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THE
CHILD'S CATECHISM
OF
SCRIPTURE HISTORY.

DEUTERONOMY, JOSHUA AND JUDGES.

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VOL. II.  
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THE
CHILD'S CATECHISM
OF
SCRIPTURE HISTORY.



PART III.

QUESTION 1. *Where was Moses when he repeated the law to the people of Israel?*

ANSWER. In the plains of Moab.

Q. 2. *Why did Moses repeat the law to the people?*

A. To impress it on the minds of such as had neglected it, and of the young who had been born since its first delivery at Mount Sinai.

Q. 3. *When was this rehearsal of the law begun?*

A. On the first day of the eleventh month, of the fortieth year after the Israelites came out of Egypt.

Q. 4. *To whom did Moses commit the keeping of the law after he had written it in a book?*

A. To the priests, and the elders of Israel.

Q. 5. *Where did he command the book of the law to be kept?*

A. In the side of the ark of the covenant.

Q. 6. *How often was it to be read in the hearing of the people?*

A. Every seven years, in the year of release, at the feast of tabernacles.

Q. 7. *What did Moses tell the people would be the reward of their obedience to God?*

A. Great national prosperity and happiness.

Q. 8. *What did he predict as the consequences of their disobedience?*

A. They should become an astonishment, a proverb, and a by-word among all nations.

Q. 9. *Has not this prediction been literally fulfilled in the history of the Jews?*

A. It has been fulfilled.

Q. 10. *What favour did the Lord grant Moses before he died?*

A. He took him up to the top of Mount Pisgah, and showed him the promised land.

Q. 11. *Why did the Lord not permit Moses to enter the promised land?*

A. Because of his sin when he smote the rock in the wilderness of Zin.

Q. 12. *Where did Moses die?*

A. In the land of Moab.

Q. 13. *By whom, and where was he buried?*

A. The Lord buried him, "in the land of Moab, over against Beth-peor; but no man knoweth of his sepulchre unto this day."

Q. 14. *How old was Moses when he died?*

A. An hundred and twenty years.

Q. 15. *What is said of him ?*

A. "His eye was not dim, nor his natural force abated."

Q. 16. *What was the character of Moses as a prophet ?*

A. "There arose not a prophet since in Israel, like unto Moses, whom the Lord knew face to face."

Q. 17. *Who was appointed the successor of Moses ?*

A. Joshua, the son of Nun.

Q. 18. *When did his appointment and consecration take place ?*

A. Immediately after the sin of Moses at the smiting of the rock.

Q. 19. *How long did the children of Israel mourn for Moses ?*

A. Thirty days.

Q. 20. *What did the Lord command Joshua, when the days of mourning were ended ?*

A. To arise, and lead the people over the river Jordan into the land of Canaan.

Q. 21. *What did Joshua command the officers of the people ?*

A. To go among the people, and command them to prepare their victuals, for in three days they should pass over Jordan.

Q. 22. *What did Joshua command the Reubenites, the Gadites, and the half tribe of Manasseh ?*

A. To arm all their men of valour, and go over and help the other tribes to subdue the land.

Q. 23. *Did these tribes obey?*

A. They did obey.

Q. 24. *What measure did Joshua take, before he attempted to cross over Jordan?*

A. He sent two men secretly to spy out the land.

Q. 25. *To what place did the spies come?*

A. To the city of Jericho, to the house of Rahab the harlot.

Q. 26. *What did the king of Jericho do, when he heard of the arrival of the spies?*

A. He commanded Rahab to bring them forth.

Q. 27. *What answer did Rahab return?*

A. That the men had left the city, about the time of the shutting of the gate, and that if pursued, they might be overtaken.

Q. 28. *What had she done with the spies?*

A. She had taken them up to the roof of the house, and covered them with stalks of flax.

Q. 29. *With what kind of roofs were houses covered in those days?*

A. With flat roofs.

Q. 30. *What did the king's men do?*

A. They pursued the spies as far as the fords of the Jordan.

Q. 31. *What did Rahab say to the spies after the king's men were gone?*

A. "I know that the Lord hath given you the land; for the Lord your God, he is God, in heaven above and in earth beneath."

Q. 32. *What testimony does the Apostle bear to the faith of Rahab, in Hebrews xiii?*

A. "By faith the harlot Rahab perished not with them that believed not, when she had received the spies with peace."

Q. 33. *What did she request the men to swear to her?*

A. To save her and her father's house, when they took the city.

Q. 34. *What did she do with the men?*

A. She let them down by a cord, through the window, on the outside of the wall.

Q. 35. *What did she tell them to do?*

A. To hide themselves three days in the mountains, until their pursuers had returned, and then make their escape.

Q. 36. *What token did they give her, that they would save her and her father's house alive?*

A. They commanded her to bind the scarlet line, by which she let them down, in the window, and to bring all her father's family into her house.

Q. 37. *What became of the spies?*

A. They remained in the mountain three

days, and then returned to Joshua, and told him all that had happened.

Q. 38. *What encouragement did they give to Joshua, to go over into the land of promise?*

A. They assured him that the Lord had delivered it into his hand.

Q. 39. *What did Joshua and the children of Israel do the next morning after the return of the spies?*

A. They removed from their encampment at Shittim, and came to the river Jordan.

Q. 40. *What took place three days after this?*

A. The officers went among the people, and commanded them to follow the ark, when they should see the priests and the Levites bearing it.

Q. 41. *What space was to be between the people and the ark?*

A. About two thousand cubits.

Q. 42. *What preparation did Joshua command the people to make?*

A. "Sanctify yourselves: for to-morrow the Lord will do wonders among you."

Q. 43. *What were the priests to do when they came to the brink of the Jordan?*

A. They were to stand still, until all the people were passed over.

Q. 44. *What happened to the waters of the river when the feet of the priests touched them?*

A. They were divided like the waters of the Red Sea, and the people passed over dry shod.

Q. 45. *What was the condition of the river at this time?*

A. It overflowed its banks, from the melting of the snow on Mount Lebanon.

Q. 46. *Why was the ark carried before the people, and not in the midst as it had been before?*

A. The pillar of fire and cloud now left them, and the ark supplied its place in leading them into the promised land.

Q. 47. *Opposite what city did the children of Israel pass over Jordan?*

A. The city of Jericho.

Q. 48. *What memorial of this remarkable event, did the Lord command Joshua to leave?*

A. Twelve stones taken from the place where the priests stood in Jordan, and left where the people encamped the first night.

Q. 49. *What other monument did Joshua set up?*

A. Twelve stones, where the priests that carried the ark stood in the Jordan.

Q. 50. *How many armed men passed over before the children of Israel?*

A. About forty thousand of the children of Reuben, the children of Gad, and the half tribe of Manasseh.

Q. 51. *At what time did Israel pass over Jordan into the promised land?*

A. On the tenth day of the first month.

Q. 52. *How long was this since they came up out of Egypt?*

A. Forty years, lacking five days.

Q. 53. *Where did Joshua encamp the first night?*

A. At Gilgal.

Q. 54. *For what was Gilgal famous in after times?*

A. For being the place where Saul was made king.

Q. 55. *How did the kings of Canaan feel, when they heard what the Lord had done for Israel?*

A. Their hearts failed them.

Q. 56. *What rites did Joshua renew at this time?*

A. Circumcision and the passover.

Q. 57. *How long had these rites been neglected?*

A. Thirty-nine years, or ever since they left Mount Sinai.

Q. 58. *Of what did the people now eat?*

A. Of the old corn of the land.

Q. 59. *When did the manna cease?*

A. On the next day after the people ate of the old corn of the land.

Q. 60. *On what did the people live the first year?*

A. On the fruit of the land of Canaan.

Q. 61. *Who appeared to Joshua, near Jericho?*

A. A man with a sword drawn in his hand.

Q. 62. *Who did he tell Joshua he was?*

A. The captain of the Lord's host.

Q. 63. *What did he command Joshua to do?*

A. To put off his shoes, for the place whereon he stood was holy.

Q. 64. *Why may we suppose that this was not a created angel, but the Son of God?*

A. From his suffering Joshua to fall down and worship him.

Q. 65. *Who was this?*

A. Probably the same person who appeared to Moses in the burning bush.

Q. 66. *What did the Lord command Joshua to do to the city of Jericho?*

A. To compass the city, with the men of war, the ark of the covenant, and seven priests blowing rams' horns, seven days.

Q. 67. *How often did they go round the city, the first six days?*

A. Once each day.

Q. 68. *What was done on the seventh day?*

A. They compassed the city seven times, and when the people shouted, the walls of the city fell down.

Q. 69. *What did they do to the inhabitants of the city?*

A. They destroyed them all both men and women, and all the oxen, sheep and asses.

Q. 70. *What became of Rahab, and her father's household?*

A. They were saved according to the promise of the spies.

Q. 71. *Were any of the spoils preserved?*

A. Yes; the gold and the silver, and the vessels of brass and iron, were put into the treasury of the Lord.

Q. 72. *What curse did Joshua pronounce against the man who should rebuild Jericho?*

A. "He shall lay the foundation thereof in his first-born, and in his youngest son shall he set up the gates of it."

Q. 73. *Against what city did Israel next go?*

A. The city of Ai.

Q. 74. *How many men were sent against Ai?*

A. Three thousand.

Q. 75. *What was the result of the attack upon Ai?*

A. The men of Israel were defeated.

Q. 76. *What did Joshua and the elders of Israel then do?*

A. They rent their clothes, and fell before the ark of the Lord, and put dust upon their heads.

Q. 77. *What did the Lord tell Joshua was the cause of this defeat?*

A. That some one in Israel had embezzled spoils taken in Jericho.

Q. 78. *How was the guilty person discovered?*

A. By lot.

Q. 79. *Who was he?*

A. Achan.

Q. 80. *What had he stolen?*

A. A Babylonish garment, a wedge of gold, and two hundred shekels of silver.

Q. 81. *What did they do with Achan?*

A. They took him and his children, and stoned them, and burned them and all his property with fire.

Q. 82. *What was the place called where this was done?*

A. The valley of Achor.

Q. 83. *What stratagem did the Lord command Joshua to use for the taking of Ai?*

A. To lay an ambush behind the city.

Q. 84. *How many men did Joshua place in ambush?*

A. Thirty thousand.

Q. 85. *How many were afterwards added to this number?*

A. Five thousand.

Q. 86. *On what side of the city was this ambush placed?*

A. On the west side, between Bethel and Ai.

Q. 87. *On what side did Joshua and the rest of the army go up?*

A. On the north side.

Q. 88. *What did Joshua and his detach-*

ment do when the men of the city came out against them?

A. They made a feigned retreat before them.

Q. 89. *What signal did Joshua give the men in ambush, to arise and come into the city?*

A. He stretched out his spear.

Q. 90. *What did they do when they entered the city?*

A. They set it on fire.

Q. 91. *What became of the inhabitants of the city?*

A. They were all slain about twelve thousand.

Q. 92. *What did Joshua do to the king of Ai?*

A. He hanged him on a tree.

Q. 93. *What became of the cattle and spoils?*

A. The people took them to themselves.

Q. 94. *What did Joshua do after this victory?*

A. He built an altar unto the Lord on Mount Ebal, and sacrificed thereon burnt offerings, and peace offerings.

Q. 95. *What did Joshua write on the stones of the altar?*

A. A copy of the law of Moses.

Q. 96. *What did he afterwards read in the hearing of the people?*

A. The words of the law, with the blessings and cursings.

Q. 97. *What did the kings of the land do when they heard of the exploits of Joshua?*

A. They united themselves together to fight against him.

Q. 98. *How did the Gibeonites obtain a league with Joshua?*

A. By stratagem. They dressed themselves in old apparel, and said they had heard of the fame of the Lord God, and had come from a distant country to join themselves to his people.

Q. 99. *What error did Joshua commit in his dealings with the Gibeonites?*

A. He made a treaty with them, without asking counsel of the Lord.

Q. 100. *What did Joshua do with them, when he discovered the deception?*

A. He made them hewers of wood and drawers of water for the congregation.

Q. 101. *What five kings made war upon Gibeon, for making peace with Joshua?*

A. Adoni-zedek king of Jerusalem, Hoham king of Hebron, Piram king of Jarmuth, Japhia king of Lachish, and Debir king of Eglon.

Q. 102. *To who did the Gibeonites send for aid?*

A. To Joshua.

Q. 103. *What did the Lord tell Joshua, as he went up to the battle with these kings?*

A. "Fear them not; for I have delivered them into thine hand."

Q. 104. *How did the Lord help Israel in this battle?*

A. He threw down great hail stones upon the enemy.

Q. 105. *What great miracle did Joshua perform on this occasion?*

A. He commanded the sun and the moon to stand still, that the day might be prolonged, until Israel avenged themselves on their enemies.

Q. 106. *Where did the five kings hide themselves?*

A. In a cave at Makkedah.

Q. 107. *What did Joshua command when he heard of their concealment?*

A. To roll great stones upon the mouth of the cave, and set men to guard it.

Q. 108. *What did Joshua do to these kings after returning from the slaughter?*

A. He caused the men of Israel to put their feet upon their necks; and afterwards hanged them upon trees, until they were dead, and cast them into the cave, and laid great stones on the cave's mouth.

Q. 109. *What did Joshua do to Makkedah?*

A. He destroyed it and all its inhabitants.

Q. 110. *To what place did he next come?*

A. To Libnah.

Q. 111. *What was his success against Libnah?*

A. He took it and put all the inhabitants to the sword.

Q. 112. *What city did the Lord next deliver into the hands of Israel?*

A. Lachish.

Q. 113. *What king came up to the assistance of Lachish?*

A. Horam of Gezer.

Q. 114. *What did Joshua do to him?*

A. He smote him and his people, until he left none remaining.

Q. 115. *What city was next taken?*

A. Eglon.

Q. 116. *What next after Eglon?*

A. Hebron, or Kirjath-arba.

Q. 117. *To what place did Joshua come next?*

A. To Debir.

Q. 118. *What extent of country did Joshua conquer in this expedition?*

A. All the land from Kadesh-barnea unto Gaza, and from Goshen unto Gibeon.

Q. 119. *What did he do to the inhabitants?*

A. He slew them all.

Q. 120. *Why, may we suppose, was Joshua commanded by the Lord to destroy all these people, old and young?*

A. Their great wickedness deserved this punishment: and they would have proved a source of great evil to Israel in after times, if they had been spared, as was the case with those who were not destroyed.

Q. 121. *To what place did Joshua now return?*

A. To Gilgal.

Q. 122. *How long had Israel encamped at Gilgal?*

A. Ever since they had passed over the Jordan.

Q. 123. *What did several remaining kings of the country do, when they heard of the conquests of Joshua?*

A. They collected together in a great multitude, with horses and chariots to fight against Israel.

Q. 124. *Where did they assemble?*

A. At the waters of Merom.

Q. 125. *What was this water afterwards called?*

A. Lake Samochonitis, which is the uppermost lake of the river Jordan.

Q. 126. *What did the Lord tell Joshua concerning this multitude?*

A. That on the morrow he would deliver them up all slain before Israel.

Q. 127. *What did Joshua do to their horses and chariots?*

A. He cut the ham-strings of the horses, and burned the chariots with fire.

Q. 128. *What city did Joshua turn back and destroy?*

A. Hazor; because it was the head of the other kingdoms.

Q. 129. *Did he burn the other cities as he did Hazor?*

A. No; he only slew the inhabitants and took the spoils.

Q. 130. *Who were the only people who made peace with Israel?*

A. The Hivites, the inhabitants of Gibeon.

Q. 131. *Why were the hearts of the others hardened?*

A. That they might be destroyed like Pharaoh and his hosts.

Q. 132. *In what three places were the Anakims left?*

A. Only in Gaza, Gath, and Ashdod, cities of the Philistines.

Q. 133. *What was done with the conquered territory?*

A. It was given to Israel for an inheritance.

Q. 134. *How long had this war of conquest lasted?*

A. Six years.

Q. 135. *What was the state of the country after this time?*

A. It had rest from war, all the days of Joshua.

Q. 136. *Had all the land been conquered?*

A. It had not.

Q. 137. *Why did the Lord permit any of the Canaanites to remain in the land?*

A. That they might prove Israel, and chastise them when they sinned against God.

Q. 138. *What two kings had Moses conquered on the east side of Jordan?*

A. Sihon king of the Amorites, and Og king of Bashan.

Q. 139. *What did Moses do with their territories?*

A. He gave them for a possession to the Reubenites, and the Gadites, and the half-tribe of Manasseh.

Q. 140. *How many kings did Joshua conquer on the west side of Jordan?*

A. Thirty-one.

Q. 141. *What did Joshua do with the land on the west side of Jordan?*

A. He divided it among the nine tribes, and the half-tribe of Manasseh, for an inheritance.

Q. 142. *Was the unconquered territory divided with the rest?*

A. Yes : the Lord gave it to the tribes with the promise that he would drive out the inhabitants if they continued faithful in his worship.

Q. 143. *Were the Canaanites ever all driven out of the land?*

A. No. Many still remained.

Q. 144. *In what way were the portions of the tribes assigned to them?*

A. By lot.

Q. 145. *Which of the tribes received no landed inheritance?*

A. The tribe of Levi.

Q. 146. *What portion was assigned to this tribe?*

A. The tithe, or tenth part of the products of the other tribes, with cities to dwell in, and suburbs for their cattle.

Q. 147. *What part of the country did Caleb ask, and obtain for himself?*

A. The fields and villages round about Hebron.

Q. 148. *How old was Caleb at this time?*

A. Eighty-five years.

Q. 149. *What was the character of Caleb?*

A. He followed the Lord fully.

Q. 150. *Which of the tribes included the city of Jerusalem?*

A. The tribes of Judah and Benjamin.

Q. 151. *Were these tribes able to drive out the Jebusites from it?*

A. No: they dwelt with them.

Q. 152. *Who finally took the city from the Jebusites?*

A. David, nearly 400 years after this.

Q. 153. *What authority did the tribes exercise over the Canaanites that remained in the land?*

A. They made them pay tribute.

Q. 154. *How do we make twelve tribes without the Levites?*

A. Ephraim and Manasseh, the children of Joseph, were two tribes.

Q. 155. *After the allotment of the portions of Judah, and the children of Joseph, how did Joshua distribute the rest of the land?*

A. He sent men to survey it, and divide it into seven portions, and give it by lot to the remaining seven tribes.

Q. 156. *Who assisted Joshua in the distribution of the land?*

A. Eleazar the priest.

Q. 157. *How many cities were given to the Levites?*

A. Forty-eight, taken by lot among the other tribes.

Q. 158. *How many of these were cities of refuge?*

A. Six: three on the west, and three on the east side of Jordan.

Q. 159. *What were the names of those on the west side?*

A. Kedesh, Shechem, and Hebron.

Q. 160. *What were the names of those on the east side?*

A. Bezer, Ramoth, and Golan.

Q. 161. *What portion was given to Joshua himself?*

A. Timnath-serah.

Q. 162. *Where was the tabernacle set up?*

A. In Shiloh, in the tribe of Ephraim.

Q. 163. *What mark of respect did Joshua show the two and a-half tribes, before he sent them away to their own possessions, east of Jordan?*

A. He blessed them.

Q. 164. *What did these tribes do when they came to the eastern bank of the Jordan?*

A. They built a great altar.

Q. 165. *What did the other tribes do when they heard of this?*

A. They sent Phinehas, and ten princes to inquire into the matter, supposing they intended to set up a separate worship.

Q. 166. *What did the two and a-half tribes inform them was the object of the altar?*

A. That it was not for sacrifice, but to show that they were one people with the other tribes.

Q. 167. *Were the other tribes satisfied with this explanation?*

A. They were satisfied.

Q. 168. *What was the altar called?*

A. Ed, which means "witness."

Q. 169. *For what did Joshua call the elders of Israel together, in his old age?*

A. To warn and admonish them.

Q. 170. *What did he tell them the nations round them would be, if they departed from the Lord?*

A. Scourges in their sides and thorns in their eyes.

Q. 171. *Where did Joshua assemble the tribes just before his death ?*

A. At Shechem.

Q. 172. *What did he say to them there ?*

A. He recounted the merciful dealings of God with them, from the time of Terah the father of Abraham.

Q. 173. *What did Joshua here renew with the people ?*

A. The covenant between them and the Lord.

Q. 174. *What did he set up as a witness of this covenant ?*

A. A great stone.

Q. 175. *Why did he do so ?*

A. This was a common method, in ancient times, of preserving the remembrance of things past.

Q. 176. *How old was Joshua when he died ?*

A. An hundred and ten years.

Q. 177. *Where was he buried ?*

A. In Timnath-serah.

Q. 178. *Did Israel serve the Lord faithfully all the days of Joshua ?*

A. Yes : and all the days of that generation of elders, who out-lived him.

Q. 179. *Where were the bones of Joseph buried ?*

A. In Shechem.

Q. 180. *Where was Eleazar the priest buried?*

A. In the hill of Phinehas, in Mount Ephraim.

Q. 181. *What did the children of Israel ask of the Lord after the death of Joshua?*

A. Who should go out to fight the Canaanites first.

Q. 182. *What tribe was chosen to go?*

A. The tribe of Judah.

Q. 183. *What tribe did Judah ask to go with them?*

A. Simeon.

Q. 184. *What people did the Lord deliver into their hand?*

A. The Canaanites and the Perizzites.

Q. 185. *How many of them did they slay in Bezek?*

A. Ten thousand.

Q. 186. *What did they do with the king Adoni-bezek?*

A. They caught him, and cut off his thumbs and great toes.

Q. 187. *How many kings did Adoni-bezek say he had treated in the same manner?*

A. Seventy.

Q. 188. *What did Judah do to Jerusalem?*

A. They took it and set it on fire.

Q. 189. *Where did they next go against the Canaanites?*

A. To the south of Jerusalem in the mountain, and in the valley.

Q. 190. *What place did they next attack?*

A. Hebron.

Q. 191. *Whom of the Anakims did they slay there?*

A. Sheshai, Ahiman, and Talmai.

Q. 192. *Who was probably the leader of the army in this expedition?*

A. Caleb.

Q. 193. *What was the former name of Debir?*

A. Kirjath-sepher.

Q. 194. *Had not Joshua once conquered it?*

A. He had.

Q. 195. *Why was it necessary to attack it again?*

A. The Canaanites had probably retaken it in the absence of Joshua.

Q. 196. *What did Caleb promise the man that should take it?*

A. His daughter Achsah to wife.

Q. 197. *Who took it?*

A. Othniel, the nephew of Caleb.

Q. 198. *What did Achsah ask and obtain of her father?*

A. Springs of water.

Q. 199. *Who were the children of the Kenite?*

A. The family of Hobab the brother-in-law of Moses, who probably came with Israel into the land of Canaan.

Q. 200. *Whither did they remove?*

A. From the city of palm-trees, which is Jericho, into the wilderness of Judah.

Q. 201. *What are these people called in the prophecies of Jeremiah?*

A. Rechabites.

Q. 202. *For what were the Rechabites remarkable?*

A. For abstinence from wine, and for dwelling in tents.

Q. 203. *What place did Judah help Simeon to take?*

A. Zephath.

Q. 204. *What cities of the Philistines did Judah take?*

A. Gaza, Askelon, and Ekron, with the coasts thereof.

Q. 205. *What error did Judah commit in the conquest of these places?*

A. They did not destroy the people as the Lord had commanded.

Q. 206. *Why could they not drive out the inhabitants of the valley, as well as those of the mountain?*

A. Because they had chariots of iron.

Q. 207. *If they had put their trust in the Lord, could they not have driven out these as well as the others?*

A. They could.

Q. 208. *Did the children of Benjamin expel the Jebusites from their part of Jerusalem?*

A. No : but they dwelt with them.

Q. 209. *To what city did the children of Joseph send spies ?*

A. Bethel, which was before called Luz.

Q. 210. *How did the spies find their way into the city ?*

A. They prevailed with a man whom they saw coming out of the city, to show them the way.

Q. 211. *How did they act toward the man when they took the city ?*

A. They spared him and his family.

Q. 212. *Whither did the man go ?*

A. Into the land of the Hittites, where he built a city and called it Luz.

Q. 213. *Did the other tribes drive the Canaanites out of their possessions ?*

A. They did not.

Q. 214. *In what way did the Amorites afflict the children of Dan ?*

A. They forced them into the mountains, and would not suffer them to dwell in the plain.

Q. 215. *What authority did the several tribes exercise over the Canaanites, when they became sufficiently strong ?*

A. They made them pay tribute.

Q. 216. *For what did an angel of the Lord come up from Gilgal to Bochim ?*

A. To reprove the people for making leagues with the heathen, and worshipping their gods.

Q. 217. *What gods of the Canaanites did they worship?*

A. Baal and Ashtaroth.

Q. 218. *How were the people affected with this reproof?*

A. They wept, and offered sacrifices to the Lord.

Q. 219. *What name did they give the place?*

A. Bochim, which signifies "weepings."

Q. 220. *Where did this take place?*

A. Probably at or near Shiloh where the tabernacle was.

Q. 221. *What was the consequence of Israel's idolatry?*

A. The Lord became angry with them and sold them into the hands of their enemies.

Q. 222. *What did the Lord do for them, when they repented and cried to him for help?*

A. He raised up judges to deliver them.

Q. 223. *What kind of officers were the judges of Israel?*

A. They were temporary rulers whom the Lord raised up with extraordinary powers, to command the army in war, and to govern the nation in time of peace.

Q. 224. *What nations were left in the land to prove Israel?*

A. Five lords of the Philistines, the Canaanites, the Sidonians, and the Hivites.

Q. 225. *Into whose power were the children of Israel first delivered, for their sins?*

A. The power of Chushan-rishathaim king of Mesopotamia.

Q. 226. *How long did they serve him?*

A. Eight years.

Q. 227. *Who was the first judge whom the Lord raised up to deliver them?*

A. Othniel, who had married the daughter of Caleb.

Q. 228. *How long did the people enjoy rest after this deliverance?*

A. Forty years.

Q. 229. *How did they act after the death of Othniel?*

A. They did evil again in the sight of the Lord.

Q. 230. *What king enslaved Israel the second time?*

A. Eglon king of Moab.

Q. 231. *What nations did Eglon call to his assistance?*

A. The children of Ammon and Amalek.

Q. 232. *How long did Israel serve Eglon?*

A. Eighteen years.

Q. 233. *Whom did the Lord raise up to deliver them?*

A. Ehud a left-handed man, of the tribe of Benjamin.

Q. 234. *For what did the people send Ehud to Eglon?*

A. To carry a present to him.

Q. 235. *What else did Ehud carry with him?*

A. A two-edged dagger of a cubit's length.

Q. 236. *After the delivery of the presents, what did Ehud do with the men who had carried it?*

A. He sent them back home.

Q. 237. *What did Ehud then do?*

A. He returned alone to Eglon, pretending to have a secret message from God for him.

Q. 238. *What did he do to Eglon when they were alone in the summer-parlour?*

A. He drew the dagger with his left hand, and thrust it into him.

Q. 239. *What did Ehud do when he had effected his escape?*

A. He blew a trumpet on mount Ephraim and summoned the people together for battle.

Q. 240. *How many of the Moabites did they slay?*

A. Ten thousand men.

Q. 241. *How long had Israel rest after this victory over the Moabites?*

A. Eighty years.

Q. 242. *Who succeeded Ehud as judge of Israel?*

A. Shamgar.

Q. 243. *What exploits did he perform on the Philistines?*

A. He slew six hundred of them with an ox-goad.

Q. 244. *How did Israel act after the death of Ehud and Shamgar?*

A. They again relapsed into sin.

Q. 245. *To whom did the Lord now deliver them?*

A. To Jabin king of Canaan.

Q. 246. *Who was the captain of Jabin's host?*

A. Sisera.

Q. 247. *How long did Jabin oppress Israel?*

A. Twenty years.

Q. 248. *What is said of his military strength?*

A. He had nine hundred chariots of iron.

Q. 249. *Who judged Israel at that time?*

A. Deborah, a prophetess.

Q. 250. *Whom did she make commander of the forces of Israel?*

A. Barak.

Q. 251. *How many men did she order him to take against Sisera?*

A. Ten thousand of the children of Naphtali and Zebulun.

Q. 252. *On what condition did Barak consent to go?*

A. That Deborah should accompany him.

Q. 253. *To what place did Barak lead his army?*

A. To Mount Tabor.

Q. 254. *Who informed Sisera of this movement?*

A. Heber the Kenite.

Q. 255. *What forces did Sisera lead against Barak?*

A. A large army of footmen, and nine hundred chariots of iron.

Q. 256. *What was the result of the battle?*

A. The whole army of Sisera was slain.

Q. 257. *To what place did Sisera flee?*

A. To the tent of Jael, the wife of Heber the Kenite.

Q. 258. *How did Jael receive him?*

A. She received him kindly, gave him milk to drink, and covered him with a mantle.

Q. 259. *What did she do to him while he slept?*

A. She took a nail of the tent, and drove it through his temples into the ground.

Q. 260. *What became of Jabin and his kingdom?*

A. They were destroyed by the Israelites in this war.

Q. 261. *How long did the land rest after this?*

A. Forty years.

Q. 262. *Who was next permitted to oppress Israel for their sins?*

A. The Midianites.

Q. 263. *Where did the people of Israel seek protection from the Midianites?*

A. In dens of the mountains, and in caves and strong holds.

Q. 264. *In what way did the Midianites oppress Israel?*

A. They spread themselves in great multitudes, over the country, and with the Amalekites and the Arabians, ate up the products of the land.

Q. 265. *What did the Lord do when the people cried to him for help?*

A. He sent a prophet to reprove them.

Q. 266. *Whom did he commission to deliver them from their oppression?*

A. Gideon. [Before the birth of Christ 1249.]

Q. 267. *What was Gideon doing when the angel of the Lord appeared to him?*

A. He was threshing wheat by the winepress to hide it from the Midianites.

Q. 268. *What did Gideon ask of the angel?*

A. A sign that he should be successful against Midian.

Q. 269. *What presents did Gideon bring to the angel?*

A. A kid, and unleavened cakes of flour.

Q. 270. *What did the angel tell him to do with them?*

A. To lay the flesh and the cakes upon a rock, and pour out the broth upon them.

Q. 271. *What did the angel do with the provisions?*

A. He touched them with the end of his

staff, and fire rose up out of the rock and consumed them.

Q. 272. *What became of the angel?*

A. He vanished out of sight.

Q. 273. *What did Gideon fear, when he discovered that he was an angel?*

A. That he would die.

Q. 274. *Why did he fear this?*

A. Because it was a common opinion in those days, that ~~any~~ person saw an angel, or other spirit, he would die.

Q. 275. *What did the Lord tell Gideon?*

A. "Fear not: thou shalt not die."

Q. 276. *What did Gideon then do?*

A. He built an altar unto the Lord, and called it Jehovah-shalom, "the Lord send peace."

Q. 277. *What did the Lord command Gideon to do that night?*

A. To throw down the altar of Baal, and cut down the grove that was by it; and build an altar unto the Lord, and offer a young bullock as a burnt sacrifice upon it.

Q. 278. *What did the men of the city say next morning, when they saw what was done?*

A. "Who hath done this thing?"

Q. 279. *What did they command Joash, when they discovered the author of the deed?*

A. To bring out his son Gideon, that he might be put to death.

Q. 280. *What did Joash answer them?*

A. "If Baal be a god, let him plead for himself."

Q. 281. *What name did he give Gideon?*

A. Jerubbaal, "let Baal plead."

Q. 282. *Where did the Midianites and their allies assemble?*

A. In the valley of Jezrel.

Q. 283. *What did Gideon do when the Spirit of the Lord came upon him?*

A. He blew a trumpet, and sent out messengers, to gather the people to him.

Q. 284. *What sign did Gideon ask of the Lord, that he would save Israel by his hand?*

A. That the fleece of wool which he placed on the floor might be wet with the dew, while all the earth around was dry.

Q. 285. *Did the Lord grant his request?*

A. Yes, the fleece alone was wet.

Q. 286. *What other sign did Gideon ask?*

A. That the fleece might be dry, and the ground wet.

Q. 287. *Did the Lord grant this sign?*

A. Yes, the fleece alone was dry.

Q. 288. *Of how many did Gideon's army consist?*

A. Thirty-two thousand.

Q. 289. *Where did Gideon place his army?*

A. By the well Harod.

Q. 290. *What did the Lord say concerning this army?*

A. That they were too many for him to deliver Midian into their hand.

Q. 291. *Was not the army of Gideon much smaller than that of the Midianites?*

A. It was.

Q. 292. *Why would not the Lord then suffer them to go against the Midianites?*

A. Lest they should take all the glory of the victory to themselves, and say, "My own hand hath saved me."

Q. 293. *How did the Lord direct Gideon to reduce his army?*

A. To make proclamation in the camp, that all fearful persons should return home.

Q. 294. *How many returned?*

A. Twenty-two thousand.

Q. 295. *To what number was the army reduced?*

A. To ten thousand.

Q. 296. *Did the Lord permit this number to go?*

A. There were still too many.

Q. 297. *How did he tell Gideon to reduce them a second time?*

A. To bring all the men to the water to drink, and to retain with him all that lapped the water from their hands, and to send home all that bowed on their knees to drink.

Q. 298. *How many lapped the water from their hands?*

A. Three hundred.

Q. 299. *What did the Lord promise Gideon?*

A. That with this number he would deliver Midian into his hand.

Q. 300. *What did Gideon hear when he went down by night to see the camp of Midian?*

A. A man telling a dream to his fellow.

Q. 301. *What was the dream?*

A. A barley cake fell into the host of Midian, and smote a tent and overturned it.

Q. 302. *What did the other interpret the dream to mean?*

A. The sword of Gideon.

Q. 303. *What did Gideon do when he heard this?*

A. He gave thanks to God and returned to his camp.

Q. 304. *How did Gideon divide his army of three hundred?*

A. Into three companies.

Q. 305. *What did he put into the hands of the men?*

A. Trumpets, and pitchers with lamps in them.

Q. 306. *What did Gideon order his men to do when they should come to the camp of Midian?*

A. To blow the trumpets on every side, break the pitchers, and cry, "the sword of the Lord, and of Gideon."

Q. 307. *What was the effect of this measure on the Midianites?*

A. They were surprised, and in the darkness and confusion slew one another.

Q. 308. *From what tribes did men come to assist in pursuing the Midianites?*

A. From Naphtali, Asher, and Manasseh.

Q. 309. *Where did the men of Ephraim intercept them?*

A. At the fords of the Jordan.

Q. 310. *What princes of the Midianites did they take and slay?*

A. Oreb and Zeeb.

Q. 311. *Where did Gideon pursue the Midianites?*

A. Over the Jordan.

Q. 312. *What did the men of Ephraim say to Gideon, when they brought him the heads of Oreb and Zeeb?*

A. They chided him, because he had not called them at the first to assist in conquering the Midianites.

Q. 313. *What did Gideon answer them?*

A. "Is not the gleanings of the grapes of Ephraim better than the vintage of Abiezer?"

Q. 314. *What did Gideon mean by this proverb?*

A. That they had obtained more honour in intercepting the flying Midianites with their princes, than he had gained in routing their whole army.

Q. 315. *Were the Ephraimites satisfied with this answer?*

A. They were.

Q. 316. *What did Gideon ask of the men of Succoth?*

A. Loaves of bread for his men.

Q. 317. *Did they grant his request?*

A. They did not.

Q. 318. *What did Gideon threaten to do to them for this refusal?*

A. To tear their flesh with thorns and briars.

Q. 319. *Of whom did he next ask supplies for his men?*

A. Of the men of Penuel.

Q. 320. *Did they grant him his request?*

A. No. They refused.

Q. 321. *What did he threaten to do to Penuel in consequence?*

A. To break down their tower.

Q. 322. *What princes of Midian was Gideon pursuing?*

A. Zebah and Zalmunna.

Q. 323. *To what place had they fled?*

A. To Karkor.

Q. 324. *How many men had they with them?*

A. About fifteen thousand.

Q. 325. *How many had been slain?*

A. An hundred and twenty thousand men.

Q. 326. *What was Gideon's success against these princes ?*

A. He took them and routed their whole army.

Q. 327. *How many were there of the princes and elders of Succoth ?*

A. Seventy-seven.

Q. 328. *How did Gideon obtain information concerning them ?*

A. From a young man of Succoth whom he caught.

Q. 329. *What did he do to the chief men of Succoth ?*

A. He scourged them with thorns and briers.

Q. 330. *What did he do to Penuel ?*

A. He beat down the tower, and slew the men of the city.

Q. 331. *Why did Gideon thus punish the cities of Succoth and Penuel ?*

A. Because they had refused him sustenance for his army, when pursuing the Midianites.

Q. 332. *What did Gideon ask Zebah and Zalmunna when they were brought before him ?*

A. What kind of men they were whom they slew at Tabor.

Q. 333. *What did they answer ?*

A. That they were like Gideon himself, each one resembling the son of a king.

Q. 334. *Who did Gideon say they were ?*

A. His own brethren, the sons of his mother.

Q. 335. *Whom did Gideon command to slay Zebah and Zalmunna?*

A. Jether, his eldest son.

Q. 336. *Why did he not obey?*

A. He was afraid, for he was but a youth.

Q. 337. *What did the princes request of Gideon?*

A. That he would arise himself, and fall upon them.

Q. 338. *What did Gideon do to them?*

A. He slew them, and took away the ornaments that were about their camels' necks.

Q. 339. *What did the people of Israel propose to Gideon after his victory over the Midianites?*

A. That he should reign over them, and his sons after him.

Q. 340. *Did Gideon accept the offered dominion?*

A. No: he told them the Lord should rule over them.

Q. 341. *What request did Gideon make of the men of Israel?*

A. That they would give him the ear-rings which they had taken from their enemies.

Q. 342. *Did the people grant his request?*

A. They did.

Q. 343. *What people were they from whom these ear-rings were taken?*

A. Ishmaelites, called also "the children of the east."

Q. 344. *Where did the Ishmaelites dwell?*

A. In Arabia.

Q. 345. *What was the weight of the earrings?*

A. A thousand and seven hundred shekels of gold.

Q. 346. *What did Gideon do with this gold?*

A. He made an ephod, and put it in the city of Ophrah.

Q. 347. *What was the consequence to Israel?*

A. They made an idol of it.

Q. 348. *How long did the country enjoy peace in the days of Gideon?*

A. Forty years.

Q. 349. *How many sons had Gideon?*

A. Seventy.

Q. 350. *What was the name of the son of his concubine at Shechem?*

A. Abimelech.

Q. 351. *What was the conduct of the children of Israel after the death of Gideon?*

A. They turned again to the worship of idols.

Q. 352. *How did they act towards the family of Gideon?*

A. They showed them no kindness for all that Gideon had done for them.

Q. 353. *What ambitious scheme did Abimelech form after the death of Gideon?*

A. He aspired to the kingdom of Israel.

Q. 354. *With whom did he conspire to effect this object?*

A. With the men of Shechem.

Q. 355. *What great crime did Abimelech commit on his brethren at Ophrah?*

A. He slew them all upon one stone, except Jotham the youngest, who hid himself.

Q. 356. *What did Jotham do when he heard that the men of Shechem had made Abimelech king?*

A. He stood on mount Gerizim, and spoke to them the parable of the trees.

Q. 357. *What curse did Jotham pronounce on Abimelech and the men of Shechem?*

A. That they might mutually destroy each other.

Q. 358. *What did he do when he had spoken these words?*

A. He fled to Beer, and dwelt there, for fear of Abimelech.

Q. 359. *What happened after Abimelech had reigned three years?*

A. An evil spirit arose between him and the people, and the men of Shechem drove him from the city.

Q. 360. *Why did God send these evils upon them?*

A. That the blood of the sons of Gideon might be avenged, on both Abimelech and the men of Shechem.

Q. 361. *Whom did the men of Shechem make their leader against Abimelech?*

A. Gaal.

Q. 362. *What did Gaal and the people do in the house of their god?*

A. They ate and drank, and cursed Abimelech.

Q. 363. *What did Zebul the ruler of the city do when he heard the words of Gaal?*

A. He sent and told Abimelech what had been done, and requested him to come by night against the city.

Q. 364. *What stratagem did Abimelech use when he received this information?*

A. He came by night with his army, and laid wait against Shechem.

Q. 365. *How did Zebul deceive Gaal, when he saw Abimelech and his army descending from the mountains?*

A. He told him that he saw only the shadows of the trees on the mountains.

Q. 366. *What did Zebul say to him when they saw the other companies of Abimelech's army coming over the plain?*

A. "Where is now thy mouth wherewith thou saidst, Who is Abimelech, that we should serve him?"

Q. 367. *What was the result of the battle between Gaal and Abimelech?*

A. Gaal was driven back into the city.

Q. 368. *What did Zebul do to Gaal and his brethren?*

A. He thrust them out of the city of Shechem.

Q. 369. *Where did Abimelech dwell at this time?*

A. At Arumah.

Q. 370. *What did he do when he heard that the people of Shechem had come out into the field?*

A. He went against them with his army and slew them.

Q. 371. *What did he do to the city of Shechem?*

A. He slew the inhabitants, and beat down the city, and sowed the ground with salt.

Q. 372. *How did he take the tower of Shechem?*

A. By placing branches of trees against the hold, and setting them on fire.

Q. 373. *How many perished in the tower?*

A. About a thousand men and women.

Q. 374. *What place did Abimelech next take?*

A. Thebez.

Q. 375. *What happened to Abimelech, as he came near to the tower of Thebez, to set it on fire?*

A. A woman cast a piece of a mill-stone on his head, and broke his skull.

Q. 376. *What did Abimelech command his*

armour-bearer, when he found himself mortally wounded?

A. To thrust him through with his sword, that it might not be said a woman slew him.

Q. 377. *What curse was fulfilled in the destruction of Abimelech and the Shechemites?*

A. The curse of Jotham, the son of Gideon, which he pronounced on Mount Gerizim.

Q. 378. *Who judged Israel after the death of Abimelech?*

A. Tola, of the tribe of Issachar.

Q. 379. *How long did he judge Israel?*

A. Twenty-three years.

Q. 380. *Who was the next judge after him?*

A. Jair, a Gileadite.

Q. 381. *How many sons had Jair?*

A. Thirty.

Q. 382. *What is said of them?*

A. They rode on thirty ass colts, and had thirty cities.

Q. 383. *How long did Jair judge Israel?*

A. Twenty-two years.

Q. 384. *What was the conduct of Israel, after the death of Jair?*

A. They turned again to the worship of idols.

Q. 385. *To whom did the Lord deliver them for their sin?*

A. To the Ammonites in the east, and the Philistines in the west.

Q. 386. *How long did they oppress Israel?*

A. Eighteen years.

Q. 387. *How did the Lord answer Israel, when they cried to him for help?*

A. He told them to go to their false gods for relief.

Q. 388. *How did the Lord feel toward them when they turned from their sin?*

A. "His soul was grieved for the misery of Israel."

Q. 389. *Where did the children of Ammon encamp?*

A. In Gilead.

Q. 390. *Where did the children of Israel assemble?*

A. At Mizpeh.

Q. 391. *Whom did the Gileadites choose to be their leader against the Ammonites?*

A. Jephthah.

Q. 392. *What was the character of Jephthah?*

A. He was a mighty man of valour.

Q. 393. *How had his brethren treated him before this?*

A. They had expelled him from their father's house, because he was the son of a strange woman.

Q. 394. *Whither did Jephthah go when thus dealt with?*

A. To the land of Tob.

Q. 395. *What did he say to the elders who were sent to recall him?*

A. "Did ye not expel me from my father's house? and why are ye come to me when ye are in distress?"

Q. 396. *What did the elders of Gilead swear to him, on condition that he would return with them?*

A. That he should be ruler of all the people of Gilead.

Q. 397. *Did Jephthah return with them?*

A. He did.

Q. 398. *What course did Jephthah first take with the Ammonites?*

A. He sent messengers to reason peaceably with them, on the injustice of their invasion of the land of Israel.

Q. 399. *What did the Ammonites reply?*

A. That they were only recovering the land, which Israel had before taken from them.

Q. 400. *What did Jephthah show them?*

A. That this was not true.

Q. 401. *What did he do after all peaceable efforts had proved in vain?*

A. He prepared an army to march against them.

Q. 402. *What vow did Jephthah make before he went to fight against the Ammonites?*

A. That if the Lord would deliver the children of Ammon into his hand, whatsoever should first come forth from his house, to meet him, on his return from the battle, he would offer as a burnt sacrifice to the Lord.

Q. 403. *Was Jephthah victorious over the Ammonites?*

A. He was.

Q. 404. *How many of their cities did he destroy?*

A. Twenty.

Q. 405. *Who first came out to meet Jephthah on his return from the battle?*

A. His only daughter, with timbrels and dances.

Q. 406. *What did Jephthah say when he saw his daughter?*

A. "Alas! my daughter! thou hast brought me very low: for I have opened my mouth unto the Lord, and I cannot go back."

Q. 407. *What did his daughter answer him?*

A. "If thou hast opened thy mouth unto the Lord, do to me according to that which hath proceeded out of thy mouth."

Q. 408. *What request did she make of her father?*

A. That she might go up and down on the mountains with her companions, two months, and bewail her virginity.

Q. 409. *What did Jephthah do at the end of the two months?*

A. He did with her according to his vow.

Q. 410. *What custom prevailed among the daughters of Israel after this time?*

A. They went four days in the year to lament the daughter of Jephthah, the Gileadite.

Q. 411. *What tribe quarrelled with Jephthah, because they were not called to assist in the war against Ammon?*

A. The tribe of Ephraim.

Q. 412. *With whom had this tribe before found fault, for a like cause?*

A. With Gideon.

Q. 413. *How did Jephthah reply to the charge which they preferred against him?*

A. He denied the truth of it.

Q. 414. *What did he do when he saw the Ephraimites were not satisfied with his answer?*

A. He gathered together the men of Gilead, and gave them battle.

Q. 415. *What was the result of the battle?*

A. The Ephraimites were defeated.

Q. 416. *Why did the Gileadites slay many of them?*

A. Because they insulted them by calling them fugitives from Ephraim.

Q. 417. *How did the men of Gilead detect the Ephraimites, at the fords of the Jordan?*

A. By requiring them to pronounce the word "shibboleth."

Q. 418. *How did the Ephraimites pronounce this word?*

A. "Sibboleth"

Q. 419. *How many of them did the Gileadites slay?*

A. Forty-two thousand.

Q. 420. *How long did Jephthah judge Israel?*

A. Six years.

Q. 421. *Who judged Israel after Jephthah?*

A. Ibzan of Bethlehem.

Q. 422. *How many sons and daughters had he?*

A. Thirty sons and thirty daughters.

Q. 423. *How long did he judge Israel?*

A. Seven years.

Q. 424. *Who was the next judge?*

A. Elon, a Zebulonite.

Q. 425. *How long did he judge?*

A. Ten years.

Q. 426. *Who succeeded Elon?*

A. Abdon, a Pirathonite.

Q. 427. *How long was he judge?*

A. Eight years.

Q. 428. *What is said of his family?*

A. He had forty sons and thirty nephews.

Q. 429. *To whom did the Lord next deliver Israel for their sins?*

A. To the Philistines.

Q. 430. *How long did the Philistines oppress them?*

A. Forty years.

Q. 431. *To what woman did an angel of the Lord appear?*

A. To the wife of Manoah of the tribe of Dan.

Q. 432. *In what part of the land of Canaan was the tribe of Dan situated?*

A. In the western part, bordering on the Mediterranean sea.

Q. 433. *What people of the Canaanites still dwelt among them?*

A. The Philistines and the Amorites.

Q. 434. *What did the angel tell the wife of Manoah?*

A. That she should bear a son, who would begin to deliver Israel from the hand of the Philistines.

Q. 435. *What did he say her son should be?*

A. A Nazarite unto God from his birth.

Q. 436. *What was the law concerning Nazarites?*

A. They might neither drink wine nor any kind of strong drink, nor shave their heads, nor touch a dead body.

Q. 437. *What did Manoah entreat the Lord, when he heard what had happened?*

A. That the divine messenger might return and instruct them how to bring up the child.

Q. 438. *What did the woman do when the angel appeared the second time?*

A. She ran and called her husband.

Q. 439. *What directions did the angel give them?*

A. That the woman should observe the law of the Nazarites.

Q. 440. *What did Manoah request of the angel?*

A. That he would tarry until they had made ready a kid for him.

Q. 441. *What did the angel answer?*

A. That he would not eat of it, but that he might offer it as a burnt-offering to the Lord.

Q. 442. *What did the angel answer when Manoah asked him his name?*

A. That it was secret.

Q. 443. *Did Manoah and his wife know that he was an angel?*

A. They did not.

Q. 444. *What happened when Manoah placed the offering on the rock?*

A. A flame was kindled upon it, and the angel ascended in the flame, toward heaven.

Q. 445. *What did Manoah say to his wife, when he discovered that he was an angel?*

A. "We shall surely die, because we have seen God."

Q. 446. *What did his wife answer?*

A. That if the Lord intended to kill them, he would not have accepted their offering, nor told them such things as he had done.

Q. 447. *What did they call their son when he was born?*

A. Samson.

Q. 448. *What is said of the child?*

A. He grew, and the Lord blessed him.

Q. 449. *Where did the Spirit of the Lord first begin to move Samson ?*

A. In the camp of Dan, between Zorah and Eshtaol.

Q. 450. *To what place did Samson go for a wife ?*

A. To Timnath, a city of the Philistines.

Q. 451. *Was not marriage with the heathen forbidden to the Israelites ?*

A. It was forbidden.

Q. 452. *Why did Samson seek a wife among the Philistines, rather than his own tribe ?*

A. He sought, in this way, an occasion of quarrel with them.

Q. 453. *What happened to Samson as he went with his parents down to Timnath ?*

A. A young lion roared against him, which he caught and rent to pieces.

Q. 454. *What did he find in the carcass of the lion, when he went afterwards to take his wife ?*

A. A swarm of bees and honey.

Q. 455. *What did he do with the honey ?*

A. He took and ate of it, and carried the rest to his parents.

Q. 456. *What riddle did Samson propound to the Philistines at his wedding-feast ?*

A. "Out of the eater came forth meat, and out of the strong came forth sweetness."

Q. 457. *What was the wager pledged in the riddle?*

A. Thirty sheets and thirty changes of garments.

Q. 458. *By what artifice did the Philistines discover the meaning of the riddle?*

A. They induced Samson's wife to obtain the secret from her husband, and tell it to them.

Q. 459. *What answer did they at last give to the riddle?*

A. "What is sweeter than honey? and stronger than a lion?"

Q. 460. *What did Samson say when they gave this exposition of the riddle?*

A. If ye had not ploughed with my heifer, ye had not found out my riddle.

Q. 461. *What did he mean by this expression?*

A. That if they had not obtained the secret from his wife, they would not have been able to expound the riddle.

Q. 462. *What did Samson do to punish the Philistines for the fraud?*

A. He went to Ashkelon, and slew thirty men of them, and took their spoils, and paid the wager.

Q. 463. *What was done with Samson's wife?*

A. She was given to one of his companions.

Q. 464. *What present did Samson take to his wife, when he visited her some time after?*

A. A kid.

Q. 465. *What reason did her father assign for not suffering Samson to see his wife?*

A. That he thought he had deserted her altogether, and he had given her to another man.

Q. 466. *Whom did he propose to give Samson instead of his wife?*

A. Her younger sister.

Q. 467. *Did Samson accept the offer?*

A. He did not.

Q. 468. *How did Samson punish the Philistines for this injury?*

A. He caught three hundred foxes, and fastened firebrands to their tails, and let them go among the corn, and burned it up, with the vineyards and olives.

Q. 469. *What did the Philistines do when they learned who had done this?*

A. They burned Samson's wife, and her father, with fire.

Q. 470. *How did Samson further avenge himself on the Philistines?*

A. He smote them with a great slaughter.

Q. 471. *Where did Samson dwell after this?*

A. On the top of the rock Etam, in the tribe of Judah.

Q. 472. *What did the Philistines do?*

A. They went after him into the land of Judah.

Q. 473. *What did the men of Judah ask them?*

A. Why they had come up against them.

Q. 474. *What did the Philistines answer?*

A. To bind Samson, and punish him for the injuries he had done them.

Q. 475. *What did the men of Judah do when they heard this?*

A. They went up to Samson to bind him, and deliver him to the Philistines.

Q. 476. *What did Samson ask the men of Judah to swear to him?*

A. That they would not fall upon him themselves.

Q. 477. *What did they answer him?*

A. That they would not kill him, but only bind him, and deliver him to the Philistines.

Q. 478. *How did the Philistines act, when Samson was brought to them bound?*

A. They shouted in triumph over him.

Q. 479. *What happened to Samson?*

A. The Spirit of the Lord came upon him, and he broke the cords.

Q. 480. *What did he then do to the Philistines?*

A. He took a new jaw-bone of an ass, and slew a thousand men of them.

Q. 481. *What did Samson call that place?*

A. Ramath-lehi.

Q. 482. *How was Samson supplied with water to quench his thirst, after the slaughter?*

A. The Lord clave a hollow place, and water came out of it.

Q. 483. *What name did Samson give to this fountain?*

A. En-hakkore, "the well of him that called."

Q. 484. *To what city did Samson go after this?*

A. To Gaza.

Q. 485. *What did the Gazites do when they heard that Samson was in the city?*

A. They fastened the gates of the city, by night, intending to take him in the morning, and kill him.

Q. 486. *What did Samson do during the night?*

A. He took the gates of the city, with the two posts, and carried them away on his shoulders.

Q. 487. *What woman did Samson love in the valley of Sorek?*

A. Delilah.

Q. 488. *What did the lords of the Philistines employ Delilah to do?*

A. To find out from Samson wherein his great strength lay.

Q. 489. *How did Samson first tell her he might be bound?*

A. With seven green withs.

Q. 490. *What did Samson do when the Philistines came upon him?*

A. He broke the withs.

Q. 491. *In what way did he next say he might be bound?*

A. With new ropes.

Q. 492. *Did the ropes hold him?*

A. No; he broke them like a thread.

Q. 493. *What did he tell her the third time?*

A. To weave the seven locks of his head with the web.

Q. 494. *What did Samson do when he waked out of sleep this time?*

A. He walked off with the pin and web.

Q. 495. *What did he tell Delilah the fourth time?*

A. That if his hair was cut off, he would be weak like other men.

Q. 496. *What happened to Samson when the seven locks of his hair were shaven off?*

A. His strength went from him.

Q. 497. *Did Samson's strength really lie in his hair?*

A. No, but in his observance of the divine law, which forbade a Nazarite to cut off his hair.

Q. 498. *What was the consequence to Samson of violating this law?*

A. The Lord departed from him, and left him in the hands of his enemies.

Q. 499. *What did the Philistines do to Samson when they got him into their power?*

A. They put out his eyes, and bound him with fetters of brass.

Q. 500. *What drudgery did they make him perform in the prison?*

A. They made him grind at the mill.

Q. 501. *Why was this degrading to him?*

A. Because grinding was done only by slaves, and women in the lowest condition.

Q. 502. *How did the Philistines celebrate their triumph over Samson?*

A. They made a great feast, and offered sacrifice to Dagon, their god.

Q. 503. *For what did they send for Samson on this occasion?*

A. To make them sport.

Q. 504. *Had Samson regained his strength, with the growth of his hair?*

A. He had.

Q. 505. *What did he request of the lad that led him?*

A. To suffer him to take hold of the two pillars on which the house stood.

Q. 506. *Who were in the house?*

A. All the lords of the Philistines, and a multitude of men and women.

Q. 507. *How many persons were on the roof?*

A. About three thousand.

Q. 508. *What prayer did Samson offer to the Lord at this time?*

A. That he would give him strength to

avenge himself on the Philistines, for the loss of his eyes.

Q. 509. *What did Samson do when he offered this prayer?*

A. He took hold of the two pillars on which the house stood, and bowed himself with all his might.

Q. 510. *What happened to the house, and the people that were in it?*

A. The house fell and slew them all.

Q. 511. *What became of Samson?*

A. He was killed with his enemies.

Q. 512. *What was said of the number which he slew at his death?*

A. They were more than all that he had slain during his whole life.

Q. 513. *Was it not sinful in Samson thus to destroy himself?*

A. No: he was moved by the Spirit of God, to devote himself for the destruction of his enemies, and the deliverance of his own people.

Q. 514. *What was done with Samson's body?*

A. It was buried by his brethren in the burying place of Manoah, his father, between Zorah and Eshtaol.

Q. 515. *How long did Samson judge Israel?*

A. Twenty years.

Q. 516. *How was the nation of Israel go-*

verned, for some time, immediately after the death of Joshua?

A. By those elders whom Moses had chosen in the wilderness.

Q. 517. *What was the state of the government after the death of these elders?*

A. There was no chief ruler, and every man did what was right in his own eyes.

Q. 518. *Into what sin did the children of Israel fall at that time?*

A. Idolatry.

Q. 519. *What sin did Micah of Mount Ephraim commit against his mother?*

A. He stole from her eleven hundred shekels of silver.

Q. 520. *What did he do to escape the curse which his mother had pronounced?*

A. He restored the money.

Q. 521. *What was the effect of this act on his mother?*

A. She blessed him.

Q. 522. *What did she do with part of the money?*

A. She had a graven and a molten image made of it.

Q. 523. *Where were these images placed?*

A. In the house of Micah.

Q. 524. *Whom did Micah have for a priest?*

A. He consecrated one of his own sons.

Q. 525. *Was it not unlawful for any but the tribe of Levi to officiate as priests ?*

A. It was.

Q. 526. *Whom did Micah afterwards obtain for a priest ?*

A. A wandering Levite of Bethlehem-judah.

Q. 527. *What salary did Micah give him for his services ?*

A. Ten shekels of silver, a suit of clothes, and his victuals.

Q. 528. *Had Micah any authority from God to consecrate this man a priest ?*

A. He had not.

Q. 529. *What did he flatter himself would be the consequence of having a Levite for his priest ?*

A. That the Lord would bless him.

Q. 530. *What counsel did the priest of Micah give the five Danites who were sent to spy out the land ?*

A. To proceed on their journey, and the Lord would be with them.

Q. 531. *To what place did the men come ?*

A. To Laish.

Q. 532. *Where was Laish situated ?*

A. At the foot of Mount Lebanon, near the sources of the Jordan.

Q. 533. *What is this place called in Joshua, chap. xix ?*

A. Leshem.

Q. 534. *What kind of people were the inhabitants of Laish?*

A. Careless and secure like the Zidonians.

Q. 535. *What did these five men advise their brethren when they returned home?*

A. To go up immediately and take possession of the place.

Q. 536. *How many of the Danites went?*

A. Six hundred men of war.

Q. 537. *What did they do when they came to the house of Micah in Mount Ephraim?*

A. They carried away Micah's priest and images.

Q. 538. *What did Micah say to the Danites when he came up with them?*

A. "Ye have taken away my gods and my priest, and what have I more?"

Q. 539. *What did the Danites do to the city of Laish?*

A. They slew the inhabitants, and burned the city with fire.

Q. 540. *What did they call the city afterwards?*

A. Dan.

Q. 541. *What did they do with the images which they took from Micah?*

A. They set them up in Dan.

Q. 542. *Whom did they make their priest?*

A. Jonathan, the former priest of Micah.

Q. 543. *How long did the Danites keep these images and this family of priests?*

A. All the time that the tabernacle was in Shiloh, and until the ark of God was taken by the Philistines.

Q. 544. *At what place did a Levite of Mount Ephraim stop with his family, as he went home from Bethlehem-judah?*

A. At Gibeah, in the tribe of Benjamin.

Q. 545. *Who received them into his house?*

A. An old man coming from his work in the field.

Q. 546. *What outrage did the men of Gibeah commit that night on the Levite?*

A. They murdered his concubine.

Q. 547. *What did the Levite do with her body?*

A. He divided it into twelve pieces, and sent the pieces to the different tribes of Israel.

Q. 548. *What did the people say of the outrage?*

A. That there had not been such a deed committed since the day that Israel came up out of Egypt.

Q. 549. *Where did the people assemble to hear the statement of the Levite?*

A. In Mizpeh, on the borders of Judah and Benjamin.

Q. 550. *How many went to this meeting?*

A. Four hundred thousand armed men.

Q. 551. *What did they determine when they heard the statement of the case?*

A. That they would not return home until they had punished the Benjamites for their sin.

Q. 552. *What course did they first take with the Benjamites?*

A. They ordered them to deliver up the men who had committed the outrage.

Q. 553. *Did the Benjamites comply with their demand?*

A. They did not.

Q. 554. *How many men did they collect to fight against Israel?*

A. Twenty-six thousand, besides seven hundred chosen men of Gibeah.

Q. 555. *What is said of seven hundred of these men?*

A. They were left-handed, and could sling stones at an hair-breadth, and not miss.

Q. 556. *What counsel did Israel ask of God?*

A. Which tribe should go first to the battle.

Q. 557. *What tribe was chosen?*

A. Judah.

Q. 558. *What was the result of the first battle?*

A. The men of Israel were defeated.

Q. 559. *How many men did they lose?*

A. Twenty-two thousand.

Q. 560. *Where was the second battle fought?*

A. In the same place.

Q. 561. *Did the Lord direct them to go to battle again?*

A. He did.

Q. 562. *What was the result of the second engagement?*

A. The men of Israel were defeated again.

Q. 563. *How many men did they lose in this battle?*

A. Eighteen thousand.

Q. 564. *What did the men of Israel do after the second defeat?*

A. They wept and fasted, and offered sacrifice to the Lord.

Q. 565. *Who was high priest at this time?*

A. Phinehas, the grandson of Aaron.

Q. 566. *What counsel did he ask of God?*

A. Whether Israel should go again to battle against the Benjamites.

Q. 567. *What did the Lord answer?*

A. That they should go, and that he would deliver the Benjamites into their hand.

Q. 568. *What stratagem did Israel use the next time?*

A. They placed men in ambush around Gibeah, who came into the city when the Benjamites went out to fight against Israel.

Q. 569. *What was the appointed signal between the ambush and the rest of Israel?*

A. The flame and smoke of the burning city.

Q. 570. *What did the men of Israel do when they saw the flame?*

A. They turned back on the Benjamites and smote them with great slaughter.

Q. 571. *How many of the Benjamites were slain?*

A. Twenty-five thousand.

Q. 572. *How many escaped to the rock Rimmon?*

A. Six hundred.

Q. 573. *What did the men of Israel do on their return from the slaughter?*

A. They slew all they met, both man and beast, and burned the cities.

Q. 574. *What did they do after the destruction of Benjamin?*

A. They assembled at the tabernacle in Shiloh, and wept sore, because there was one tribe lacking in Israel.

Q. 575. *What measure did they take to supply the remnant of the Benjamites with wives?*

A. They sent and slew the inhabitants of Jabesh-gilead, and took all their virgins for this purpose.

Q. 576. *Why would not the other tribes give the Benjamites their own daughters?*

A. Because they had bound themselves by an oath, when assembled at Mizpeh, not to do so.

Q. 577. *What did the tribes do after the settlement of these difficulties?*

A. They all returned to their homes and their occupations.

Q. 578. *How long did this state of anarchy last in Israel?*

A. From the death of those elders who outlived Joshua, until the calling of Othniel, the first judge, in the year before Christ 1405.

END OF PART III.

THE
CHILD'S CATECHISM
OF
SCRIPTURE HISTORY.

PART IV.

QUESTION 1. *Who is supposed to have written the book of Ruth?*

A. The prophet Samuel.

Q. 2. *Why was the history of Ruth recorded in the Bible?*

A. Because the Messiah descended from her.

Q. 3. *When did the events recorded in this book come to pass?*

A. Sometime during the reign of the judges in Israel.

Q. 4. *Is the time certainly known?*

A. No: but it was most probably when the Midianites oppressed Israel, in the days of Gideon, or Shamgar, about 1300 years before Christ.

Q. 5. *Who was Elimelech?*

A. A man of Bethlehem-judah.

Q. 6. *What was the name of his wife?*

A. Naomi.

Q. 7. *What were the names of his two sons?*

A. Mahlon and Chilion.

Q. 8. *Into what country did Elimelech remove with his family?*

A. The land of Moab.

Q. 9. *Why did he go into the land of Moab?*

A. On account of a famine which prevailed in his own country.

Q. 10. *In what direction is Moab from Judea?*

A. Southeast, beyond the Dead Sea.

Q. 11. *What was the religion of the Moabites?*

A. The worship of idols.

Q. 12. *Was there not danger then, in settling with a young family in that country?*

A. There was great danger of falling into idolatry.

Q. 13. *What happened soon after Elimelech went into the land of Moab?*

A. He died.

Q. 14. *What is said of Mahlon and Chilion?*

A. They took them wives of the women of Moab.

Q. 15. *What were the names of their wives?*

A. Orpah and Ruth.

Q. 16. *Was it not unlawful for the people of God thus to intermarry with idolaters?*

A. It was forbidden by God.

Q. 17. *How long did Mahlon and Chilion live after this ?*

A. About ten years.

Q. 18. *What did Naomi resolve to do after the death of her sons ?*

A. To return again to Bethlehem-judah.

Q. 19. *Who accompanied her part of the way ?*

A. Her daughters-in-law, Orpah and Ruth.

Q. 20. *What did Naomi say to them, when they were about to separate ?*

A. "Go, return each to her mother's house ; the Lord deal kindly with you, as ye have dealt with the dead and with me."

Q. 21. *What do these words seem to imply ?*

A. That they had been affectionate and dutiful, both to Naomi, and their deceased husbands.

Q. 22. *What did they then do and say ?*

A. They wept ; and said, "Surely we will return with thee unto thy people."

Q. 23. *What did Naomi urge them in reply ?*

A. To go back to their own kindred.

Q. 24. *Why did Naomi advise them to leave her ?*

A. From an affectionate regard to their interests.

Q. 25. *What melancholy reverse had Naomi experienced, since leaving her own country ?*

A. She had been reduced to extreme poverty.

Q. 26. *Which is better, to suffer affliction with the people of God, or to enjoy the pleasures of sin for a season?*

A. To suffer affliction with the people of God. Heb. xi. 25.

Q. 27. *How did they answer her the second time.*

A. Orpah kissed her mother-in-law, and departed; but Ruth clave unto her.

Q. 28. *What was the affectionate reply of Ruth, when Naomi advised her to follow her sister?*

A. "Entreat me not to leave thee, or to return from following after thee; for whither thou goest I will go; and where thou lodgest I will lodge; thy people shall be my people, and thy God my God."

Q. 29. *Do not Orpah and Ruth seem to have been both attached to Naomi?*

A. They both seemed to love her.

Q. 30. *How then may we account for Orpah's forsaking her, while Ruth clave to her?*

A. Ruth, by divine grace, had been made a child of God, while Orpah was "in the gall of bitterness and bonds of iniquity."

Q. 31. *May we not suppose that these two sisters here separated never to meet again in time or eternity?*

A. Yes. Probably their separation was eternal.

Q. 32. *What should be the language of our*

hearts regarding the sovereignty of God, which brought one of these sisters to a knowledge of the truth, and left the other to go back to her wicked relatives and false gods?

A. "Even so, Father, for so it seemed good in thy sight."

Q. 33. *To whom then shall be the glory of Ruth's temporal and eternal happiness?*

A. "Not unto us, O Lord, not unto us, but unto thy name give glory."

Q. 34. *What will be the certain doom of all who worship the gods of the heathen?*

A. "Everlasting destruction from the presence of the Lord."

Q. 35. *Will there not be many brothers and sisters separated in the day of judgment, never to meet again?*

A. It is to be feared there will.

Q. 36. *How were the people of Bethlehem affected when Naomi arrived?*

A. They were all moved and said, "Is this Naomi?"

Q. 37. *What reply did Naomi make to them?*

A. "Call me not Naomi, (*pleasantness*;) call me Mara, (*bitterness*;) for the Almighty hath dealt very bitterly with me."

Q. 38. *What season of the year was it when Naomi and Ruth came to Bethlehem?*

A. The beginning of barley harvest.

Q. 39. *What kinsman of Elimelech lived at Bethlehem?*

A. Boaz.

Q. 40. *What was the character of Boaz?*

A. He was a man of distinguished piety and great wealth.

Q. 41. *What did Ruth propose to Naomi, in order to obtain bread for their subsistence?*

A. To go into the field, and glean after the reapers.

Q. 42. *Into whose field did Ruth by divine direction go?*

A. The field of Boaz.

Q. 43. *What was the divine law concerning gleaning?*

A. The corners of the field, and the gleanings of both the harvest and the vineyard, were to be left for the poor and the stranger, (Lev. xix. 9, 10).

Q. 44. *When Boaz came into the field, how did he salute the reapers?*

A. "The Lord be with you."

Q. 45. *How was this pious salutation returned by the labourers?*

A. "The Lord bless thee."

Q. 46. *What kindness did Boaz show to Ruth when he found her in his field?*

A. He bade her welcome to glean there, and to partake of the refreshment with his reapers.

Q. 47. *What reason did he assign to Ruth for his favour to her?*

A. Her filial piety to her mother-in-law, and the sacrifices she had made in leaving her kindred in Moab, to dwell with the people of God.

Q. 48. *Do any ever lose in the end by casting in their lot with God's people?*

A. No. In keeping God's commands is great reward.

Q. 49. *What does our Saviour say in regard to those who forsake father and mother, and houses and lands, for his sake?*

A. They shall receive an hundred fold, and inherit everlasting life.

Q. 50. *Was not this promise literally and speedily fulfilled in the case of Ruth?*

A. Yes. She gained much more than she had lost.

Q. 51. *What did Boaz command the reapers, in order to favour Ruth?*

A. To let fall by design some of the handfuls of grain for her.

Q. 52. *How much had Ruth gleaned by evening?*

A. About an ephah of barley.

Q. 53. *How much is an ephah?*

A. A little less than a bushel.

Q. 54. *What did Ruth do when evening had come?*

A. She returned with her gleanings to Naomi, and told her all that had happened.

Q. 55. *What did Naomi say, when she learned what had occurred?*

A. "Blessed be he of the Lord, who hath not left off his kindness to the living and the dead."

Q. 56. *Did Ruth return again to glean in the fields of Boaz?*

A. Yes, from day to day, until the end of the harvest.

Q. 57. *What did Naomi inform Ruth concerning Boaz?*

A. That he was their near kindred.

Q. 58. *What advantage did Naomi resolve to take of this fact?*

A. To secure a marriage between Boaz and Ruth, according to the divine law.

Q. 59. *What was this law?*

A. If a man died without children, his brother or next kinsman was required to marry his widow, and raise up seed to his brother, Deut. xxv. 5.

Q. 60. *What method did Naomi adopt to bring the subject to the mind of Boaz?*

A. She directed Ruth to go down to the threshing floor by night, and then make known her wishes.

Q. 61. *What success did Ruth meet with from Boaz?*

A. She found favour in his sight.

Q. 62. *Did Boaz promise to comply with the requirements of the law?*

A. Yes : provided another nearer in kin than himself refused to do so.

Q. 63. *Did this person agree to take Ruth in marriage ?*

A. No : because he was already married.

Q. 64. *What induced Naomi to act in this manner ?*

A. Probably she did so under divine direction.

Q. 65. *What did Boaz do ?*

A. He fulfilled his promise.

Q. 66. *What blessing did the elders of the city invoke upon Boaz on this occasion ?*

A. "The Lord make the woman that is come into thine house like Rachel and like Leah, which two did build the house of Israel."

Q. 67. *Who were the parents of Boaz ?*

A. Salmon and Rahab.

Q. 68. *Who was Rahab ?*

A. The woman who concealed the spies in Jericho.

Q. 69. *Of what tribe was Boaz ?*

A. Of the tribe of Judah.

Q. 70. *What name was given to his first born son by Ruth ?*

A. Obed.

Q. 71. *What relation was Obed to king David ?*

A. His grandfather.

Q. 72. *Can you give the genealogy of Da-*

vid, beginning with Salmon and Rahab, as recorded by Matthew?

A. "Salmon begat Boaz of Rachab; and Boaz begat Obed of Ruth; and Obed begat Jesse; and Jesse begat David the king."

Q. 73. *Of what tribe and family was the Lord Jesus Christ?*

A. Of the tribe of Judah, and family of David.

Q. 74. *How did the Almighty signally reward the piety of these two Gentile women, Rahab and Ruth?*

A. By making them the mothers of kings, and of the Saviour of the world.

Q. 75. *What precious truth may we learn from the history of these two women?*

A. That "God is no respecter of persons; but in every nation he that feareth him and worketh righteousness, is accepted with him."

Q. 76. *What two judges do we find mentioned in the first book of Samuel, whose histories are not given in the book of Judges?*

A. Eli and Samuel.

Q. 77. *What other office did Eli hold, beside that of judge?*

A. The office of high-priest.

Q. 78. *What two other judges lived in the time of Eli?*

A. Samson and Samuel.

Q. 79. *Of what family was Eli?*

A. Of the family of Ithamar, Aaron's youngest son.

Q. 80. *Who was the father of Samuel?*

A. Elkanah.

Q. 81. *What were the names of Elkanah's two wives?*

A. Peninnah and Hannah.

Q. 82. *What is said of them?*

A. Peninnah had children, but Hannah had none.

Q. 83. *How did her want of children affect Hannah?*

A. It caused her bitterness of soul.

Q. 84. *How did Peninnah augment her distress?*

A. By reproaching her on account of her barrenness.

Q. 85. *To what place did Elkanah go yearly, to sacrifice to the Lord?*

A. To Shiloh, where the tabernacle of God was.

Q. 86. *For what did Hannah pray earnestly to the Lord?*

A. A man-child.

Q. 87. *What vow did she make to the Lord, if he would grant her a son?*

A. To consecrate him as a Nazarite to the Lord, all the days of his life.

Q. 88. *What opinion did Eli form of Hannah, as he saw her lips moving in silent prayer?*

A. He thought she was drunk.

Q. 89. *What reproof did he give her?*

A. "How long wilt thou be drunken? put away thy wine from thee."

Q. 90. *How did Hannah answer him?*

A. "I have drunk neither wine nor strong drink; but have poured out my soul before the Lord."

Q. 91. *What did Eli say in reply?*

A. "Go in peace: and the God of Israel grant thy petition."

Q. 92. *What is said of Hannah after this?*

A. She was no more sad.

Q. 93. *Did the Lord answer her prayer?*

A. Yes—he gave her a son.

Q. 94. *What did she call her son?*

A. Samuel.

Q. 95. *What does the name Samuel mean?*

A. "Heard of God."

Q. 96. *What did Hannah do after this, when Elkanah went to sacrifice at Shiloh?*

A. She remained at home to take care of the child.

Q. 97. *When did the parents of Samuel take him to Shiloh, to present him to the Lord?*

A. As soon as he was weaned.

Q. 98. *What offering did they take with them on this occasion?*

A. Three bullocks, an ephah of flour, and a bottle or leather-bag of wine.

Q. 99. *What did Samuel do when his parents returned home?*

A. He ministered unto the Lord in Shiloh, before Eli the priest.

Q. 100. *What may all children learn from the example of Samuel?*

A. That they should begin to serve the Lord when they are very young.

Q. 101. *What were the names of Eli's two sons?*

A. Hophni and Phinehas.

Q. 102. *What was their character?*

A. They were sons of Belial, very wicked.

Q. 103. *Of what great sins were they guilty?*

A. Of robbing God of the best of the sacrifices, and of impurity.

Q. 104. *What was the effect of this wickedness?*

A. The offering of the Lord became an abhorrence.

Q. 105. *Did Eli hear of the conduct of his sons?*

A. Yes, he knew how vile they were.

Q. 106. *What great sin did he commit in regard to them?*

A. He gently reprov'd them, when he should have punished them severely.

Q. 107. *What judgment did the Lord, by his prophet, denounce against Eli for his sin?*

A. That the priesthood should be taken from

his family, and his children should die in the flower of their age.

Q. 108. *What happened to the child Samuel, during the night, soon after this?*

A. The Lord called him.

Q. 109. *Did Samuel know that it was the Lord that called him?*

A. No; he thought it was Eli.

Q. 110. *How often did the Lord call him?*

A. Three times.

Q. 111. *Who discovered that it was the Lord that called him?*

A. Eli.

Q. 112. *What did Eli direct Samuel to do?*

A. To lie down again; and when the Lord called, to say, "Speak, Lord; for thy servant heareth."

Q. 113. *Did Samuel follow his directions?*

A. Yes, he answered as he was told.

Q. 114. *What did the Lord tell Samuel?*

A. Of the awful judgments that should come upon the house of Eli.

Q. 115. *What reason did the Lord assign for sending these judgments on Eli?*

A. "Because his sons made themselves vile, and he restrained them not.

Q. 116. *Did Samuel make known the truth to Eli the next morning?*

A. Yes, at Eli's request.

Q. 117. *What did Eli say, when Samuel told him?*

A. "It is the Lord; let him do what seemeth him good."

Q. 118. *What is said of Samuel after this time?*

A. He grew, and the Lord was with him; and his fame as a prophet went throughout all the land.

Q. 119. *How did the Lord most especially favour him?*

A. By revealing his will abundantly to him.

Q. 120. *How will he reward all children who love and serve him faithfully?*

A. He will give them his Spirit to sanctify them, and make them useful and happy all their days.

Q. 121. *Against what nation did Israel go to battle soon after this?*

A. The Philistines.

Q. 122. *Where did they pitch?*

A. Beside Ebenezer.

Q. 123. *Where did the Philistines encamp?*

A. In Aphek.

Q. 124. *Which army was defeated?*

A. The army of Israel.

Q. 125. *How many of them were slain?*

A. About four thousand.

Q. 126. *What did the elders of Israel resolve to do, to retrieve their loss?*

A. To bring the ark of God into the camp.

Q. 127. *Who came with the ark?*

A. Hophni and Phinehas.

Q. 128. *What did Israel do when the ark came into the camp?*

A. They shouted with a great shout.

Q. 129. *How did the Philistines feel when they heard of the arrival of the ark?*

A. They were afraid.

Q. 130. *What was the result of the second engagement?*

A. The Israelites were again defeated.

Q. 131. *How many were slain?*

A. Thirty thousand.

Q. 132. *What other calamities befell Israel that day?*

A. The ark of God was taken, and Hophni and Phinehas were slain.

Q. 133. *Will divine ordinances be of any benefit to us, if we do not put our trust in God?*

A. They will not.

Q. 134. *Who brought the news of the defeat to Shiloh?*

A. A man of Benjamin, with his clothes rent and earth upon his head.

Q. 135. *Where was Eli when the messenger came?*

A. He was sitting by the way-side to hear; "for his heart trembled for the ark of God."

Q. 136. *What happened to him when he heard that the ark was taken?*

A. He fell from his seat, and broke his neck and died.

Q. 137. *Which most affected Eli, the loss of*

the battle, the death of his two sons, or the taking of the ark?

A. The taking of the ark.

Q. 138. *How should we all feel for the prosperity of God's earthly Zion?*

A. We should feel a deeper concern for this, than for all things else, even the life of our dearest friends.

Q. 139. *How old was Eli when he died?*

A. Ninety and eight years.

Q. 140. *How long had he judged Israel?*

A. Forty years.

Q. 141. *What happened to Phinehas' wife when she heard the news?*

A. She brought forth a son, and died.

Q. 142. *What name did she give her son?*

A. Ichabod.

Q. 143. *What does the name Ichabod signify?*

A. "Without glory."

Q. 144. *What reason did she assign for giving him this name?*

A. "The glory is departed from Israel."

Q. 145. *Whither did the Philistines carry the ark?*

A. To Ashdod.

Q. 146. *Where did they place it?*

A. In the temple of Dagon their god.

Q. 147. *What did the Philistines find had happened to Dagon, the next morning?*

A. He had fallen on his face before the ark of God.

Q. 148. *What did they do with him ?*

A. They set him up again in his place.

Q. 149. *How did they find him the following morning ?*

A. He was fallen on his face before the ark, and his head and his hands were cut off.

Q. 150. *What effect had these miracles on the Philistines ?*

A. They did not convince them of the worthlessness of Dagon, and their sin in taking the ark of God.

Q. 151. *What heavy judgment did the Lord next send on the people of Ashdod ?*

A. He destroyed them, and smote them with a painful disease called emerods.

Q. 152. *To what place was the ark then carried ?*

A. To Gath.

Q. 153. *What happened to the people of Gath ?*

A. They were afflicted in the same manner as those of Ashdod had been.

Q. 154. *Whither did they next take the ark ?*

A. To Ekron.

Q. 155. *What did the Ekronites do when the ark was brought to their city ?*

A. They cried out with alarm, lest the same evils should come upon them.

Q. 156. *Were their fears realized ?*

A. Yes, many of the people of Ekron died.

Q. 157. *What did they request should be done with the ark?*

A. That it should be sent home again.

Q. 158. *How long was the ark in the country of the Philistines?*

A. Seven months.

Q. 159. *What did their priests advise them to do with the ark?*

A. To send it back, with a trespass offering to the Lord.

Q. 160. *Of what did this offering consist?*

A. Of five golden emerods, and five golden mice, which were images of the plagues which had been sent upon them.

Q. 161. *How did the priests advise them to send the ark home?*

A. On a new cart, with the trespass offering in a coffer, drawn by two milch kine unaccustomed to the yoke, whose calves were left at home.

Q. 162. *Why was this singular mode of conveying the ark chosen?*

A. To prove whether their late afflictions were from God, on account of the ark.

Q. 163. *By what sign would they know this?*

A. If the kine went of their own accord up the way to Bethshemesh, they would know that their afflictions were from God.

Q. 164. *What way did the kine go?*

A. The way to Bethshemesh.

Q. 165. *Who followed them ?*

A. The five lords of the Philistines.

Q. 166. *What were the men of Bethshemesh doing when the ark came ?*

A. They were reaping their wheat harvest.

Q. 167. *How did they feel when they saw the ark ?*

A. They rejoiced.

Q. 168. *Where did the cart stop ?*

A. In the field of Joshua a Bethshemite, where there was a great stone.

Q. 169. *What did the priests do with the cart and the kine ?*

A. They offered with them a burnt offering unto the Lord.

Q. 170. *How did the Bethshemites show their gratitude for the return of the ark ?*

A. They offered burnt offerings and sacrifices unto the Lord.

Q. 171. *What did the Levites do with the ark, and jewels of gold ?*

A. They placed them on the great stone where the offerings were made.

Q. 172. *What judgment did the Lord execute on the Bethshemites, for looking into the ark ?*

A. He slew many of them.

Q. 173. *To what city was the ark taken from Bethshemesh ?*

A. To Kirjath-jearim, and placed in the house of Abinadab.

Q. 174. *Who was set apart to keep the ark?*

A. Eleazar, the son of Abinadab.

Q. 175. *How long did the ark remain in Kirjath-jeurim?*

A. Until the time of David the king, about seventy years.

Q. 176. *What took place twenty years after the ark came to Kirjath-jeurim?*

A. A general repentance and reformation in Israel took place.

Q. 177. *What false gods had they been sinfully worshipping?*

A. Baalim and Ashtaroth.

Q. 178. *What did Samuel promise them, if they would put away their strange gods and return to the worship of Jehovah?*

A. That the Lord would deliver them from the power of the Philistines.

Q. 179. *How long had they been in subjection to the Philistines?*

A. About forty years.

Q. 180. *When did that period of oppression begin?*

A. A little time before the birth of Samson.

Q. 181. *Where did Samuel call the people together, that he might pray for them?*

A. At Mizpeh.

Q. 182. *What did the people do there?*

A. They poured out water, and fasted, and confessed their sins unto the Lord.

Q. 183. *What did the Philistines do when*

they heard of the assembling of Israel at Mizpeh?

A. They went up against them to battle.

Q. 184. *How did the Israelites feel when they heard of the coming of the Philistines?*

A. They were afraid, and asked Samuel to pray for them.

Q. 185. *What did Samuel offer as a burnt offering to the Lord?*

A. A sucking lamb.

Q. 186. *What happened while he was offering the sacrifice?*

A. The Philistines drew near to battle against Israel.

Q. 187. *What assistance was rendered to Israel on this occasion?*

A. The Lord thundered upon the Philistines and defeated them.

Q. 188. *How far did Israel pursue the Philistines?*

A. To Beth-ezrah.

Q. 189. *What did Samuel set up as a memorial of this victory?*

A. A stone, between Mizpeh and Shen.

Q. 190. *What name did he give this monument?*

A. He called it Eben-ezer, saying, "Hitherto hath the Lord helped us."

Q. 191. *What does the name Eben-ezer signify?*

A. The "stone of help."

Q. 192. *From what were the people of Israel now delivered ?*

A. From the dominion of the Philistines.

Q. 193. *What cities were restored to Israel ?*

A. All that the Philistines had taken, from Ekron unto Gath.

Q. 194. *Was there any more war after this, between Israel and the other tribes of Canaan ?*

A. No—there was peace.

Q. 195. *What places did Samuel visit to judge the people every year ?*

A. Bethel, Gilgal, and Mizpeh.

Q. 196. *How long did he continue to judge Israel ?*

A. All the days of his life.

Q. 197. *Where was his residence ?*

A. At Ramah.

Q. 198. *What did he build there ?*

A. An altar unto the Lord.

Q. 199. *Whom did Samuel in his old age, make judges over Israel ?*

A. His own sons.

Q. 200. *What were the names of his sons ?*

A. Joel and Abiah.

Q. 201. *Where did they reside ?*

A. At Beer-sheba.

Q. 202. *What was their character ?*

A. They were wicked men, and accepted bribes and judged unjustly.

Q. 203. *What was the consequence of this wickedness ?*

A. The elders and the people became dissatisfied with the government, and asked Samuel to make them a king.

Q. 204. *How did Samuel regard this request?*

A. He was displeased at it.

Q. 205. *What did Samuel do?*

A. He prayed to the Lord for direction.

Q. 206. *What directions did the Lord give him?*

A. To grant the people's request; for they had not rejected him, but God.

Q. 207. *What did the Lord first command Samuel to tell the people?*

A. What manner of king should reign over them.

Q. 208. *How did he say their king would rule them?*

A. He would make servants of their sons and daughters, and take a tenth of their produce for himself.

Q. 209. *Were the people dissuaded by this warning?*

A. No; but they still demanded a king.

Q. 210. *What reason did they assign for this wish?*

A. That they might be like other nations.

Q. 211. *What kind of conduct was this?*

A. It was very sinful, thus to reject the Lord and his appointed rulers, in order to conform to the customs of the wicked nations.

Q. 212. *What did the Lord bid Samuel to do?*

A. To hearken to the people, and make them a king.

Q. 213. *What does the Lord say concerning this in Hosea xiii. 11?*

A. "I gave thee a king in mine anger, and took him away in my wrath."

Q. 214. *Who was the first king of Israel?*

A. Saul.

Q. 215. *Whose son, and of what tribe was Saul?*

A. The son of Kish, and of the tribe of Benjamin.

Q. 216. *What was the personal appearance of Saul?*

A. He was a young man of handsome person, and by his head and shoulders higher than any of the people.

Q. 217. *What circumstance brought Saul to Samuel?*

A. He was seeking his father's asses, and came to inquire of the seer, where they might be found.

Q. 218. *Who had informed Samuel before of the coming of Saul?*

A. The Lord.

Q. 219. *Where did Saul and his servant meet Samuel?*

A. At his own gate on his way to the sacrifice.

Q. 220. *What did Saul first ask him?*

A. Where the house of the seer was.

Q. 221. *What did Samuel answer him?*

A. That he was the seer.

Q. 222. *What did he inform Saul had become of the asses?*

A. That they were found.

Q. 223. *What did Samuel tell him he must then do?*

A. Go up with him to the feast, and remain as his guest till the morrow.

Q. 224. *Why did Samuel thus detain him?*

A. That he might inform him of the will of the Lord, in choosing him king.

Q. 225. *What honour did Samuel show Saul at the feast?*

A. He placed him in the most honourable seat among the guests, and set before him the shoulder, the choice piece of the sacrifice.

Q. 226. *Why did he thus honour him?*

A. Because the Lord had chosen him to be king over Israel.

Q. 227. *What did Saul say when he was informed of this choice?*

A. That he was unfit for so high an office, being of a small family, and of the smallest tribe in Israel.

Q. 228. *When did Saul take leave of Samuel?*

A. Early the next morning.

Q. 229. *How far did Samuel accompany him?*

A. To the end of the city.

Q. 230. *What did Samuel do to him there alone?*

A. He anointed him with oil, and kissed him.

Q. 231. *What signs did Samuel give him, as an assurance that God had chosen him king?*

A. The first was, that he would find two men by Rachel's sepulchre, who would tell him that the asses were found.

Q. 232. *What was the second sign?*

A. He would meet on the plain of Tabor, three men going up to Bethel, one carrying three kids, another three loaves of bread, and another a bottle of wine, who would salute him, and give him two loaves of bread.

Q. 233. *What was the third?*

A. At the hill of God he would meet a company of prophets; and the Spirit of the Lord would come upon him, and he would prophesy with them.

Q. 234. *Did all these things come to pass?*

A. Yes, just as Samuel had foretold.

Q. 235. *What did the people say when they heard Saul prophesying?*

A. "Is Saul also among the prophets?"

Q. 236. *What came to pass in regard to this saying?*

A. It became a proverb in Israel.

Q. 237. *Did the exercise of the gift of pro-*

phesy prove Saul to have been truly a converted man?

A. It did not.

Q. 238. *Can you mention any undoubted instance of a wicked man exercising this gift?*

A. Yes: Balaam foretold the future glory of Israel, and the coming of Christ, while he was seducing Israel to sin, and he died soon after among the enemies of God.

Q. 239. *What further testimony have we from the case of Saul?*

A. He prophesied at Ramah after the Spirit of the Lord had departed from him, as did also the messengers whom he sent to take David.

Q. 240. *What does our Saviour say of some, who will demand admittance into heaven, because they have prophesied in his name?*

A. "Then will I profess unto them, I never knew you: depart from me, ye that work iniquity."

Q. 241. *Where did Samuel call the people together to receive their king?*

A. At Mizpeh.

Q. 242. *How was the king chosen?*

A. By lot.

Q. 243. *On whom did the lot fall?*

A. On Saul.

Q. 244. *What is said of Saul when the lot was made known?*

A. He was nowhere to be found

Q. 245. *Where did the Lord tell the people he was?*

A. Concealed among the stuff.

Q. 246. *How did they receive him, when Samuel presented him to them?*

A. They shouted, and said, God save the king.

Q. 247. *Did all the people receive him in this manner?*

A. No: there were some disorderly persons who despised him.

Q. 248. *Whither did Saul go after this?*

A. To his home at Gibeah.

Q. 249. *Who attended him?*

A. A band of men whom God inclined to follow him.

Q. 250. *Who laid siege to Jabesh-Gilead, soon after Saul was made king?*

A. Nahash the Ammonite.

Q. 251. *On what conditions did the men of Jabesh propose to become his subjects?*

A. That he would make a covenant with them.

Q. 252. *On what terms did Nahash agree to make a covenant with them?*

A. That he might put out all their right eyes.

Q. 253. *How long time did the people ask to consider the matter?*

A. Seven days.

Q. 254. *What did they do in the meantime?*

A. They sent messengers throughout all Israel for help.

Q. 255. *How did the people of Gibeah act, when the messengers came to them?*

A. They wept.

Q. 256. *Where was Saul at this time?*

A. He came from the field with his herds.

Q. 257. *What did Saul do when he heard the news from Jabesh?*

A. He cut two oxen in pieces, and sent them throughout all the coasts of Israel.

Q. 258. *What message did he send with the pieces?*

A. "Whosoever cometh not forth after Saul and after Samuel, so shall it be done unto his oxen."

Q. 259. *How many men came out at the command of Saul?*

A. Of Israel three hundred thousand, and of Judah thirty thousand.

Q. 260. *What message did Saul send to the men of Jabesh?*

A. That to-morrow by the time the sun was hot, they should have help.

Q. 261. *What word did the men of Jabesh send to Nahash, when they received this message?*

A. That to-morrow they would come out and surrender themselves to him.

Q. 262. *How did Saul divide his army?*

A. Into three companies.

Q. 263. *At what time of day did Saul make the attack on the Ammonites?*

A. During the morning watch.

Q. 264. *What time was embraced in the morning watch?*

A. From two o'clock till sunrise.

Q. 265. *How long did Saul continue the slaughter of the Ammonites?*

A. Until the heat of the day.

Q. 266. *What was the result of this attack?*

A. The Ammonites were totally defeated.

Q. 267. *How did this victory affect the people towards Saul?*

A. It gave them entire confidence in him.

Q. 268. *What did some of them propose to do with the sons of Belial, who had before rejected him?*

A. To put them to death.

Q. 269. *What did Saul reply?*

A. "There shall not a man be put to death this day."

Q. 270. *Where did Samuel assemble the people, to confirm Saul in the kingdom?*

A. At Gilgal.

Q. 271. *Had not Saul been made king before this time?*

A. Yes: he had been anointed by Samuel at Ramah, chosen by lot and received by most of the people at Mizpeh; and at Gilgal he was acknowledged by all.

Q. 272. *For what did Samuel reprove the people at this time?*

A. For their ingratitude and sin, in desiring a king.

Q. 273. *What miracle did he perform to convince them of the greatness of their sin?*

A. He called down thunder and rain from the Lord.

Q. 274. *How did the people feel and act when they saw this prodigy?*

A. They were afraid, and entreated Samuel to pray that their sin might be forgiven.

Q. 275. *How many of a standing army did Saul choose after he had reigned two years?*

A. Three thousand men.

Q. 276. *How did he divide this army?*

A. He kept two thousand with himself at Michmash and Mount Bethel, and placed one thousand under Jonathan at Gibeah.

Q. 277. *At what place did Jonathan smite a garrison of the Philistines soon after this?*

A. At Geba.

Q. 278. *How long had Israel been at peace with the Philistines?*

A. Ever since Samuel's victory over them at Ebenezer.

Q. 279. *What was the state of things after this time?*

A. There was war with the Philistines all the days of Saul.

Q. 280. *What did the Philistines do in consequence of Jonathan's attack on Geba?*

A. They declared war against Israel.

Q. 281. *Where did Saul assemble the people of Israel?*

A. At Gilgal.

Q. 282. *What force did the Philistines array against Israel?*

A. A vast multitude of chariots, horsemen, and men.

Q. 283. *Where did they pitch?*

A. In Michmash.

Q. 284. *How were the people of Israel affected by the appearance of this army?*

A. They were greatly affrighted, and some hid themselves, and some fled over Jordan.

Q. 285. *How long did Saul wait for Samuel to offer sacrifice, before going to the battle?*

A. Seven days.

Q. 286. *What sin did he commit before Samuel came?*

A. He offered a burnt offering himself.

Q. 287. *Had Saul any authority as king, to offer sacrifices?*

A. No, it was peculiar to the priesthood.

Q. 288. *When did Samuel arrive?*

A. Immediately after Saul had offered the burnt offering.

Q. 289. *What excuse did he make to Samuel, for the liberty he had taken?*

A. That the people were leaving him, and

that he was in great danger of an attack from the Philistines.

Q. 290. *What did Samuel tell him would be the consequence of his sin?*

A. That the Lord would take the kingdom from him, and give it to a man after his own heart.

Q. 291. *What did Samuel assure him would have been his reward, if he had kept the commandment of the Lord?*

A. The establishment of his family in the kingdom of Israel for ever.

Q. 292. *Whither did Samuel go after this?*

A. To Gibeah.

Q. 293. *How many men had Saul with him?*

A. About six hundred.

Q. 294. *What did the Philistines do while Saul was at Gibeah?*

A. They went out in three bands, and ravaged the country.

Q. 295. *What is said of the destitution of arms in the army of Saul?*

A. There was neither sword nor spear among them, except those in the hands of Saul and Jonathan.

Q. 296. *What was the cause of this destitution?*

A. The Philistines had not suffered the Hebrews during their long captivity to have any smiths among them.

Q. 297. *What daring exploit did Jonathan*

and his armour-bearer perform, unknown to Saul?

A. They went alone and attacked a garrison of the Philistines.

Q. 298. *What did Jonathan adopt as a sign, that the Lord would give him success?*

A. If the Philistines should challenge them to come up to them, he would know that the Lord had delivered them into his hand.

Q. 299. *How did Jonathan and his armour-bearer reach the Philistines?*

A. By passing a deep valley with projecting rocks on each side.

Q. 300. *How many men did they slay in the first attack?*

A. About twenty.

Q. 301. *What was the effect of this slaughter on the Philistines?*

A. They were affrighted and thrown into confusion, so that they slew one another.

Q. 302. *How did Saul ascertain who of his men were gone, when he saw the commotion among the Philistines?*

A. By numbering them.

Q. 303. *What did he at first command to be done?*

A. To bring the ark and consult the Lord for direction.

Q. 304. *What did he conclude when he saw the increasing tumult among the Philistines?*

A. That this tumult was a sufficient indica-

tion of the will of God for him to go to the battle.

Q. 305. *What was the result of this attack?*

A. The Philistines were totally defeated.

Q. 306. *How far did Saul pursue the Philistines?*

A. To Aijalon.

Q. 307. *What did Saul forbid the people that day under pain of a curse?*

A. He forbade them eating any food till evening.

Q. 308. *Who ignorantly transgressed this command?*

A. Jonathan, who in the pursuit, ate a piece of an honeycomb.

Q. 309. *How did Saul discover the guilty person?*

A. By lot.

Q. 310. *What did Saul declare should be done to him?*

A. That he should be put to death.

Q. 311. *Why did he not execute the sentence upon Jonathan?*

A. The people prevented him.

Q. 312. *What did Saul build at this time?*

A. His first altar unto the Lord.

Q. 313. *Against what nations did Saul, after this victory, make war successfully?*

A. Against Moab, Ammon, Edom, the kings of Tobah, and the Philistines.

Q. 314. *Was Saul ever able to subdue the Philistines?*

A. No, not entirely.

Q. 315. *What was the name of Saul's wife?*

A. Ahinoam.

Q. 316. *What were the names of his sons?*

A. Jonathan, Ishui, and Melchi-shuah.

Q. 317. *What were the names of his daughters?*

A. Merab and Michal.

Q. 318. *Who was the captain of his host?*

A. Abner the son of Ner.

Q. 319. *What nation was Saul sent by God to destroy?*

A. The Amalekites.

Q. 320. *Why were the Amalekites the special objects of the divine displeasure?*

A. Because they had made war upon Israel soon after they came out of Egypt.

Q. 321. *What doom did the Lord then pronounce upon them?*

A. "I will utterly put out the remembrance of Amalek from under heaven." Ex. xvii. 14.

Q. 322. *Does not God often visit the sins of the fathers upon the children?*

A. Yes, many generations after they have been committed.

Q. 323. *What number of men did Saul march against the Amalekites?*

A. Two hundred and ten thousand. (210,000).

Q. 324. *What favour did he show the Kenites who dwelt among the Amalekites?*

A. He warned them to depart from among them, lest they should be destroyed with them.

Q. 325. *What reason did Saul assign for this favour?*

A. They had shown kindness to the people of Israel, when they first came out of Egypt.

Q. 326. *What was Saul's success against the Amalekites?*

A. He destroyed all the people, with the edge of the sword.

Q. 327. *What sin did Saul commit in this war?*

A. He spared the king, and the best of the flocks.

Q. 328. *Whom did the Lord send to reprove him for his sin?*

A. Samuel.

Q. 329. *Did Saul at first acknowledge his sin?*

A. He did not.

Q. 330. *What excuse did he give for saving the flocks?*

A. That the people might offer them in sacrifice to the Lord.

Q. 331. *What did Samuel answer him?*

A. "To obey is better than sacrifice, and to hearken than the fat of rams."

Q. 332. *Was Saul at length convinced of his sin?*

A. He was ; and prayed for forgiveness.

Q. 333. *What did he do as Samuel turned to go away from him ?*

A. He laid hold on the skirt of his mantle, and rent it.

Q. 334. *What did Samuel tell him the rending of his mantle typified ?*

A. The Lord's rending the kingdom from him.

Q. 335. *What did Samuel do to Agag, the king of the Amalekites ?*

A. He hewed him in pieces before the Lord.

Q. 336. *How do you know that Agag deserved this punishment ?*

A. From what Samuel said to him : "Thy sword hath made women childless, so shall thy mother be childless among women."

Q. 337. *Did Samuel ever visit Saul after this time ?*

A. No : but he mourned for him.

Q. 338. *Whom will God, and holy men too, abandon ?*

A. Those who continue long in disobedience.

Q. 339. *What can pious friends do for those whom God has given up to final impenitence ?*

A. They can only weep over their destruction.

Q. 340. *What are we to understand by the saying, "the Lord repented that he had made Saul king over Israel ?"*

A. Not that the Lord changed his mind, but his dealings with him on account of his sin.

Q. 341. *Whither did the Lord send Samuel to anoint a king over Israel?*

A. To the house of Jesse the Bethlehemite.

Q. 342. *What objection did he make to going?*

A. That if Saul should hear of it he would kill him.

Q. 343. *What measure did the Lord command him to adopt?*

A. To take a heifer with him and offer a sacrifice.

Q. 344. *Why so?*

A. Because a solemn sacrifice was a very proper occasion for the performance of so important a duty.

Q. 345. *How many of the sons of Jesse did the Lord reject?*

A. Seven.

Q. 346. *Where did Jesse say the eighth was?*

A. In the field keeping the sheep.

Q. 347. *What did Samuel command Jesse to do in regard to him?*

A. To send for him.

Q. 348. *What was his name?*

A. David.

Q. 349. *What did Samuel, by the command of God, do to David?*

A. He anointed him king.

Q. 350. *What happened to David from that time?*

A. The Spirit of the Lord was upon him.

Q. 351. *What befell Saul?*

A. The Spirit of the Lord left him, and an evil spirit troubled him.

Q. 352. *What did Saul's servants advise him to do to remove the evil spirit?*

A. To seek out a skilful player on the harp, to play before him.

Q. 353. *Whom did they recommend to Saul?*

A. David.

Q. 354. *How was Saul pleased with David?*

A. He loved him greatly, and made him his armour-bearer.

Q. 355. *What was the effect of David's music upon Saul?*

A. It caused the evil spirit to depart from him.

Q. 356. *What people made war upon Israel soon after the anointing of David?*

A. The Philistines.

Q. 357. *Where did the two armies encamp?*

A. The Philistines in Ephes-dammim, and Israel by the valley of Elah.

Q. 358. *How were they placed with respect to each other?*

A. They stood each on a mountain, with a valley between them.

Q. 359. *What giant came out of the Philistine army and challenged Israel?*

A. Goliath of Gath.

Q. 360. *What was his height?*

A. Six cubits and a span.

Q. 361. *How many feet was this?*

A. About nine feet nine inches.

Q. 362. *What was the weight of his coat of mail?*

A. Five thousand shekels of brass.

Q. 363. *How many pounds weight is this?*

A. About an hundred and fifty-six.

Q. 364. *What was the weight of his spear's head?*

A. Six hundred shekels of iron, or about eighteen pounds.

Q. 365. *What did he challenge the army of Israel to do?*

A. To send a man to fight with him in single combat.

Q. 366. *How were Saul and his army affected by this challenge?*

A. They were greatly afraid.

Q. 367. *How long did Goliath continue to challenge Israel?*

A. Forty days.

Q. 368. *What reward did Saul promise the man who would kill Goliath?*

A. Great riches, his daughter in marriage, and to ennoble his father's family in Israel.

Q. 369. *For what did Jesse send David to the camp?*

A. To carry provisions to his brethren.

Q. 370. *How many of Jesse's sons were in Saul's army?*

A. The three eldest.

Q. 371. *How did David find the army on his arrival?*

A. Just about engaging in battle with the Philistines.

Q. 372. *How did Eliab treat David when he heard him proposing to meet Goliath?*

A. He reproved him, and accused him of pride and ambition.

Q. 373. *What did David propose to Saul?*

A. To go and fight with Goliath.

Q. 374. *How did Saul answer him?*

A. He told him he was not able to fight with the giant.

Q. 375. *What did David say in reply?*

A. That he had killed a lion and a bear that attacked his flocks, and that in the same manner the Lord would deliver the Philistine into his hand.

Q. 376. *Did David expect to conquer Goliath in his own strength?*

A. No: he relied wholly upon God.

Q. 377. *Did Saul permit David to go?*

A. Yes, he said, "Go, and the Lord be with thee."

Q. 378. *How did Saul prepare David for the fight?*

A. He clothed him in his own armour.

Q. 379. *Did David go in this armour?*

A. No: he put it off, because he was not accustomed to it.

Q. 380. *What did he take instead of it?*

A. A staff, a sling, and five smooth stones from the brook.

Q. 381. *How did Goliath treat David when he saw him?*

A. He despised and cursed him.

Q. 382. *How did David answer him?*

A. That he came in the name of the Lord of hosts, who would deliver him into his hand.

Q. 383. *What did David do when Goliath advanced to meet him?*

A. He ran towards him, and slung a stone at him.

Q. 384. *What was the effect of this?*

A. The stone sunk deep into the forehead of the Philistine.

Q. 385. *What did David do to him after he had fallen to the earth?*

A. He took Goliath's own sword, and cut off his head.

Q. 386. *What did the Philistines do when they saw that their champion was slain?*

A. They fled.

Q. 387. *How far did the men of Israel pursue them?*

A. To Ekron.

Q. 388. *What did David do with Goliath's head?*

A. He brought it to Jerusalem.

Q. 389. *What is said of the affection which Jonathan had for David?*

A. He loved him as his own soul.

Q. 390. *What tokens of his love did Jonathan give to David?*

A. He made a covenant with him, and gave him a suit of his own raiment.

Q. 391. *What office did Saul confer upon David?*

A. He gave him a command in the army.

Q. 392. *How did the women of Israel receive Saul and David, on their return from the slaughter of the Philistines?*

A. They played and sang, saying, "Saul hath slain his thousands, and David his ten thousands."

Q. 393. *How did Saul feel when they ascribed more honour to David than to himself?*

A. He was filled with anger and jealousy.

Q. 394. *What did he do on one occasion as David played on the harp before him?*

A. He threw his javelin at him to kill him.

Q. 395. *Why was Saul afraid of David?*

A. Because the Lord was with David, and had forsaken him.

Q. 396. *How was David regarded by the people?*

A. He was greatly beloved by them.

Q. 397. *Which of his daughters did Saul propose to give David?*

A. Merab the eldest.

Q. 398. *Did Saul fulfil his promise?*

A. No : he gave her to Adriel the Meholahite.

Q. 399. *What did Saul next propose ?*

A. To give David his daughter Michal.

Q. 400. *What did he require of David, instead of a dower.*

A. That he should kill an hundred of the Philistines.

Q. 401. *What secret design had Saul in this ?*

A. He hoped David would fall by the hand of the Philistines.

Q. 402. *Did David succeed in this enterprise ?*

A. Yes, he slew two hundred Philistines.

Q. 403. *What reward did Saul give him ?*

A. His daughter Michal, according to his promise.

Q. 404. *How did Saul feel towards David, when he saw that the Lord was with him, and his daughter loved him ?*

A. He was yet the more afraid of him.

Q. 405. *What command did Saul give Jonathan and his servants concerning David ?*

A. To kill him.

Q. 406. *What did Jonathan immediately do ?*

A. He informed David of his father's intentions.

Q. 407. *What arguments did Jonathan use with Saul, to dissuade him from murdering David ?*

A. The great and important services which he had performed for him and for Israel.

Q. 408. *What effect had this upon Saul?*

A. He was convinced by these arguments.

Q. 409. *What did he swear to Jonathan?*

A. That David should not be slain.

Q. 410. *Was Saul faithful to his oath?*

A. No; but attempted again to smite him with his javelin.

Q. 411. *What plan did Saul adopt to destroy David, after he had escaped the second time?*

A. He sent men to watch his house by night, and slay him in the morning.

Q. 412. *How did David escape that night?*

A. His wife Michal let him down through a window.

Q. 413. *What stratagem did Michal use, to prevent Saul from knowing that he was gone?*

A. She placed an image in the bed in his place, and told the messengers that he was sick.

Q. 414. *What did Saul say to Michal when the deception was discovered?*

A. "Why hast thou deceived me so, and sent away mine enemy?"

Q. 415. *To what place did David go?*

A. To Ramah, to the house of Samuel.

Q. 416. *Where did Samuel and David dwell in Ramah?*

A. In a part of the city called Naioth.

Q. 417. *What happened to the messengers whom Saul sent to Nainoth to take David?*

A. The Spirit of the Lord came upon them, and they prophesied.

Q. 418. *What befell Saul himself, as he was going to Ramah?*

A. The Spirit of the Lord came upon him, and he prophesied also.

Q. 419. *How did Saul act when he came into the presence of Samuel?*

A. He stripped off his robe, and lay down all day and all night.

Q. 420. *Whither did David go from Ramah?*

A. To see Jonathan.

Q. 421. *How did Jonathan and David express the great love they had for each other?*

A. They renewed their former covenant of friendship, and made it extend to their children after them.

Q. 422. *What did David say that he believed concerning Saul?*

A. That he intended to kill him.

Q. 423. *What plan was adopted to ascertain what were Saul's intentions?*

A. David was to hide himself in the field under pretence of going to a sacrifice at Bethlehem, while Jonathan should find out his father's designs, and inform David by an appointed signal.

Q. 424. *What was this signal?*

A. Jonathan was to shoot three arrows toward the place where David was hid, and send a lad to fetch them.

Q. 425. *What was Jonathan to say to the lad, if Saul was peaceably disposed toward David?*

A. "The arrows are on this side of thee."

Q. 426. *What should he say, if Saul intended evil?*

A. "The arrows are beyond thee."

Q. 427. *How did Saul act when Jonathan told him that David was gone to Bethlehem?*

A. He became very angry with Jonathan, and attempted to kill him with a javelin.

Q. 428. *What did Jonathan understand by this conduct of his father?*

A. That he was determined to kill David.

Q. 429. *What did Jonathan do next morning?*

A. He informed David by the appointed signal.

Q. 430. *Did the lad that brought the arrows know anything of the understanding between Jonathan and David?*

A. He did not.

Q. 431. *What scene of sorrow and affection took place between the two friends, when the lad was gone?*

A. They kissed each other, and wept greatly, and then separated.

Q. 432. *To what place did David first go after this?*

A. To Nob, to Ahimelech the priest.

Q. 433. *What did he ask of Ahimelech?*

A. Five loaves of bread for himself and his men.

Q. 434. *What did Ahimelech answer him?*

A. That there was no bread but holy bread, which the priests alone might eat.

Q. 435. *What was this called?*

A. The shew-bread.

Q. 436. *Did not our Saviour afterwards approve of the conduct of David in eating this bread?*

A. Yes, as an act of necessity. Matt. xii. 34.

Q. 437. *What else did David obtain from Ahimelech?*

A. The sword of Goliath.

Q. 438. *To whom did he next go?*

A. To Achish king of Gath.

Q. 439. *Who recognized him as the man who killed Goliath?*

A. The servants of Achish.

Q. 440. *How did David act when he found that he was known?*

A. He feigned himself mad.

Q. 441. *To what place did he escape?*

A. To the cave of Adullam.

Q. 442. *Who visited him there?*

A. All his father's family.

Q. 443. *What class of persons joined themselves to him?*

A. Those who were in debt, the distressed, and the discontented.

Q. 444. *How many were there of them?*

A. About four hundred men.

Q. 445. *Whither did David next go?*

A. To Mizpeh of Moab.

Q. 446. *What favour did he ask and obtain of the king of Moab?*

A. That his father and mother might abide with him.

Q. 447. *What did the prophet Gad advise David to do?*

A. To leave the hold, and go into the land of Judah.

Q. 448. *To what place did David then come?*

A. Into the forest of Hareth.

Q. 449. *What did Saul say to his servants, when he heard where David was?*

A. He reprov'd them severely for not giving him information concerning him.

Q. 450. *Who told Saul of what Ahimelech had done for David?*

A. Doeg the Edomite.

Q. 451. *What sentence did Saul denounce against Ahimelech for this?*

A. Death, to him and all his family.

Q. 452. *Whom did Saul command to slay the priests?*

A. His footmen, but they refused to do it.

Q. 453. *Whom did he next command to do it?*

A. Doeg.

Q. 454. *How many of the priests did Doeg slay?*

A. Eighty-five.

Q. 455. *What did Saul do to Nob, the city of the priests?*

A. He destroyed all the people, men, women, and children, with all their flocks.

Q. 456. *Which of the sons of Ahimelech escaped?*

A. Abiathar.

Q. 457. *What did he do?*

A. He fled to David, and told him what Saul had done.

Q. 458. *What did David command him to do?*

A. To abide with him, and he would be safe.

Q. 459. *Where was David when Abiathar came to him?*

A. At Keilah, a city of Judah.

Q. 460. *For what purpose did David go to Keilah?*

A. To deliver it from the Philistines, who were besieging it.

Q. 461. *By whose command did David go to relieve Keilah?*

A. The command of the Lord.

Q. 462. *What did Saul determine to do when he heard David was in Keilah?*

A. To go thither and take him.

Q. 463. *What did David inquire of the Lord concerning Saul?*

A. Whether he would come to take him.

Q. 464. *What inquiry did he make concerning the men of Keilah?*

A. Whether they would deliver him up to Saul.

Q. 465. *What answer did the Lord give David?*

A. That if he remained, Saul would come, and the men of Keilah would deliver him into his hand.

Q. 466. *Where did David next encamp after escaping from Keilah?*

A. In the wilderness of Ziph.

Q. 467. *What friend visited David there?*

A. Jonathan.

Q. 468. *What did they do there?*

A. They renewed again their covenant of friendship.

Q. 469. *Who informed Saul where David was?*

A. The Ziphites.

Q. 470. *Where did David go when Saul came after him?*

A. Into the wilderness of Maon.

Q. 471. *What news was brought to Saul, while he was thus pursuing David?*

A. That the Philistines had invaded the land.

Q. 472. *What was Saul compelled to do in consequence?*

A. To turn from pursuing David, and go against the Philistines.

Q. 473. *Whither did David next go?*

A. To Engedi.

Q. 474. *What did Saul do when he returned from pursuing the Philistines?*

A. He went after David with three thousand men.

Q. 475. *Where did Saul go to sleep by the way?*

A. In a cave where David and his men were concealed.

Q. 476. *What did David do to Saul as he lay asleep?*

A. He cut off the skirt of his robe.

Q. 477. *Why did he not kill Saul when he had him in his power?*

A. Because Saul was the lawful king of Israel, the Lord's anointed.

Q. 478. *What did David do when Saul arose and went out of the cave?*

A. He followed him, and cried, "My lord the king!"

Q. 479. *What evidence did he give Saul that he intended him no evil?*

A. He showed him the skirt which he had cut off while he was asleep.

Q. 480. *Of what was Saul convinced by this?*

A. Of his own error, and David's innocence.

Q. 481. *What did he ask David to swear to him?*

A. That when he was established in the kingdom, he would not cut off his posterity.

Q. 482. *What is said of Samuel about this time?*

A. He died, and was buried in Ramah.

Q. 483. *Whither did David go from Engedi?*

A. To the wilderness of Paran.

Q. 484. *Where is that desert?*

A. South of Judea.

Q. 485. *To whom did David send for provisions while he was in Paran?*

A. To Nabal, to whom he had rendered valuable services.

Q. 486. *What was the character of Nabal?*

A. He was a wealthy, but churlish man.

Q. 487. *What was the name of his wife?*

A. Abigail.

Q. 488. *What is said of her?*

A. She was of a good understanding, and a beautiful countenance.

Q. 489. *Did Nabal grant David's request?*

A. No, he answered with scorn and abuse.

Q. 490. *What did David determine to do when his messengers returned?*

A. To go and avenge himself on Nabal for the insult.

Q. 491. *How many men did he take with him?*

A. Four hundred.

Q. 492. *Whom did he meet on the way?*

A. Abigail.

Q. 493. *Who had told Abigail of Nabal's illiberal treatment of David?*

A. One of Nabal's young men.

Q. 494. *What did the young man tell Abigail respecting David's men?*

A. That they had been a protection to them and the flocks.

Q. 495. *What did Abigail do when she heard these things?*

A. She took a large supply of provisions and carried them to David.

Q. 496. *What did she do when she met David?*

A. She fell at his feet and besought him not to avenge himself.

Q. 497. *How did David receive her?*

A. He was pacified, and blessed her.

Q. 498. *In what condition did Abigail find Nabal when she returned home?*

A. He was very drunk.

Q. 499. *What happened to Nabal when Abigail told him of the anger of David?*

A. His heart died within him.

Q. 500. *What became of Nabal?*

A. The Lord smote him, that he died.

Q. 501. *What did David propose to Abigail after the death of Nabal?*

A. That she should become his wife.

Q. 502. *Was the proposal accepted?*

A. Yes, she became his wife.

Q. 503. *What other wife did David take?*

A. Ahinoam of Jezreel.

Q. 504. *What had Saul done with David's wife Michal?*

A. He had given her to a man named Phalti.

Q. 505. *To what place did David return?*

A. To the wilderness of Ziph.

Q. 506. *What did Saul do when he heard of his return?*

A. He went after him with three thousand men.

Q. 507. *What did David do while Saul and his army were asleep?*

A. He came into the camp where Saul lay.

Q. 508. *Who came with him?*

A. Abishai.

Q. 509. *What did Abishai wish to do to Saul?*

A. To thrust him through with a spear.

Q. 510. *Why would not David suffer him?*

A. Because he was the Lord's anointed.

Q. 511. *What did David carry away from Saul?*

A. His spear and cruse of water.

Q. 512. *How did David make known to Saul and his army what he had done?*

A. He called to them when he was at a safe distance.

Q. 513. *What did Saul do, when he discovered that he had been again in the power of David?*

A. He confessed his sin, and returned home.

Q. 514. *To whom did David go to avoid the fury of Saul?*

A. To Achish, king of Gath.

Q. 515. *What did Saul do when he heard this?*

A. He gave over pursuing him.

Q. 516. *What city did David obtain from Achish?*

A. Ziklag.

Q. 517. *How long did David remain in the land of the Philistines?*

A. A year and four months.

Q. 518. *What people did David invade while he was in Ziklag?*

A. The Geshurites, the Gezrites, and the Amalekites.

Q. 519. *What was his success against them?*

A. He slew them all, both men and women, and took their flocks.

Q. 520. *What people made war with Israel while David was at Ziklag?*

A. The Philistines.

Q. 521. *What did Achish tell David he must do?*

A. Go to battle with him against Saul.

Q. 522. *How did David answer him?*

A. In an evasive manner.

Q. 523. *Where did the Philistines pitch?*

A. In Shunem.

Q. 524. *How did their appearance affect Saul?*

A. He was much afraid.

Q. 525. *Did the Lord answer Saul when he inquired of him?*

A. No, neither by dreams, nor by visions, nor by prophets.

Q. 526. *To whom did Saul then go?*

A. To a woman that had a familiar spirit.

Q. 527. *Where did this woman live?*

A. At Endor.

Q. 528. *In what manner did Saul go to consult the woman?*

A. He disguised himself and went by night.

Q. 529. *Why was the woman afraid?*

A. She thought Saul had laid a snare for her, to take her life.

Q. 530. *What had Saul done before this, to those who had familiar spirits?*

A. He had put them to death.

Q. 531. *How did Saul remove the woman's fears?*

A. He swore to her that she should not be hurt.

Q. 532. *What did Saul request her to do?*

A. To bring up Samuel from the dead.

Q. 533. *Did she do so?*

A. Either Samuel or an apparition like him appeared to Saul.

Q. 534. *What did Samuel say to Saul?*

A. "Why hast thou disquieted me, to bring me up?"

Q. 535. *What reason did Saul give?*

A. That the Lord had refused to answer him, and he had called him up to inquire what he should do.

Q. 536. *What kind of conduct was this in Saul?*

A. It was very foolish to think that Samuel could do anything for him, when the Lord had forsaken him.

Q. 537. *What fearful information did Samuel give him?*

A. That the Lord would deliver Israel into the hands of the Philistines, and Saul and his sons should be slain.

Q. 538. *How was Saul affected by this message?*

A. He fell to the earth overcome with fright and despair.

Q. 539. *What did the woman entreat him to do?*

A. To arise and take nourishment.

Q. 540. *What did the woman prepare for him and his servants?*

A. A fatted calf and unleavened bread.

Q. 541. *Where did the Philistines assemble their forces?*

A. At Aphek.

Q. 542. *Where did the army of Israel pitch?*

A. By a fountain in Jezreel.

Q. 543. *Who objected to David's going with Achish into the battle?*

A. The lords of the Philistines.

Q. 544. *What did they distrust in David?*

A. That he would turn against them in the midst of the battle, in order to regain the favour of Saul.

Q. 545. *What did Achish testify in favour of David?*

A. That he had always been faithful to him.

Q. 546. *What did David do at the request of Achish?*

A. He returned to Ziklag.

Q. 547. *What additions were made to David's forces as he returned to Ziklag?*

A. Many of the mighty men of Israel, some of them of Saul's own kindred.

Q. 548. *What is said of the increase of his army?*

A. It became a great host.

Q. 549. *What happened to Ziklag while David was absent?*

A. The Amalekites came up and burnt it with fire.

Q. 550. *What did they do to the people?*

A. They carried them away captive.

Q. 551. *What became of David's wives?*

A. They were taken with the rest of the people.

Q. 552. *What did David in his distress do ?*

A. He inquired of the Lord whether he should pursue the invaders.

Q. 553. *What did the Lord answer him ?*

A. "Pursue : for thou shalt overtake them, and recover all."

Q. 554. *How many men did David take with him ?*

A. Six hundred.

Q. 555. *Why did he leave two hundred of them at the brook Besor ?*

A. They became too faint to go farther.

Q. 556. *Whom did David's men find by the way ?*

A. An Egyptian servant of one of the Amalekites.

Q. 557. *What account did he give of himself ?*

A. That his master had left him behind three days before, because he fell sick.

Q. 558. *Upon what conditions did he promise to conduct David to the camp of the Amalekites ?*

A. That he would not kill him, nor deliver him to his master.

Q. 559. *What were the Amalekites doing when David came upon them ?*

A. They were dancing, and feasting on the spoils they had taken.

Q. 560. *How long did David continue to slay them?*

A. From the twilight until the evening of the next day.

Q. 561. *How many of the Amalekites escaped?*

A. Only four hundred young men, who rode on camels.

Q. 562. *What became of the captives and spoils?*

A. David recovered them all.

Q. 563. *What did he give to the two hundred men who stopped at the brook Besor?*

A. An equal share of the spoils with the rest.

Q. 564. *To whom did David send presents of a part of the spoils?*

A. To his friends among the elders of Israel.

Q. 565. *What was the result of the battle, between Saul and the Philistines?*

A. Saul was defeated.

Q. 566. *Where was this battle begun?*

A. In the valley of Jezreel.

Q. 567. *Over what mountain did the men of Israel retreat?*

A. Mount Gilboa.

Q. 568. *Who of Saul's sons were slain?*

A. Jonathan, Abinadab, and Melchishua.

Q. 569. *What happened to Saul?*

A. He was sorely wounded by the archers.

Q. 570. *What did Saul, in despair, command his armour-bearer to do ?*

A. To thrust him through with his sword, and kill him.

Q. 571. *Why did Saul wish his armour-bearer to kill him ?*

A. He feared that the Philistines would put him to a cruel and disgraceful death.

Q. 572. *Did his armour-bearer kill him ?*

A. No, he was afraid.

Q. 573. *What did Saul then do ?*

A. He fell on his own sword and died.

Q. 574. *What did his armour-bearer then do ?*

A. He fell on his sword also and died.

Q. 575. *Where was Saul slain ?*

A. On Mount Gilboa.

Q. 576. *When did the Philistines find the bodies of Saul and his sons ?*

A. The day after the battle, when they came to strip the slain.

Q. 577. *Where was David when this battle was fought ?*

A. He was in pursuit of the Amalekites.

Q. 578. *Where was David when he heard of the battle ?*

A. At Ziklag.

Q. 579. *Who brought the news to him ?*

A. A man from the camp of Saul.

Q. 580. *Who did the man say he was ?*

A. An Amalekite.

Q. 581. *What did he say he had done to Saul?*

A. That he had killed him at his own request.

Q. 582. *What did he bring to David?*

A. Saul's crown and bracelet.

Q. 583. *What did David and his men do when they heard the news?*

A. They rent their clothes, and wept and mourned and fasted.

Q. 584. *What did David do to the Amalekite?*

A. He caused him to be slain.

Q. 585. *Why did he put him to death?*

A. Because he boasted that he had slain the Lord's anointed.

Q. 586. *What indignities did the Philistines offer to Saul?*

A. They cut off his head, and fastened his body, with the bodies of his sons, to the wall of Bethshan.

Q. 587. *What did the men of Jabesh-Gilead do, when they heard of these calamities?*

A. They marched all night, and took the bodies of Saul and his sons from the wall of Bethshan.

Q. 588. *What did they do with them?*

A. They took them to Jabesh and burnt them there.

Q. 589. *What did they do with the bones?*

A. They buried them under a tree at Jabesh-Gilead.

REFLECTIONS ON THE PRECEDING PORTION OF SACRED HISTORY.

IN this portion of the inspired narrative there are many practical lessons of great value.

I. God, in his inspired word, has chosen to teach us by example as well as precept. In the sincere piety and self-denying fortitude of the Moabitess, Ruth, we find a lesson which the young of both sexes may read and ponder with infinite profit to their souls, and indeed all who are about deciding the important question, whether they will take Christ or the world as their portion. Here we may learn that God will not permit virtue to go unrequited; sooner or later he will give it its reward. And in the history of this Gentile woman, as a brand plucked from the burning, we see most forcibly verified the saying of our Saviour, that they who forsake father or mother, or houses or lands for his sake, shall receive an hundred fold, and inherit everlasting life.

II. From the early consecration of the child Samuel to the Lord, and the happy consequences that followed, the propriety and the reasonableness of the duty are at once apparent; and at the same time the capability of little children bearing witness to the truth of religion, and doing much for the advancement

of the kingdom of God. And did fond doating parents more unreservedly lend their sons and daughters to the Lord, instead of training them for the honours and flatteries of men, more frequently would we see them, like youthful Samuel, growing "in favour both with the Lord, and also with men."

III. The criminal parental indulgence of pious Eli fills us with astonishment; and the fearful consequences that followed, both to Israel and his own family, afford a salutary warning to all parents to avoid his error. But of many a father in Israel now the Almighty says, as he did of Eli, "I will judge his house for ever, for the iniquity which he knoweth; because his sons made themselves vile, and he restrained them not."

IV. In the life and melancholy death of Saul, is written a solemn admonition to princes, and all in authority, and indeed to all who have named the name of Christ. His royal dignity did not free him from responsibility to the King of kings; nor did his strong natural powers, endowed with remarkable spiritual gifts, fortify him against the erroneous leadings of a corrupt heart, and the consequences which followed. In contemplating the case of this distinguished but unfortunate prince, we are forcibly reminded of the words of our Lord: "Many will say to me in that day, Lord, Lord, HAVE WE NOT PROPHESED IN THY NAME?—

and in thy name done many wonderful works?
And then will I profess unto them, I NEVER
KNEW YOU; depart from me, ye that work
iniquity."

END OF PART IV.

