



the Tishbite

Name: _____

Parent Signature: _____

(to be signed upon completion of the workbook)

PREFACE

This year we are studying the life of the prophet Elijah. Elijah was a man of God who appeared suddenly on the scene to confront the worship of Baal that had become prevalent in the nation of Israel. King Ahab was more wicked than all the evil kings of Israel that went before him. He walked in the ways of Jeroboam, who established the false worship of golden calves, so that the people would not have to travel to the temple in Jerusalem to worship. Ahab was spurred on do even more wickedly by his wife Jezebel. As a result of this poor leadership, the people of Israel were double-minded, halting between “two opinions” – they were trying to worship both Baal and Yahweh.

We live in a world where we might easily fall into the same trap as the children of Israel. The attractions of the world are very strong and there is a pull to be like the world. Sometimes we find ourselves forsaking the ways of God to be like the world around us. There are many lessons that come from an examination of the life of Elijah as he taught the people that Yahweh is God.

We also learn that Elijah will have an important role at the time of the return of Christ. It will be his role to go to the present day nation of Israel which is scattered throughout the world and teach them about Christ and his kingdom. Like John the Baptist who prepared the way for Jesus, 2000 years ago, Elijah will come to prepare Israel to accept Christ as their savior.

There are many exciting things to learn as you progress through this workbook. We pray that you will enjoy and benefit from looking at the life of Elijah as much as we have!

May God grant you wisdom and knowledge as you endeavor to more greatly understand His Word.

Useful Resources:

- KJV Bible
- Other Bible Versions
- Strong’s Concordance
- Bible Dictionaries and Maps
- The Story of the Bible – Volume 3 (Logos Publications) – pg. 262-323
- Elijah, the Tishbite - Bro. John Martin

Marking Sheet

This page is reserved for your counselor, who will be reviewing and marking your workbook.

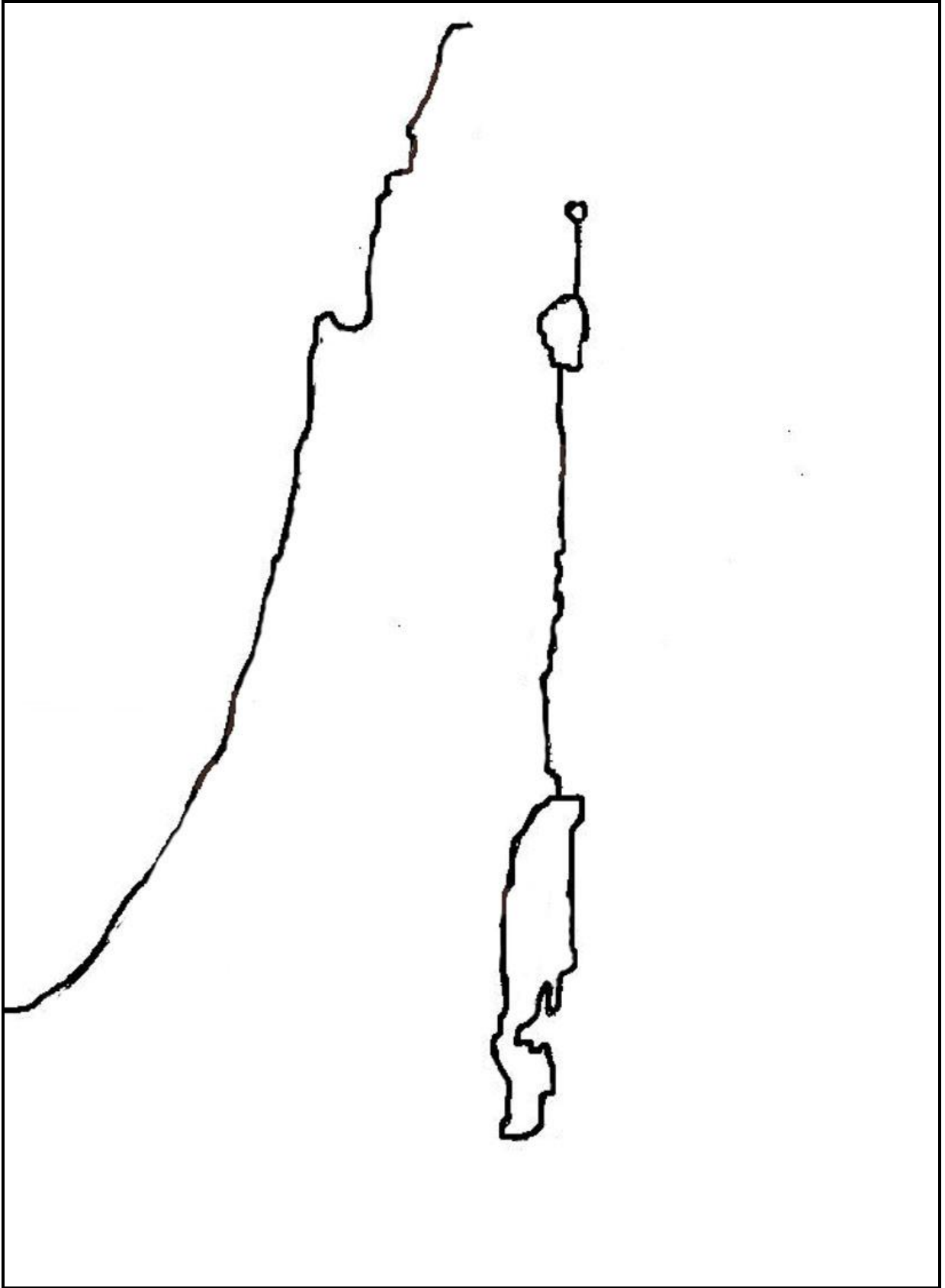
Overall Comments

Workbook Completed? _____

Project Completed? _____

The following questions were not completed or need more work. Please finish them, and return to your counselor. Let your teacher or counselor know if you need help.

Question	Comments	Done



BACKGROUND: THE KINGS of ISRAEL

1) Make a list of the kings of Israel starting with Jeroboam and ending with Ahab. List the number of years each king reigned.

Kings	Years of Reign

2) Elijah lived and prophesied during the reign of Ahab. How many years after the time of Solomon did Ahab begin his reign?

3) Who were the kings of Judah during the reign of Ahab?

4) Every king of Judah to the south was a direct descendant of David. In contrast to this, the kings of Israel changed families three times between Jeroboam and Ahab.

a. According to 1 Kings 11:29-33 why were 10 of the tribes taken from Solomon and given to Jeroboam?

b. According to 1 Kings 14:7-10 why was the kingdom taken from Jeroboam's family and given to Baasha?

c. According to 1 Kings 16:1-4 why was the kingdom taken from Baasha's family?

d. Rev. 22:19 tells us that it is possible for us to have our part in God's kingdom taken away. What would be the reason for us losing our part in the holy city?

16:1-7 Reign of Baasha

5) Baasha walked in the footsteps of which king?



Note how the other kings of Israel also walked in the same footsteps by highlighting the following phrases in your Bible:

v.2 "walked in the way of Jeroboam" (Baasha)

v.7 "being like the house of Jeroboam" (Baasha)

v.19 "walking in the way of Jeroboam" (Zimri)

v.26 "he walked in all the way of Jeroboam the son of Nebat" (Omri)

v.31 "if it had been a light thing to walk in the sins of Jeroboam the son of Nebat" (Ahab)


6) Look up and read 1Kings 12:25-33

a. How did Jeroboam make Israel sin?

b. List 3 aspects of his false worship that were contrary to the laws of God (as given in the law of Moses).

c. How was his system of worship *similar* to the true worship?

d. What was the basis of Jeroboam's form of worship (how was it devised)?

e.  Highlight or underline the following phrases in 1Kings 12:

v.26 "said in his heart"

v.28 "took counsel"

v.29 "he set"

v.31 "he made"

v.32 "Jeroboam ordained a feast" "so he did" "he had made" "he offered" "which he had made"

v.33 "he offered" "he had made" "in the month he devised in his own heart"

f. What must we do to ensure that our manner of serving God does not come from our own thinking or from the thinking of the world around us?

7) (1 Kgs 16:4) What was to be the fate of Baasha's family when they died? List a king who lived before Baasha whose family would suffer the same fate (1 Kings 14:11). List one who lived after Baasha whose family would suffer the same fate (1 Kings 21:24).

16:8-14 Reign of Elah

8) What was Elah, the son of Baasha doing when he lost his place in the kingdom?

9) Find a parable in the gospel of Matthew where a servant is made ruler over his master's household and loses his position for the same reason as Elah. In the parable what should the servant have been doing?

10) a. What does the word "vanity" mean in v.13? (Look up in Strongs)

b. What are some things we might be involved in that are "vanities"?

c. Why do these vanities provoke (translated elsewhere "vex") God so much?

16:15-20 Reign of Zimri

11) How long did Zimri reign for?

12) How did he die?

16:21-28 Reign of Omri

13) After Omri ruled in Tirzah for six years, he established the city of Samaria as the capital of the northern kingdom. Fill in the following chart to contrast the two capital cities. Read Deuteronomy 12:5 to find the answers in for the "Jerusalem" column.

Question	Samaria	Jerusalem
Who chose the city?		
Whose name was memorialized?		

14) In light of what we have learned about the kings that reigned before Omri, what is the significance of v.25? What does v.30 tell us about Ahab?

"It [Samaria] was the only great city of Palestine created by the sovereign. All the others had been already consecrated by patriarchal tradition or previous possession. But Samaria was the choice of Omri alone. He, indeed, gave to the city which he had built the name of its former owner, but its especial connection with himself as its founder is proved by the designation which it seems Samaria bears in Assyrian inscriptions, Beth-khumri ('the house or palace of Omri')."

Easton's Bible dictionary



16:29-34 Reign of Ahab

15) Look up Ahab's name and write down what it means. How was Ahab like his father?

16) Make a list of items from this chapter which describe Ahab and his wickedness. Which of these is described as making following after the sins of Jeroboam seem like a 'light thing'?



The harbour of Sidon in the modern state of Lebanon

17) Where was Jezebel from? According to 1Kings 11:5 who was the goddess of this city?

18) What does Jezebel's name mean? She was the daughter of Ethbaal. What does her father's name mean? What is common to both names?

19) Do you think Ahab had only a passing interest in Baal worship? Prove your answer.



Ahab marries Jezebel. 1 Kings 16:30-33 It was a

20) Find a reference that shows that Jezebel was a bad influence on Ahab by stirring him up.

21) What prophecy is fulfilled in verses 34,35 during the reign of Ahab? When was the prophecy made? Give the scriptural reference. (Your marginal references should help)

22) Who rebuilt Jericho? What did his name mean? What city was he from and what does it mean?

“Jericho was an accursed city of the Gentiles (Joshua 6:17). God assigned it to complete destruction as a sign of his hatred of the sin of the Canaanites. How appropriate that a major restoration is attempted during the reign of Ahab – a king who tolerated the worship of many false gods.”

ELIJAH MEETS the WIDOW of ZAREPATH

- 1) How is Elijah introduced to us?
- 2) What does the word "inhabitant" mean?
- 3) What does Elijah's name mean?
- 4) What did Elijah look like physically? (see 2 Kgs 1:7,8)
- 5) We are not told Elijah's parentage (family tree), but he introduces himself as a man who stands before the living God of Israel. Using a concordance, look up the phrase "before whom I stand" in v.1. Where else in the Bible is this phrase used, and by who?
- 6) Look up the word "stand" in v.1. The word is almost always used in the context of people standing before the Lord. (It is sometimes translated "presence" - see Gen. 3:8, Gen 4;16.)
- 7) In Luke 1:19, who makes a similar statement?
- 8) What two things does Elijah say that God would withhold from the earth (v.1)?





9) Research Question: The dew and the rain both have spiritual significance in scripture. Look up Deut. 32:1-2. What do the dew and the rain represent? The following verses will help you: Isa 55:10,11; Hosea 14:5; Joel 2:23-26. Use an extra sheet of lined paper if necessary.

10) What happens if there is no rain for a long period of time?

11) If the dew and the rain represent the voice/word of God, and it stops, what do you think happens to the "land", or the people living in it, after some time?

12) What is the important lesson for us in this?

13) In v.1, it says the famine would last for "these years". In the New Testament, there are two different references that tell us exactly how long the famine lasted for. Using a concordance, find and list the references, and how long the famine lasted for.

14) Elijah was immediately sent away -- God knew that Jezebel would want to find and kill him. We learn this is the case in 1 Kgs 18:4,9-10. What exactly was Elijah instructed to do?

15) Using a Bible Atlas or map, find where the brook Cherith would be. Draw it in and label it on the map provided on page 3.

16) Who (or what?) would feed Elijah?

17) Look up the following verses, jotting down what each verse says about ravens:

- Lev. 11:15 -
- Gen. 8:7 -
- Prov 30:17 -
- Ezk. 39:4 -
- Song of Solomon 5:11 -
- Isa. 34:11 -



18) After reading the verses in question #17, it is clear that for an Israelite, being fed by ravens would be a difficult thing to accept. Why?

19) Despite their characteristics, how does God treat the ravens in everyday life? Psa 147:9 and Luke 12:24 will help you with your answer.

Despite the uncleanness of the birds, Elijah obeys God's command and accepts food from the ravens. Prov. 27:7 tells us: "The full soul loatheth an honeycomb; but to the hungry soul every bitter thing is sweet."

20) Look up Isaiah 41:17 and write it out.

21) What do that verse and the following verses tell us? Psa 34:9,10; Psa 37:3,19; Heb 13:6.

22) After awhile, what happened to the brook that Elijah was drinking from?

23) Where is Elijah sent to next? Mark this place on the map of page 3.

24) Where have we read about Zidon before? Why do you think God would send Elijah there of all places? (Luke 4:24-26 might give you an idea)

25) Where does Elijah find the woman, and what is she doing?

26) What does the woman say to Elijah? What does this show us?

27) What does Elijah ask for? What is the woman's response?

Based on the research we did earlier, we learned that the rain represents the word of God. When enough time had passed, the brook dried up, and even Elijah suffered the consequence of "no rain" falling on Israel, which forced him to move on. We must make sure that in our lives, we are constantly allowing God's word to provide rain for us. If we allow the drought to take over, eventually our friends who are strong in the word will be forced to move on to others that can provide spiritual help and refreshment for them!

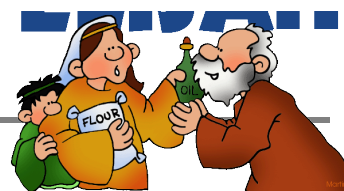


28) Research Question: The flour and the oil are actually the ingredients for one of the offerings under the Law of Moses. Which offering used these two ingredients? What was the significance of this offering? How does this relate to this situation? (Prov 3:9-10 is helpful) Use an extra sheet of paper if necessary.

29) Elijah asks the woman to make him a cake first, and then one for her and her son. There is a bible echo to this story in Mark 7:24-30. List some of the echoes here:

1 Kings 17	Mark 7
<i>e.g. woman</i>	<i>woman</i>

30) What was the assurance that Elijah gave the woman for her trouble?



31) Verse 15 tells us that the woman and her house did eat for “many days”. If you have a centre margin, what does it say was the length of time?

32) Describe what happens next in the woman’s household.

33) How does Elijah heal the widow’s son?



33) Research Question: In v 21,22, we read about the child’s soul “coming into him again”. Christadelphians believe that there is no such thing as an “immortal soul” (a part of a human that lives on after death). The language in these verses can be confusing. How could you explain what these verses mean? Use an extra sheet of paper if necessary.

35) After this incident, the woman gives a “confession of faith”. What is it?



Extra Bible Marking work: When showing that the soul is not immortal, it is helpful to see how many “mortal” characteristics it has, which shows that it is not a separate “spirit-like” part of our bodies. Copy the following somewhere in your Bible – perhaps there is a page in the back that you can neatly write this in to.

The Capabilities of the Soul as Mentioned in the Bible


The word “soul” is used variously in Scripture to describe the actual person, the mind, disposition, life -- subject to the principle of mortality. The word is from the Hebrew nephesh in the Old Testament, and the Greek psuche in the New Testament. Some of its usages indicate that the soul:

• **Is born:** Gen.46:18,27 • **Can eat:** Ex. 12:16 (note margin); Deut. 12:20; Lev. 17:10-12; Luke 12:19 • **Eats bread:** Hos. 9:4. • **Must die:** Psa.22:29 • **Has a mouth:** Psa 103:2-5 • **Has lips:** Lev. 5:4 • **Has blood:** Jer. 2:34 • **Can thirst:** Psa 32:2 • **Can be idle:** Prov 19:15 • **Weeps:** Jer 13:17 • **Can touch:** Lev 5:2 • **Can be touched:** Num 19:11 (margin) • **Can die:** Josh 11:11; Ezek 18:4 • **Can be smitten with a sword:** Josh 11:11, **and pierced:** Luke 2:35 • **Can be put in a pit:** Job 33:18; Isa 38:17 • **Goes into the grave:** Psa 86:13; 56:13 • **Needs redemption:** Psa 49:15 • **Needs a resurrection:** Psa 89:48; 49:15.

Taken from Story of the Bible, Vol. 3, page 272

“The blessings that the widow woman received are typical of blessings we will receive if we devote our energies and labour to doing God’s will...we shall always be provided with our needs if we serve God in the way He desire, and we will have, in addition, the great joy of looking forward to life after death by a resurrection. In short, as the widow woman learned, serving God brings present blessings as well as the prospect of life eternal in the Age to come.”

Story of the Bible, Vol.3, page 271

- 8) How does Ahab refer to Elijah when he meets up with him? (v17)
- 9) Ahab was blaming Elijah for the drought, simply because Elijah was the messenger of the bad news.
- Who does Elijah say is the cause of the trouble, and why?
 - Look up 2 Chron. 15:2. What is the main message of this verse?
 - Ahab and Jezebel had led Israel away from God – they were forsaking Him, and they were all suffering the consequences of such action. Too often in life, when the wicked are being punished for their evil actions, they somehow try to make the righteous look like they are to blame. We should all try to accept the consequences of our actions, and use them to help us change, instead of finding someone else to put the blame on!
- 10)  In v.19, Elijah says to Ahab “gather to me all Israel”. Underline this phrase. This is to be the future work of Elijah, after the return of Jesus to the earth. We will be looking at this later on in the workbook!
- 11) a. Look up the meaning of the word “Carmel” in a concordance. Write down Strong’s number and the meaning.
- Strong’s #: _____
Meaning: _____
- Look up the following passages of scripture: Jer. 50:19, Isa. 35:2. What picture do we get of Carmel from these verses along with the meaning of the word Carmel?
 - In scripture, when God wants to paint a picture for his people of disaster, he describes Carmel as a withered place. (Amos 1:2, Isa 33:9, Nahum 1:4). After 3 ½ years of drought, what do you think the state of Mt. Carmel was at this point?

12) a. What three groups of people (and how many of each) did Elijah want Ahab to gather to the top of Mt. Carmel?

b. Which group does not actually come to the mountain?

13) a. When all the people had gathered together, what question did Elijah ask them? (v.21)

b. What does it mean to "halt between two opinions?"

c. The following verses show us what God thinks about people that waver between two ways of thinking. Look up the verses, and then summarize the main idea in your own words. James 1:6,8; Matt. 6:24; Rev. 3:15,16.

d. In our modern lives, we are surrounded by so many things that the world has to offer. There comes a point where we have to decide which god we will serve – the god of the world, or Yahweh, the God of Abraham, Isaac and Jacob. What are some of the "gods" of the world? Do you ever find yourself "halting between two opinions"? What are some things you can do in your life to make a decision about whom you will serve?



There are times in life when people are not double minded – they decide that the world is more attractive to them, and they reject the ways of God. It is important to realize that even though God would rather us decide one way or another, one decision will lead to life, and the other decision will lead to death. *“I call heaven and earth to record this day against you, that I have set before you life and death, blessing and cursing: therefore choose life, that both thou and thy seed may live: That thou mayest love the LORD thy God, and that thou mayest obey his voice, and that thou mayest cleave unto him: for he is thy life, and the length of thy days: that thou mayest dwell in the land which the LORD sware unto thy fathers, to Abraham, to Isaac, and to Jacob, to give them.”*
(Deuteronomy 30:19,20)

14) a. What was the people’s answer to Elijah’s question of v.21?

b. Look up Matt. 22:11,12. Have you ever been in a situation where you have nothing to say because the other person has just said something about something wrong you have done that was too true to argue about? Someday we will all stand before the judgment seat, answering to Jesus about the things we have done in our lives. Try to imagine at this point how you would be feeling. Would you have anything to say?

15) a. What kind of animal was to be used for the sacrifice?

b. Under the law of Moses, one of the offerings that the people were to give was the sin offering. We read about the sin offering in Leviticus ch.4. Different animals were to be given for different types of people. For which type of people was the bullock to be offered for? (Lev.4:13-15). Why is this so applicable in this case?

- 16) How would everyone know which god was the True God?
- 17)  God often showed his acceptance of offerings by consuming the offering with fire. Look up the following verses, and write them in your margin beside v.24. Lev. 9:24; 1 Chron. 21:26; 2 Chron. 7:1).
- 18) The prophets of Baal were told to go first in the “contest” of Baal vs. Yahweh. What did they do, and for how long?
- 19) In v.27, we see a rare instance of sarcasm in scripture!
- What are the excuses Elijah made for Baal’s lack of sending fire?
 -  In the scriptures, we often see that type of mocking language in reference to idols. It is meant to help us see how ridiculous it is to serve “gods of wood and stone”, when we have the chance to serve the Living God, who created the heavens and the earth. Look up and read Psa. 115: 3-9. Write this reference in your margin beside 1 Kgs 18:27.
 - Fill in the following chart, contrasting what Elijah says about Baal, with what Yahweh does for His people. Look up the verses provided and explain how Yahweh is different from the imaginary Baal.

Baal	Yahweh
sleeping	Psa. 121:4 –
journeying	2 Chron. 16:9 –
talking	Psa. 34:15,17; 1 Pet. 3:12 -

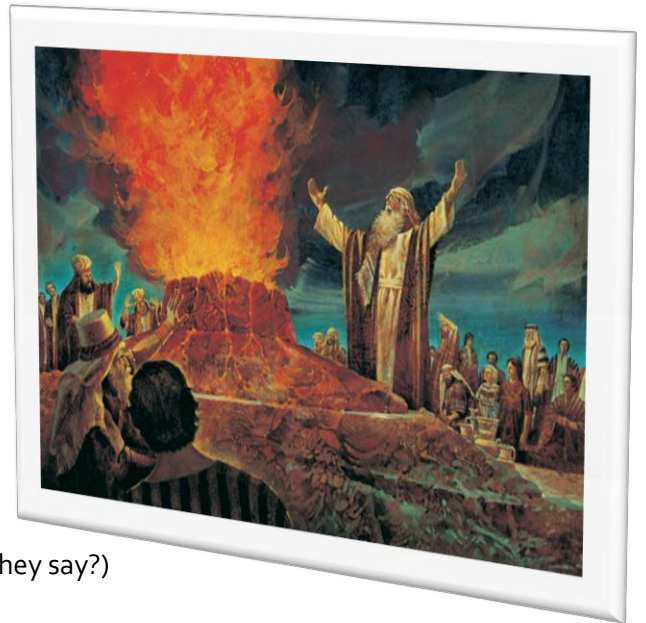
20) Does Baal answer the desperate pleas of his worshippers?!?!

21) a. In v. 30, it tells us that Elijah “repaired the altar of the LORD that was broken down”. Look up the word “broken down” in a concordance. What does it mean? What does this tell us had happened to the altar of God?

b. It is interesting to note that the worshippers of Baal had made a new altar for their sacrifice, but Elijah repaired the altar of the Lord. The Hebrew word for “repair” is often translated as “healing” in the Bible. Why do you think this is significant?

- 22) How many stones did Elijah use to build the altar? _____ What explanation did Elijah give for this (v.31)?
- 23) Find two other places in the Bible where an altar is built with the same amount of stones. List the references.
- 24) Explain how Elijah prepared the sacrifice.
- 25) What was Elijah praying that God would show by sending fire on the sacrifice?
- 26) This is always the primary purpose in God showing Himself mighty against those who oppose Him. Look up the following verses, and write out the phrase that comes up over and over again: Exo. 6:17; 1 Sam. 17:46; 2 Kings 5:15. There are many other verses that give a similar message. Find and list two more.

27) Describe in detail how God answered Elijah's prayer.



28) a. What was the reaction of the people? (What did they say?)

b. Where have we seen this phrase before? (Hint: Question #3 on **page 10**)

d. Since the people were speaking Hebrew, what Hebrew word would Elijah have been hearing over and over again?

29) a. What happened to the prophets of Baal?

b. How does this fulfill the words of Deut. 17:2-7?

30) The people were told to "let not one of them escape". This phrase is important, because when we are dealing with sin, God wants us to make sure there is nothing left that could possibly cause us to sin again. This was a principle that God tried many times to teach to the Israelites. Read the following verses and explain in each case if the commandment was followed or not:

- 1 Sam 15:3-
- Deut. 7: 1-2 (then read Judges 2:2)

31) After all the craziness had died down, what did Elijah hear? (v.41)

32) Even though Elijah heard the sound of rain, he still prostrated himself before God in prayer and total humility. Elijah was always aware that God was in complete control of all things. What does James 5:16-18 say?

Elijah showed his complete faith by acting immediately and having his servant tell Ahab to immediately get going so the rain wouldn't stop his journey, even though at this point there was just a tiny cloud in the sky. There are times in our lives when we are praying earnestly to God for something. We should be watching – sometimes our prayers aren't immediately answered exactly how we want, but if we are looking closely, we can see small things happening that may be the beginning of our answer from God.

33) What did Elijah see in the sky after praying 7 times?

34) a. What happened immediately after Elijah saw the small cloud? (v.45) Read Psa.65:9-13. Remember from earlier on in our study (1 Kgs 17) what the dew and the rain signify. How do the verses in the Psalm contrast with the drought that had come upon the land 3 ½ years before? What is it symbolic of?

35) Where did Ahab ride to?



36) What amazing thing does Elijah do? (Jezreel was 18 miles away!)


ELIJAH FLEES to HOREB / The CALL of ELISHA

1) According to v.1, was King Ahab on the side of Yahweh or Jezebel?

2) Elijah fled for his life from the threat of Jezebel – one woman! How many prophets of Baal had he just stood up to and destroyed?

3) James 5:17 tells us that Elijah was “a man subject to like passions as we are”, meaning that at times even a great prophet like Elijah struggled to have faith in God’s power. How does this realization help you?

4) Elijah chose of his own will to flee into the wilderness.

 Highlight the phrase “he himself” in your Bible. What is the contrast between this verse and what you find in the following verses: 1Kings 17:3,9; 18:1,4,6; 19:15? Find a way to highlight these verses in your Bible and link them together.

5) Why did Elijah wish to die?

6) Look up the following verses where we find prophets going through times of distress. List the name of the godly man and why he wished to die? Whose attitude is most admirable?

Verse	Man	Reason for Wishing to Die
Jonah 4:3-8		
Jeremiah 20:14-18 (see context of chapter)		
Philippians 1:22-24		

7) Who else in the scripture went 40 days and nights without food? (Provide **two** names with verses to back up your answer)

8) Look up the word "Horeb" (v.8) in a Strong's concordance.

Strong's #: _____

Meaning: _____



9) a. Fill in the following chart which shows similarities between Elijah and Moses. Do this by looking up the verses provided about the life of Moses. From the event in the verse and your knowledge of the story of Elijah list the similarities.

Moses		Elijah
Ex. 2:15	<i>e.g. Moses fled from Pharaoh</i>	<i>Elijah fled from Jezebel</i>
Ex 3:1		
Deut. 9:9		
Ex 33:18-23		

Note how both Moses and Elijah must face a nation that turned away from God to idolatry (for Moses see Exodus 32:7-9).

b. In Exodus 32:10 what did God want to do to the nation of Israel as a result of their turning away from him?

c. How did Moses respond? (Exodus 32:11-14)

d. Deuteronomy 9:18,19 explains how Moses prayed for the people. What indication is there in those verses as to how passionate Moses was about saving the nation?

e. Does Elijah demonstrate the same attitude towards the sinful nation or did he have to learn this lesson?

f. Look up Romans 11:1-4. Does this confirm your answer above or change it?

10) Look up the word "jealous" (v.10) in Strongs. What does it mean? What is the difference between godly jealousy and natural envy? Which was Elijah demonstrating?

11) Was God in the strong wind, the earthquake or the fire? What was he "in"? What did this mean?

12) Look up Zechariah 4:6. How does this verse teach the same lesson noted above?

13) List the 3 men Elijah was to anoint and what positions they were to have.

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14) Using a Bible dictionary, look up Hazael and Jehu and list how they fulfilled God's judgments against idolatrous Israel.

“He made known his ways unto Moses, his acts unto the children of Israel. ” (Psalm 103:7, AV) Speaking of the children of Israel who saw God's miracles during their exodus from Egypt and their 40 years in the wilderness, Bro. John Martin says: “It was the faithless people who were more overcome by the manifestation of physical power than by the exhibition of divine characteristics. The pointed contrast between them and their leader Moses is made in Psalm 103:7. The people had been impressed with God's acts, but Moses with His ways. Similarly Elijah is now about to be impressed with God's acts. Yet over and above that, the still small voice was to show him that the greatest power in the universe is the impressive power of the divine character.”

(Elijah the Tishbite, Bro. John Martin, pg. 58)

15) Did Elisha slay anyone? According to Hosea 6:5 and Heb 4:12 what else is able to slay men?

16) In ch.19 Elijah travels a great distance. List where Elijah is in each of the following verses and then plot his travels on the map provided on page 3.

18:20

18:46

19:2

19:8

19:15

19:16

17) What lesson did Elijah learn when God told him there were 7,000 that had not bowed unto Baal? Compare this to his opinion of the situation in v.10 and v.14.

18) List a couple of other examples where our view of a situation might be different from God's view. Find a verse which says that God's understanding is above ours. (Hint: there is one in the prophecy of Isaiah)

19) In 1Kings 21:13-15 what power did Elijah's mantle give to Elisha? Why does Elijah cast it upon Elisha here?

20) Elisha slew a yoke of oxen and their instruments (translated "plowing equipment" in the NIV). What does this tell us about Elisha?

21) a. What does the word "minister" mean in verse 21?

b. In what way did Elisha minister to Elijah according to 2Kings 3:11?

c. What lesson does this teach us if we want to aim to be great in the kingdom of God? Support this with another scriptural example or with a reference from the New Testament.

NABOTH'S VINEYARD

1) It is important to understand the rules of inheritance for the Israelites as you study chapter 21. Read the following passages and list the rule or principle taught regarding an Israelite's inheritance.

- Leviticus 25:23-28: *e.g. land was not to be sold unless a man was poor, even then it was to be returned to him in the jubilee or before*
- Exodus 20:17:
- Number 36:7:

2) Note what the following verses say about inheritances.



Mark these 2 verses along with the ones from question #1 in the margin below 1Kings 21.

- 1Sam 8:11-14: if Israel took a king, that king would take their vineyards, etc...
- Ezekiel 46:18 this principle also will apply in the kingdom age with inheritance in the land!

3) What does Naboth's name mean?

4) List the fruit of the spirit found in Galatians 5.

5) What does Jezreel mean?

6) Where was Naboth living? In light of the fact that Jezebel lived next door, do you think this would have made it hard for Naboth to stay faithful to God?

7) Why did Naboth refuse to sell his vineyard to king Ahab? How does the principle taught in Acts 5:29 apply to this situation?

8) When had Ahab previously felt heavy and displeased? What had he done wrong?

9) In this verse Ahab is acting like a child and lies down on his bed refusing to eat. When does he finally get up? What does this say about his character?

10) When Ahab explains Naboth's reason for not giving his vineyard to Jezebel, what part of Naboth's response does he leave out? Why?

11) Read Esther 5:9-14. How are the events there similar to what occurred here with Ahab and Jezebel?

12) Find another Bible character, a ruler who wrote a letter which resulted in the death of a righteous man. Provide a reference to back up your answer. What does this teach us about the danger of being in a position of power?

13) Who do you think was responsible for Naboth's death? Who do you think would be charged with murder?

14) Perhaps there are many answers to the question above. The reality is that many people did evil. In what way did each of the following do wrong?

- the elders and nobles

- the 2 men of Belial

- Jezebel

- Ahab

15) What type of men are called "men of Belial"? (use a Bible Dictionary or look up the word in a concordance)

16) What sin does Jezebel instruct the men of Belial to charge Naboth with?

17) According to Leviticus 24:16 what was the punishment for this sin? Do you think Jezebel knew the law of Moses?

18) Where else in the scriptures do we find two false witnesses who accuse an innocent man of blasphemy? (Provide a reference to back up your answer)

19) Jezebel asked that there be two men of Belial to bear false witness against Naboth. According to Deuteronomy 19:15, two or three witnesses were necessary to condemn a man. Why was this a good principle? What was it meant to guard against?

20) There is another important principle that follows in Deuteronomy 19:18,19. What is this principle and what would have been the result if it had been followed?

WHAT IS A 'BIBLE PRINCIPLE?'

Principles are different than rules and laws. A principle doesn't change but how it is applied changes with circumstances.

A Bible principle is to love your neighbor as yourself. A law that demonstrated this principle was to not harvest the corners of your field so that the poor could find food to eat.

An advantage of a principle is that as we grow older and our lives change, a principle will still apply to the new situations that we face. Our challenge is to apply the principles we learn from Bible stories to our modern life.

21) Deuteronomy 16:18,19 sets out the principles for establishing just judges in the land. Obviously the judges in Naboth's case were unjust. According to Deuteronomy what were two things that could bias the decisions of a judge? Which was likely a factor in this situation?

22) *“Woe to them that devise iniquity, and work evil upon their beds! when the morning is light, they practise it, because it is in the power of their hand. And they covet fields, and take them by violence; and houses, and take them away: so they oppress a man and his house, even a man and his heritage. Therefore thus saith the LORD; Behold, against this family do I devise an evil, from which ye shall not remove your necks; neither shall ye go haughtily: for this time is evil.”* (Micah 2:1–3, AV)

Highlight the Bible echoes in the verse quoted above that remind us of the story of Naboth’s vineyard, and explain 4 or 5 ways that this quotation applies to the events of 1Kings 21. Mark this in your Bible.

23) Fill in the following chart which highlights how Naboth was a type of Christ, by looking up the passages provided and noting how Jesus’ situation was like Naboth’s. When you are finished mark the chart in your Bible below 1Kings 21.

Naboth	Jesus
v.3 upheld the law	Matt 5:17 - <i>Jesus came to uphold the law</i>
v.8 the elders conspired against him	Matt 26:3,4
v.10 false witness	Matt 26:59,60
v.10 accused of blasphemy	Acts 6:13
v.11 suffered outside the city	Heb 13:12
v.19 killed for his inheritance	Mark 12:1-12

24) How and when was the prophecy concerning Ahab (v.19) fulfilled? (Provide a reference)

- a. Find a reference that speaks of the death of another king of Israel whose body was cast in the field of Naboth.

- b. Who was the king and why was he killed?

25) Ahab now considers Elijah as his enemy. In chapter 22 we learn that Ahab hated another prophet. Who is that prophet and why did he hate him?

26) Amos 5:10 says: "*They hate him that rebuketh in the gate, and they abhor him that speaketh uprightly.*" This verse from Amos confirms the fact that men do not like to hear that they are doing wrong. Why is it so hard for us to listen to words of correction?



Homework/Experiment – The next time someone corrects you or provides constructive criticism, accept the correction graciously and thank them, rather than defending yourself. Then come back to this question and write how you felt.

27) The death of Jezebel is recorded in 2Kings 9:30-37. List ways in which her death fulfilled the prophecy of Elijah exactly to the letter.

28) Ahab *sold* himself to do wickedly. The Hebrew word can mean “to sell into slavery”. According to Romans 6:16, we can be slaves to either sin or to righteousness. What does it mean to be a slave to sin?

29) Ahab *sold* himself to do wickedly. The Hebrew word can also mean “to give a daughter to marriage”. Ahab’s marriage to Jezebel was obviously a great part of his spiritual problem. List several ways in which Jezebel “*stirred up*” Ahab to do evil. Read 2Cor 6:14-18 and summarize the important principle that is taught. How does this apply to you as a young person? Use an extra sheet of paper if necessary.



“And I find more bitter than death the woman, whose heart is snares and nets, and her hands as bands: whoso pleaseth God shall escape from her; but the sinner shall be taken by her.”
(Ecclesiastes 7:26, AV)

30) Does the reaction of Ahab to Elijah’s judgments surprise you? Why?

31) What does God’s reaction to Ahab’s humility teach us about God’s character?

YAHWEH'S JUDGMENTS on AHAZIAH

1) Ahab's death is recorded in 1Kings 22, which also tells us that his son Ahaziah was set up as king of Israel in Samaria. Read 1Kings 22:51-53 and answer the following questions:

a) How long did he reign?

b) With the descriptions of the kings of Israel we usually read the phrase "*he walked in the way of Jeroboam the son of Nebat*". But here in the description of Ahaziah we are told that he "*walked in the way of his father, and in the way of his mother*". Why are we told this?

2) Who does Ahaziah turn to for help when he is injured in a fall in Samaria?

3) What does Baalzebub (v.2) mean? (use your concordance) Strong's #: _____

Meaning: _____

4) Where was Ekron? In the territory of which nation?

5) According to Elijah (v.3), why was Ahaziah sending to enquire of Baalzebub concerning his sickness?

6) How many times does the phrase "*not a God in Israel*" or "*no god in Israel*" appear? Underline or highlight these phrases in your Bible.

"In Judah is God known: his name is great in Israel. " (Psalm 76:1, AV)

7) What previous event in Elijah's life was meant to prove that there was a God in Israel? Obviously Ahaziah was not convinced!

8) Fill out the following chart by looking up the references and reading the story.

Reference	Who is sick?	Where do they live?	Whom do they seek help from?
2Kings 1:2-3	<i>e.g. Ahaziah</i>	<i>e.g. Israel</i>	<i>e.g. Baalzebub, god of Ekron</i>
2Kings 5:1-8			
2Kings 8:7-10			

9) It is interesting to note that in these references the people of Syria have more faith in the power of Yahweh to heal than the family of Ahab does. Of particular interest is the healing of Naaman in 2Kgs 5. Read 2Kings 5:1-8 again and answer the following questions.

- a) According to v.8 what would be the result of Naaman's healing by Elisha?

- b) What conclusion did Naaman come to following his healing (2Kings 5:15)?

- c) Did king Jehoram (Ahab's son) believe there was a prophet with the power of God to heal?

In light of the incident in 1Kings 2 where Ahaziah turns to Baalzebub instead of Yahweh, it is interesting to see the name of this false god come up in the New Testament. In Luke chapter 11 where Jesus is healing a person who is unable to speak, the people accuse him of healing through the power of Beelzebub. In effect they were denying that that Jesus had the power of God. Like Ahaziah they were denying the power of God working in the nation. Jesus ended that conversation with the words, *“But if I with the finger of God cast out devils, no doubt the kingdom of God is come upon you.”* (Luke 11:20)

10) The word "therefore" connects v.3 to v.4 and tells us why Ahaziah was going to die. Why was he going to die?

11) Look up 1Chronicles 10:13,14. List several ways in which Ahaziah and Saul were similar.

12) When the messengers returned to Ahaziah how did the king know that the prophet must be Elijah?

13) Name another prophet who would fit this description. (Provide a reference)

14) How many men in total did king Ahaziah send to Elijah?

15) Who sent the fire against the captain and his fifty men? Where did this fire come from? Therefore who was sending the judgment against these men?

16) When fire was sent from God previously in 1Kings 18 what was the lesson? (1Kings 18:38,39)

17) In Hebrews 12:29 we are told that "*Our God is a consuming fire*". Where is this quoted from? Look up the Old Testament quotation and note what other related characteristic God has. Explain how this second description can apply to God.

While it might seem harsh to us that God chose to destroy 50 men with fire, this is only because we are thinking in a human way. Bro. Roberts provides this helpful quote from The Visible Hand of God.

“Moderns feel a difficulty in understanding or even receiving this matter. The difficulty is in themselves: it does not belong to the subject. The transaction was a divine one. Elijah could not bring fire from heaven. It was God’s doing. If so, where is the difficulty? Israel had forsaken Him and abandoned themselves to all the abominations of the heathen—not only abominations of worship, but all the abominations that come in their train. Israel had broken the national covenant of Sinai, under which, death and evil were the penalty. God had sent Elijah to bring them back to their fealty. Instead of surrendering to the evident demonstrations of reason by his hand, they sought his life, and here was a company of men whose express business it was to hand him over to the tender mercies of a Baalite worshipper. Was it out of keeping with such a situation of things that God should show His power in the retributive consumption of the rebels? So far from this, the marvel was that the catastrophe was not extended to multitudes besides, which it doubtless would have been, had not God’s further purpose with Israel required the deferring of His anger, as explained by Isaiah (48:9).” Robert Roberts, The Visible Hand of God (page 274–275)

18) Hebrews 10:26,27 tells us that we might also face the fiery judgment of God. Look up those verses and write down the reason we might face that judgment.

19) Look up the following verses and complete the chart below. Note who the fire consumes in each verse and why it was sent from God.

Reference	Who or what is consumed with fire?	Why?
Num 11:1	<i>e.g. some of the people of Israel</i>	<i>they complained</i>
Num 16:1-11,35		
Lev 10:1,2		
Gen 18:20,21;19		

20) Which of the sins noted in the previous chart that you have completed are you most likely to commit?

- 21) What does the fact that Ahaziah sent 3 captains with 50 soldiers say about his character?
- 22) What was different about the 3rd captain's approach to Elijah compared to the previous two captains? Why do you think his life was spared?
- 23) Whose life/lives was the 3rd captain interested in saving?
- 24) Why might Elijah have been afraid to go speak with Ahaziah?
- 25) After the death of Ahaziah, Jehoram becomes king. How was Jehoram related to Ahaziah?

ELIJAH TAKEN UP in the WHIRLWIND

- 1) In this chapter we finally hear a second time about Elisha, the prophet who would continue on Elijah's work. In which chapter that we've studied did we first hear of Elisha?
- 2) According to 2Kings 3:11 what had Elisha done for Elijah during some of the approximately 10 years since he was called?
- 3) Look up the word "whirlwind" in Strong's concordance. What does it mean?

The same Hebrew word is used in 24 times in the Old Testament. Look up the following references where the same Hebrew word is found. What is the whirlwind related to in these verses?

Job 38:1:

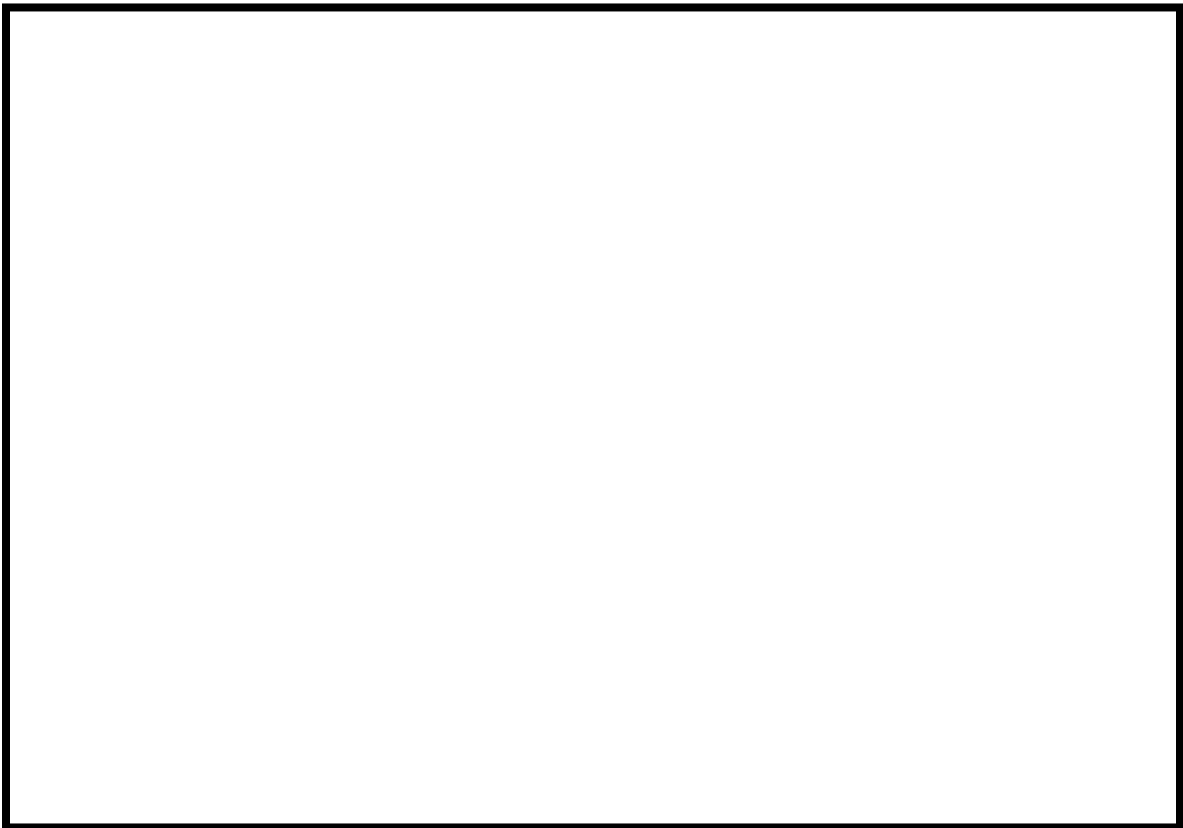
Psalm 141:8:

- 4) In this chapter Elijah and Elisha take a journey together and visit several cities/places. List the four cities or places that they visit and write down what each city means (use your concordance).

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5) Look up the Jordan River in a Bible Dictionary. List 5 facts about the river. In what way is the meaning of the Hebrew for Jordan appropriate?

6) Draw a simple map of Israel. Locate the four places from the previous question and map the route that Elijah and Elisha took.



- 7) a. How many times did Elijah ask Elisha to tarry in a city while he went on ahead?
- b. What was Elisha's response each time?
- c. Who in the scripture refused to leave a faithful Israelite woman when she was asked to stay behind? (provide a reference to prove your answer)
- 8) Who did they meet in two of the cities they visited?
- 9) The phrase "sons of the prophets" refers to a group of prophets who were taught God's principles in a school-like setting.
- a) Look up 1Samuel 19:19,20 and determine who started this school or "company of the prophets".
- b) According to 1Samuel 7:16, Samuel made a circuit each year between certain cities. Which ones are the same as those that Elijah and Elisha visited?
- c) What do you think they would do in a school of the prophets? What events do we have in Christadelphia today that are similar?
- 10) There were 50 prophets that watched Elijah and Elisha head off to Jordan. Where else have we encountered 50 before in the story of Elijah (two other places)?

- 11) What had Elijah previously done with his mantle and what did that represent?
- 12) What other events can you think of where water was parted?
- 13) When Elijah asks Elisha what he could do for him, what does Elisha ask for?
- 14) The two Hebrew words for "double portion" are found together in Deuteronomy 21:17. Who was normally to receive the double portion?
- 15) Which Bible character despised his birthright? How?
- 16) By asking for a double portion what role was Elisha asking for?
- 17) Elijah was taken up by the whirlwind into heaven. According to John 3:13, "*...no man hath ascended up to heaven, but he that came down from heaven, even the Son of man which is in heaven.*" We can be sure then that Elijah was taken away to some other place, as opposed to heaven as we think of it. In verse 16 what did the sons of the prophets think might have happened to Elijah? How does 1Kings 18:12 help explain this?

18) Who in the book of Acts was taken away by the spirit? Where was he taken?

19) Why do you think we are told specifically that *"and Elisha saw it"* in v. 12?

20) Using your marginal reference, where do we come across the phrase "my father, my father, the chariot of Israel and the horseman thereof" for a second time? To whom was it applied?

In Psalm 68:17 we read: *"The chariots of God are twenty thousand, even thousands of angels; the Lord is among them, as in Sinai, in the holy place."* The angels are one way in which God continually works in the lives of his servants. Elisha by this point has been completely convinced of God's working in his life.

Later in his ministry, in 2 Kings 6:16, Elisha, when surrounded by the host of Syria, said: *"Fear not, for they that be with us are more than they that be with them. And Elisha prayed, and said, Lord, open his eyes, that he may see. And the Lord opened the eyes of the young man; and he saw: and, behold, the mountain was full of horses and chariots of fire round about Elisha."* Later this phrase would be applied to Elisha himself (2Kings 13:14) in recognition of the fact that God had been working with the nation through Elisha!

21) What did Elisha's crossing of the Jordan prove to the sons of the prophets? Who else was established as the new spiritual leader of the nation by crossing over the Jordan on dry ground?

22) Describe the second miracle that Elisha does (v.19). (His first was to smite the Jordan.) Miracles, like parables, often have a spiritual meaning. What do you think this miracle represents? (James 3:8-12 might help you answer this question) Why would this be appropriate as Elisha's second miracle?

ELIJAH'S LETTER to JEHORAM

While most of Elijah's work as a prophet was with Ahab and Jezebel in the Northern kingdom of Israel, in this chapter we find him working with a king of Judah. The false religion of Jezebel had now spread to the kingdom of Judah. Jezebel's daughter Athaliah was queen of the southern kingdom. It must have been an ominous moment in the court of King Jehoram when a letter arrived and it became apparent that Elijah was still alive and well, and still combating the false worship of his age.

- 1) Jehoshaphat had many sons. Why did he choose Jehoram to be king in his stead? What did he give to his other sons?

- 2) What was the first thing Jehoram did when he became king (v.4)? Why would he do this?

- 3) In whose ways did Jehoram walk (v.6)? What was the usual description for a good king of Judah?

- 4) What kind of a king was Asa? (see 1Kings 15:9-15)

- 5) What kind of a king was Jehoshaphat? (see 1Kings 22:42,43)

- 6) With such a godly father and grandfather, how do you think that Jehoram came to be so evil in the eyes of the LORD?

7) Who did Jehoram marry? What was her name? (see 2Chron 22:2) What kind of a woman was Athaliah?

8) Jehoram's father Jehoshaphat, despite being a good king, often made alliances with the northern kingdom of Israel. Look up the following verses and write down what alliance Jehoshaphat made, why he made the alliance and the result.

2 Chronicles 18 –

2 Chronicles 20:35-37 --

9) On several occasions when the kings of Israel were wicked and turned to other gods, Yahweh destroyed their family and gave the kingdom to a new family. Why did God not take the kingdom away from Jehoram's family?

10) Why did the Edomites revolt against Jehoram? What lesson does this verse teach us?

11) How did Elijah communicate with Jehoram? Why?

"And he went out to meet Asa, and said unto him, Hear ye me, Asa, and all Judah and Benjamin; The LORD is with you, while ye be with him; and if ye seek him, he will be found of you; but if ye forsake him, he will forsake you." (2 Chronicles 15:2)

12) In Jeremiah 36:1-3, the prophet Jeremiah is told to take a scroll and fill it with prophecies against Judah, Israel and the nations. What was the purpose of Jeremiah doing this?

13) What 3 sins does God condemn Jehoram for committing (v.13)?

14) What was to be Jehoram's punishment for his sins?

15) Numbers 5:11-31 describes a test whereby God would demonstrate whether a woman had been unfaithful to her husband. Describe in a couple of paragraphs the process that would be followed. Be sure to include what would happen to the woman who had committed adultery.

- 16) Why was the same punishment appropriate for Jehoram?
- 17) Besides losing his health what else did Jehoram lose?
- 18) Why did God spare the life of Jehoahaz? (Hint -- look at your answer to question #9)
- 19) Both Asa and Hezekiah, kings of Judah, were also struck with disease. Find and list below the scriptural references to these sicknesses. Contrast their reaction to the disease and the result of their reactions.
- 20) How did the people of Israel feel about Jehoram dying? (Hint: look up other translations)

BEHOLD I WILL SEND you ELIJAH the PROPHET

It may seem strange that Elijah's work ends with his being taken away in a whirlwind. However this is not the end of his work, nor was his letter to king Jehoram. The scriptures tell us that Elijah will have a special role in the kingdom age. Both Malachi 4 and Matthew 17, along with other chapters speak of Elijah's future mission to turn the hearts of the children to their fathers.

1) The context of Malachi chapter four is important. What is v.1 speaking about? When will that occur?

2) Who is the Sun of Righteousness? When will he appear with healing in his wings? How does John 1:1-8 help prove your answer?

3) Look up Psalm 103:1-3 and define what the healing is that the Sun of Righteousness will bring.

4) Which two Bible characters are referred to by name in this chapter?

5) Where have we come across Mt. Horeb in our study of Elijah? What happened here?

6) When will God send Elijah the prophet?

7) In Malachi 3:1 Elijah is referred to as a messenger, who prepares the way. There is another messenger in that verse - "*the messenger of the covenant*". Who is this second messenger?

8) In Malachi 3:2,3 the day of his coming is connected with a "refiner's fire" which will purify the people. There is an interesting echo to this in Zechariah 13:9. In that verse what do those that are refined end up saying? How does this relate to the work of Elijah on Mt. Carmel?

9) How does v.6 echo 1Kings 18:37?

10) If the fathers referred to in v.6 are Abraham, Isaac and Jacob, what does it mean to turn the hearts of the children to their fathers?

11) It is clear from this chapter and others that Elijah will have a role in the age to come. He will go forth to the Jews scattered abroad throughout the world and preach to them the gospel message, turning their hearts to Yahweh and preparing them to accept Christ as their king. However according to Matthew 17:12,13 there is another application of this prophecy. Which New Testament character was a type of Elijah who prepared the way for Christ?

12) Find and list as many similarities as you can find between Elijah and John the Baptist.

13) Despite many similarities, there are some differences between the two prophets. Elijah performed many miracles, but according to John 10:41, how many miracles did John perform?

14) John the Baptist came in "*the spirit and power of Elijah*" (Luke 1:17). Based on your answer to the question above, explain how the spirit and power of John was his voice. Find a verse which demonstrates this. (Use a concordance to help you).

THERE APPEARED MOSES AND ELIJAH

- 1) Which disciples did Jesus take with him into an high mountain? List at least two other occasions where only these disciples were with Jesus.

- 2) The mountain that they ascended is thought to be Mt. Hermon as they were close by in Ceasarea Philippi (Mark 8:27). Look up Mt. Hermon in a Bible Dictionary and list some of its characteristics.

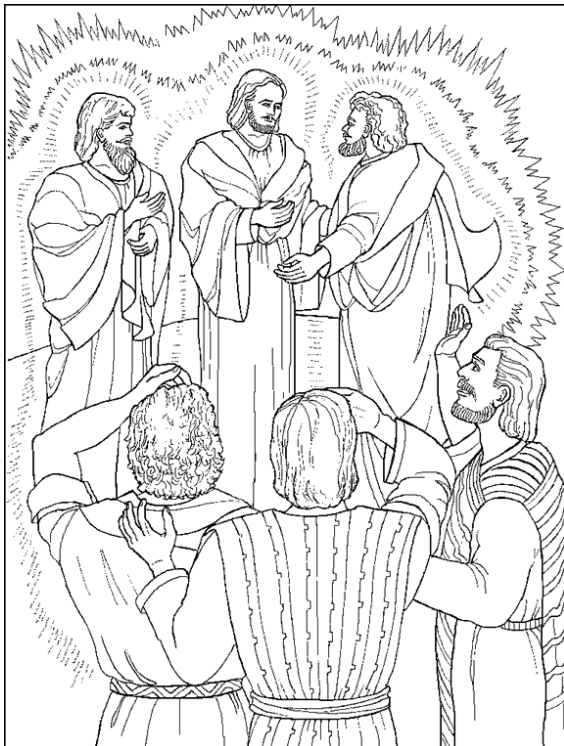
- 3) It says that they went up into the mountain "after six days". This phrase connects the transfiguration with events in chapter 16. Answer the following questions from Matthew 16 which provide context to Elijah's appearance.
 - a) In v.16 who did Peter confess Jesus to be? Who did the people think he was?

 - b) In v.21-23 what did Peter say Jesus would not have to do? What was Jesus' response?

 - c) In v.28 what did Jesus say some of his disciples would see? When?

4) Look up the word "transfigured" (v.2). List the Strong's number and what it means. The same Greek word is used in Romans 12:2. What change is described in that verse and how is the change accomplished?

5) When transfigured, Jesus' face shone as the sun. Which of the two men with him (Moses or Elijah) experienced a similar change in appearance when going up the mountain? Find a reference to prove this. Then look at the context of the chapter you found to see what had caused his face to shine.



6) Look at the parallel account of the transfiguration in Luke 9:28-36. What did Moses, Elijah and Jesus speak of? Look up the word "decease" in Strong's. What does it mean?

- 7) Moses led the Israelites in an exodus from the land of Egypt. Elijah, in the kingdom age, will lead the Jews in a second exodus from all nations of the world.

Look up Jeremiah 16:14,15 and explain how it relates to the statements above.

- 8) What did Peter wish to make for Moses, Elijah and Jesus? Why do you think he wanted to do this?

- 9) What words were spoken by the voice from the cloud? List two other occasions when a voice came from heaven and spoke about Jesus (provide the references). What were the words spoken?

- 10) Part of the words spoken from heaven were: "*hear ye him*". Similar words are used by Stephen in his speech in Acts 7 (see v.37). Here Stephen references the promise made to Moses that someday a prophet would be raised up like unto Moses. This prophet was to be the messiah. Where in the OT is Stephen quoting from?

- 11) The disciples were afraid at the sound of the voice. How did Jesus comfort them?

- 12) As they were coming down from the mountain Jesus asked the three disciples not to tell the vision to others. When would they be able to tell others?



13) Both Peter and John write about the transfiguration - Peter in his epistle and John in his gospel. (James was one of the first disciples to die (Acts 12:1-3) and never wrote a part of the scriptures. The epistle of James is written by Jesus' brother, not the disciple that went with him up the mountain.)

a. Peter references the transfiguration in 2Peter 1:10-19.

- Which verses in this section refer to aspects of the transfiguration?

- In v.16 Peter mentions how the transfiguration helped convince him that Jesus was the son of God. How would the transfiguration do that?

- In v.13 Peter says that he is in a tabernacle. What does he mean?

b. John references the transfiguration in John 1:14

- Look up the word "dwelt" in v.14. What does it mean? Why would the scriptures compare Christ to the tabernacle pitched in the wilderness?

- This verse also references the glory of Christ which was a key aspect of the transfiguration. The glory of Christ was more than the fact that his countenance shone it refers to manifesting God's character. Which characteristics of God did Christ show in his life? (List 5-10)

14) Apparently the scribes had been discussing with the disciples the concept that Elijah would come before the Messiah. There can be no doubt that they were looking for ways to prove that Jesus was not the messiah. How would they have used the teaching about Elijah to deny the fact that Jesus was the Messiah?

15) Jesus explains that the prophecy of Elijah's coming has two applications. Which verse here in Matthew 17 speaks of Elijah's future coming? What will he do?

16) Which verse speaks of Elijah coming in the days of Jesus and the disciples? Who was that Elijah? What did they do to him?

17) An account of John the Baptist's death is recorded in Matthew 14:1-12. In reading the account you will notice similarities between Herod's relationship with Herodias and the relationship king Ahab had with Jezebel. List as many similarities as you can between this section in Matthew and the circumstances surrounding Jezebel's hatred of Elijah.

18) You have come to the end of your study! Please review your workbook and list five practical lessons you have learned from looking at the life of Elijah!

Special Project:

Please complete the project below before you come to camp. Bring it along to camp to share with the other campers and so it can be displayed.

Letter from Elijah

Write a letter from Elijah to a young person of today who is "halting between two opinions". The young person is attending CYC sporadically, but also has friends in the world. He/she is having a bad influence on other CYC'ers. You may further expand this scenario from your own imagination or experience.

Elijah's letter should provide scriptural advice, as well as examples from his own life experience. Pretend that he had access to Old Testament and New Testament passages to back up his advice. Your letter should be no less than 750 words (not including Bible references). Make the physical letter appear as if it was written 1000's of years ago.