

OLD TESTAMENT HISTORY - 1ST QUARTER, 1888

LESSON 1: CREATION

Additional Lesson Helps:

- "Great Controversy," Vol. 1, Chapters 2 and 8
- "History of the Sabbath," Chapter 1*

(*This resource, written by Peter Heylyn in 1636, is available in full PDF form on the Internet Archive, archive.org, or under "The Bible Students' Bookshelf" at thylacat.com.)

1. What did God do in the beginning?

Genesis 1:1

2. By what means was this accomplished?

Psalms 33:6, 9

3. Are we to understand from these words that the matter of the earth was not in existence before He spoke?

Hebrews 11:3

4. Who was the active agent in creation?

Hebrews 1:1, 2

5. Is there anything that the Son did not make?

Colossians 1:16, 17

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6. Since it was by the Son that the Father created all things, what is His rightful title?

John 1:1, 3

7. How has the Father addressed the Son?

Hebrews 1:8, 10

8. Then how should He be regarded by all creatures?

Hebrews 1:6

9. In what condition was the earth when it was first spoken into existence?

Genesis 1:2

10. After the creation of the substance of the earth, what was the first thing done?

Genesis 1:3

11. What next?

Genesis 1:4

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12. What did God call the light and the darkness?

Genesis 1:5

13. What do a period of darkness and a period of light together constitute?

Genesis 1:5

14. Which always comes first in the formation of a day? The darkness. Can you explain why?

15. What was done on the second day?

Genesis 1:6-8

16. How is this day's work referred to by Job?

Job 26:8

17. What was done on the third day?

Genesis 1:9-13

18. What was made upon the fourth day?

Genesis 1:14

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19. What were these lights to govern?

Genesis 1:16

20. Then what kind of days were these days of creation?

21. Does the sun make the day, or simply rule the day?

22. Tell what makes the day, and how there could be days before the sun was?

NOTES:

The day is made by the revolution of the earth on its axis. Each complete revolution makes one day, which for convenience is divided into 24 portions called "hours." If the sun were to become a body of darkness, the day would still be the same length that it now is. So there were days before the sun was made to rule the day. The earth began to revolve as soon as it was created, each revolution making one day; and during the fourth revolution the sun was made for a light-bearer. The sun does not make the day; it simply rules it. The Hebrew of *Genesis 1:18*, literally translated, says that the great lights were set in the firmament "to rule in the day and in the night."

When the earth was created, "darkness was upon the face of the deep." The phrase, "in the beginning," marks the beginning of the first day of time. Consequently, the first day of time began in darkness. Before the earth had completed its first revolution, God said, "Let there be light,

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and there was light." God saw that the light was good, "and God divided the light from the darkness. And God called the light Day, and the darkness He called Night. And the evening [the darkness] and the morning [the light] were the first day." The first revolution of the earth was completed just at the dividing line between light and darkness; and as the first part of that day was in the darkness which up to that time had been unbroken, so the second day began with the darkness which had then been set off and placed within bounds. And because time began in darkness, the first portion of every day of time has been darkness. Men may adopt as many standards as they please, but every day of time has begun with evening, and so it will be as long as time lasts.

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LESSON 2: CREATION AND THE SABBATH

Additional Lesson Helps:

- *"History of the Sabbath," first half of Chapter 2*

1. Who was the direct agent in the creation of the earth?
2. State briefly what was done on each of the first four days?
3. What was made on the fifth day?
Genesis 1:20-23
4. What upon the sixth day?
Genesis 1:24-27
5. How did God regard His work when it was done?
Genesis 1:31
6. How did He spend the seventh day?
Genesis 2:1, 2
7. After He had rested on the seventh day, what did He do?
Genesis 2:3

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8. What is the meaning of "sanctify"?

Answer: "To set apart for a holy or religious use." — *Webster*

9. What is the name of the seventh day?

Exodus 20:10

10. For whom was the Sabbath made?

Mark 2:27

11. What is necessarily implied in the statement that after God had rested upon the seventh day He sanctified or set it apart?

Answer: That He told man what He had done, and commanded him to keep it holy.

12. Give two instances of the use of the word "sanctify," which confirm this:

*Exodus 19:12, 23; Joshua 20:7, margin**

(*See the 1611 KJV to find the marginal readings!)

13. What is the great object of the Sabbath?

Ezekiel 20:12

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14. How does the Sabbath serve as a "sign" to make us know the true God?

Exodus 31:15, 17

15. What is God's distinguishing characteristic?

Psalms 96:4, 5; Jeremiah 10:10-12

16. What is the difference between God and men?

Psalms 100:3; Isaiah 40:15, 17; 55:9

17. Then what was the Sabbath designed to do for men?

Answer: To be a continual reminder of God's greatness, of their dependence upon Him, and of their duty to serve Him with humility.

18. If Christ created the heavens and the earth, who must have made the Sabbath?

19. Then what relation does He sustain to it?

Mark 2:28

20. Then in keeping the Sabbath, whom do we honor?

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21. And when the Sabbath is not kept, who is dishonored?

NOTES:

The same One who in six days created the heavens and the earth, also "rested the seventh day," and blessed and sanctified it "because that in it He had rested." We have already learned of Christ that "all things were created by Him and for Him;" therefore, He must have made the Sabbath. Therefore, He "is Lord even of the Sabbath day." This does not exclude the Father from the creation and the making of the Sabbath, for the two are one. God made the worlds by His Son. Both were united in the creation, as they are in everything; and so men "should honor the Son even as they honor the Father." When the Sabbath is not kept, both the Father and the Son are dishonored.

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LESSON 3: THE FALL OF MAN

Additional Lesson Helps:

- *"Great Controversy," Vol. 1, Chapter 3*

1. In what condition was the whole creation when it came from the hand of God?

Genesis 1:31

2. Did this include man also?

Ecclesiastes 7:29, first part

3. Did man retain his uprightness?

Romans 5:12

4. What prohibition had God laid upon the pair in the garden of Eden?

Genesis 2:17

5. Who first partook of this forbidden fruit?

Genesis 3:6

6. Was Adam deceived as to the consequences of the act?

1 Timothy 2:14

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7. How was Eve deceived?

2 Corinthians 11:3

8. Who was the serpent?

Revelation 20:2

9. How did he begin his work?

Genesis 3:1

10. When Eve repeated the prohibition, what did the serpent reply?

Genesis 3:4

11. What did he say that eating from the tree would do for them?

Genesis 3:5

12. In so saying, what imputation did he cast upon God?

13. In telling them that by eating the forbidden fruit they should be like God, what was Satan instilling into their minds?

Answer: Pride

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14. What was the cause of Satan's fall?

Isaiah 14:12-14

15. What always follows pride?

Proverbs 11:2; Proverbs 16:18

16. What was it that brought the heathen nations into their deplorable condition?

Romans 1:22, 23

17. What was the result of Adam's transgression?

Genesis 3:17-19

18. Was he allowed to remain in the garden?

Genesis 3:23, 24

19. How extensive were the consequences of his fall?

Romans 5:12

20. Did death pass upon all men regardless of their character, just because Adam sinned?

See last clause of *Romans 5:12*

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21. What kind of nature do all men inherit?

Mark 7:21-23

22. By what means may we get rid of this evil nature and have a better one?

2 Peter 1:4; 1 John 5:4

NOTES:

The first words of the serpent to Eve were calculated to reflect upon God's justice and to arouse in her the feeling that she had not been treated by the Lord with the consideration due to her. "And he said unto the woman, Yea, hath God said, Ye shall not eat of every tree of the garden?"

The Hebrew of the word translated "Yea" is itself a question, and the idea is, "Is it so, that God hath said," etc., indicating surprise that God should do such a thing. This was a most artful, insinuating way of arousing discontent.

In verses 4 and 5, the serpent becomes more bold, and openly contradicts what God had said, and as openly charges Him with injustice, in keeping Adam and Eve in an inferior position. Said he, "Ye shall not surely die; for God doth know that in the day ye eat thereof, then your eyes shall be opened, and ye shall be as gods, knowing good and evil." The idea is that they might be equal to God, but God had arbitrarily

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placed that prohibition upon them so that He might lord it over them. Thus Satan fanned into open rebellion the pride and discontent which he first aroused. He caused our first parents to fall in the same manner that he fell. Compare Satan's words to Eve with the teachings of modern Spiritualism—that what the Bible calls evil is a necessity and the only means by which men can reach the highest development.

"By one man sin entered into the world, and death by sin; and so death passed upon all men, for that all have sinned." (*Romans 5:12*) God did not allow death to come upon all mankind to punish them for Adam's transgression, but because "all have sinned." By his transgression, Adam lost the moral likeness to God with which he was created, and so he transmitted to his descendants a perverted, sinful nature. Where Adam sinned, they sinned.

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LESSON 4: ABEL'S SACRIFICE

Additional Lesson Helps:

- "Great Controversy," Vol. 1, Chapter 5

1. What was the name of the first son of Adam and Eve?

Genesis 4:1

2. What was the name of the second son?

Genesis 4:2

3. What occupation did each follow?

4. What offering did Cain bring to the Lord?

Genesis 4:3

5. What was Abel's offering?

Genesis 4:4, first clause

6. How did the Lord regard Abel's offering?

Genesis 4:4, last clause

7. How did the Lord regard Cain's offering?

Genesis 4:5

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8. What made Abel's offering more acceptable than Cain's?

Hebrews 11:4

9. What did Abel obtain by his offering?

Hebrews 11:4

10. What was the defect in Cain's offering?

Hebrews 9:22

11. Then since Cain did not take the proper steps to secure the remission of sins, what lay at his door?

Genesis 4:7

12. Through whose blood alone may remission of sins be obtained?

Romans 3:23-25

13. Then since Abel was accepted, in whom must he have had faith?

Acts 4:10-12

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14. What is the highest attainment of faith?

Romans 5:1; 1 John 5:4

15. Since Abel was justified, was not his faith in Christ as perfect as ours can be?

16. What did Cain do to Abel?

Genesis 4:8

17. Why did he do this?

1 John 3:11, 12

18. Of what scripture was Abel the first to demonstrate the truth?

2 Timothy 3:12

19. Is it any wonder if the world hates the righteous?

John 15:18-20

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20. How should the righteous feel when they are persecuted for their faith?

Matthew 5:11, 12

21. What consolation has the Christian in all tribulation?

John 16:33

NOTE:

Angels of God unfolded to Adam and Eve the plan of salvation; consequently, their knowledge of it must have been perfect. So Cain and Abel knew how they might obtain righteousness and peace with God. Abel accepted the conditions in simple faith, "by which he obtained witness that he was righteous." What this witness was may be learned from *Romans 8:16* and *1 John 5:9-12*.

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LESSON 5: THE EARTH CORRUPTED

Additional Lesson Helps:

- "Great Controversy," Vol. 1, Chapter 7

1. When men became very numerous on the earth, what did they do?

Genesis 6:1, 2

2. What commandment, then, was specially disregarded?

Answer: The seventh commandment

3. In pursuing this wicked course, what good influence were they resisting?

Genesis 6:3

4. What is the special office of the Spirit in connection with sinners?

John 16:8

5. By what means does the Spirit reprove the world of sin?

Ephesians 6:17

6. What two things always necessarily work together in producing a perfect character?

2 Thessalonians 2:13, last clause; 1 Peter 1:22

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7. Then how must the Lord have striven with the antediluvians by His Spirit?

Answer: By keeping continually before them the right way

8. By whom was the right way presented to them?

2 Peter 2:5

9. How long did God say that He would bear with them?

Genesis 6:3

10. At the end of that time, how great was the wickedness of men?

Genesis 6:5

11. What was the condition of the whole earth?

Genesis 6:12

12. With what was it filled in consequence?

Genesis 6:11

13. What was the only consistent thing that God could then do?

Genesis 6:13

14. Upon whom alone did the Lord look with favor?

Genesis 6:8

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15. Why did the Lord regard Noah with special favor?

Genesis 6:9; Genesis 7:1

16. Upon what alone does the Lord look in His estimation of men?

1 Samuel 16:7

17. How was it possible for Noah to remain upright in the midst of the universal corruption?

Genesis 6:9, last clause

18. What is the extent of God's requirement of man?

Micah 6:8

19. What effect did Noah's godly life have upon the world?

Hebrews 11:7

NOTES:

"And they took them wives of all which they chose." This indicates the utmost looseness in the marriage relation. It was just the same state of things that a certain class of Spiritualists express a desire for, and to which all Spiritualism naturally tends. This was expressed recently by a correspondent of *Lucifer*, a Spiritualist paper of an advanced type. Said he: "In my estimation, the way out of marriage should be as easy as the way in. Mutual consent to part should be as lawful as mutual consent to

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live together." It is through the spread of Spiritualism that the world will be, just before the coming of Christ, "as it was in the days of Noah." See *2 Timothy 3:1-8*.

No man ever lived on this earth with whom the Spirit of God did not at some time strive. All men, however ignorant, have some knowledge of right and wrong, and upon this knowledge the Spirit works to convince them of sin. Says John: "That was the true Light, which lighteth every man that cometh into the world." (*John 1:9*) Men may not have the written word; nevertheless, it is true that the Spirit works by means of the word, which is its sword; for some of the light of the word is implanted in the heart of every man. See *Romans 2:14*.

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LESSON 6: THE FLOOD

Additional Lesson Helps:

- *"Great Controversy," Vol. 1, Chapter 7*

1. When the world became wholly corrupt, what did God determine to do?

Genesis 6:13

2. What provision did the Lord make for the preservation of righteous Noah?

Genesis 6:14, 17, 18

3. Had there ever been anything to indicate the possibility of a flood?

Genesis 2:5

4. In obeying the command of the Lord to make an ark, what grace did Noah manifest?

Hebrews 11:7

5. After the ark was completed, and Noah and his family had gone into it, what wonderful thing took place to convince the people of the truth of what Noah had preached?

Genesis 7:7-9

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6. How long after this before the flood began?

Genesis 7:10

7. Was it possible then for Noah to do anything more for the people?

Genesis 7:16

8. How long did it rain?

Genesis 7:12

9. What besides rain from heaven helped to make the flood?

Genesis 7:11

10. How extensive was the flood?

Genesis 7:17-23; 2 Peter 3:6

11. How long did the waters remain at their height?

Genesis 7:24

12. How long did Noah have to remain in the ark?

Compare *Genesis 7:11* with *Genesis 8:13-16*

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13. When Noah came out, what did he do?

Genesis 8:20

14. What did the Lord say about floods in the future?

Genesis 9:11

15. What pledge did He give to confirm this promise?

Genesis 9:12-15

16. What peculiar force is there in the expression, "I do set my bow in the cloud"?

Revelation 4:3; Ezekiel 1:28

17. Then how strong was the assurance that there should never be another universal flood?

Answer: God has pledged His own glory that it shall not be

18. Will this earth never be destroyed by any means?

2 Peter 3:10

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19. What word has decreed this?

2 Peter 3:5, 7

Answer: The same word that created the earth in the beginning, and that destroyed it once by a flood

20. Why will this destruction take place?

Luke 17:26, 27

21. What description have we of the wickedness that shall be in the last days?

2 Timothy 3:1-5

22. Will the earth be filled with violence as it was before the flood?

2 Timothy 3:3

23. Who alone will be saved from the destruction that comes because of this wickedness?

Isaiah 33:14-17

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LESSON 7: THE PATRIARCHS

Additional Lesson Helps:

- "History of the Sabbath," last part of Chapter 2
- "Great Controversy," Vol. 1, Chapter 9

1. How long was it from the creation of Adam till the birth of Seth?

Genesis 5:3

2. How long from the birth of Seth till the birth of Enos?

Genesis 5:6

3. How long from the birth of Enos till the birth of Cainan?

Genesis 5:9

4. How long from then till the birth of Mahalaleel?

Genesis 5:12

5. How long after the birth of Mahalaleel was Jared born?

Genesis 5:15

6. How old was Jared when Enoch was born?

Genesis 5:18

7. How long did Enoch live before the birth of Methuselah?

Genesis 5:21

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8. How long did Methuselah live before Lamech was born?

Genesis 5:25

9. Then how long was it from the creation of Adam till the birth of Lamech?

Answer: 874 years

10. How long did Adam live?

Genesis 5:5

11. Then how long did he live after Lamech was born?

Answer: 56 years

12. How long did Adam live contemporary with Methuselah?

Answer: 243 years

13. Was there not, then, ample opportunity for Methuselah to learn of Adam all about the institution of the Sabbath, the fall, etc.?

14. How long did Lamech live before Noah was born?

Genesis 5:28-29

15. How old was Methuselah when Noah was born?

Answer: 369 years (compare *Genesis 5:25* and *Genesis 5:28*)

16. How old was Methuselah when he died?

Genesis 5:27

17. Then how long did Methuselah live contemporary with Noah?

Answer: 600 years

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18. How long did he live contemporary with Shem?

Answer: 98 years (see *Genesis 11:10*)

19. How long did Shem live after the flood?

Genesis 11:10-11

20. How long after the flood was Abraham born?

Answer: 352 years

21. Then what opportunity had Abraham to learn all the events of the antediluvian world?

Answer: He lived 150 years contemporary with Shem, who had lived 98 years with one who had lived 243 years with Adam

22. Before the flood, had there been more than one language?

Genesis 11:1

23. Soon after the flood what did the people begin to do?

Genesis 11:2-4

24. What was their object in doing this?

Genesis 11:4

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25. What evil motives prompted them to do this?

Answer: Pride and presumption. They thought that by their own efforts they could frustrate any possible attempt on the part of God to punish them for their wickedness

26. What did the Lord do?

Genesis 11:7-8

27. What was the tower called, and why?

Genesis 11:9

28. Is it possible for men by combining together to avert the judgments of God?

Proverbs 11:21

NOTE:

It is not to be expected that all shall commit to memory the figures given in this lesson, although many of the younger scholars may not find it difficult to do so. Even though all could commit these figures to memory, it would be somewhat difficult for them to grasp fully the idea they are designed to convey, without something to aid them. Accordingly, the teacher should prepare some sort of diagram, showing by different lines how long the patriarchs lived contemporaneously, and how few lives it took to span the period of time from the creation till the call of Abraham. This lesson is designed to show how easy it was to preserve and transmit the knowledge of the truth of God.

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LESSON 8: THE CALL OF ABRAHAM

1. Where did Abraham live when the Lord first appeared to him?
Acts 7:2
2. What did the Lord say to him?
Acts 7:3
3. What promise did the Lord then make to him?
Genesis 12:1-3
4. What did Abraham then do?
Acts 7:4
5. How old was he when he went to the land of Canaan?
Genesis 12:4-5
6. Did he know before he started where he was going?
Genesis 12:1; Acts 7:3
7. In thus going at God's word, what did he manifest?
Hebrews 11:8

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8. What promise did the Lord afterward make him?
Genesis 13:14-15

9. To whom besides himself was the promise made?
Genesis 13:15

10. How numerous did the Lord say that his seed should be?
Genesis 13:16

11. Had Abraham any children at this time?
Genesis 15:2

12. What did the Lord again say as to the number of his posterity?
Genesis 15:5

13. How did Abraham regard the word of the Lord?
Genesis 15:6, first clause

14. How did God regard Abraham's faith?
Genesis 15:6, last clause

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15. What is meant by faith being counted for righteousness?

Answer: The forgiveness of sins (see *Romans 4:5-8*)

16. Through whom were the promises confirmed to Abraham?

Galatians 3:17

17. And who are the promised seed?

Galatians 3:29

18. What is the inheritance of which they, with him, are heirs?

Romans 4:13

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LESSON 9: ABRAHAM AND LOT

1. When Abraham left his native land, whom did he take with him?
Genesis 12:5
2. After his sojourn in Canaan, where did he go?
Genesis 12:10
3. Why did he go there?
4. How was he prospered while there?
Genesis 12:16; Genesis 13:1-2
5. How was Lot situated as regards wealth?
Genesis 13:5
6. What was the consequence of the great wealth of both Abraham and Lot?
Genesis 13:6-7
7. How was Abraham affected by this strife?
Genesis 13:8

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8. What generous part did Abraham act?

Genesis 13:9

9. How did Lot respond to this generous offer?

Genesis 13:10-11

10. What alone seemed to influence Lot in his choice?

11. Near what city did Lot pitch his tent?

Genesis 13:12

12. What was the character of the men of Sodom?

Genesis 13:13

13. Did Abraham lose anything by his generosity?

Genesis 13:14-17

14. What great battle was fought some years after?

Genesis 14:8-9

15. What happened to the kings of Sodom and Gomorrah and their people?

Genesis 14:10-11

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16. Who else was taken captive?

Genesis 14:12

17. What do you think was the indirect cause of Lot's misfortune?

18. What charge is given to the rich?

1 Timothy 6:17-19

19. How sure may a man be of retaining riches?

Proverbs 23:4-5

20. What proverb was fulfilled in the case of Lot?

Proverbs 15:27

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LESSON 10: ABRAHAM AND MELCHIZEDEK

1. Where did Abraham dwell when Lot was taken captive?

Genesis 14:13

2. When he heard of Lot's misfortune, what did he do?

Genesis 14:14

3. What success did he have?

Genesis 14:15-16

4. Who went out to meet Abraham on his return with the spoil?

Genesis 14:17

5. Who else met him and brought refreshments?

Genesis 14:18, first part

6. Who was Melchizedek?

Genesis 14:18; Hebrews 7:1-2

7. What besides giving him refreshments did Melchizedek do for Abraham?

Genesis 14:19

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8. Which was the greater man, Abraham or Melchizedek?

Hebrews 7:4, 7

9. What did Abraham give to Melchizedek?

Genesis 14:20; Hebrews 7:4

10. What did the king of Sodom say to Abraham?

Genesis 14:21

11. What reply did Abraham make?

Genesis 14:22-23

12. What only did Abraham reserve of the spoil?

Genesis 14:24

13. What had he taken out before he reserved the portion for the young men who went with him?

Genesis 14:20

14. Since Abraham said that he would not take so much as a shoe latchet that belonged to the king of Sodom, whose property must he have regarded the tithe which he gave to the priest of the Lord?

Leviticus 27:30

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15. Who is our priest?

Hebrews 4:14

16. Of what order is He the priest?

Hebrews 6:20

17. Then ought we not to pay tithes as well as Abraham?

18. What words of the apostle Paul indicate that our great High Priest should receive tithes of us?

Hebrews 7:8

19. What did Jesus Himself say concerning men's duty to pay tithes?

Matthew 23:23

NOTE:

The paying of tithes was not a Jewish arrangement, nor a ceremonial ordinance. "The tithe is the Lord's;" and when we pay a tithe of our income into the Lord's treasury, we simply give Him that which is His own. When we withhold the tithe, we rob God of His due. See *Malachi* 3:8. In the seventh chapter of Hebrews, in showing the superiority of the Melchizedek priesthood to the Levitical priesthood, the apostle shows that in the person of Abraham, Levi himself paid tithes to Melchizedek. Christ is a priest "after the order of Melchizedek," and so, although we are not under the Levitical priesthood, as Abraham was not, Christ is our priest, "of whom it is witnessed that He liveth," and He should receive tithe from us.

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LESSON 11: ABRAHAM'S PLEA FOR SODOM

1. Who came to Abraham while he lived in Mamre?
Genesis 18:1-2

2. Who were these men?
Genesis 18:22; Genesis 19:1

3. Did Abraham recognize the Lord as one of the three men?

4. How did Abraham show his hospitality?
Genesis 18:3-8

5. What exhortation based upon this occurrence is given to us?
Hebrews 13:2

6. When the men rose to go, what did Abraham do?
Genesis 18:16

7. What did the Lord say?
Genesis 18:17-18

8. Why did the Lord honor Abraham in this manner?
Genesis 18:19

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9. What did the Lord say of Sodom and Gomorrah?

Genesis 18:20

10. What did Abraham say to the Lord?

Genesis 18:23-25

11. What reply did the Lord make?

Genesis 18:26

12. In what spirit did Abraham continue his plea?

Genesis 18:27

13. What was the second request, and the reply?

Genesis 18:28

14. What concession did the Lord still further make in answer to Abraham's earnest prayer?

Genesis 18:29

15. How did Abraham still further pray, and what was the result?

Genesis 18:30-31

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16. For what still smaller number did the Lord say He would spare Sodom?

Genesis 18:31

17. Finally, how many righteous persons did the Lord say would save Sodom?

Genesis 18:32

18. In this simple narrative, what scripture do we see fulfilled?

James 5:16, last clause

19. Cite some notable instances where wicked men's lives were spared on account of a righteous man:

Acts 27:21-25; Job 42:7-9

20. What relation do the righteous sustain to the people of the earth?

Matthew 5:13, first clause

21. Will the presence of righteous men always be sufficient to save the wicked from merited punishment?

Ezekiel 14:19-20

22. What is the only safe place for people to occupy?

Psalms 91:1-4

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LESSON 12: DESTRUCTION OF SODOM

1. While Abraham was pleading with the Lord for Sodom, what were the two angels who accompanied him doing?

Genesis 18:22

2. At what time did the angels reach Sodom?

Genesis 19:1

3. How did Lot greet them?

4. What trait had Lot in common with Abraham?

Answer: Hospitality

5. How did he exhibit it?

Genesis 19:2-3

6. What place of honor did Lot occupy in the city of Sodom?

Genesis 19:1

7. Cite other instances that indicate that those who sat in the gate occupied an office of public trust:

Daniel 2:49; Esther 2:19, 21-22; Esther 3:2-3; Proverbs 24:7; Proverbs 31:23; Lamentations 5:14

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8. What words of the Sodomites corroborate this?

Genesis 19:9

9. Did Lot participate in the wickedness of the Sodomites?

2 Peter 2:6-8

10. What was the crying sin of Sodom and Gomorrah?

Jude 7

11. What marked contrast was there between the hospitality of Lot and the actions of the men of Sodom?

Genesis 19:4-7, 9

12. What did the angels say to Lot?

Genesis 19:12-13

13. What did Lot do?

Genesis 19:14

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14. How did his sons-in-law regard his appeal?

15. What did the angels say as soon as it was morning?

Genesis 19:15

16. What steps did they take to hasten Lot and his family?

Genesis 19:16

17. What earnest charge did the angels give them?

Genesis 19:17

18. As soon as Lot had escaped, what did the Lord do?

Genesis 19:23-25

19. What happened to his wife because she disregarded the command of the angels?

Genesis 19:26

20. What warning is given to us in view of such facts as this?

Hebrews 2:1-3

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21. What did Jesus say of the condition of the world just before His second coming?

Luke 17:28-30

22. What will He do when He is revealed?

2 Thessalonians 1:7-9

23. Of what was the destruction of Sodom and Gomorrah an example?

Jude 6-7

24. What charge is given to us who are living in these last days?

Luke 21:34-36

25. What warning is given us?

Luke 17:31-32

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NOTE:

On *Jude 7*, Dr. Barnes says: "The phrase 'eternal fire' is one that is often used to denote future punishment—as expressing the severity and intensity of the suffering. As here used, it cannot mean that the fires which consumed Sodom and Gomorrah were literally eternal, or were kept always burning, for that was not true. The expression seems to denote, in this connection, two things:

- (1) That the destruction of the cities of the plains, with their inhabitants, was as entire and perpetual as if the fires had been always burning—the consumption was absolute and enduring—the sinners were wholly cut off, and the cities forever rendered desolate;
- (2) That in its nature and duration, this was a striking emblem of the destruction which will come upon the ungodly."

And the apostle Peter expressly declares that God made Sodom and Gomorrah "an ensample unto those that after should live ungodly." (2 *Peter 2:6*)

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LESSON 13: SUGGESTIONS FOR QUARTERLY REVIEW

1. Why should God receive homage from all creatures?
2. What distinguishes the one true God from false gods?
3. By what simple act were the heavens and earth created?
4. Who was the active agent in creation?
5. Then how much honor should Christ receive?
John 5:22-23
6. What was instituted by which men can show that they honor God as Creator?
7. What relation does Christ sustain to the Sabbath?
8. What was the cause of the fall of man?
9. What principle underlies all outward sin?

Answer: Pride

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10. How did God manifest His love for fallen, rebellious man?

John 3:16

11. How did Abel show his faith in this wonderful truth?

12. How wicked did the earth finally become?

13. What did it become necessary for God to do because of this wickedness?

14. When will this wickedness again be paralleled?

15. What Heaven-defying act was done shortly after the flood?

16. Wherein did the heinousness of this act lie?

17. State some of the circumstances of the call of Abraham, and the promises to him.

18. Did the Lord call Abraham because he was a perfect man?

Romans 3:23; Romans 5:12

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19. Why did He grant him such wonderful blessings?

Genesis 15:16; Genesis 18:19

20. How do you know that Abraham had faith in God?

James 2:21-23

21. What promises were made to him?

22. State in few words what these promises really comprise.

23. Who are children of Abraham, and heirs of these promises?

24. What will the children of Abraham do?

John 8:39

25. And what did Abraham do?

Genesis 26:5

NOTE:

This lesson, it will be noticed, is entitled "Suggestions for Quarterly Review." It is designed to assist the teacher in conducting a review of the lessons for the quarter, but need not be strictly followed unless he wishes to do so. If the previous lessons have been well learned, this one will not be found difficult. Nevertheless, anything like thorough

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treatment of it will in most cases require more time than can be allotted to class exercise, and the teacher will probably not be more than half or two-thirds through with it before the time for general review.

In order to avoid repetition of one part of the lesson and neglect of another, one of the following plans may be adopted at the discretion of teachers and officers:

1. All the time of the class recitation, and also the usual time of the general review, may be given to the teachers, so that they can thoroughly consider the entire lesson in class.
2. The whole of the time may be taken by the leader of the division, who can thus pass over the entire lesson.
3. The classes may devote the usual time to the consideration of the lesson, and the division leader may begin about where they leave off, and finish the lesson.
4. The division leader may begin the consideration of the lesson, asking questions and presenting some outline thoughts, and then the class recitation may occupy the remainder of the time of the school.

Each school must decide for itself how it can use the lesson to the best advantage.

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THE FOLLOWING TABLE EXHIBITS THE RELATIVE AGES OF THE EARLY PATRIARCHS, WITH THEIR CONTEMPORARY PERIODS.

ERA OF THE CREATION.	100	200	300	400	500	600	700	800	900	1000	1100	1200	1300	1400	1500	1600	1700	1800	1900	2000	2100	2200	2300	2400	2500
ADAM.....	1.								31																
Cain.....																									
Abel.....																									
SETH.....		31								43															
ENOS.....			36								41														
CAINAN.....				26								36													
MAHALALEEL..				96								91													
JARED.....					61									23											
ENOCH.....						23			88																
METHUSELAH..						88										56									
LAMECH.....								75								52									
NOAH.....										57										7					
JAPHETH.....															57										
Shem.....															59							59			
Ham.....																									
ARPHAXAD....																59					97				
SALAH.....																94						27			
Cainan.....																									
Cush.....																									
EBER.....																	24								
PELEG.....																	58		97						
REU.....																	88				27				
Nimrod.....																									
SERUG.....																		20							
NAHOR.....																			50						
TERAH.....																			79						
Job.....																									

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