuments,
 chap. 6.
 Sayce, The Times of Isaiah.
 Driver, S. R., Isaiah, Men of the Bible.
 Farrar, Minor Prophets, Men of the Bible.
 Expositor's Bible, Isaiah, vol. i.
 McCurdy, Hist., Proph. and Mon., §§ 269-341;
 vol. ii. §§ 634-48.

TENTH PERIOD.

JUDAH ALONE. FALL OF SAMARIA TO FALL OF JERUSALEM.

B. C. 722-586.

§85. { REFORM IN JUDAH.
DOWNFALL OF ISRAEL.

Judah—Hezekiah (29).

Israel—Hoshea (9).

1. *Hezekiah's beginning against idolatry*, 2 Kings xviii. 1-8: *a.* did right as David; *b.* removed high places; *c.* brake obelisks; *d.* cut down Asherah; *e.* brake in pieces Moses' serpent.
2. *Hezekiah's reform in the temple service*, 2 Chron. xxix: *a.* opened doors of house of Jehovah; *b.* priests sanctify themselves; *c.* house of Jehovah cleansed and sanctified; *d.* solemn sacrifices with music of David and Asaph; *e.* burnt offerings, priests helped by Levites; *f.* great rejoicing.
3. *Observance of the passover*, 2 Chron. xxx.—xxxi. 1: *a.* last observance previous to this; *b.* call by letters to all from Dan to Beersheba; *c.* response by Asher, Zebulun and Manasseh; *d.* unclean of Ephraim, Manasseh, Issachar and Zebulun eat the passover (vs. 19); *e.* passover

- observed fourteen days; *f.* gifts of Hezekiah and princes; *g.* assembly destroys idolatry out of the land.
4. *Provisions for continuous temple worship*, 2 Chron. xxxi. 2-19: *a.* courses of Levites; *b.* the king's portion; *c.* Levites' portion in Jerusalem; *d.* tithes renewed; *e.* surplus provided for.
 5. *Hezekiah's political prosperity*, 2 Kings xviii. 7-13: *a.* rebelled against Assyria; *b.* conquered Philistines; *c.* in favor with Egypt.
 6. *Hezekiah's great prosperity—why?* 2 Chron. xxxi. 20, 21; 2 Kings xviii. 6, 7.
 7. *Reign of Hoshea of Israel*, 2 Kings xvii. 1-4: *a.* enthroned by Tiglath-pileser (Cun. Ins. vol. i. p. 251 sq.); *b.* began in the 12th year of Ahaz; *c.* tributary to Shalmaneser; *d.* attempted league with So of Egypt; *e.* imprisonment by Shalmaneser.
 8. *Fall of Samaria* (722 B. C.), 2 Kings xvii. 5, 6; xviii. 9-11: *a.* beseiged by Shalmaneser of Assyria *b.* at the end of three years captured by his successor, Sargon; *c.* Sargon's own account of it, made captive 27,280 inhabitants; *d.* put the country under a governor, most of the inhabitants remaining in the land.
 9. *Why did Samaria and Israel fall?* 2 Kings xvii. 7-23: *a.* sinned against Jehovah; *b.* served other gods; *c.* built high places; *d.* set up obe-

lisks and Asherim; *e.* disregarded seer and prophet; *f.* worshipped host of heaven; *g.* burnt children to heathen gods.

10. *Fate of the captives*, 2 Kings xvii. 6, 23; xviii. 11: *a.* carried to Assyria, Halah, Habor, Gozan; *b.* scattered among the Medes.

11. *Importations into Samaria*, 2 Kings xvii. 24-41: *a.* Assyrian custom of deporting peoples; *b.* sources of these importations; *c.* their trouble in Samaria; *d.* priest of Jehovah returned to them; *e.* their gods; *f.* their subsequent worship; *g.* their name, Samaritans.

Rem. *The Samaritans* (Mon. & O. T., §§ 262-74): *a.* their origin; *b.* location; *c.* worship; *d.* later attitude toward the Jews; *e.* Christ's words concerning them; *f.* their later history; *g.* present condition.

12. *Contemporaneous history*: *a.* Assyria; *b.* Egypt; *c.* Syria; *d.* Phœnicia.

13 *Prophets active at this time*: *a.* Isaiah; *b.* Micah.

Literature:

Geikie, Hours, vol. iv. chaps. 10 and 12.

Price, Monuments and Old Testament, §§ 156-61.

Edersheim, Bible History, vol. vii. chap. 10.

Stanley, Jewish Church, Lec. 38.

Rawlinson, Kings of Israel and Judah, chaps. 28 and 29.

McCurdy, Hist., Proph. and Mon., §§ 342-64; vol. ii. §§ 620-33; 649-59.

Cuneiform Inscriptions and Old Testament vol. i.
pp. 251-278.

Ball, C. J., *Light from the East*, pp. 185-6.

" *Life and Times of Isaiah*.

Driver, *Isaiah, Men of the Bible*.

Farrar, *Minor Prophets, Men of the Bible*.

Sinker, R., *Hezekiah and his Age*, chaps. 4-6.

§66. HEZEKIAH'S REIGN AFTER FALL OF SAMARIA.

1. *Review causes, siege and capture of Samaria.*
2. *Give the kings (1) of Judah (2) of Israel with length of reigns.*
3. *Sargon's invasion, 2 K. xviii. 13; Isa. x. 5-xi., xx:*
a. for Sennacherib, substitute Sargon in 2 Kings xviii. 13; *b.* Jerusalem not disturbed; *c.* Ashdod and Ethiopians made captives.
4. *Hezekiah's sickness, 2 Kings xx. 1-11; 2 Chron. xxxii. 24-26; Isa. xxxviii: a.* before Sennacherib's invasion: (1) treasury still full, Isa. xxxix. 2, 6, contrasted with 2 Kings xviii. 14-16; (2) deliverance from Assyria still in the future, Isa. xxxviii. 6; (3) no reference to deliverance in Hezekiah's psalm of thanksgiving—inexplicable if that were past; (4) Sennacherib began to reign, 705 B. C.; (5) Hezekiah began to reign, 728 B. C.—3d year of Hoshea of Israel, 2 Kings xviii. 1, sickness about 713 B. C.; *b.* character, inflammatory cutaneous disease or ulcers, Lev. xiii.

- 8; Ex. ix. 9 sq.; Deut. xxviii. 27; Job. ii. 7; *c.* meaning: (*a*) urge Hezekiah to better works; (*b*) turn him to himself and to his God, Isa. xxxviii. 17; *d.* Isaiah's prophecy, Isa. xxxviii. 1-8; 2 Kings xx. 5, 6; *e.* dial or steps, of Ahaz: (*a*) asking for signs frequent, Judg. vi. 17, 36 sq.; 1 Sam. ii. 34; Matt. xii. 38; xvi. 1, etc.; (*b*) 2 Kings xx. 11, says *shadow*; Isaiah says *shadow with the sun*; (*c*) was it (*1*) refraction, (*2*) eclipse (there was one Sep. 13, 713 B. C.), (*3*) optical illusion, or (*4*) miraculous.
5. *Hezekiah's psalm of thanksgiving*, Isa. xxxviii. 10-20: Analyze this carefully after three attentive readings.
6. *Embassy of M(B)erodach-baladan* (ca. 710 B. C.), 2 Kings xx. 12-19; 2 Chron. xxxii. 31; Isa. xxxix: *a.* who were they? *b.* relations to Assyria; *c.* purpose of embassy: (*1*) congratulations, (*2*) inquire about dial, (*3*) affect a league, (*4*) espionage, (*5*) on God's part, "God left him to try him that he might know all that was in his heart," 2 Chron. xxxii. 31; *d.* reception: (*1*) friendly, (*2*) intimacy established, (*3*) pride exhibited; *e.* result: (*1*) to Hezekiah, (*a*) rebuke by Isaiah, (*b*) captivity foretold, (*c*) God's right recognized; (*2*) to embassy: (*a*) knew Judah and Jerusalem, (*b*) strengthened themselves in the southwest.

7. *Sennacherib's invasion* (701 B. C.), Isa. xiv. 24-27; xxxvi—xxxvii. 38; 2 Kings xviii. 14—chap. xix; 2 Chron. xxxii. 1-23 (cf. Isa. xxii. 1-14; xvii. 12-14; xviii. 1-7): *a.* who was Sennacherib? *b.* object of this expedition; *c.* time of his approach to Palestine, Isa. x; *d.* Hezekiah's water works; *e.* first demands before Jerusalem: (*r*) language spoken, (*s*) arguments for surrender; *f.* second set of messengers to Jerusalem; *g.* Hezekiah's use of the letter; *h.* Judah's relations to Egypt; *i.* Isaiah's protest against alliance, Isa. xviii., xix., xx. 4-6; xxx. 1-7; *j.* Hezekiah's tribute to Sennacherib; *k.* influence on Judah, Isa. xxii; *l.* fate of Assyrian army; *m.* Byron's poem; *n.* Isaiah's prophecy; *o.* death of Sennacherib.
8. *During Hezekiah's whole career, review by events even to details:* *a.* reforms political and religious; *b.* capture of Samaria; *c.* Sargon's invasion; *d.* Hezekiah's sickness; *e.* embassy from Babylon; *f.* Sennacherib's invasion; *g.* Isaiah's prominence in his reign; *h.* Hezekiah's death.
9. *Contemporaneous history*, cf. especially Rawlinson and Sayce's late works: *a.* Assyria; *b.* Babylon; *c.* Syria; *d.* Ethiopia; *e.* Egypt.
10. *Prophets active at this time:* *a.* Isaiah; *b.* Micah.

Literature:

Geikie, Hours, vol. iv. chaps. 13-17, vol. v. 1.

- Price, *Monuments and Old Testament*, §§ 162-81.
 Edersheim, *Bible History*, vol. vii. chaps. 11-13.
 Stanley, *Jewish Church*, Lec. 38 in part.
 Rawlinson, *Kings of Israel and Judah*, chap. 29.
 Sayce, *Higher Crit. and Mon.*, pp. 428-44.
 " *Life and Times of Isaiah*.
 McCurdy, *Hist., Proph. and Mon.*, vol. ii. §§ 660-8;
 669-74; 675-743.
 Driver, *Isaiah, Men of the Bible*.
 Kinns, *Graven in the Rock*, chap. xv.
 Ball, C. J., *Light from the East*, pp. 187-199.
 Bennett, *The Diseases of the Bible*, p. 102 sq.
 Sinker, *Hezekiah and his Age*, chaps. 7-10.

§67. REIGNS OF MANASSEH (55) AND AMON (2).

B. C. ca. 698-641.

2 Kings xxi; 2 Chron. xxxiii.

1. *Condition of Judah at the close of Hezekiah's reign: a. religiously; b. politically.*
2. *Accession of Manasseh: a. at twelve years of age; b. had a righteous father, and probably a righteous mother; c. but evil counsellors.*
3. *Reasons for an anti-religious movement: a. supremacy of Jehovah worship since Ahaz's time; b. presence of idolaters in the court; c. presence of foreigners in the land; d. seeming scarcity of prophets and faithful priests.*

4. *Kinds of heathen worship revived and introduced, describe each: a. high places; b. Baal; c. Asherah; d. all the host of heaven; e. burnt his children in fire, see §24. 8; f. practiced augury and enchantments.*

NOTE. — Valley of Hinnom—Tophet, Jer. vii. 31, 32; Ezek. xxiii. 37, 39.

5. *Manasseh's persecutions of the faithful: a. shed innocent blood, very much, 2 Kings xxi. 16 b. traditional death of Isaiah; c. cf. Jezebel and Athaliah's persecutions — conflicts between idolatry and true worship.*
6. *Jehovah's prophets and words to Manasseh, 2 Kings xxi. 10–16; 2 Chron. xxxiii. 10: a. some prophets still alive; b. Jerusalem to be as Samaria; c. remnant to be delivered into the hands of spoilers; d. servant to Assyria.*
7. *Manasseh's captivity, 2 Chron. xxxiii. 11–13; a. Judah in league with S. W. peoples against Assyria; b. Asurbanipal, king of Assyria and Babylon, captures Manasseh; c. penitence; d. return; e. occurred about 647 B. C.*
8. *Manasseh's reform and death: a. fortifies Jerusalem and Judah; b. casts out idols; c. builds altar of Jehovah; d. bids all serve him; e. death.*
9. *Amon's reign, 2 Kings xxi. 19–26; 2 Chron. xxxiii. 21–25; a. "Amon" is the name of an Egyptian deity; b. began at 22 years of age; c. did evil as Manasseh; d. served images Manasseh had made; e. slain by his servants in his own house; f. buried in his own sepulchre.*

10. *Contemporaneous history: a.* Assyria; *b.* Babylon; *c.* Egypt.
 11. *Prophets active: a.* 2 Kings xxi. 10; *b.* 2 Chron. xxxiii. 10; *c.* 2 Chron. xxxiii. 18; *d.* Nahum.

Literature:

- Geikie, Hours, vol. v. chaps. 2-4.
 Price, Monuments and Old Testament, §§ 182-92,
 Edersheim, Bible History, vol. vii. chap. 14.
 Stanley, Jewish Church, Lec. 39.
 Rawlinson, Kings of Israel and Judah, chaps. 30,
 31.
 Sayce, Fresh Light from Ancient Mon., p. 129 sq.
 Cun. Inscript. and Old Test., vol. ii. pp. 39-43, 53-59.
 Ball, C. J., Light from the East, pp. 200-2.

§68. JOSIAH'S REIGN AND REFORMS.

B. C. 640-608.

- 2 Kings xxii—xxiii. 30; 2 Chron. xxxiv., xxxv;
 Jer. i—x; Zeph. i—iii.

1. *Accession of Josiah: a.* at eight years of age; *b.* walked in ways of David his father.
2. *Condition of Judah at beginning of Josiah's reign: a.* politically; *b.* religiously.
3. *Reasons for a revival: a.* the pendulum now swings back; *b.* Josiah's early training; *c.* faithful few; *d.* preaching of the prophets; *e.* probably a Scythian invasion, Ez. xxxviii. 2-13.

4. *Josiah's purifications in and out of Jerusalem:*
a. of idols: (1) Asherah in the temple, (2) Baal vessels, etc., (3) graven and molten images of all kinds, (4) sun images, (5) horses and chariots of the sun; *b.* places of worship: (1) high places, (2) Tophet, (3) houses of Sodomites, (4) altars of Ahaz on housetops, (5) altars of Manasseh in courts of house of Jehovah, (6) high places of Solomon, (7) altar of Jeroboam son of Nebat at Bethel, (8) high places in Samaria, Simeon and Naphtali; *c.* worshippers: (1) put down idolatrous priests at Jerusalem, (2) sacrificed the priests on the altars, (3) burned priests' bones on the altar, (4) remarkable fulfillment of prophecy, 2 Kings xxiii. 16, with 1 Kings xiii. 2 (345 years earlier).
5. *Repairs of the temple and discovery of the law:*
a. collections inside and outside of Jerusalem; *b.* repairs of wood and stone; *c.* scroll of law found—that it had existed at an earlier day is shown: (1) by its instant recognition, (2) by its briefness, as only Deuteronomy could have been read through in one session, (3) at coronation of Joash, the testimony was put into his hands, (4) David directed services according to the law of Jehovah, (5) Joshua read the law at Gerizim; *d.* in 18th year of his reign.

6. *Effect of this "find" on king and people: a.* at its reading Josiah rends his clothes; *b.* Huldah, the prophetess, inquires of Jehovah for him; *c.* people assembled; *d.* law read; *e.* covenant entered into.
7. *Re-institution of the passover: a.* exactly in accordance with the law; *b.* more complete than since the judges; *c.* further cleansing of the land of witches, etc.
8. *Real condition of Judah as a people: Jer. i—x.*
9. *Relations of Egypt to the East, Nineveh and Babylon.*
10. *Josiah's rashness and death: a.* Necho's expedition; *b.* Josiah's eastern lord, who was he? *c.* Josiah rebuked; *d.* rashness and death; *e.* elegy of Jeremiah and mourning of all Israel.
11. *Josiah's character and work: a.* intensely religious; *b.* poor politician; *c.* medium force; *d.* work necessarily superficial; *e.* not always wise.
12. *Contemporaneous history: a.* Assyria; *b.* Babylon; *c.* Egypt.
13. *Prophets active now: a.* Huldah; *b.* Jeremiah; *c.* Nahum; *d.* Zephaniah.

Literature:

- Geikie, Hours, vol. v. chaps. 5, 8—11.
 Price, Monuments and Old Testament, §§ 193, 194.
 Edersheim, Bible History, vol. vii. chaps. 15 and 16.
 Stanley, Jewish Church, Lec. 39 in part.

- Rawlinson, Kings of Israel and Judah, chap. 32.
 McCurdy, Hist., Proph. and Mon., vol. ii. §§ 807-20. vol iii., Bk. IX. chaps. 1-5.
 Kinns, Graven in the Rock, chap. xvii. in part.
 Cheyne, T. K., Jeremiah, Men of the Bible.
 Smith, Old Test. History, chap. 25 in part.
 Farrar, Minor Prophets, Men of the Bible.

§69. DECLINE UNDER JEHOAHAZ (3 M.)
 AND JEHOIAKIM (11).

B. C. 608-598.

2 Kings xxiii. 30—xxiv. 6; 2 Chron. xxxvi. 1-8;
 Jer. xiv.-xx.; xxvi., xxii. 13-19; xxv., (xlv.-
 xlix.), xxxv., xxxvi., xlv.

1. *Give the kings of Judah in order, with length of reigns.*
2. *Condition of Judah at accession of Jehoaahaz.*
3. *Career of Jehoaahaz; 2 Kings xxiii. 30-34; 2 Chron. xxxvi. 1-4; Jer. xxii. 11, 12: a. made king by the people; b. deposed after three months by Necho; c. land taxed; d. Jehoaahaz exiled in Egypt.*
4. *Jehoiakim's accession: a. set up by Necho as his subject; b. name changed from Eliakim; c. tribute paid to Egypt.*
5. *Jeremiah's deliverance to Jehoiakim, xxxv., xxvi.*

1-11: *a.* captivity of Judah; *b.* fall of Jerusalem; *c.* overthrow of Babylon; *d.* fall of all the nations of the East, all on account of sins of Judah.

6. *Jehoiakim's religious policy:* *a.* suppression of the prophets: (1) Urijah, (2) Jeremiah, (3) 2 Kings xxiv. 4; *b.* destruction of prophecies against himself: (1) events leading to the reading of the roll, (2) cutting and burning the same, (3) hunt for the originators.
7. *Jehoiakim politically:* *a.* vassal of Egypt three years, 2 Kings xxiii. 33; *b.* beautified his palace, Jer. xxii. 14; *c.* fourth year he submits to Nebukadrezzar, King of Babylon (cf. Jer. xlv. 7-10) 2 Kings xxiv. 1; *d.* in eighth year he rebels against Nebukadrezzar, 2 Kings xxiv. 1; *e.* punished by bands, 2 Kings xxiv. 2; *f.* captured by Nebukadrezzar, 2 Chron. xxxvi. 7; *g.* end of Jehoiakim, Jer. xxxvi. 30; xxii. 18, 19.
8. *Contemporaneous history:* *a.* Assyria; *b.* Babylon; *c.* Egypt; *d.* Syria.
9. *Prophets active here:* *a.* Jeremiah; *b.* Urijah; *c.* Zephaniah; *d.* Habakkuk.

Literature:

- Geikie, Hours, vol. v. chaps. 13-15.
 Price, Monuments and O. T., §§ 195-8; 199-201.
 Edersheim, Bible History, vol. vii. chaps. 16 and 17.
 Stanley, Jewish Church, Lec. 40.
 Rawlinson, Kings of Israel and Judah, chap. 33.
 McCurdy, Hist., Proph., etc., vol. ii. §§ 821-33.
 vol. iii., Bk. IX. chaps. 6 and 7.

§70. FINAL DECLINE UNDER JEHOIACHIN (3 M.)
AND ZEDEKIAH (11). B. C. 597-586.

I. *Jehoiachin*, 2 Kings xxiv. 8-16; xxv. 27-30; 2 Chron. xxxvi. 9, 10; Jer. xxii. 20-30; xiii.

1. *Political status of Judah*: *a.* subject to Babylon; *b.* probably suspecting revolt, Nebukadrezzar lays siege to Jerusalem; *c.* king, princes, artisans, come out and surrender; *d.* carried to Babylon.
2. *Religious policy of Jehoiachin*: *a.* did evil in the sight of Jehovah; *b.* provoked Jeremiah, who called him a "despised broken vessel" (xxii. 28); *c.* brought on his captivity.
3. *Jeremiah's attitude*: *a.* Jer. xiii. 18-21; *b.* xxii. 24-30.

II. *Zedekiah*, 2 Kings xxiv. 17-xxv. 7; 2 Chron. xxxvi. 11-16; Jer. xxvii.-xxix., l., li.; xxi. 1-xxii. 9; xxiv., xxxvii., xxxiv., xxx.-xxxiii.

1. *Accession*: *a.* third son of Josiah; *b.* began 598 B. C.; *c.* Mattaniah (gift of Jah) changed to Zedekiah (righteousness of Jah), cf. Jer. xxiii. 5, 6; *d.* vassal to Babylon.
2. *Religious policy of Zedekiah*: *a.* largely in the hands of the princes, hostile to Jeremiah, yet strongly influenced by him; cf. Jer. xxxviii. 14-28.

3. *Embassies to Babylon*: *a.* with Jeremiah's letter, Jer. xxix. 1-20; *b.* Zedekiah's trip to Babylon, Jer. li. 59-64: (*1*) to relieve suspicions, (*2*) to re-affirm allegiance to Babylon.
4. *Political entanglements with Egypt*: *a.* advice of the Egyptian party; *b.* new king, Hophra, on throne of Egypt; *c.* false prophecies about early fall of Babylon, Jer. xxviii. 1-11; *d.* petty kings who were ambassadors to Jerusalem, Jer. xxvii. 3, 4; *e.* Zedekiah sent ambassadors to Egypt to negotiate an alliance, Ezek. xvii. 15; *f.* league with Egypt probably made; *g.* open rebellion against Babylon, 2 Kings xxiv. 20; 2 Chron. xxxvi. 13 (588 B. C.).
5. *Jeremiah's zeal against Zedekiah's decision*: *a.* avoid Egypt; *b.* be faithful to Babylon; *c.* serve Jehovah.
6. *Approach of the Babylonian army*: *a.* the army with Nebukadrezzar in person; *b.* recourse to divination, Ezek. xxi. 20-22; *c.* ravaging of Judah; *d.* encampment about Jerusalem.
7. *Contemporaneous history*: *a.* Babylon; *b.* Egypt; *c.* Media.
8. *Prophets active now*: *a.* Jeremiah; *b.* 2 Chron. xxxvi. 16.

Literature:

Geikie, Hours, vol. v. chaps. 17 and 18.

Price, Monuments and Old Testament, § 202.

Edersheim, *Bible History*, vol. vii. chap. 17.

Stanley, *Jewish Church*, Lec. 40 in part.

Rawlinson, *Kings of Israel and Judah*, chap. 34.

Cun. *Inscrip. and Old Testament*, vol. ii. pp. 37-42.

Cheyne, *Jeremiah, His Life and Times*.

McCurdy, *Hist., Proph. and Mon.*, vol. iii., Bk. X.
chaps. 1-3.

Kinns, *Graven in the Rock*, chap. xvii. in part.

ELEVENTH PERIOD.

EXILE. FALL OF JERUSALEM TO FALL OF BABYLON. B. C. 586-538.

§71. THE FALL OF JERUSALEM. 586 B. C.

Jer. xxv. 8-38; xxi. 1-xxii. 1-9; xxiv., xxxvii.,
xxxiv., xxxii.-iii.; 2 Kings xxv. 8-22; 2 Chron.
xxxvi. 17-21; Jer. lii. 12-30; Jer.
xxxix., xl.

1. *Its prediction, when and by whom?* *a.* Isaiah to Hezekiah, 2 Kings xx. 17; *b.* prophets to Manasseh, 2 Kings xxi. 10-16; *c.* Huldah to Josiah, 2 Kings xxii. 16, 17, with Deut. xxviii. 25, 52-68; *d.* Jeremiah to Jehoiakim, Jer. xxv. 9-11; *e.* Jeremiah to Zedekiah, Jer. xxxiv. 2, 3; of the minor prophets, Micah iii. 12; vii. 13; Zephaniah i. 2-6.
2. *Mediate and immediate causes:* I. mediate: *a.* alliances between Solomon and outside peoples; *b.* between Jehoshaphat and Ahab; *c.* corruption of kings of Judah; *d.* rebellion of kings of Judah against their masters. II. immediate: *a.* entanglements with Egypt; *b.* Zedekiah's rebellion against Babylon; *c.* his disregard of Jeremiah and all the prophets; *d.* his obstinacy at the siege.

3. *The investment: a.* location of the city; *b.* camp of Babylonians; *c.* methods of siege; *d.* time.
4. *Occurrences during the siege: a.* attack begun; *b.* slaves set free, xxxiv. 8, 9; *c.* army departs and defeats Egyptians; *d.* re-enslaving the free, xxxiv. 11; *e.* Jeremiah's rebuke; *f.* Jeremiah's arrest and imprisonment, xxxvii. 15; *g.* army returns and continues the siege; *h.* Zedekiah's favor toward Jeremiah; *i.* princes' ill-treatment of him; *j.* famine at hand, xxxvii. 21; xxxviii. 9.
5. *Capture and plunderings, at end of eighteen months: a.* breach made in the walls; *b.* flight of king and army; *c.* capture of king and attendants; *d.* carrying off the population.
6. *Treatment of the captives: a.* Zedekiah condemned at Riblah; *b.* his sons and princes slain before him; *c.* his own eyes put out; *d.* sent in fetters to Babylon.
7. *Kindness to Jeremiah, Jer. xxxix. 11-14; xl. 1-6.*
8. *Nebusaradan's return and destruction of Jerusalem: a.* plunderings; *b.* fire; *c.* razing the walls; *d.* carrying away the people.
9. *Review the five captivities of Jerusalem by Nebukadrezzar, cf. Jer. liii. 28-30. cf. § 73. 2.*
10. *Significance of the fall of Jerusalem for Judah: a.* end of city of David; *b.* end of the nation; *c.* end of the temple-centre of Jehovah worship; *d.* end of a home for Israel.

Literature:

Geikie, Hours, vol. vi. chaps. 3-6.

Price, Monuments and Old Testament, § 203.

- Stanley, Jewish Church, Lec. 40.
 Rawlinson, Kings of Israel and Judah, chap. 34.
 Cun. Inscrip. and Old Testament, vol. ii. pp. 47-51.
 Cheyne, Jeremiah, His Life and Times.
 Ball, C. J., Light from the East, pp. 203-6.
 McCurdy, Hist., Proph. and Mon., vol. iii., Bk. X.
 chaps. 4-5.
 Price, Syllabus of the Minor Prophets, pp. 13, 15.

§72. REMNANTS IN PALESTINE AND EGYPT.

2 Kings xxv. 22-26; Jer. xl-xliv; Ezek. xxxvi.

1. *Provisions of Nebukadrezzar for the remnant in Palestine:* a. Gedaliah appointed governor by Nebukadrezzar over all remaining in the cities and in the country; b. his exhortations to the people; c. return of the Jews out of Moab, Ammon and Edom.
2. *Murder of Gedaliah by Ishmael of seed royal:* a. Gedaliah warned by Johanan; b. Gedaliah, Jews and Chaldeans smitten at Mizpah; c. Ishmael slays seventy men from Shechem; d. ten from Shechem saved; e. leads captive the house of Gedaliah.
3. *Johanan's supremacy:* a. Johanan's pursuit of Ishmael; b. Ishmael's flight and return of captives; c. Johanan's victory, and home near Bethlehem.

4. *Jeremiah's word-of-Jehovah to this remnant: a.* be content here and Jehovah will build you up; *b.* enter Egypt and ye shall die by sword, pestilence and famine.
5. *Their flight into Egypt: a.* against Jeremiah's warnings they go down to Egypt; *b.* Jeremiah and Baruch taken along; *c.* other Jews there, Jer. xxiv. 8, 9; xlv. 1.
6. *Jeremiah's prophecy at Tahpahnēs: a.* announcing Nebukadrezzar's supremacy there; *b.* destruction of Egypt's gods; *c.* destruction of the Jews on account of their wickedness.
7. *Social and literary surroundings of the Jews in Egypt: a.* abundant wealth; *b.* luxury on all hands; *c.* vice regnant; *d.* idolatry everywhere; *e.* women's replies to Jeremiah.
8. *End of the Jewish exiles in Egypt: a.* perished there for the most part; *b.* a few returned to Judah, Jer. xlv. 14, 27; *c.* some were carried to Babylon (Josephus).
9. *Political history of Egypt during the exile of these Jews.*
10. *Ezekiel's prophecies concerning the fate of Egypt.* Chaps. xxix. 17-21; xxx., xxxii.
11. *Condition of Palestine during the remaining years of the Babylonian exile.*
12. *Means of intercommunication between the exiled Jews of various countries.*

Literature:

- Geikie, Hours, vol. vi. chaps. 9 and 10.
 Stanley, Jewish Church, Lec. 40 in part.
 Old Test. Student, June 1888.
 Cheyne, Jeremiah, His Life and Times.
 Ball, The Prophecies of Jeremiah, Expositor's Bible.
 Smith, Old Test. History, chap. 26 in part.

§73. THE BABYLONIAN EXILE OF THE JEWS.

Ezek. iii., xi. 14-25; xii. 21-28; xiv., xvii-xx.,
 xxxiii., xxxiv; Jer. xxix; Dan. i., ii.

1. *Its prediction, when and by whom?* *a.* Isaiah to Hezekiah, 2 Kings xx. 17, 18; *b.* Micah to Judah, iv. 10; *c.* Jeremiah, xxv. 11; xxxiv. 2, 3, etc.
2. *Captivities initiating this exile—all by Nebukadrezzar:* *a.* third year of Jehoiakim, (605 B. C.), 2 Kings xxiv. 1; 2 Chron. xxxvi. 6, 7; Dan. i. 1, 2; *b.* close of Jehoiakim's reign, (598 B. C.), Jer. lii. 28, 3,023 persons; *c.* beginning of Jehoiachin's reign (597 B. C.), 2 Kings xxiv. 10-16; 2 Chron. xxxvi. 10, 10,000 persons; *d.* double deportation at fall of Jerusalem, (1) 2 Kings xxv. 8-21; 2 Chron. xxxvi. 18-20; Jer. xxxix. 8-10; lii. 12-27, (2) Jer. lii. 29, 832 persons; *e.* deportation of a remnant, Jer. lii. 30, 745 persons, (581 B. C.).

3. *Babylonian empire: a. extent; b. capital; c. king; d. political policy; e. religious policy; f. history.*
4. *Localities assigned to the exiles: a. in Babylon, e.g. Daniel and companions; b. on the Chebar, e.g. Ezekiel; c. among all the peoples of the empire, Jer. xxix. 14, 18; iii. 18, and often.*
5. *Classes of exiles: a. those in favor with the court, Dan. i. 19-21; ii. 46-49; b. common laborers — lower classes, Jer. xxix; Ezek. xiii; c. pretentious prophets, Ezek. xiii; Jer. xxix.*
6. *Social condition of the exiles: a. Jehoiachin, 2 Kings xxv. 27, and Daniel, i. 19-21, etc.; b. others ill treated, cf. Isa. liv. 11; c. well treated, cf. Jer. xxix. 4-7; also Ezek. and Esther throughout; d. maintained family and tribal relations.*
7. *Political condition of the exiles: a. subjects of Babylon; b. with longing for Jerusalem; c. other points?*
8. *Religious condition of the exiles, cf. Geikie, vi. 16: a. idolatry rampant, cf. Ezek. xx. 30-39; b. false prophets active, Jer. xxix. 4-8; c. Ezekiel faithful to Jehovah; d. a few followers cling to the true faith; e. other points?*
9. *Institutions during the exile: a. fasts, Zech. vii. 2, 3, 5; b. schools, Ezra viii. 15-20.*
10. *Literary activity in the exile: a. Jeremiah's*

later prophecies, given in Egypt; *b.* Ezekiel's (592-570 B. C.) wonderfully logical and forcible prophecies; *c.* Ezra's collection and editing of texts; *d.* establishment of schools, formulating of lengthy traditions, etc.

11. *Daniel in Babylon:* *a.* trained in the court; *b.* employed in the court; *c.* interprets Nebukadrezzar's dream, Dan. i. 16-21; ii. 1-49.
12. *Contemporaneous history of Babylon.*

Literature:

- Geikie, Hours, vol. v. chap. 20; vi. chaps. 11 and 13.
 Price, Monuments and Old Test., §§ 204-6; 221-5.
 Stanley, Jewish Church, Lec. 41.
 Daniel, His Life and Times, Men of the Bible.
 McCurdy, Hist., Proph. and Mon., vol. iii., Bk. X.
 chaps., 6-8; Bk. XI. chaps. 1-3.
 Kinns, Graven in the Rock, chap. xvii. in part.
 Fairweather, Exile to Advent, Bk. I., chap. 1-3.
 Davidson, Cambridge Bible on Ezekiel.
 Sayce, Higher Crit. and Mon., pp. 497-524.
 Hunter, After the Exile, Part I., chap. 1.

TWELFTH PERIOD.

THE RETURN. FALL OF BABYLON TO CLOSE OF OLD TESTAMENT.

§74. THE FALL OF BABYLON.

B. C. 538.

1. *Its prediction, by whom and when?* *a.* Isaiah, chaps. xiii., xiv; xxi. 9, 10; xli. 1-7, etc.; *b.* Jeremiah, xxv. 12; xxviii. 4, 11; l., li;
2. *Its location, size, importance.*
3. *Kings of Babylon since Nebukadrezzar:* *a.* names; *b.* right to the throne; *c.* character and length of reign; *d.* chief events of each reign.
4. *Rise of the Persian and Elamite powers:* *a.* Cyrus' ancestry; *b.* his first conquests in the East; *c.* his advances to the North.
5. *Cyrus' conquests in the West:* *a.* extent; *b.* methods; *c.* kind of sovereignty established.
6. *Cyrus' conquests in the region of Babylon:* *a.* reason of approach; *b.* policy; *c.* success.
7. *Belshazzar's feast:* *a.* king at this time; *b.* Belshazzar's office; *c.* kind of feast; *d.* doings of the banqueters; *e.* writing on the wall; *f.* probably in Accad; *g.* Daniel's prominence.

8. *Capture of Babylon*: *a.* last point to be taken; *b.* easy entrance and capture; *c.* Daniel's position.
9. *Significance to civilisation*: *a.* end of Semitic sway and Oriental history; *b.* beginning of classical history; *c.* beginning of religious liberty; *d.* emancipation of Jewish exiles.

Literature:

Geikie, Hours, vol. vi. chap. (12, 14, 15 on the prophets) 16.

Price, Monuments and O. T., §§ 207-15; 226-32.

Stanley, Jewish Church, Lec. 42.

Daniel, His Life and Times, Men of the Bible.

Ball, C. J., Light, etc., pp. 207-10; 212-15; 217-220.

McCurdy, Hist., Proph. and Mon., vol. iii., Bk.

XI. chaps. 4-7.

Hunter, After the Exile, Part I., chaps. 2-4.

§75. THE FIRST RETURN.

B. C. 536.

2 Chron. xxxvi. 22, 23; Ezra i—iii; cf. Pss. xxvii. xcix., cxv., cxxvi.

1. *Edict of Cyrus*: *a.* substance of it; *b.* motive in Cyrus' mind; *c.* Cyrus a monotheist or polytheist? *d.* political significance.
2. *Assistance given the pilgrims*: *a.* by command of Cyrus; *b.* only freewill offerings; *c.* vessels of the old temple at Jerusalem — 5,400 in number.

3. *Classes of those who returned: a.* 42,360 Jews; *b.* 7,337 slaves—200 of them singers; *c.* of 24 courses of priests, four returned, consisting of 4,000 persons; *d.* 74 Levites.

NOTE—Were there representatives of *all* the tribes?

4. *The caravan: a.* accompanied by 1000 cavalry, according to tradition; *c.* four months on the way.
5. *Spirit of the return; cf.* Isa. xl., xlvi. 20, 21; Dan. ix. 20; Ps. cxxxvii: *a.* religious impulse; *b.* national pride; *c.* local attractions—Jerusalem.
6. *Possessors of Palestine at their arrival: a.* under Persian rule; *b.* occupied by some Jews; *c.* Samaritan peoples. (cf. § 65, 11, Rem.)
7. *Zerubbabel's leadership: a.* ancestry; *b.* zeal; *c.* power as leader; *d.* religious character.
8. *Steps toward rebuilding the temple: a.* collections; *b.* arrangements with Tyre for timber; *c.* unanimity of interest.
9. *Re-institution of the rites of worship, Ps. cxv.*
10. *Laying of the corner-stone of the second temple, Ps. lxxxvii., cvi., cvii., cxviii., cxx-cxxxiv., cxxxvi: a.* Levites' part in it; *b.* joy of young men, sorrow of old men.

Literature:

- Geikie, Hours, vol. vi. chap. 17.
- Fairweather, Exile to Advent, chap. 4.
- Price, Monuments and Old Test., §§ 216-20.
- McCurdy, Hist., etc., vol. iii., Bk. XI. chap. 8.
- Ball, Light from the East, pp. 222-6.
- Hunter, After the Exile, Part I., chaps. 5 and 6.

§76. BUILDING OF THE SECOND TEMPLE.

Ezra iv—vi; Haggai and Zechariah.

1. *Delay of fifteen years, caused by the Samaritans:*
a. ground of opposition; *b.* means of stopping the work.
2. *Condition of the colony at end of fifteen years:*
a. small crops, frequent droughts; *b.* living in ceiled houses, neglectful of house of Jehovah.
3. *Haggai's work in changing the order of affairs:*
a. rebuked the people; *b.* encouraged them to build the temple; *c.* gave promise of greater glory here than in the first temple; *d.* character of Haggai's book.
4. *Cyrus' edict renewed by Darius II:* *a.* letter to Darius; *b.* edict of Cyrus found in the records; *c.* re-issued and Jews strengthened by help of the governor; *d.* time of this event.
5. *Zechariah's work in urging on the building of the temple:* *a.* affirms a new beginning; *b.* foretells great success and glory; *c.* does it mainly by visions; *d.* character of Zechariah's book.
6. *Finishing the second temple:* *a.* time, Ezra vi. 15; *b.* joy at the dedication; *c.* extensive sacrifices; *d.* as written in the book of Moses.
7. *Contemporaneous Persian history, 538—515 B.C.:*
a. Cyrus, 550—529; *b.* Cambyzes, 529—522;

c. false Smerdis, 8 or 9 months; *d.* Darius (II.) Hystaspes, 521-485.

8. *Other contemporaneous history: a.* battle of Marathon, 490 B. C.

Literature:

Geikie, Hours, vol. vi. 17 in part, and 18.

Stanley, Jewish Church, Lec. 43, second half.

Wright, Zechariah and his Prophecies.

Haggai and Zechariah, Cambridge Bible.

Farrar, Minor Prophets, Men of the Bible.

Fairweather, Exile, etc., Bk. II. chaps. 1 and 2.

Old and New Test. Student, Sept. 1889.

Hunter, After the Exile, Part I., chaps. 8-11.

Ryle, Cambridge Bible on Ezra and Nehemiah.

§77. QUEEN ESTHER.

Esther i-x.

1. *Authorship:* Give various views.
2. *Time and place of composition: a.* about 478 B. C.; *b.* in Susa — these answers are only probable.
3. *Persian empire: a.* extent; *b.* power; *c.* capital; *d.* contemporaneous history.
4. *Susa: a.* location; *b.* size; *c.* as excavated to-day.
5. *Special festival in session: a.* time of year; *b.* guests; *c.* sumptuousness; *d.* length; *e.* object.
6. *Events leading to the choice of Esther as queen: a.*

banquet of servants; *b.* king's demand of Vashti; *c.* her refusal and deposition; *d.* gathering of maidens; *e.* choice of Esther; *f.* Mordecai's scheme.

7. *Haman's hatred of Jews and edict against them:* *a.* cause; *b.* means of revenge; *c.* distribution and number of Jews in the empire; *d.* effect of this edict on them.
8. *Mordecai's scheme and victory:* *a.* Esther's intercession; *b.* Mordecai's promotion; *c.* Haman's death; *d.* conflict of the Jews; *e.* commemoration of the event — Purim.
9. *Esther as a plot or play.*
10. *Object of this book:* *a.* give an insight into the distribution and power of the Jews at that time; *b.* describe the origin of the feast of Purim.

Literature:

- Geikie, Hours, vol. vi. chap. 19.
 Price, Monuments and Old Test., §§ 233-45.
 Stanley, Jewish Church, Lec. 45 in part.
 Old and New Test. Student., Oct. 1889.
 Book of Esther and Palace of Ahasuerus, Bibliotheca Sacra, Oct. 1889.
 Hunter, After the Exile, Part I., chaps. 12-14.

§78. SECOND RETURN.—UNDER EZRA.

Ezra vii—x.

1. *Persian history from completion of the second*

temple to Ezra, 516-458 B. C.; a. Darius II, 521-485; b. Xerxes, 485-464; c. Artaxerxes, 464-424.

2. *Preliminary preparations for a journey to Jerusalem: a. decree of Artaxerxes; b. assembling at the river Ahava; c. search for Levites; d. fast; e. amount of precious metal; f. prepared for the journey.*
3. *Journey and arrival: a. time on the way; b. safety under way; c. arrival and rest; d. offerings; e. commissions delivered to Persian officers.*
4. *Ezra's sorrow and prayer: a. trespass in case of mixed marriages; b. Ezra's grief; c. substance of Ezra's prayer.*
5. *Ezra's victory: a. assembly of people; b. oath to put away strange wives and children; c. penalty for the one who should disregard this; d. time needed for the divorcement cases.*

Literature:

Geikie, Hours, vol. vi. chap. 20 in part.

Hunter, After Exile, I., chs. 15, 16; II., chs. 1-4.

Stanley, Jewish Church, Lec. 44 in part.

Rawlinson, Ezra and Nehemiah, Part i.

§79. THE THIRD RETURN.—NEHEMIAH.

Nehemiah i—xiii. Other Scripture same as §78.

1. *Nehemiah at Susa: a. his position; b. relation to Mordecai; c. influence with the king; d.*

means of bringing about his permission to go to Jerusalem.

2. *Return and attendants:* *a.* accompanied by cavalry; *b.* brought letters to governors in the west; *c.* enemies of Israel grieved.
3. *Walls of Jerusalem:* *a.* explored by night; *b.* scorn of Sanballat and company; *c.* orderly building of the walls and gates; *d.* completed in fifty-two days; *e.* dedication, chap. xii. 27 sq.
4. *Opposition of Sanballat and company:* *a.* men of Israel watch and pray; *b.* half-armed for work, half for fight; *c.* builders armed for defense; *d.* people relieved for work by abolishing usury and restoring mortgaged property.
5. *Sanballat's provocation:* *a.* challenge to Nehemiah; *b.* the latter's wise retort; *c.* attempted intimidation of Nehemiah; *d.* challenge to meet in the temple.
6. *Reforms of Ezra and Nehemiah:* *a.* regular reading of the law of Moses; *b.* dwelling in booths at the great feasts; *c.* observance of the Sabbath; *d.* regular service of the temple
7. *Prayer of praise*, chap. 9: analyze it.
8. *Nehemiah's return to Susa, and second journey to Jerusalem:* *a.* Tobiah's offence; *b.* appointment of new officers; *c.* Sabbath breaking; *d.* mixed marriages.

9. *Other work of Ezra and Nehemiah: a. collecting sacred books; b. interpreting sacred books; c. teaching students of the law; d. originating synagogue worship.*

NOTE.—Idolatry not discoverable after the exile.

Literature:

Geikie, Hours, vol. vi. chap. 20.

Hunter, After the Exile, Part II., chaps 5–16.

Stanley, Jewish Church, Lec. 44.

Rawlinson, Ezra and Nehemiah, Part ii.

Ryle, Cambridge Bible on Ezra and Neh.

Fairweather, Exile, etc., Bk. II., chaps. 3 and 4.

§80. GENERAL REVIEW.

1. Describe the Old Testament world.
2. Describe Palestine in detail.
3. Give the kinds of Literature, the Books, and the number of chapters in each book, in the Old Testament.
4. Give the twelve periods of Old Testament History, with their dates.
5. Give the sections in the first two periods—the introduction to the history of Israel.
6. Give the sections in the next three periods—finishing the Pentateuch.

7. Give the sections in the periods of the Conquest and Judges.
8. Give the sections in the period of the Kingdom.
9. Give the sections in the Dual Kingdom period.
10. Give the sections in the period of Judah Alone.
11. Give the sections in the last two periods of Old Testament History.
12. Try to *think* through each period, naming to yourself each section from beginning to end.

APPENDIX.

THE CHRONOLOGY OF JUDAH AND ISRAEL.

For convenience's sake only, the chronology of Usher has been used for the uncertain periods of Israel's history preceding the Division of the Kingdom. The chronology from this point down to the time of Nebemiah, has been the result of a careful study of the Assyrian eponym canon and the contemporary historical material of the period.

SECTION I.—THE DUAL KINGDOM, B.C., 931-722.

Date B. C.	JUDAH.	Prophets.	ISRAEL.	Prophets.	Contemporary Rulers.
931	1. Rehoboam (17).	Shemaiah.	1. Jeroboam (22). Call worship at Bethel and Dan.	Abijah. Mandol God.	Shishak of Egypt. Hiram of Tyre.
927	Invasion of Shishak. Plunder of Jerusalem and Palestine.				Reson of Syria.
914	2. Abijam (3), son of Rehoboam. Defeats Jeroboam.	Iddo.	18th year.	Iddo.	Adad-nirari II. (913- 891) of Assyria.
912	3. Asa's accession.		20th year.		
911	Asa's first full year (41).				
910	2d year, reforms.				
909	3d year, purifies Jerusalem.				
895	Asa bribes Benhadad of Syria to attack Baasha of Israel.	Azariah. Hanani.	{ Death of Jeroboam. 2. Nadab (2), son of Jeroboam. Did evil, slain by a usurper. } 3. Baasha (24). Builds fortifications against Asa at Ramah. Invaded by Benhadad. { Death of Baasha, accession of 4. Eiah (2) his son. }	Jehu, son of Hanani	Benhadad of Syria.
886	26th year.	Jehu.			Zerah the Ethiopian, Tutak-Adar II. (890- 884) of Assyria.

Date B. C.	JUDAH.	Prophets.	ISRAEL.	Prophets.	Contemporary Rulers.
885	27th year.		{ Elish slain in a drunken row in Tirzah. Succeeded by 5. Zimri (7 days). Throne contested by 6. (Tibni and) Omri (12). Omri test lasted four years. Builds Samaria. } { Death of Omri, accession of his son; } 7. Ahab (22). Marries Jezebel (princess of Zidon.)		Assurnasirpal (884-860) of Assyria.
881	31st year.				Nabu-pal-iddin (885-863) of Babylon. Ethbaal of Zidon. Measha of Moab.
874	38th year.				
871	Forgets God. { Death of Ahab. } 8. Jehoshaphat (43). Reforms, political and religious.	Jehu.	4th year. Baal worship established in Israel. Famine; Elijah confronts Ahab. Test at Carmel. Naboth's Vineyard. Clash with Syria.	Elijah.	Benhadad II. of Syria. Shalmaneser II. (860-825) of Assyria.
856					
855					
854	{ 17th year } Jehoram his son (2K. i. 17; iii. 1) associated with him.	Jehu.	Battle of Aphek. Battle of Karkar against Assyria. 8. Ahaziah (2) regent with his father Ahab.	Micalah.	
853	18th year. Alliance with Ahab. Defeat of Ammon and Moab at Kargedi. Invasion of Moab.	Eliizer. Jehaziel.	{ Battle of Ramoth-gilead. Ahab's death. Ahaziah's death. His son, 9. Jehoram's (12) accession. } Joins Jehoshaphat against Moab. 5th year.	Elisha.	Measha of Moab.
849	5. Jehoram (3) becomes king, his father still living (2K. viii. 16).				
847	Jehoram slays his brethren. His dread disease.				

Date B. C.	JUDAH.	Prophet:-	ISRAEL.	Prophets.	Contemporary Rulers.
842	{ Jehoram's death. 6. Ahaziah's (1) career, slain by Jehu. { Athaliah's (7) usurpation.		{ 12th year. Slain in conspiracy by 10. Jehu (28). Exterminates house of Ahab and Baal worshippers. Pays tribute to Shalmaneser II. King of Assyria. 7th year.		Hazael of Syria.
836	{ Athaliah slain by soldiers. 7. Joash (40). Faithful to Jehorah while Jehoiada lived. Reforms inaugurated.	(Obadiah(1))	Follows calf worship.		Shamshi-Adad IV. (825-812) of Assyria.
814	23d year. Death of Jehoiada, idolatry of Judah. Hazael before Jerusalem, Joash buys him off with temple valuables. 37th year.	(Joel(1))	Invasion by Hazael of Syria. { Jehu's death, succeeded by his son, { 11. Jehoahaz (17).	Elisha.	Adad-nirari III. (812-783) of Assyria.
800		Zechariah.	Israel falls into hands of Hazael.		
799	8. Amaziah (29) regent with his father Joash.	Zechariah stoned.	12. Jehoahaz (16) regent with his father for two years. 2d year of Jehoahaz.		Benhadad III. of Syria.
797	King Joash slain in Millo. Amaziah defeats Edom, adopts its idolatry. Defees Israel, is defeated, part of walls of Jerusalem thrown down.		Thrice victorious over Benhadad of Syria.		
790			13. Jeroboam II. (41) regent with his father Jehoash.		
786	9. Uzziah (52) or Azariah, regent with his father Amaziah. 15th year of Amaziah.		{ Death of Jehoash of Israel First year of Jeroboam alone (2K. xiv. 23) Restores former boundaries of Israel.	(Jonah).	Shalmaneser III. (783-772) of Assyria.
785					

Date B. C.	JUDAH.	Prophets.	ISRAEL.	Prophets.	Contemporary Rulers.
771	{ Slain by his servants at Lachish and the throne is occupied by his son. Uzziah's first year alone. Restores Judah's former boundaries; fortifies the land; encourages husbandry. Great prosperity in Judah.	Zechariah. (4 Chron. xxvi. 5).	"27th," should probably be "20th" year of Jeroboam.		Assur-dan III. (773-755) of Assyria.
750	{ 38th year. 10. Jotham (16) regent because his father was smitten with leprosy (2K. xv. 5). 39th of Uzziah (a leper).		{ Death of Jeroboam II. First year of Pekah East of Jordan (1) 14. Zechariah (6 mo.) son of Jeroboam, slain by usurper. 2d year of Pekah (2K. xv. 32.) 15. Shallum (1 mo.), slain by 16. Menahem (10). Accession year of Menahem. First full year of Menahem.	Amos. Hosea I-III.	Assur-nirari II. (755-745) of Assyria.
749	{ 40th year of Uzziah (a leper). 8th year of Jotham. 11. Ahaz (16) regent with Jotham his father.				
748	{ 49th of Uzziah (a leper). 12th of Jotham, reigning king. 5th of Ahaz, regent.				
747	{ 50th of Uzziah (a leper). 13th of Jotham, reigning king. 6th of Ahaz, regent.				
743	5d and death year of Uzziah.				Tiglathpileser III. (745-727) of Assyria. Rezin of Syria.
738					
737					
735					

Date B. C.	JUDAH.	Prophets.	ISRAEL.	Prophets.	Contemporary Rulers.
734	{ 16th and death year of Jotham. 19th year of Ahaz, now full king. Ahaz cut off on all sides. Appeals to Tiglathpileser III. of Assyria.	Isaiah.	17th year of Pekah on "E. of Jordan" reckoning (2K. xvi. 1). Pekah and Rezin of Syria attack Ahaz.		
733			{ 20th year of Pekah from beginning in 750. East of Jordan (cf. 2K. xv. 27); slain by Hoshea, who accedes to the throne.	Oded.	Damascus falls before Tiglathpileser III.
731			First full year of Hoshea.		
730	{ 20th year from beginning of Jotham's reign (see 749, cf. 2K. xv. 30). 12th year of Ahaz (2K. xvii. 1). 12. Hezekiah's (29) accession year, as regent with Ahaz his father.	Micah.	3d year (2K. xviii. 1).		
728	First full year of Hezekiah.		Hoshea captured and imprisoned by King of Assyria.		
727	Extensive religious reforms; temple service renewed; land purged of idols.		7th year of Hoshea. Samaria besieged by Shalmaneser IV.		Shalmaneser IV. (727-722) of Assyria.
724	4th year of Hezekiah (2K. xviii. 9).		9th year of Hoshea. Samaria falls before Sargon II.; population deported to foreign parts. Foreigners imported and settled in Samaria.		Sargon II. (722-705) of Assyria.
722	6th year of Hezekiah (2K. xviii. 10).				Merodach - baladan King in Babylon (722-710).

SECTION II.—JUDAH ALONE. B. C. 722-586.

Date B. C.	JUDAH.	Prophets.	ASSYRIA AND BABYLON.	Other Nations.
720			Sargon defeats Egyptians at Kaphia.	
717		Isaiah	Sargon captures Carchemish, the Hittite capital.	Shutur-nakhundi of Elam.
713	Hezekiah's sickness and recovery.		Sargon captures Ashdod (Isa. xx. 1).	
712	Receives embassy of Merodach-baladan.		Sargon overthrows Babylon, conquering Chaldea.	
711			Murder of Sargon; accession of his son Sennacherib (705-681).	
710			War with Merodach-baladan of Babylon.	Tirhakah of Egypt-Ethiopia.
705				Baal of Tyre.
702	Judah invaded by Sennacherib; Hezekiah partially submits, paying tribute. Disaster to the Assyrian army.			Khalludush of Elam (699-693).
699	Death of Hezekiah. Accession of Manasseh (55) his son.			
698	First full year of Manasseh.			Kudur-nakhundi III. of Elam
697	Idolatry in the ascendancy; prophets destroyed; necromancy and augury practiced; temple desecrated. — Ahar's policy continued.			Ummaur-menanu (692-686) of Elam.
681	Manasseh named in a list of tributaries of Esarhaddon.		Sennacherib slain by his sons (2 K. xix. 37), succeeded by Esarhaddon (681-669).	Khumbathaldash I. (689-681) of Elam.

Date B. C.	JUDAH.	Prophets.	ASSYRIA AND BABYLON.	Other Nations.
668	Manasseh mentioned in a list of kings tributary to Assurbanipal.		Death of Esarhaddon; accession of Assurbanipal (669-666) at Nineveh and Shamash-shum-ukin at Babylon.	Psammetichus, king of Egypt 664-610.
648-7	Manasseh carried in chains to Babylon, pardoned and returned to Jerusalem (2 Chr. xxxiii. 11-13).	Hozai.	Shamash-shum-ukin destroyed—cremated in his own palace.	and No Amon (Thebes) destroyed (Nab. iii. 8-10) by Assurbanipal.
643	Death of Manasseh.			Susa plundered by Assurbanipal.
642	14. Amon (?).			
641	Idolater. Slain in a conspiracy.	Huldah.	Assyria declines with death of Assurbanipal (666).	Median empire established, ca. 633 (Scythian invasion.)
640	15. Josiah's (31) accession year.	Jeremiah begins prophesying.	Nabopolassar (625-605) king at Babylon.	
639	Josiah's first full year.	Zephaniah.		
626	Book of Law discovered in the temple. Radical reforms instituted. Passover re-observed.	Nahum.		
621	Josiah slain by Necho of Egypt.	Habakkuk.		Necho (609-594) invades Syria.
608	16. Jehoahaz (3 mo.), son of Josiah, crowned by people, deposed by Necho.			
606	17. Jehoiakim (11) enthroned by Necho.			
605	Yields to Nebuchadrezzar (2K. xxiv. 1).		Nineveh falls before Median army. Nebuchadrezzar overthrows Necho and drives him back to Egypt.	
598	Daniel and companions carried to Babylon (Dan. i. 1).		Nebuchadrezzar (43) king of Babylon (605-562).	
598	Jehoiakim probably slain by Neb.'s forces (cf. Chron. xxxvi. 6; Jer. xxiii. 19; xxxvi. 30).			

SECTION III.—THE CAPTIVITY AND EXILE. B. C. 597-538.

Date B. C.	JUDAH.	Prophets.	BABYLON AND PERSIA.	Other Nations.
597	18. Jehoiachin (3 mo.), son of Jehoiakim, enthroned, and at end of 3 mo. carried to Babylon.	Jeremiah. Ezekiel carried to Babylon.		
596	19. Zedekiah (11), son of Josiah, made king by Nebuchadrezzar.	Jeremiah. Ezekiel 592-570 in Babylonia.		
593	Makes trip to Babylon to cement alliance (Jer. li. 59).			
589	Joins conspiracy against Babylon.			
588	Jerusalem besieged by Nebuchadrezzar, who meets and defeats Egyptians.			
586	Jerusalem falls, king blinded, city plundered and burnt. Jews captives in Babylon.	Jeremiah remains in Palestine.	Jews captives in Babylonia.	Hophra of Egypt.
586	Gedaliah, provincial governor over Jews in Palestine. Slain by Ishmael claimant to royal blood. Johanan carried Jews and Jeremiah to Egypt.	Jeremiah in Egypt. Ezekiel in Babylonia.		Amasis of Egypt. Astyages of Media.
581	Another captivity of 742 Jews (Jer. lii. 30).			
ca. 568				
562			Invasion of Egypt by Nebuchadrezzar. Death of Nebuchadrezzar. Evil-merodach (2) his son. Promotion of Jehoiachin (2 K. xxv. 27).	
560			Evil-merodach murdered, succeeded by Neriglissar (4).	
556			Death of Neriglissar—successor Labraشي-Marduk (few mo.) slain.	

Date B. C.	JUDAH.	Prophets.	BABYLON AND PERSIA.	Other Nations.
555			Rise of Cyrus, king of Anshan.	
550			Nabonidus, usurper, ascends throne of Babylon.	
ca. 547			Medo-Persian empire founded by Cyrus.	
546			Coalition of Babylon, Lydia, Egypt, and Sparta against Cyrus.	Crosses of Lydia overthrown by Cyrus.

SECTION IV.—THE RESTORATION. B. C. 538-432.

Date B. C.	JUDAH.	Prophets.	PERSIA.	Other Nations.
538			Cyrus captures Babylonia and Babylon.	
537-6	Jews, by decree of Cyrus, return to Palestine, and begin to build the temple. Delayed by plot of Samaritians.		Cambyses king of Persia (529-522) enters Egypt.	
525			Darius Hystaspes (521-485) of Persia.	
520	Jews stirred up to finish temple by prophets Haggai and Zechariah.	Haggai. Zechariah.		
516	Temple completed and dedicated.			
490				Battle of Marathon.
485				Battle of Thermopylae.
480				Battle of Plataea.
479			Xerxes I. (485-465).	
464	Return of Ezra with company of colonists.		Artaxerxes I. (464-424).	
447				Battle of Cheronnea.
445	Return of Nehemiah and rebuilding the walls of Jerusalem.			Pericles ruler at Athens.
432	Nehemiah's second visit to Jerusalem.	Malachi.		Peloponnesian war begins.

THE DYNASTIES OF ISRAEL.

SECTION VI. — THE DYNASTIES OF ISRAEL.

Dynasties.	KINGS.	Prophets.	Contemporaneous Kings of Judah.
First.	1. Jeroboam (28). *	Ahijah.	Rehoboam, Abijah,
	2. Nadab (2).	Iddo.	Asa.
Second.	3. Baasha (24).	Jehu.	"
	4. Elah (2).		"
Third.	5. Zimri (7 days).		"
Fourth.	6. Omri (12).	Elijah, Mi- caiah. Elisha.	"
	7. Ahab (22).		Jehoshaphat.
	8. Ahaziah (2).		"
	9. Jehoram (12).		" Jehoram, Ahaz- iah.
Fifth.	10. Jehu (28).	Jonah. Hosea. Amos.	Joash.
	11. Jehoahaz (17).		"
	12. Joash (16).		" Amaziah.
	13. Jeroboam II (41).		Amaziah.
Sixth.	14. Zachariah (6 mo.).		Uzziah.
	15. Shallum (1 mo.).		"
Seventh.	16. Menahem (10).		"
	17. Pekahiah (2).		"
Eighth.	18. Pekah (20).	Oded.	" Jotham, Ahaz.
Ninth.	19. Hoshea (9).		Ahaz, Hezekiah.

* Years of reign.

OLD TESTAMENT HISTORY.

SECTION V. — THE KINGS OF JUDAH.

Old Date.	KINGS.	Prophets.	Contemporaneous Kings of Israel.
931	1. Rehoboam (17).	Shemaiah, Iddo.	Jeroboam.
914	2. Abijam (3).		"
911	3. Asa (41).	Arariah, Hanani, Jehu.	" Nadab, Baasha, Elah, Zimri, Omri, Ahab.
871	4. Jehoshaphat (25)	Jehu, Jahaziel, Eli-zer.	Ahab, Ahaziah, Jehoram.
849	5. Jehoram (8).		Jehoram.
842	6. Ahaziah (1).		"
842	(6) Athaliah (6).	Obadiah.	Jehu.
836	7. Joash (40).	Joel, Zech- ariah.	" Jehoahaz, Joash.
799	8. Amaziah (29).		Joash, Jeroboam II.
786	9. Uzziah (52).	Zechariah,	Jeroboam II, Zachariah, Shallum, Menahem, Pe- kahiah, Pekah.
749	10. Jotham (16).	Isaiah, Micah.	Pekah.
742	11. Ahaz (16).		" Hoshea.
728	12. Hezekiah (29).		Hoshea.
698	13. Manasseh (55).		
642	14. Amon (2).	Nahum.	
640	15. Josiah (31).	Jeremiah. Zephaniah.	
608	16. Jehoahaz (3 mo.).		
608	17. Jehoiakim (11).		
597	18. Jehoiachin (3 mo.).	Habakkuk.	
596	19. Zedekiah (11).		
586	FALL OF JERUSALEM.		

LIST OF LITERATURE

REFERRED TO IN THIS SYLLABUS.

- American Standard Revised Bible. New York, 1900.
- Ball, C. J., *Light from the East*. London, 1899.
- *Prophecies of Jeremiah*, *Expos. Bible*. N. Y., 1890.
- Bartlett, S. C., *Forty Days in the Desert*. London, no date
- Bennett, R., *Diseases of the Bible*. 2d ed. London, 1891.
- Besant and Palmer, *Jerusalem, the City of Herod and Saladin*.
New edition, London, 1889.
- Bible Atlas. New ed., Religious Tract Society, London, 1890.
- Bibliotheca Sacra. — Andover and Oberlin, 1844—
- Bissell, E. C., *Biblical Antiquities*. Am. S. S. Union, 1888.
- Blaikie, W. G., 1 and 2 Samuel, *Epos. Bible*. N. Y., 1888
- Boardman, G. D., *The Ten Commandments*. Phila., 1889.
- Briggs, C. A., *Messianic Prophecy*. New York, 1886.
- Brugsch, H., *The Route of the Exodus*. Boston, 1880.
- Budge, E. A. W., *Dwellers on the Nile*. 3d ed. London, 1891.
- By-Paths of Bible Knowledge. Fleming H. Revell Company,
Chicago, New York and Toronto. See Hart,
Groser, and Sayce, Bennett, Drysdale.
- Cave, Alf., *Inspiration of the Old Testament*. London, 1888.
- Cheyne, T. K., *Jeremiah, Men of the Bible*. New York, 1889.
- Coleman, Lyman, *An Historical Atlas and Text-Book of Biblical Geography*. Philadelphia, 1877.
- Conder, C. R., *Map of Palestine in 26 sheets*. London, 1880.
- *Palestine*. New York, 1890.
- *Tent-Work in Palestine*. London, 1889.
- Davidson, A. B., *Ezekiel*, *Camb. Bible*. Cambridge, 1893.
- Davis, J. D., *Genesis and Semitic Tradition*. N. Y., 1894.
- *A Dictionary of the Bible*. Philadelphia, 1898.
- Dawson, J. W., *Modern Science in Bible Lands*. N. Y., 1889.
- Dawson, J. W., *Egypt and Syria*. 3d ed. London, 1892.
- *The Origin of the World*. 3d ed. N. Y., 1884.
- Dana, J. D., *Bibliotheca Sacra*, vols. xiii, xiv and xvii.
- Deane, H., *Daniel, Men of the Bible*. New York, 1889.

- Deane, W. J., Abraham, Men of the Bible. New York, 1886.
 ————Samuel and Saul, Men of, the Bible. N. Y., 1889.
 ————David, Men of the Bible. New York, 1889.
 ————Joshua, Men of the Bible. New York, 1890.
- Delitzsch, Fred., Wo lag das Paradies? Leipzig, 1881.
- Delitzsch, Frz., O. T. History of Redemption. Leipzig, 1881.
- Denio, F. B., in Old and New Testament Student, May, 1890.
- Drake, C. F. T., Modern Jerusalem. London, 1877.
- Driver, S. R., Isaiah, Men of the Bible. New York, 1888.
- Drysdale, A. H., Early Bible Songs. Relig. Tract Soc. London, 1891.
- Edersheim, A., Bible History, 7 vols. London, no date.
 ————Prophecy and History in Relation to the Messiah. 1885.
- Ederseum, E. W., Rites and Worship of the Jews. London, 1890.
- Edersheim, The Temple, its Ministry and Services. Boston, 1881.
 ————The Laws and Polity of the Jews.
- Ebers, Georg, Uarda. New York, 1881.
 ————Joshua, a Biblical Picture. N. Y., 1890.
- Expositors's Bible Series; see Blaikie, Smith, G. A., Watson.
- Fairweather, Wm., From the Exile to the Advent. Edinburgh, 1895.
- Farrar, F. W., Minor Prophets, Men of the Bible. New York, 1890.
 ————Solomon, Men of the Bible. New York, 1889.
- Fergusson, J., Ancient Topography of Jerusalem. London, 1847.
- Field, H. M., Among the Holy Hills. N. Y., 1888.
 ————On the Desert. N. Y., 1887.
- Gardner, F., O. and N. Test., in their Mutual Relations. N. Y., 1887.
- Gelkie, C., Hours with the Bible, 6 vols. New ed. N. Y., 1893.
 ————Old Testament Characters. New York, 1885.
- Green, W. H., The Hebrew Feasts. New York, 1885.
- Grosor, W. H., Trees and Plants of the Bible, Religious Tract Society, London, 1888.

- Grove, Geo., Bible Atlas. London, 1868.
- Guyot, A., Creation. New York, 1884.
- Harper, H. A., Bible and Modern Discoveries. London, 4th ed., 1891.
- Hart, H. C., Animals of the Bible. Religious Tract Soc., London, 1888.
- Hastings, Jas., A Dictionary of the Bible, 4 vols, Edinburgh and New York, 1898—1902.
- Hengstenberg, E. W., on *Balaam* in Commentary on Daniel. Edinburgh, 1848.
- Genuineness of the Pentateuch, vol. ii.
- Howorth, The Mammoth and the Flood. London, 1887.
- Hudleston, W. H., The Geology of Palestine. London.
- Hull, E., Survey Memoir on Geology. London, 1889.
- Humphrey, E. P., Sacred History to Giving the Law. N. Y., 1888.
- Hunter, P. H., After the Exile, 2 Parts. London, 1890.
- Hurlbut, J. L., Manual of Bib. Geography. Chicago, 1887.
- Solomon's Temple, O. T. Student, Dec., 1887.
- Johnson, T. R., Biblical Wall Atlas. Chicago and N. Y., 1889.
- Josephus, Antiquities of the Jews.
- Kellogg, S. H., Leviticus, Epos. Bible. New York, 1891.
- Kennedy, J. F., Countries and Places Mentioned in Bible History. American S. S. Union, no date.
- Kinns, S., Graven in the Rock. London, 1891.
- Krummacher, F. W., David, King of Israel. Edin., 1867.
- Labberton, R. H., New Historical Atlas. N. Y., 1886.
- Lang, J. M., Gideon and the Judges, Men of Bible. N. Y., 1891.
- Lenormant, F., Langue primitive de la Chaldée. Paris, 1875.
- Lenormant, F., Beginnings of History. New York, 1886.
- Loftus, W. K., Researches in Chaldæa and Susiana. N. Y., 1857.
- Lynch, W. F., Expedition to the Jordan and Dead Sea. Philadelphia, 1849.
- MacCoun, Townsend, Holy Land in Geog. and History, 2 vols. Chicago, 1897.

- McCurdy, J. F., *History, Prophecy and the Monuments*, 3 vols. New York, 1894-1900
- Macduff, *Tales of the Warrior King*. 1896.
- MacLaren, Alex., *Life of David as Reflected in the Psalms*. London, 1888.
- MacGregor, J., *The Rob Roy on the Jordan, Nile and Red Sea*. New York, 1870.
- Men of the Bible Series; see Cheyne, Deane, H., Deane, W. J., Driver, Farrar, Milligan, Rawlinson, Lang.
- Merrill, S., *East of the Jordan*. New York, 1883.
- Meyer, F. B., *Israel, a Prince with God*. Chicago, 1890.
- *Abraham; or the Obedience of Faith*. Chicago, 1890.
- *Elijah and the Secret of his Power*. Chicago, no date.
- Milligan, W., *Elijah, Men of the Bible*. New York, 1889.
- Milton, John, *Paradise Lost*.
- *Samson Agonistes*.
- Mozley, J. B., *Lectures on the Old Testament*. London, 1884.
- Naville, E., *The Store-City of Pithom*. Eg. Expl. Fund. London, 1883.
- Northrup, G. W., on Extermination of the Canaanites, in "The Standard," April 21, 1881.
- Oehler, G., *O. T. Theology, Day's Translation*. N. Y., 1883.
- Old Testament Student*. 1881-92.
- Orelli, C. von, *Old Testament Prophecy*. Edinburgh, 1885
- Osborn, H. S., *Wall Map of Palestine*. Oxford, O.
- *Biblical History and Geography*, Am. T. Soc., 1890.
- *Plants of the Bible*. Philadelphia, 1865.
- Paine, *Solomon's Temple*. Boston, 1861.
- Palmer, E. H., *On the Desert of the Tih*. London, 1870.
- Palmer, H. S., *Sinai from Fourth Eg. Dy*. London, 1878.
- Palmer, E. H., *The Desert of the Exodus*, 2 vols. Cambridge, 1871.
- Perowne, T. T., *Haggai and Zechariah*, Camb. Bible. 1886.
- Perrot and Chipiez, *Le Temple Jerus. restitutes*. Paris, 1889.

- Porter, J. L., *Giant Cities of Bashan*. New York, 1866.
- Price, Ira M., *The Monuments and the Old Testament*. 3d ed. Chicago, 1903.
- "Schools of the Sons of the Prophets," in *Old Test. Student*, March, 1889.
- "Lost Writings in Old Testament," in *Bibliotheca Sacra*, April, 1889.
- Syllabus of the Minor Prophets*. Saylor Springs, Ill., 1890.
- Quarterly Statement of the Pal. Expl. Fund.* London, 1873—
- Rawlinson, G., *The Five Great Monarchies of the Ancient Eastern World*, 3 vols. London, 1879.
- Isaac and Jacob*. N. Y., 1890.
- Moses, Men of the Bible*. New York, 1888.
- Kings of Israel and Judah, Men of the Bible*. New York, 1889.
- Ezra and Nehemiah, Men of Bible*. N. Y., 1890.
- Records of the Past*, 2d series. London, 1888—92.
- Ritter, C., *Geography of Palestine*, 4 vols. N. Y., 1868.
- Robinson, Edw., *Biblical Researches in Palestine*. Boston, 1857.
- Physical Geography of Palestine*. Boston, 1865.
- Ryle, H. E., *The Early Narratives of Genesis*. N. Y., 1892.
- Ryle, H. E., *Ezra and Nehemiah*, *Camb. Bible*. 1893.
- Sayce, A. H., *Fresh Light from Anc. Mon.* London, 1885.
- The Times of Isaiah*. London, 1889.
- The Races of the Old Testament*. London, 1891.
- The Higher Criticism and the Verdict of the Monuments*. London, 1894.
- Patriarchal Palestine*. New York, 1895.
- The Egypt of the Hebrews*. New York, 1895.
- Early Israel and the Surrounding Nations*. N. Y., 1899.
- Schrader, E., *Cuneiform Inscriptions and the Old Testament*, *Trans.* by O. C. Whitehouse, 2 vols. London, 1885—88

- Schumacher, G., *Across the Jordan*. London, 1887.
- Sinker, R., *Hezekiah and his Age*. London, 1887.
- Smith, G. A., *Historical Geog. of the Holy Land*. N. Y., 1895.
- Smith, Geo., *Chaldean Account of Genesis*. London and New York, 1880.
- Smith, W., *Old Testament History*. New York, 1881.
- Stanley, A. P., *Hist. of the Jew. Church*, 3 vols. N. Y., 1884.
 ————*Sinai and Palestine*. New York, 1885.
- St. Clair, G., *Buried Cities and Bible Countries*. N. Y., 1891.
- Stewart, R. L., *The Land of Israel*. Chicago, 1899.
- Store-City of Pithom*. Egypt Exploration Fund. 1883.
- Survey of Western Palestine*. Palestine Expl. Fund, London, 1881—88.
- Taylor, W. M., *David, King of Israel*. New York, 1883.
- Thomson, Wm., *The Land and the Book*, 3 vols. New edition. New York, 1886.
- Tomkins, H. G., *Abraham and his Age*. London, 1897.
- Tomkins, H. G., *Times of Joseph*. London, 1891.
- Transactions of the Society of Biblical Archaeology*. London, 1871-86.
- Tristram, H. B., *The Land of Moab*. New York, 1873.
 ————*The Land of Israel*. New York, 1886.
 ————*Natural History of the Bible*. New York, 1867.
 ————*Fauna and Flora of Palestine*. London, 1888.
 ————*Palestine in its Physical Aspects*.
- Trumbull, H. C., *Kadesh Barnea*. New York, 1884.
- Van de Velde, C. W. M., *Map of the Holy Land in eight sheets*. 2d edition, London, 1865.
- Watson, R. A., *Judges and Ruth, Expos. Bible*. N. Y., 1890.
- Whitney, G. H., *Hand-book of Bible Geog.* N. Y., 1890.
- Wilberforce, S., *Heroes of Hebrew History*. N. Y., 1871.
- Wilson, E. L., *In Scripture Lands*. New York, 1890.
- Wilson, John, *The Lands of the Bible*, 2 vols. Edinb., 1847.
- Wilson & Warren, *The Recovery of Jerusalem*. N. Y., 1871.
- Wood, J. G., *Bible Animals*. New York, 1872.
- Wright, C. H. H., *Zechariah and his Prophecies*. 1879.

LITERATURE FOR FURTHER STUDY.

HISTORY OF ISRAEL.

- Cornill, C. H., History of the People of Israel. Chicago, 1898.
- Ewald, H., The History of Israel. Trans. from German, 7 vols. London, 1871.
- Guthe, H., Geschichte des Volkes Israel. Freib., i. B. 1899.
- Kittel, R., History of the Hebrews. Trans. from German, 2 vols. London, 1895-96.
- Klostermann, A., Geschichte des Volkes Israel. Munich, 1896.
- Köhler, A., Bibl. Geschichte Alten Testaments. Erlangen, 1875-93.
- Piepenbring, C., Histoire du peuple d'Israël. Strassb., 1898.
- Renan, E., History of the People of Israel. Trans. from French, 3 vols. Boston, 1888-91.
- Stade, B., Geschichte des Volkes Israel, 2 vols. Berlin, 1881-86.
- Wellhausen, J., The History of Israel. Trans. from German. Edinburgh, 1885.
- Sketch of the History of Israel and Judah. 3d ed. London, 1891.

CONTEMPORANEOUS HISTORY.

- Meyer, Ed., Geschichte des Alterthums. Bd. I. Stutt., 1884.
- Driver, S. R., in Hogarth's "Authority and Archæology," pp. 1-152. London, 1899.
- Hommel, F., Geschichte Babyloniens und Assyriens. Berlin, 1885-88.
- Tiele, C. P., Babylonisch-Assyrische Geschichte. Gotha, 1886-88.
- Winckler, H., Geschichte Babyloniens und Assyriens. Leipzig, 1892.
- Vigouroux, F., La Bible et les Decouvertes modernes en Palestine, en Egypte et en Assyrie. 5 ed. 4 Tom. Paris, 1889.

- Wiedemann, A., *Geschichte von Altaegypten*. 1891.
 Petrie, Fl., *History of Egypt*, vols. 1 and 2. London, 1894-96.
 Niebuhr, C., *Geschichte d. Ebräischen Zeitalters*. 1894.

FIRST PERIOD—ANTEDILUVIAN.

‡‡ 14-18.

- Budde, K., *Die Biblische Urgeschichte* [Gen. i.-xii. 3] untersucht. Giessen, 1883.
 Delitzsch, Frd., *Das Babylonische Weltschöpfungsepos*. Leipzig, 1896.
 Gunkel, H., *Schöpfung und Chaos in Urzeit und Endzeit*. Göttingen, 1895.
 Jensen, P., *Die Kosmologie der Babylonier*. Strassburg, 1890. pp. 263-364.
 Jastrow, M. Jr., *Religion of Babylonia and Assyria*. Boston, 1898. Chap. 21.
 Maspero, G., *The Dawn of Civilization*. London, 1894. Chap. 7 in part.
 Boscawen, W. St. C., *The Bible and the Monuments*. London, 1895. Chaps. 2-4.
 Sayce, A. H., in *Records of the Past*, 2d series, vol. i. London, 1888. pp. 122-53.
 ———— *Origin and Growth of Babylonian Religion*. London, 1887. Chap. 6.

SECOND PERIOD—POST-DILUVIAN.

§§ 19-22.

- Andree, *Die Flutsagen, ethnographisch betrachtet*. Braunschweig, 1891.
 Prestwich, J., *On Certain Phenomena belonging to the close of the last Geological Period, and on their bearing upon the Tradition of the Flood*. London, 1895.
 Usener, H., *Die Sintfluthsagen*. Bonn, 1899.
 Jensen, P., *Die Kosmologie der Babylonier*, pp. 367-446.
 Jeremias, A., *Izdubar-Nimrod*. Leipzig, 1891.

- Sauveplane, Une Epopée Babylonienne, Istubar-Gilgamès.
1894.
- Boscawen, The Bible and the Monuments. Chaps. 5, 6.
- Ebers, G., *Ägypten und die Bücher Mose's*. Leipzig, 1868,
pp. 36-252.
- Petrie, Fl., Racial Types from the Egyptian Monuments.

THIRD PERIOD—PATRIARCHAL.

§§ 23-27.

- Ebers, G., *Ägypten und die Bücher Mose's*, pp. 253-360.
———*Durch Gosen zum Sinai*. 2d ed. Leipzig, 1881.
- Hommel, Fr., The Ancient Hebrew Tradition. New York,
1897. Chaps. 3-6.
- Sayce, Early Hist. of the Hebrews. N. Y., 1897. Chaps.
1 and 2.

FOURTH PERIOD—EGYPTIAN.

§§ 28-29.

- Brugsch, H., History of Egypt under the Pharaohs. 2d ed.
New York, 1891.
- Meyer, Ed., Geschichte d. Alten Ägyptens. 1887.
- Petrie, Fl., Tanis, Part I, 2d ed. London, 1888; Part II,
1888.
- Naville, Ed., Goshen, and the Shrine of Saft-el-Henneh.
2d ed. London, 1888.
- The City of Onias, and the Mound of the Jew.
London, 1890.
- Bubastis. London, 1890.
- An Atlas of Ancient Egypt. Eg. Expl. Fund. London, 1894.
- Erman, A., Life in Ancient Egypt. London and N. Y., 1894.
- Brugsch, H., Die Biblischen sieben Jahre der Hungersnoth.
Leipzig, 1891.
- Winckler, H., The Tell-el-Amarna Letters. N. Y., 1896.
- The Tell-el-Amarna Tablets in the British Museum. Lon-
don, 1892.
- Hommel, The Ancient Hebrew Tradition. Chaps. 7, 8.

- Müller, W. M., *Asien und Europa nach altaegyptischen Denkmälern.* 1893.
 Petrie, Fl., *Syria and Egypt in the Tell-el-Amarna Letters.* 1898.
 Maspero, G., *Struggle of the Nations.* N. Y., 1897. Chaps. 1-3.

FIFTH PERIOD—WANDERINGS.

§§ 30-36.

- Ebers, G., *Durch Gosen zum Sinai.* 2d ed. Leipzig, 1881.
 Sayce, *Early Hist. of Hebrews.* Chap. 3.
 Lepsius, K., *Tour from Thebes to the Peninsula of Sinai in 1845.* London, 1846.
 Gamurrini, *Peregrinatio Sylvaniae.* Rome, 1887.
 Hull, E., *Memoir on the Geology of Arabia Petraea.* 1886.
 Buhl, F., *Geschichte der Edomiter.* 1893.
 Hommel, *The Anc. Heb. Tradition.* Chap. 9.
 Maspero, *Struggle of the Nations.* Chap. 4.

SIXTH PERIOD—CONQUEST.

§§ 37-42.

- Pietschmann, *Geschichte der Phönizier.* Berlin, 1889.
 Rawlinson, G., *History of Phoenicia.* London, 1889.
 Buhl, F., *Geschichte d. alten Palästina.* 1896.
 On *Tel el-Amarna Letters*, see **FOURTH PERIOD.**
 Sayce, *Patriarchal Palestine*, chaps. 5, 6.
 ———— *Early Hist. of Hebrews.* Chap. 4.
 Maspero, *Struggle of the Nations.* Chap. 7, pp. 673-82.

SEVENTH PERIOD—JUDGES.

§§ 43-49.

- Sayce, *Early Hist. of the Hebrews.* Chap. 5.
 On the *Chronology of Judges*, see Nöldeke, *Untersuchungen zum Kritik d. Alt. Test.* 1869. pp. 178-98.
 Köhler, *Biblische Geschichte*, vol. ii. 1. pp. 35-51.
 Art. "Judges" in *Hastings' Dict. of the Bible.*
 Budde, K., *Die Bücher Richter u. Samuel.* 1890.
 Maspero, *Struggle of the Nations.* pp. 682-707.

EIGHTH PERIOD—KINGDOM.

§§ 50-56.

- Sayce, *Early Hist. of Hebrews*, chap. 6.
 Cheyne, T. K., *Devout Study of Criticism*. London, 1892.
 Art. "David" in *Hastings, Dict. of the Bible*.
 Kamphausen, A., "Philister u. Hebräer zur Zeit Davids,"
 in *Zeit. A. T. Wissenschaft*, 1886. pp. 43-97.
 Maspero, *Struggle of the Nations*. pp. 707-750.
 "Survey of David's Outlaw Life," in *Survey of W. Pal.*
Special papers. p. 208 ff.
 Kent, C. F., *History of the Hebrew People*. N, Y., 1896.
 vol. i.

NINTH PERIOD—DUAL KINGDOM.

§§ 57-64.

- Maspero, *Struggle of the Nations*. pp. 751-88.
 ———— *Passing of the Empires*. Chaps. 1-2 (pp. 1-218).
 Kamphausen, A., *Die Chronologie der Hebr. Könige*. Bonn,
 1883.
 Art. "Chronology of the O. T." in *Hastings, Dict. of the*
Bible.
 Smith, W. R., *The Prophets of Israel*. New York, 1892.
 Smith, G. A., *Isaiah, 1-39 (Expos. Bible)*. 1888.
 Skinner, J., *Isaiah (Camb. Bible), 1-39*. 1896.
 Kirkpatrick, A. F., *The Doctrine of the Prophets*. 1892.
 Lects. 1-7.
 Kent, C. F., *History of Hebrew People*, vol. ii. Parts I and
 II.

TENTH PERIOD—JUDAH ALONE.

§§ 65-70.

- Maspero, *Passing of the Empires*, chaps. 3-5 (pp. 221-568).
 Kirkpatrick, *Doctrine of the Prophets*. Lects. 8-11.
 Kent., C. F., *History of the Heb. People*. Parts III and IV.

ELEVENTH PERIOD—EXILE.

§§ 71-73.

- Maspero, *Passing of the Empires*, chap. 6. pp. 571-633.
 Kirkpatrick, *Doctrine of the Prophets*. Lects. 12, 13.
 Records of The Past. New series, Vol. 5. pp. 143-75.
 Floigl, *Cyrus and Herodot.* 1881.
 Winckler, H., *Untersuch'g zur altorient.* Gesch. vol. i. pp. 109-32.
 Tiele C. P., "Cyrus de Groote en de godsdienst van Babel" in *Mélanges Charles de Harlez.* 1896.
 Meyer, Ed., *Entstehung des Judenthums.* 1896.
 Kent, C. F., *History of the Jewish People.* N. Y., 1899. Part I.

TWELFTH PERIOD—RETURN.

§§ 74-79.

- Maspero, *Passing of the Empires*, chap. 6. pp. 634-96.
 Kirkpatrick, *Doctrine of the Prophets.* Lects. 14-17.
 Meyer, Ed., *Entstehung des Judenthums.* 1896.
 Kent., C. F., *Hist. of Jew. People.* Part II.
 Sellin, E., *Serubbabel.* 1898.
 Cheyne, T. K., *Jewish Religious Life after the Exile.* 1898.

SUPPLEMENTARY LIST.

- Rogers, R. W., *A History of Babylonia and Assyria.* 2 vols. N. Y., 1901.
 Paton, *The Early History of Syria and Palestine.* N.Y., 1901.
 Harper, R. F., *Assyrian and Babylonian Literature (translations).* N. Y., 1901.
 Ottley, R. L., *A Short History of the Hebrews.* N. Y., 1901.
 Goodspeed, G. S., *A History of the Babylonians and Assyrians.* N. Y., 1902.
 Hilprecht, H. V., *Exploration in Bible Lands during the 19th Century.* Phila. 1903.
 Pinches, *The Old Testament in the Light of the Historical Records of Assyria and Babylonia.* London, 1903.

GENERAL INDEX.

PROPER NAMES AND TOPICS

Numbers refer to pages

- AARON AND MOSES**, 49-59
Abdon, twelfth judge, 76
Abel, first martyr, 30; city of, 95
Abiathar, priest, 96
Abigail, wife of Nabal, 89
Abijah, son of Jeroboam I, 104
Abijam, king of Judah, 104-5
Abimelech and Abraham, 42
Abimelech, son of Gideon, 74-5
Abiram and Dathan, 58
Abishai, brother of Joab, 94
Abner, captain, 91
Abraham's career, 40-43
Absalom, son of David, 94
Achan, 64
Achish, king for Philistia, 89
Adam and Eve, 27
Adoni-bezek, 70
Adonijah son of David, 95
Adullam, cave of, 87
Agag, king of Amalek, 85
Age of the world, 24
Ahab, king of Israel, 109-10; 145
Ahava, river, 158
Ahaz, king of Judah, 102, 127-8, 135; al-
tars of, removed, 138
Ahaziah, king of Judah, 110
Ahaziah, son of Ahab, king of Israel,
• 110, 116
Ahijah, the Shilonite, 92, 103
Ahiathophel, counsellor, 94
Ai, city of, 64
Altar, first, 37
Amalek(ites), 53, 72, 82, 85, 90
Amasa, captain, 94-95
Amaziah, king of Judah, 116, 123
Ammon, 72, 85, 97; subdued, 127; 147
Ammonite oppression, 75-6; war, 81, 84,
92
Amnon, son of David, 94
Amon, king of Judah, 136
Amorites, 61
Amos, prophet, 128
Anakim, 66
Angel of Jehovah, 42
Ante-diluvian period, 24, 27-33
Antiochus Epiphanes, 16
Aphak, Ahab's victory at, 110
Arabah, sea of the, 10, 123
Arabian desert, 33
Arabs plunder Jerusalem, 116, 113
Aram, 39
Ark, Noah's, 34
Armenia, 26, 38,
Arnon, from Sinai to the, 57-61
Arpachshad, 39
Artaxerxes, 158
Asa, king of Judah, 106-7
Asaph, singer, 92, 130
Ashdod, 79, captured, 132
Asher, tribe of, 68, 131
Asherah, 400 prophets of, 112; cut down,
130; 136, 138
Asherim, idols, 106, 112
Ashkelon, city of, 77
Asia Minor, 39
Assyria, relations to, 39, 110
Athaliah, usurper, 120-1, 136
Atmosphere of Palestine, 12
Augury and enchantments, 136
Azariah(-Uzziah), king of Judah, 124
Azariah, son of Oded, 106, 114

- BAAL WORSHIP** established, 109-10, Cambyses, 155
136; idols destroyed, 138
- Baal worshippers slaughtered, 120
- Baal-gad, 71
- Baal Peor, 60
- Baal-zebub, 110
- Baal Zephon, 52
- Baasha, king of Israel, 106-7
- Babel, tower of, 39a
- Babylon captured, 153
- Babylonian exile, 149-51
- Balaam, 59
- Bamoth Baal, 59
- Barak, 73
- Baruch, Jeremiah's scribe, 148
- Barzillai, 70, 94, 96
- Bashan, 9
- Bath-sheba, 93
- Beer-sheba, 14, 131; origin of, 42; 81; Elijah at, 115
- Beginning, second, 37
- Belial, 78
- Belshazzar, feast of, 152
- Ben-hadad of Syria, 106, 120
- Benjamin, territory of, 68
- Berothai, 92
- Betah, 92
- Bethel, 14; Abraham at, 40; Jacob at, 45; 70, 71, 81, 99; Elijah at, 110; school at, 117
- Beth-horon, 65
- Bethlehem, 83, 147
- Beth-shemesh, 79
- Bible, books of the, 17
- Birs-Nimroud, 39a
- Boaz, 70, 78, 101
- Bondage, period of, 20, 48-50
- Books of the Bible, 17
- “ “ Old Testament, 17
- “ “ and chapters in O. T., 17, 18
- Botany of Palestine, 11
- Brooks of Palestine, 10
- CAIN**, 29-30
- Caleb, 67
- Calf, golden, 55
- Campaign, southern, 44; northern, 66
- Canaan, 12; entrance into, 63
- Canaan's (son of Ham) curse, 37
- Canaanites, extermination of, 66-7, 70
- Captivity, period of the, 21
- Caravan, of returning exiles, 154
- Carmel, 14, 71; Elijah at, 109; Elisha at, 116; school at, 117
- Carthaginians, 73
- Chaldeans, slain at Mizpah, 147
- Chebar, river, 180
- Cherith, Elijah at, 115
- Cherubim in Old Testament, 28
- Chinnereth, sea of, 10
- Circumcision, rite of, 42
- City, first, 31
- Classical history, beginning of, 153
- Climate of Palestine, 12
- Commandments, ten, 55; commentary on, 61
- Confusion of tongues, 39a
- Conquest, period of the, 20, 63-71
- Conquests, east of the Jordan, 59-61
- Covenant, God's, with Noah, 37
- Creation, 23-4; legends of, 24
- Cressy, 73
- Cush, 38
- DAGON**, god of Philistia, 79
- Dan, 14; territory of, 68; 70, 131
- Daniel, in Babylon, 150-2
- Darius (II) Hystaspes, 156, 158
- Dathan and Abiram, 58
- David's career, 82-96
- Dead Sea, 10
- Deborah, Rebekah's nurse, 46
- “ “ prophetess, 73; song, 74
- Delilah, 77
- Deluge, cause, time, duration, universality, object, traditions of, 34-36
- Dial of Ahaz, 133
- Dinah, 45
- Dispersion, tower of Babel and the, 39a

Revision of the kingdom, 103
 Divisions, political, of Palestine, 13
 Doeg, Edomite, 86
 Dothan, siege of, 111
 Drunkenness, first, 37
 Dual kingdom, period of the, 21

EASTERN SEA, 10

Ebal, Mt., 62, 64
 Ebenezer, 81
 Eden, garden of, 25
 Edict of Cyrus, 153; renewed by Darius II, 155
 Edom, 58, 85, 92, 97, 147
 Edomites, revolt, 119
 Eglon, king of Moab, 72
 Egypt, Abraham's sojourn in, 40; Jacob's appeal to, 47; settlement in, 48; religion of, 49; Solomon's commerce with, 98; flight of the remnant to, 148; Ezekiel's prophecy concerning fate of, 148
 Ehud, second judge, 72, 73
 Ekron, Philistine city, 79
 Elah, king of Israel, 107
 Elam, country, 30
 Elamite powers, rise of Persian and, 152
 Elath restored, 124
 Eleazar, priest, 60
 Eli and fall of Shiloh, 78-80
 Eliakim (Jehoiakim), 140
 Eliezer, prophet, 112
 Elijah, prophet, 209-210, 215-216
 Elim, in wilderness, 52-3
 Elon, eleventh judge, 76
 Emancipation of Jewish slaves, 153
 Embassies to Babylon, 143
 Endor, witch of, 83, 87
 Engedi, 87; Jehoshaphat's victory at, 113
 Enoch, book of, 32
 Entanglements with Egypt, Zedekiah's, 143
 Ephraim, territory of, 66, 131
 Esar-haddon, king of Assyria, 136
 Esau and Jacob, 44
 Esdraclon, plain of 8
 Esther, 78; story and book, 156-7

Etam, 77
 Etham, 51
 Ethiopians, war with Aah, 206, 232
 Euphrates, river, 26
 Eve, Adam and, 26-28
 Exile, period of, 25, 145-151; Babylonian, 149-51
 Exiles, classes of, condition of, 150; number, return, 154
 Exodus, 50-1
 Ezekiel, prophet, 150-2
 Ezion Geber, 59
 Ezra, scribe, 150-60

FALL, TEMPTATION and, 27-29

Fall of Babylon, 141
 " Jerusalem, 141
 " Samaria, 129-32
 Feasts, 55
 Flaming Sword, 28
 Foods prohibited and permitted, 56

GLAD, ALLOTMENT to, 6-

Gad the seer, 87
 Galilee, 8
 Galilee, sea of, 10
 Gath, 79, 87, 122
 Gaza, 65, 77
 Geba, 84
 Gedaliah, governor in Palestine, 147
 Gehazi, 116
 Genesis I-II, 3, object of, 25; beginnings in, 25; and geology, 24
 Geology of Palestine, 11
 Gerar, Isaac in, 54
 Gerizim, 62, 138
 Geshur, 44
 Gibbethon, Philistine fortress, 107
 Gibeon's deceit, 64, 65
 Gibeonites, 66, 95
 Gideon, fifth judge, 74
 Gilboa, Mt., 14, 87
 Gilead, 11, 45
 Gilgal, 63, 82, 83; Elijah at, 116; school at, 117
 Goliath, 86, 89
 Goshen, land of, 48

Gozan, 130
Greece, in Europe, 38
Gur-baal, Arabian city, 124

HABAKKUK, PROPHET, 141

Habor, 130
Hachilah, 87
Hadadzer of Zobah, 98
Hagar, story of, 42
Haggai, prophet, 155
Halah, 130
Ham and descendants, 37
Haman, the Agagite, 157
Hanani the seer, 106, 114
Hannah, 78, 80
Haran, 40, 42, 45
Hauran, 11
Hazael of Syria, 120, 121
Hazereth, 57
Hazor, 14, 66
Hebrew poetry, 30
Hebron, 18, 65, 66, 68, 90
Heman, 82, 92
Hereth, forest of, 87
Heshbon, 14, 59
Hezekiah, king of Judah, 202, 229-234, 245
High places, 112, 136; in Samaria, Simon, Naphtali, 138
Hinnom, valley of, 136
Hiram of Tyre, 92
Hittites, 59, 44, 57
Holy of holies, 55
Holy Land, 8
Hophra, king of Egypt, 143
Hor, Mt., 58
Horeb, Mt., Moses in, 53; Elijah at, 115
Horses, first use of, 66
Hoshea, king of Israel, 126, 129
Host of heaven worshipped, 136
Huldah, prophetess, 139, 145
Hur, Aaron and, 55
Hushai, 94
Hystaspes, Darius (II), 156

IBZAN, TENTH JUDGE, 76

Institutions during the exile, 150-1
Isaac, sacrifice of, career of, 43
Isaiah, prophet, 128; to Hezekiah, 145,
¹⁴⁹
Ish-bosheth, 91
Ishmael, birth of, 42
Ishmael, seed-royal, murderer of Gedaliah, 147
Israel, Jacob named, 45
Israel, introduction to, history of, Gen. i-xi. 9
Issachar, territory of, 68, 131
Ittai, 94

JABESH, 87

Jachin, pillar, 101
Jacob's wanderings, 45-46
Jacob and Esau, 44
Jahaziel, prophet, 113
Jair, eighth judge, 76
Japheth's part in Shem's God, 37
Jaashar, book of, 65, 90
Jebus, conquest of, 90
Jebusites, 16
Jeduthun, 92
Jehoahaz, king of Israel, 121
" " Judah, 140
Jehoiachin, king of Judah, 16, 142, 149
Jehoiada, high priest, 121
Jehoiakim, king of Judah, 16, 140-1, 145,
¹⁴⁹
Jehonadab, son of Rechab, 120
Jehoram, king of Judah, 16, 116, 119
Jehoram, son of Ahab, king of Israel,
¹¹⁰⁻¹²
Jehoshaphat, king of Judah, 110, 112-13
¹⁴⁵
Jehu, son of Hanani, prophet, 119
Jehu, king of Israel, 117, 120
Jephthah, ninth judge, 76
Jeremiah, prophet, 139
Jeicho, 10, 14; destruction of, 64; Elijah at, 116; school at, 117
Jeroboam I, king of Israel, 203-6, 138
" II, " " 123
Jerusalem, 14; names, location, 15; history of, 16; ownership, 68; 78; do-

- struction, 136; captivity, 145; five Languages, origin of different, 398
 captivities of, by Nebukadrezzar, 146; Law found in the temple, 138
 walls rebuilt, 139
- Jesse**, father of David, 82
- Jethro**, father-in-law to Moses, 49, 54
- Jews** slain at Mizpah, 147
- Jezebel**, Ahab's wife, 100-10; slain, 130; cf. 136
- Jezreel**, Ahaziah of Judah at, 130
- Joab**, David's general, 91, 96
- Joash** of Israel, 16, 100, 122.
 " Judah, 121; law at coronation of, 138
- Johanan**, of remnant in Palestine, 147
- Jonah's** message to Jeroboam II, 123.
- Jonathan**, 84-6
- Joppa**, city, 14
- Jordan**, river, 9-10
- Joseph** sold in Egypt, 46; imprisoned and promoted, 47; bones buried, 70
- Joshua**, 53, 63
- Josiah**, king of Judah, 108; career of, 137-9
- Jotham**, king of Judah, 126-7
- Jubilee** year, 57
- Judah**, sin of, 45; territory of, 68
- Judah** alone, period of, 21.
- Judes**, 8
- Judges**, period of, 21, 72-83
- KADESH BARNEA**, 52, 65
- Kadesh**, wilderness of, 61
- Karkar**, 110
- Kibroth-hataavah**, 57
- Keilah**, 87
- Kingdom**, period of the, 21, 84-108
 " " " dual, 21, 103-128
- Kings of the east**, invasion by, 41
- Kirjath-jearim**, 80, 91
- Korah**, and his host, 58; 92
- LABAN AND JACOB**, 45
- Lachish**, 65
- Laish**, 79
- Lakes of Palestine**, 10
- Lamech's** song and the origin of the arts, 30
- LAD**, Lydians, 39
- MACPELAH, CAVE** of, 43
- Mahanaim**, city or camp, 14, 91, 94
- Makkedah**, Canaanitish city, 65
- Mamre**, oaks of, 41
- Man**, creation of, 24-25; antiquity of, 27
- Manasseh**, tribe, 60; king of Judah, 102; 131; career of, 135-6; altars of, removed, 138, 145
- Manna**, food, 53
- Manoah**, 76
- Maon**, 87
- Marah**, waters of, 53
- Marathon**, battle of, 156
- March** to the sea, 51; to Sinai, 53
- Marriages**, mixed, condemned, 152-9
- Mattaniah**, see Zedekiah.
- Medes**, captives of Israel with the, 130
- Mediterranean** sea, 8, 10, 39
- Melchi-shua**, son of Saul, 88
- Melchirekek**, 41
- Menahem**, king of Israel, 126, 128
- Mezaleh**, lake, 52
- Mephibosheth**, of Saul, 94
- Merari**, 92
- Merib-baal**, grandson of Saul, 88.
- Merodach-Baladan** king of Babylon, 133
- Merom**, lake, 10, 66
- Mesha**, king of Moab, 109, 113
- Mesopotamia**, 39; invasion by kings of, 72
- Micah**, prophet, 70, 128; to Judah, 149
- Micahiah**, prophet, 110
- Michal**, 86
- Michmash**, 84
- Midian**, 49

- Midianite oppression, 74
 Migdol, 53
 Miriam, Moses' sister, 52, 57
 Mispah, 14;
 Mispah, 71, 76, 80, 81, 82, 87
 Mizraim (Egypt), 57
 Moab, 72, 85, 147
 Moloch, 157
 Mordacai, 157
 Moriah, Mt., 43, 100
 Moses' training, 49; appeal to Pharaoh, 49, 50; leadership of Israel, 50-62
 Murder, first, 31
NAAMAN, 97
 Naaman the Syrian, 116
 Nabal, 89
 Naboth, 70, 110
 Nadab, king of Israel, 207
 Nahor, 44
 Nahum, 139
 Naleth, 86
 Naphtali, territory of, 68
 Nathan, the prophet, 98, 93
 Natural History of Palestine, 21
 Nazarite, 57, 77, 80
 Nebukadrezzar, 16, 102; at Jerusalem, 143
 Nebuzardan's destruction of Jerusalem, 146
 Necho, expedition through Palestine, 139
 Nehemiah, 16; third return under, 158-60
 New Testament period, political divisions in, 13
 Nimrod, 38
 Noah's prophecy, 37
 Nob, 86
 North pole, Eden at, 26
OBADIAH, AHAB'S servant, 109
 Obed-edom, 91
 Obelisks broken, 15
 Oded, father of Azariah, 106
 Oded, a prophet to Israel, 107
 Offerings, significance of the, 56
 Og, king of Bashan, 59, 61
 Old Testament world, 6
 " " books of, 17
 " " history, periods of, 20-21
 Omri, king of Israel, 109; house of Omri extirpated, 120
 Oppression, first Philistine, 73; Moabite, 72; Canaanite, 73; Midianite, 74
 Oriental history, end of, 153
 Ornan, 95
 Orpah, 77
 Othniel, first judge, 71
 Outfit for Old Testament study, 19
PADDAN-ARAM, 44
 Palestine, geography, 7-11; name, 8; plains, 9 lakes, 10; sea, brooks, 10; political divisions, 13; possessors of, at return of exiles, 154
 Paran, wilderness, 58
 Passover established, 51; observed, 57, 139
 Patriarchal period, 40-47; political divisions in, 13
 Pekah, king of Israel, 126, 128
 Pekahiah, king of Israel, 126
 Penuel, Jacob at, 45
 Poor, 59
 Periods of time in Bible, 20
 Periods of Old Testament History, 20-21
 Persian and Elamite powers, rise of, 152
 Pharaoh and Abraham, 40; and Jacob, 48; and Moses, 42-62.
 Philistia, 8
 Philistines, plunder Jerusalem, 10; 43, 95
 Phoenicia, 8
 Pi-hahiroth, 52
 Pisgah, 59, 62
 Plagues in Egypt, 50, 51
 Plains of Palestine, 10
 Polygamy, first, 31
 Post-diluvian period, 20, 34-39b
 Potiphar, 47
 Prediction, first, by man, 37
 Prophets, schools of the, 82
 Pul, see Tiglath-pileser.
 Punishment of serpent, Adam and Eve, 28
 Punishment, capital, established, 37
 Purification, laws of, 56
 Purim, feast of, 157
 Purity of atmosphere in Palestine, 13

GAOLS, SURFEIT of, 57

Queen of Sheba, 99

RABBAH, 92

Rachel and Leah, 45

Racial affinity, scientific evidences of, 39

Rahab, 63, 64

Rain in Palestine, 12

Ramah, 81, 83, 106; school at, 117

Rameses to Succoth, 51

Ramoth Gilead, 14, 110, 112

Rebekah, finding of, 43

Rechat, 120

Red Sea to Arnon, 59

Reforms of Ezra and Nehemiah, 159

Refuge, cities of, 60; east of Jordan, 61

Regal period, political divisions in, 13

Rehoboam, 16, 97, 102; career of, 103-4

Remnants in Palestine, and Egypt, 147-9

Ræphidim, 53

Restoration, period of, 21, 152-60

Return, first, 153-4; second, under Ezra, 157-8; third, Nehemiah, 158-60

Reuben, Gad and half-tribe of Manasseh, 70

Review, general, 160-1

Rezin of Syria leagued with Pekah against Ahaz, 126

Riblah, Zedekiah condemned at, 146

Roll cut by Jehoiakim, 141

Rosh, 70, 77, 78

SABBATH, ORIGIN and significance

of, 24; desecration, 159

Sabbatical year, 57

Sacrifice, 29 human, in Old Testament, 43

Salt Sea, 20

Samaria, 8, 14, 68; Elisha at, 116; besieged by Syrians, 117; fall of, 129 sq.

Samaritans, origin of, 130; delayed temple building, 154-5

Samsen, thirteenth judge, 76

Samuel's career, 80-3

Sanballat's opposition to Nehemiah, 129

Sarah, wife of Abraham, 43

Sargon, king of Assyria, 129; invasion of, 132

Saul's career; 81-8

Schools of the sons of the prophets, 117

Sea of Palestine, 20

Seasons of Palestine, 12

Semitic sway, end of, 153

Sennacherib, king of Assyria, 132; invasion of, 134

Serpent, 27; Moses', destroyed, 130

Seth, descendants of, 31

Settlement of the tribes, 67

Seventh day, 24

Shallum, king of Israel, 124-6

Shalmaneser II, 110

IV, 129

Shamgar, third judge, 73

Shamir, 75

Sharon, 8

Sheba, son of Bichri, 45

Shechem, 14; first altar in Canaan at, 40
Jacob at, 45; 68, 70, 74; Rehoboam at

103, 147

Shemaiah, prophet, 105

Shem's future, 37

descendants, 39, 40

Shibboleth, 76

Shiloh, 68, 79, 80, 82, 100

Shimei 94, 96

Shinar, 392

Shishak, 16; 202

Shur'em, 87; Elisha at, 116

Shur; 53

Siege of Jerusalem, 146

Sihon, king of Amorites, 59

Simeon, tribe, 68

Sin, wilderness of, 53

Sin of Adam and Eve, 27

Sinai, march to, 53; doings at in Exodus, 54; to the Arnon, 57

Sisera, 73

Smerdis false, 156

So, king of Egypt, 129

- Sodom, fate of, 42
 Sodomites removed, 106, 138
 Sojourn in Egypt, 49
 Solomon's career, 95-9: high places of
 Solomon, 138; 145
 Solomon's temple, 99-108
 Song of Moses, 62
 Sons of God and daughters of men, 34
 South country, 8, 11 40, 65
 Spies' work, 58
 Succoth, 51
 Sun, images, 138; horses and chariots of
 the, 138
 Sun standing still, 65
 Susa, 156, 158
 Sword, flaming, 98
 Synagogue, origin of, 160
 Syrians, 92
- TABERNAH, 57**
 Tabernacle, 55, 100
 Table of nations, 35
 Tabor, Mt., 71
 Tahpennes, Jeremiah at, 148
 Tarshish, ships of, 98, 118
 Temperature of Palestine, 12
 Temple, Solomon's, 99-102; repaired, 138;
 corner-stone of second, 154; building
 of second, 155-6
 Temptation and fall, 27-8
 Thebez, 75
 Tibni and Omri, 108
 Tiglath-pileser, 126, 129
 Tigris, river, 39
 Time, periods of, covered by the Bible,
 20
 Time, periods of, between Adam and the
 deluge, 32
 Timnath-Serah, 69
 Tiphah smitten, 126
 Tirzah, capital of Israel, 107
 Tobiah, the Ammonite, 159
 Toi of Hamath, 92
 Tola, seventh judge, 75
 Tophet, 136, 138
- Tower of Babel, 302
 Tribal period, political divisions in, 13
 Tribes, settlement of, in Canaan, 67
 Tyre, 14, 154
- UR OF THE CHALDEES, 40, 41**
 Urijah, prophet, 141
 Urim, 87
 Uzrah, 91
 Uziah, king of Judah, 124, 125, 126
- VASHTI, queen of Persia, 157**
- WADIES OF PALESTINE, 10**
 Wall, writing on the, 152
 Walls of Jerusalem rebuilt, 159
 Wanderings, period of, 20, 51-60
 War, civil, 77
 Wars of Jehovah, book of, 59
 Why study O. T. History? 1-5
 Wilderness, 53; of Sin, 53; of Paran, 58
 Winds of Palestine, 12
- XERXES (Ahasuerus), 158**
- YEARS, sabbatical and jubilee, 57**
- ZAREPHATH, Elijah at, 115**
 Zachariah, son of Jeroboam II, king of
 Israel, 124
 Zebulon, territory of, 68; 131
 Zechariah, prophet stoned by Joash of
 Judah, 121
 Zechariah, prophet under Uziah of Ju-
 dah, 124
 Zechariah, prophet, contemporary of
 Haggai, 155
 Zedekiah, 16, 142-3, 145
 Zephaniah, 139
 Zerubbabel, leader of returning exiles,
 154
 Ziba, 94
 Ziklag, 89
 Zimri, 7-day-king of Israel, 107
 Zin, wilderness of, 58
 Ziph, wilderness of, 87
 Zibah, 85
 Zoology of Palestine, 11

INDEX OF SCRIPTURE TEXTS.

	PAGES.		PAGES.
GENESIS i—ii. 3.....	23	xlvi—l.	48
ii. 4-25	25	xlx. 17.....	28
iii.	27	EXODUS i. 8—vii. 13 . . .	49
iv.	29	vii. 14—x. 29.....	50
v.	31	ix. 9 sq.	133
vi.—viii. 14.....	37	xi—xiv. 14.....	51
viii. 15—ix. 29.....	37	xiv. 15—xv. 21.....	52
viii. 20.....	99	xv. 22—xviii. 27.....	53
x.	38	xviii—xix	54
xi. 1-9.....	39 ^a	xx. 3, 4.....	101
xi. 10-32.....	32	xx. 24, 25	99
xi. 10—xiii. 18.....	40	xxi—xxiii.....	61
xii. 6-8.....	99	xx —xxii	55
xii. 24, 25.....	99	xxiii—xxiv.....	56
xiv. 3.....	10	xxv. 8.....	100
xiv. 1-17, 18-20.....	41	xxv. 10-22.....	101
xv. 1—xxi. 21.....	42	xxv. 18-22.....	48
xvii. 10-14.....	63	xxv—xl	100
xix. 37, 38.....	85	xxvii. 9-18	100
xxii. 1, 2, 14.....	100	xxix. 42-45.....	100
xxii—xxiv.....	43	xxxv—xl	55
xxv—xxvii.....	44	LEVITICUS i. 1-5.....	101
xxv. 7.....	32	i—xxii	56
xxviii. 10—xxxiv. 31.....	45	xiii. 8	132
xxviii. 18-22.....	99	xxv.	57
xxxv. 1-3, 6, 14, 15.....	99	xxvi. 11, 12.....	101
xxxv. 1-20.....	46	NUMBERS i—iv.....	57
xxxv. 23-26.....	45	iii. 29-31.....	91
xxxv. 28, 29.....	44	iv. 5, 15, 19, 20.....	91
xxxvii—xl	46	vi—ix.....	57
xli—xlv.....	47		

	PAGES.		PAGES.
x. 11—xii. 16	57	xxiii—xxiv. 30.....	69
xiii—xiv.....	58	xxiv. 2, 14	40
xvi	56	xxiv. 32.....	70
xvi—xviii.....	58	JUDGES i.	70
xx—xxi. 3	58	ii. 6—10.....	69
xxi. 4—xxiv. 25.....	59	ii—iii. 30.....	72
xxv—xxvii. 11.....	60	iii. 31.....	73
xxxi—xxxii.....	60	iii. 19, 26.....	63
xxxii. 1—38.....	67	v. 20.....	65
xxxiv. 11.....	10	v—ix.....	74
xxxv.....	60	vi. 17, 36	133
DEUTERONOMY i—xxvi	61	x. 1, 2.....	75
iii. 17	10	x. 3—xvi. 31.....	76
vii. 1—5.....	67	iv.....	73
xii. 8—14.....	101	xvii—xviii.....	70
xiii. 6—9.....	115	xix—xxi.....	71
xvi. 16	101	RUTH i.....	77
xxi. 23.....	65	ii—iv.....	78
xxvii—xxxiv.....	62	iv. 18—22.....	78
xxviii. 25, 52—68	145	1 SAMUEL i. 9, 14—17.....	78
xxviii. 27.....	133	i. 9.....	78, 100
xxxiii.....	48	i—iv. 1	80
JOSHUA i—v.....	63	ii. 12—17, 22—25	78
v. 7.....	10	ii. 27—36	78
vi—ix. 27.....	64	ii. 34	133
vii. 6.....	80	iii. 3.....	100
viii. 1	34	iii. 11—18.....	79
x.....	65	iv. 1—18	79
xi—xii.....	66	v. 1—vii. 2	79
xii. 3.....	10	vii. 10.....	65
xiii.....	67	vii. 3—14	80
xiii. 27	10	vii. 15—viii, 22.....	81
xiv.....	67	ix—xi.....	84
xv—xix.....	68	ix. 1—xi. 13.....	81
xxi.....	67	x. 25.....	83
xxii.....	68	xi.....	85, 88
xxii. 10—27.....	101		

PAGES.		PAGES.
xii.....	81	2 SAMUEL i. 18-27. 65
xiii.....	88	1-ii. 4. 90
xiii. 8-15.....	82	ii-vi. 91
xiii-xiv. 46.....	84	vi. 1-12..... 100
xiv.....	85	vii. 1-13..... 100
xiv. 47-48.....	85, 88	vii-xi. 1. 92
xv.....	82, 85	xi-xiv. 93
xvi. 1-5.....	88	xii. 26-31..... 92
xvi. 1-18.....	82	xv-xxi..... 94
xvi. 13.....	79	xxi. 1-11..... 65
xvi. 14-23.....	86	xxi. 12-14..... 90
xvii. 12-58.....	89	xxi. 15-22..... 95
xvii-xviii. 5.....	85	xxiv..... 95
xviii. 6-xix. 10.....	86, 89	xxiv. 17-25..... 100
xix. 11-24.....	86, 89	I KINGS i. 1-ii. 11..... 95
xix. 13.....	88	iii. 1..... 97
xix. 16.....	74	iii. 4-15, 96
xix. 18-22.....	82	iv. 1-6..... 97
xix. 18-24.....	84, 88	iv. 7-28..... 98
xix. 20.....	82, 117	iv. 11, 15..... 97
xx. 18, 24-29.....	88	iv. 22-28..... 97, 98
xx-xxiv.....	86, 89	iv. 29-34..... 97
xxi. 1-9.....	88	iv. 34..... 97
xxi. 7.....	85	v. 6, 8-12..... 98
xxii. 6-19.....	88	v. 7, 12..... 97
xxii. 9; 18.....	85	v-viii..... 100
xxii. 23.....	85	v. 13-18..... 97
xxv.....	89	vi. 1, 38..... 100
xxv. 1.....	82	vi. 5-10..... 101
xxvi.....	87, 89	vi. 7..... 98
xxvii.....	89	vi. 16, 17..... 101
xxviii.....	87, 89	vi. 31-33..... 101
xxviii. 3-25.....	83	vii. 13-45..... 100
xxix.....	89	vii. 15-22..... 101
xxx.....	89	vii. 27-39..... 101
xxxi.....	87, 88	vii. 48..... 101

	PAGES.		PAGES.
viii.....	102	xvi. 1, 7.....	108
vii. 8.....	97	xvi. 1-5, 7, 12.....	114
viii. 64.....	100	xvi. 16-29.....	108
ix. 11-14.....	98	xvi. 25.....	109
ix. 16, 24.....	97	xvi. 29-xvii. 1.....	109
ix. 20, 21.....	96	xvii.	115
ix. 23, 20-22.....	97	xviii.	109, 115
ix. 26-28.....	98	xviii. 19, 22, 40.....	118
x. 1-8.....	97	xix.	115
x. 1-15.....	98	xix. 16-21.....	116
x. 22-25.....	98	xx.	110
x. 23, 24.....	97	xx. 13, 22.....	115
x. 28, 29.....	98	xx. 23, 22... ..	111
xi.	99	xx. 28, 35.....	111
xi. 1.....	97	xx. 36.....	109
xi. 9-13.....	103	xxi.	109
xi. 29.....	79, 105, 114	xxi. 17-29.....	115
xi. 29-39.....	103, 114	xxii. 19.....	110
xi. 30.....	105	xxii.	110, 112
xii. 1-19.....	103	xxii. 6-8, 22, 23.....	118
xii. 15.....	114	xxii. 8-28.....	115
xii. 20-xv. 8.....	104	xxii. 38-53.....	110
xii. 15, 22, 23.....	105	KINGS i. 1-18.....	110
xii. 22-24.....	114	i. 3-ii. 7.....	116
xii. 26-28.....	101	ii. 15-18.....	116
xiii. 1, 5-8.....	105	iii.	112
xiii. 1, 11.....	115	iii. 1-27.....	110
xiii. 2.....	138	iii. 2-19.....	116
xiii. 11.....	118	iii. 4.....	109
xiii. 11-31.....	105	i. 8.....	115
xiv. 2-16.....	105	iv. 1-7.....	116
xiv. 2-18.....	114	iv. 42, 43.....	117
xiv. 21, 31.....	97	v. 21-24.....	117
xv. 8-xvi. 20.....	106	vi. 1-20.....	116
xv. 24.....	112	vi. 12.....	116
xx. 25-xvi. 20.....	107	vi. 24-vii. 20.....	111, 117
xv. 29.....	114	viii. 1-15.....	117

SCRIPTURE TEXTS.

197

	PAGES.
viii. 16.....	113
viii. 16-24.....	119
viii. 24-29.....	119
ix. 1-12.....	117
ix-xi.....	120
ix. 16-28.....	119
x. 30.....	124
xi. 2.....	121
xi. 12-xii. 16.....	121
xi. 18.....	121
xii. 4-15.....	102
xii. 17-21.....	121
xiii. 1-9.....	121
xiii. 9-xiv. 1.....	122
xiii. 13.....	123
xiii. 14-21.....	117
xiii. 23.....	121
xiv. 1-22.....	123
xiv. 8-16.....	122
xiv. 16.....	123
xiv. 23-29.....	123
xiv. 25.....	123
xv. 1.....	123
xv. 1-7.....	124
xv. 5.....	126
xv. 8-12.....	124
xv. 10-38.....	126
xvi. 1, 5.....	126
xvi. 1-20.....	127
xvi. 10-19.....	102
xvii. 1-23.....	129
xvii. 6-41.....	130
xvii. 13-20.....	127
xviii. 1.....	132
xviii. 1-8.....	130
xviii. 11.....	130
xviii. 14-16.....	132

	PAGES.
xviii. 14-xix. 37.....	134
xx. 1-11.....	132
xx. 5, 6.....	133
xx. 11.....	133
xx. 12-19.....	133
xx. 17.....	145
xx. 17, 18.....	149
xxi.....	135
xxi. 10-16.....	136, 146
xxi. 19-26.....	136
xxii-xxiii. 30.....	137
xxii. 16, 17.....	145
xxiii. 16.....	138
xxiii. 24.....	71
xxiii. 30-xxiv. 6.....	140
xxiv. 1.....	149
xxiv. 8-16.....	142
xxiv. 10-16.....	149
xxiv. 20.....	143
xxv. 8-21.....	149
xxv. 8-22.....	145
xxv. 22-26.....	147
xxv. 27.....	150
xxv. 27-30.....	142
I CHRONICLES vi. 28-33	
ix. 22.....	83
xi. 3.....	83
xi-xvi.....	91
xvii-xx.....	92
xx. 4-8.....	95
xxi. 18-30.....	100
xxii.....	95
xxii. 1.....	100
xxii. 14.....	100
xxiii-xxvii.....	91
xxvi.....	95

	PAGES.		PAGES.
xxvi. 28.....	83	xii. 9-11.....	102
xxvii. 25-31.....	92	xii. 15.....	104, 105
xxviii. 11-19.....	100	xiii.....	104
xxviii. xxix.....	95	xiii. 32.....	104, 114
xxix. 2-8.....	100	xiv-xvi.....	106
xxix. 29.....	83	xv. 1-7.....	106, 108
I CHRONICLES I 7-13..	96	xv. 1-8.....	114
i. 14.....	98	xvi. 1-10.....	107
i. 16, 17.....	98	xvi. 7-10.....	108, 114
ii. 2, 17, 18.....	97	xvii.....	112
ii. 3-9.....	100	xvii. 11.....	113
ii 8-16.....	98	xviii.....	110, 112
iii. 1.....	100	xviii. 7-27.....	115
iii. 4, 5, 8, 10-13.....	101	xix. 1-3.....	112, 113
iii-vii.....	100	xix. 2, 3.....	114
iv. 1-9.....	101	xx. 2.....	113
iv. 11-16.....	100	xx. 5.....	100
iv. 19.....	101	xx. 14-17.....	113, 114
v. 1-vi. 42.....	102	xx. 34.....	114
v. 4-10.....	101	xx. 37.....	112, 113, 114
vi. 1 2.....	101	xxi. 1-20.....	119
vii. 1-14.....	101	xxi. 12-15.....	116
viii. 4-6.....	98	xxii. 1-9.....	119
viii. 7-9 10, 11.....	97	xxii. 11.....	121
viii. 17, 18.....	98	xxiii. 10-13.....	136
ix. 1-9.....	97	xxiii. 17.....	121
ix. 10, 11, 13, 14, 21, 22, 24.....	98	xxiii. 11-xxiv. 16.....	121
ix. 22, 23.....	97, 98	xxiii. 21-25.....	136
ix. 25, 26, 28.....	98	xxiv. 7.....	121
ix. 29.....	114	xxiv. 17-27.....	121
xi.....	104	xxiv. 19.....	125
xi. 2.....	105	xxiv. 21.....	100
xi. 2-4.....	114	xxv.....	123
xii. 2-9.....	104	xxv. 7, 15.....	115, 125
xii. 5, 7, 15.....	114	xxv. 17-24.....	122
		xxvi.....	124
		xxvi. 5.....	125

SCRIPTURE TEXTS.

100

PAGES.	PAGES.		
xxvi. 22, 23	135	xxii. 14	80
xxvii.	136	xxiii.	90
xxvii. 4-6	127	xxvii. 4	102
xxviii.	127	xxix.	90
xxix.	102	xxxiv.	90
xxx, xxxi.	131	xl.	90
xxxii. 1-23	134	xlili. 1-4	102
xxxii. 31.	133	xliv. 1-3	64
xxxiii. 1-18.	102	xlvi. 1-5	100
xxxiii.	135	lii. 8	101
xxxiv. 1-13.	102	liii.	80
xxxiv. 29-33	102	liv.	90
xxxiv. 35.	137	lyi.	90
xxxv. 18.	83	lvii.	90
xxxvi. 1-8	140	lix.	80
xxxvi. 6, 7.	149	lxiii.	90
xxxvi. 9, 10.	142	lxxviii. 60, 67	79
xxxvi. 10.	149	lxxxiv.	101
xxxvi. 11-21.	102	lxxxvii.	154
xxxvi. 1-3.	143	xcii. 12-14	101
xxxvi. 16.	143	xcvi. 1-13	91
xxxvi. 17-31	145	xcvii.	153
xxxvi. 18-20	149	xcvii. 5	65
EZRA i—iii.	153	xcviii. 8	65
iv—vi.	155	xcix.	153
vii—x.	157	xcix. 6	79, 83
NEHEMIAH i—xiii.	158	ciii.	90
xii. 27 sq.	159	cv. 1-15	91
ESTHER i—x.	156	cvi.	154
JOB ii. 7.	133	cvi. 1, 47, 48	91
PSALMS vi.	90	cvii.	154
vii.	90	cxiv.	63
viii.	90	cxv.	153
xviii.	90	cxviii.	154
xxi.	90	cxvii.	153

	PAGES.		PAGES.
ccxxii. 1-5.....	108	xxii. 11, 12.....	140
ccxxvii.	154	xxii. 18, 19.....	140
ISAIAH I.	125	xxiii. 5, 6.....	142
x.....	134	xxiv. 1.....	142
xiii.	152	xxiv.	145
xiv.	152	xxiv. 8, 9.....	148
xiv. 24-27.....	134	xxv.	140
xvii. 12-14 ..	134	xxv. 8-38.....	145
xviii.	134	xxv. 11.....	149
xix.....	134	xxv. 18.....	152
xx. 4-6.....	134	xxvi, xxvi.....	140
xxi. 9, 10.....	152	xxvii. 3.....	133
xxii. 1-14.....	134	xxvii. 12-22.....	142
xxvi. 21.....	30	xxviii. 1-11.....	143
xxx. 1-7.....	134	xxviii. 4, 11.....	152
xxxiv. 5.....	28	xxviii. 29.....	142
xxxvi-xxxvii. 38.....	134	xxix.	149, 150
xxxviii.....	132	xxix. 1-20.....	143
xxxviii. 1-8.....	133	xxix. 17-21.....	148
xxxviii. 17.....	133	xxx.	148
xxxix.....	133	xxxii.....	148
xxxix. 2, 6.....	132	xxxii-xxxiv.....	142
xl.....	154	xxxiv. 2, 3.....	145
xli. 1-7.....	152	xxxv. xxxvi ..	140
xli. 1.....	79	xxxvi. 6, 9.....	79
xlviii. 20, 21.....	154	xxxvi. 10.....	101
lv. 12.....	65	xxxvii-xxxix.....	142
JEREMIAH i-x.	147, 139	xxxix. 8-10.....	149
iii. 18.....	150	xl.....	140
vii. 12, 14.....	79	xl. 1.....	148
vii. 31, 32.....	136	xl-xliv.	147
xiii. 18-21.....	142	xlii. 1-11.....	142
xv. 1.....	83	xliv.	150
xxi. 1-10.....	142	xliv. 14, 27.....	148
xxi. 1-xxii. 9.....	145	xlvi. 1-12.....	140
xxii.	142	xlvi. 10.....	31
		xlvii.	140
		xlviii. 7.....	79

PAGES,		PAGES.	
xlx. 3.....	79	iv. 15.....	63
L 51.....	152	v. 1.....	124
li. 59-64.....	143	x. 6.....	79
lii. 12-23.....	102	JOEL i. 2.....	35
lii. 12-27.....	149	ii. 17.....	101
lii. 17-30.....	145	ii. 20.....	10
lii. 28-30.....	146, 149	AMOS i. 1.....	125
LAMENTATIONS ii. 19..	20	ii. 7.....	124
EZEKIEL iii.	149	iii. 9, 12.....	124
viii.	150	iv. 1-8.....	124
x. 18.....	28	v. 27.....	124
xi. 14-25.....	149	vii. 17.....	124
xii. 21-28.....	149	MICAH iii. 12.....	145
xiii.	150	iv. 10.....	149
xiv.....	149	vi. 16.....	109
xvii-xx.....	149	vii. 13.....	145
xx. 20-22.....	149	NAHUM i-iii.....	137
xxvii. 7-15.....	38	ZEPHANIAH i. 2-6 ..	145
xxxiii. 34.....	149	i-iii.....	137
xxxvi.	147	ii. 12.....	28
xxxviii. 2-6.....	38	ZECCHARIAH vii. 2, 3, 5...	150
xl. 45, 46.....	101	x. 2.....	71
xl-xlvi.....	100		
xlii. 1-6.....	101	—	
xlvi. 18.....	10	NEW TESTAMENT.	
DANIEL i.....	149	MATTHEW i. 5.....	64
i. 16-21.....	151	iii. 38.....	133
i. 19-21.....	150	xvi. 1.....	133
ii.....	149, 151	xxviii. 5.....	94
ii. 46-49.....	150	LUKE i. 46-55, 67-79.....	80
xi. 8.....	79	ii. 36.....	80
HOSEA i. 1.....	125	iv. 25.....	115
iii. 4.....	71	ACTS ii. 5.....	35
iv. 13.....	124		

	PAGES.		PAGES.
ROMANS i. 8.....	35	JAMES ii. 25.....	64
iii. 25.....	56	v. 17.....	115
1 COR. i. 30.....	56		
2 COR. xi. 3.....	28		
HEBREWS vii. 1-11.....	41	REVELATION xii. 9... 28	
ix. 22.....	101	ix. 2.....	28
xi. 31.....	64		



THIS BOOK IS DUE ON THE LAST DATE
STAMPED BELOW

AN INITIAL FINE OF 25 CENTS
WILL BE ASSESSED FOR FAILURE TO RETURN
THIS BOOK ON THE DATE DUE. THE PENALTY
WILL INCREASE TO 50 CENTS ON THE FOURTH
DAY AND TO \$1.00 ON THE SEVENTH DAY
OVERDUE.

SEP 10 1944
SEP 11 1944

APR 19 1946

8 Apr '50 W

26 Apr '51 PH

8 Jun '51 L

MAY 11 1969 1

RECEIVED

JUN 23 '69 - 2 PM

LOAN DEPT.

LD 21-100m-12,'43 (8796s)

YB 71938

M206037

BS1193

P7

1903

THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA LIBRARY

