

“Through the Bible: I Kings 10-12”

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I. Solomon Receives a Visit from a Queen; Solomon Stumbles (I Kings 10-11)

- A. The “_____ of _____” came to visit Solomon, to “_____ him with _____ questions” (I Kings 10:1).
- B. “And Solomon told her _____ her questions: there was not _____ hid from the king, which he told her not” (I Kings 10:3). What does the text say about the queen of Sheba in I Kings 10:5? _____

- C. What did the queen of Sheba admit to in I Kings 10:6-7? _____

- D. I Kings 10:14-23 tells of the great riches and possessions of Solomon.
1. The weight of his gold was _____ talents (I Kings 10:14).
 2. Solomon made _____ targets of gold (I Kings 10:16).
 3. Solomon made _____ shields of gold (I Kings 10:17).
 4. Solomon created a great throne of _____ overlaid with the best _____ (I Kings 10:18).
 5. The king’s drinking vessels, and the vessels of the house were of pure _____. None of it was _____ (I Kings 10:21).
- E. “And the king made _____ to be in Jerusalem as _____, and _____ made he to be as the _____ trees that are in the vale, for abundance” (I Kings 10:27).
- F. I Kings 11 finds Solomon making grave mistakes. Who does I Kings 11:1 say Solomon loved? _____

- G. “And he had _____ hundred wives, princesses, and _____ hundred concubines: and his wives turned away his heart” (I Kings 11:3).
- H. Read I Kings 11:4-8. What influence did these women have upon Solomon? _____

- I. “Wherefore the LORD said unto Solomon, Forasmuch as this is done of thee, and thou hast not _____ my covenant and my statutes, which I have commanded thee, I will surely _____ the _____ from thee, and will give it to thy servant” (I Kings 11:11).
- J. God began to stir up _____ (I Kings 11:14,23) against Solomon. The first was identified as _____ the Edomite (I Kings 11:14). The next was _____ the son of Eliadah (I Kings 11:23). Also, _____ “lifted up his _____ against the _____” (I Kings 11:26).

K. What sign did the prophet Ahijah give to Jeroboam that the kingdom would be divided? How many tribes would Jeroboam reign over (Israel)? How many tribes did that leave for the posterity of David (Judah) (I Kings 11:29-32)?

L. "Solomon sought therefore to _____ Jeroboam. And Jeroboam arose, and fled into _____, unto Shishak king of Egypt, and was in Egypt until the death of _____" (I Kings 11:40).

M. How long did Solomon reign as king? Who reigned in his place (I Kings 11:42-43)?

II. Rehoboam Follows Bad Advice; Jeroboam Forsakes God (I Kings 12)

A. What request did Jeroboam and the congregation of Israel make of the new king in I Kings 12:4? _____

B. Rehoboam sought advice from two parties. Note the counsel given below.

1. The Old Men (I Kings 12:6-7) _____

2. The Young Men (I Kings 12:8-11) _____

C. Rehoboam "_____ the old men's counsel" (I Kings 12:13) and accepted "the counsel of the _____ men" (I Kings 12:14). As a result, "Israel _____ against the house of David unto this _____" (I Kings 12:19).

D. The tribes of _____ and _____ (I Kings 12:21) prepared "to _____ against the house of Israel, to bring the _____ again to Rehoboam the son of Solomon" (I Kings 12:21). However, they were Divinely warned not to undertake this effort.

E. "_____ this people go up to do sacrifice in the house of the LORD at Jerusalem, then shall the _____ of this people turn again unto their lord, even unto Rehoboam king of Judah, and they shall _____ me, and go again to Rehoboam king of Judah" (I Kings 12:27).

F. Jeroboam commits a series of grievous sins in I Kings 12:28-33 (emp v.30).

1. He made _____ calves of gold and said "It is too _____ for you to go up to _____" (I Kings 12:28).

2. He set these idols up in _____ and _____ (I Kings 12:29).

3. He made a _____ of _____ places, and made _____ of those who were not of the tribe of _____ (I Kings 12:31).

4. He ordained a _____ (I Kings 12:32).

5. He offered upon the _____ (I Kings 12:33).