

Elisha

the man of God



Name: _____

Parent Signature: _____

(to be signed upon completion of the workbook)

PREFACE

This year we are studying the life of the prophet Elisha, a study which follows closely on the heels of last year's workbook on Elijah! Elisha was a "man of God" who was chosen specifically by God to take on a work begun by Elijah. After being called upon by Elijah, these two very different men worked together to develop various groups of the sons of the prophets and encourage their love for Yahweh. When the time came for Elijah to be taken away, Elisha did not want to be separated from his mentor, but at the same time eagerly accepted the task. Immediately he took up the "mantle of responsibility" dedicating many, many years of tireless service to Yahweh.. Throughout the record of Elisha, we see the grace and mercy of God manifested in this soft-spoken, gentle prophet.

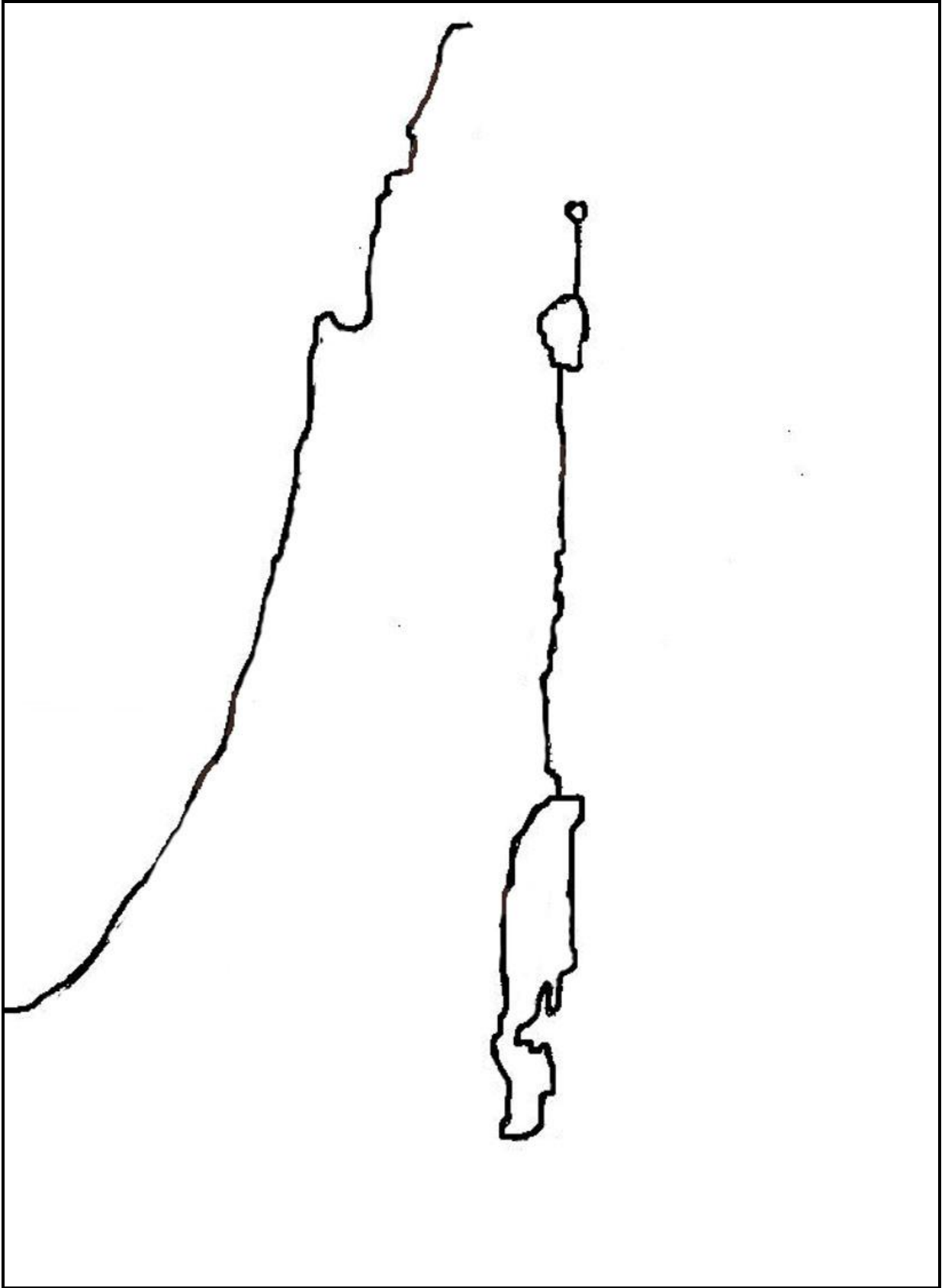
The story of Elisha contains many unusual events, from a floating axe head to little children hurling "bald head" insults; from poisonous stew to a man coming to life upon touching Elisha's bones. While these events may seem strange at first glance, careful reading and study provides a multitude of lessons for us.

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 Elisha as much as we have!

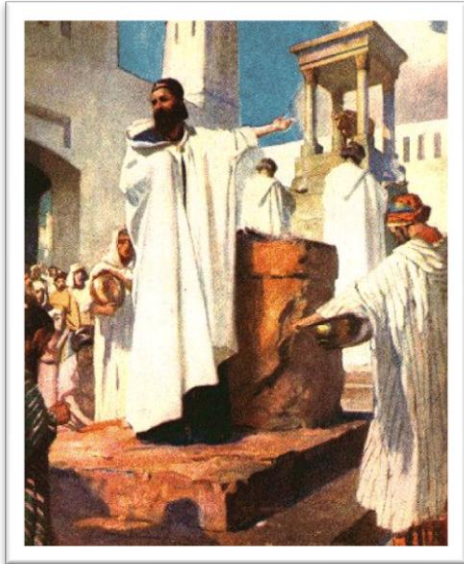
May God grant you wisdom and knowledge as you endeavor to more greatly understand His Word.

Useful Resources:

- KJV Bible
- Other Bible Versions
- Strong's Concordance
- Treasury of Scripture Knowledge
- Bible Dictionaries and Maps
- The Story of the Bible – Volume 3 (Logos Publications)
- Elisha the Neglected Prophet - David Wood
- Men of God - Studies of the Ministries of Elijah & Elisha - Stephen Irving
- Elijah and Elisha - Edmund J. Green



BACKGROUND: APOSTASY ENSHRINED IN ISRAEL



Elisha lived during a time when the northern 10 tribes (Israel) had turned to the worship of false Gods. The true worship of Yahweh had been corrupted by king Jeroboam. He introduced the worship of two golden calves (1Kings 12) – one in Dan and the other in Bethel. He told the people that it was too much for them to travel to Jerusalem to offer sacrifices and attend the feasts that God had commanded them to keep. He then set up his own priesthood making the lowest of the people priests. He tried to pass off this false worship as another way to serve God, saying that the golden calves were the “gods” that brought Israel out of Egypt!!

1) 2Chronicles 11:14-17 tells us about the response of the Levites and other faithful men and women that lived in the northern 10 tribes when they saw the false worship of Jeroboam set up in within their tribes. Where did the Levites and other faithful men go? Why?

Unfortunately Jeroboam’s introduction of false worship caught on and many followed in his footsteps. The northern kingdom of Israel turned from Yahweh, led by their evil kings. Jeroboam was held responsible for this and his name became synonymous with false worship.

2) According to 1Kings 14:16, what did Jeroboam become known for?

Each king of Israel that followed Jeroboam is said to have followed in the footsteps of Jeroboam. They did not remove the golden calves, nor turn the people of Israel back to Yahweh. In fact things became worse and worse... until we come to the days of king Ahab, when Elijah and Elisha ministered.

3) What does 1Kings 16:25,26 say about king Omri (Ahab's father)?

4) What does 1 Kings 16:30 say about Ahab?

Ahab did not stop at allowing the worship of the golden calves of Jeroboam. He went further and enshrined the worship of Baal in the nation. He married Jezebel, the daughter of Ethbaal, king of the Zidonians. Jezebel was a powerful woman and influenced Ahab to do evil.

5) Jezebel was the daughter of Ethbaal. What does Ethbaal mean?

6) What does 1Kings 21:25 say about Jezebel's influence on Ahab? Look up the word "stirred up" in Strongs and write down what it means.

Stirred up: # _____ : _____

7) What did Jezebel do to the prophets of Yahweh? (1Kings 18:3,4)

8) Jezebel's name is mentioned once in the New Testament. Use a concordance and find the reference, and note it here. What is her name symbolic of in that reference?

With this history in mind it is clear that the nation of Israel had turned far away from God. Yet despite their rebellion and sin, the LORD was not willing to give up on his people. Yahweh sent unto the nation of Israel two of his most influential prophets.

"I have sent also unto you all my servants the prophets, rising up early and sending them, saying, Return ye now every man from his evil way, and amend your doings, and go not after other gods to serve them, and ye shall dwell in the land which I have given to you and to your fathers..." (Jeremiah 35:15)

When Elijah appeared on the scene suddenly in the court of Ahab, he brought word of a famine that would come upon the land as the result of a drought. As it happened there would be no rain in the land for three and a half years.

9) Years before, in Solomon's prayer at the dedication of the temple (2 Chronicles 6:26,27) he speaks of a time when God would close up the heavens so that it would not rain. Why would God send droughts? What response was he looking for in the nation?

10) One of the main problems that the nation of Israel had in the days of Elijah and Elisha is described 1 Kings 18:21. What was their problem?

11) No matter how wicked the nation of Israel became down through history, there was always a remnant of faithful people that Yahweh would seek out to work with. This was true during the days of Elijah and Elisha. How does each of the following verses show that there were still faithful men in Israel?

- 1 Kings 18:3,4
- 1 Kings 19:18
- 1 Kings 21:1-4
- 2 Kings 2:1-7
- 2 Kings 4:8-11

There is no doubt that we live in a similar age where Christianity has turned the true worship of God into idolatry. But thanks be to God that our families and ecclesias are part of a remnant trying to hold on to the truth! We have the great blessing to learn from Elisha's ministry as he worked with small groups called the "sons of the prophets" to encourage them to walk in the straight and narrow path.

Time of Miracles

The ministries of both Elijah and Elisha were full of miracles, signs and wonders. Yahweh gave both prophets the means to demonstrate his almighty power in the hope of influencing the nation to turn back to Him. Below is a list of the the key miracles associated with each prophet. Read the lists carefully and then answer the questions that follow. The first list should be a good reminder of what we studied last year at camp!

Miracles associated with Elijah:

Drought for 3.5 years	1 Kgs 17:1; James 5:17
Fed by ravens	1 Kgs 17:4–6
Widow's oil and meal increased	1 Kgs 17:12–16
Widow's son raised from dead	1 Kgs 17:17–23
Sacrifice consumed by fire	1 Kgs 18:38
Rain in answer to prayer	1 Kgs 18:41
Captains consumed by fire	2 Kgs 1:9–12
Jordan divided	2 Kgs 2:8
Taken away in a whirlwind, with chariots of fire	2 Kgs 2:11

Miracles associated with Elisha:

Jordan divided	2 Kgs 2:14
Waters of Jericho healed	2 Kgs 2:20–22
Mocking young men destroyed by bears	2 Kgs 2:24
Water supplied for Jehoshaphat	2 Kgs 3:16–20
Widow's oil multiplied	2 Kgs 4:1–7
Shunammite's child raised from dead	2 Kgs 4:19–37
Poisoned pottage made harmless	2 Kgs 4:38–41
A hundred fed with twenty loaves	2 Kgs 4:42–44
Naaman cured of leprosy	2 Kgs 5:10–14

Gehazi struck with leprosy	2 Kgs 5:27
Axe head caused to float	2 Kgs 6:5–7
Ben-Hadad's plans revealed	2 Kgs 6:8–13
Syrian army defeated	2 Kgs 6:18–20
Revival of a man by touch with Elisha's bones	2 Kgs 13:21

12) Which prophet performed more miracles?

13) Which miracle(s) in the lists above would have affected the most people and been the most visible to the nation?


14) The studies of Elijah and Elisha are especially exciting Bible studies because they contain the accounts of many great miracles and wonders. Although God has performed miracles throughout the ages, there are two other time periods where many miracles happened one after another. Using the verses below, identify the time periods when many great miracles were performed and try to summarize why God performed so many miracles. Why would miracles have been helpful in the days of Elijah and Elisha? What has God given us today in place of great prophets doing miracles?

Deut 29:1-6 • Acts 2:22 • Acts 8:6-13

Elisha's Ministry

15) During the reigns of which kings of Israel did Elisha act as prophet?

16) For approximately, how long did Elisha serve as a prophet? What does this tell us about his age when he first began as a prophet?

 17) Elisha is called the “man of God” 29 times in the scriptures (more than any other person!). Chose a color and mark in the following verses each time the phrase “man of God” appears in reference to Elisha.

- 2 Kgs 4:7,9,16,21,22,25(2X),27(2X),40,42
- 2 Kgs 5:8,14,15,20
- 2 Kgs 6:6,9,10,15
- 2 Kgs 7:2,17,18,19
- 2 Kgs 8:2,4,7,8,11
- 2 Kgs 13:19

18) Who else in scripture is called a “man of God”?

- Deut 33:1 = _____
- Judges 13:6 = _____
- 1 Sam 9:6 = _____
- 1 Kgs 17:18,24 = _____
- 2 Chron 8:14 = _____

The Chronology of the Kings of Judah and Israel			
The United Monarchy			
Saul	c. 1020-1004	BC	
David	1004-965		
Solomon	965-928		
Judah		Israel	
Rehoboam	928-911	Jeroboam	928-907
Abijam	911-908	Nadab	907-906
Asa	908-867	Baasha	906-883
Jehoshaphat	867-846	Elah	883-882
Jehoram	846-843	Zimri	882
Ahaziah	843-842	Timri	882-878
Athaliah	842-836	Omri	882-871
Joash	836-798	Ahab	871-852
Amaziah	798-769	Ahaziah	852-851
Uzziah	769-733	Jehoram	851-842
Jotham	758-743	Jehu	842-814
Ahaz	733-727	Jehoahaz	814-800
Hezekiah	727-698	Jehoash	800-784
Manasseh	698-642	Jeroboam	784-748
Amon	641-640	Zechariah	748-747
Josiah	639-609	Shallum	748-747
Jehoahaz	609	Menahem	747-737
Jehoiakim	608-598	Pekahiah	737-735
Jehoiachin	597	Pekah	735-733
Zedekiah	596-586	Hoshea	733-724

19) In Paul's letters to Timothy the concept of being "a man of God" is applied to us. Find the two references to the phrase "man of God" and list what we have to do to be men or women of God.

1 Kings 19

“A PROPHET IN THY ROOM” THE CALLING OF ELISHA

1) What great contest had just taken place in 1 Kings 18 on Mount Carmel? Who won the contest? What was done to the prophets of Baal? What did the people of Israel say after they saw fire come down out of heaven from Yahweh to devour the sacrifice?

2) Why did Elijah flee into the wilderness after the contest on Mt. Carmel?

3) Which mountain did Elijah come to?

4) Who had Yahweh previously revealed himself to on this same mountain?

5) Was Yahweh in the strong wind? The earthquake? In the fire? What was Yahweh manifest in? What lesson was Elijah meant to learn from this?

6) How did Elijah feel after he had been forced to flee from Jezebel? (see also v. 10)

7) How did God correct Elijah's view of the situation?

8) Who were the three people Elijah was asked to anoint and what positions were they to take? (Fill in the chart below.)

Person anointed	Position

Hazael

a) According to 2Kings 8:7-15, who "anointed" Hazael to be king of Syria? Who did he succeed on the throne?

b) Why did Elisha weep when he told Hazael he would be king?



c) Why do you think God chose such a brutal man to be king in Syria? (2Kings 13:1-5 may help you!)

d) Even though Hazael was appointed by God to bring judgment on the nation he was held accountable to God (see Amos 1:3-5). What principle does this teach us?

Jehu

- a) According to 2 Kings 9:1-9, who anointed Jehu to be king in Israel?
- b) In v.7-9 of the same chapter we are told what Jehu was asked to accomplish as king. What was he anointed to do?

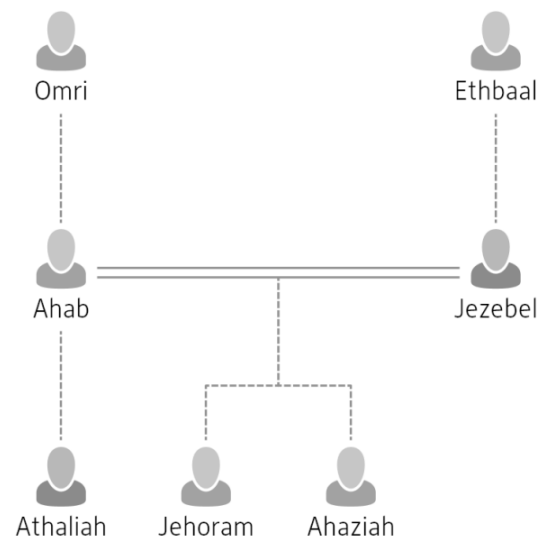
God despised the false worship that Ahab and Jezebel had enshrined in the nation so much that he planned to wipe out the entire house of Ahab, by the hand of Jehu. In the words of Jehu (2Kings 9:22), there could be “no peace” while “the whoredoms of Jezebel” existed! By reading through the next few chapters in 2 Kings it is clear that Jehu took this job seriously. He did his best to completely wipe out the names of Jezebel and Ahab. Below is a family tree of the house of Ahab.

9) Ahab had died years earlier. How had Ahab died (see 1Kings 22:29-40)?

10) Ahaziah was also already dead. How did he die? (2Kings 1)

11) How did Jehu kill Jehoram? (see 2Kings 9:16-26; Note: another name for Jehoram was Joram)

12) How did Jehu kill Jezebel? (2Kings 9:30-37)



13) Read 2Kings 10:1-11 and 18-28. Who else did Jehu kill?

14) Look at the family tree of Ahab on the previous page. Who was the only person to escape Jehu's judgment?

Athaliah went on to marry another Jehoram, the king of Judah (2Kings 8:18). This alliance between Judah and the family of Ahab just about lead to the destruction of David's line on throne!

Elisha

Remember that God asked Elijah to anoint three men:

1. Hazael to be king of Syria, a king who would bring judgment on the wicked nation of Israel to turn them to God.
2. Jehu to be king of Israel, a king who would judge the family of Ahab and destroy their wicked influence.
3. Elisha to be prophet in his room.

In giving these instructions to Elijah, Yahweh was reassuring him that he was not alone, nor was He finished working with his people. There were 7000 men and women in the nation who were not worshippers of Baal. The LORD was going to work to bring others back to the truth in three different ways. The most important of these ways was the work of the prophets in teaching the nation the ways of God. Elijah is not involved in the anointing process of the first two men, but immediately upon leaving mount Horeb he finds Elisha and calls him to be a prophet with him. Thus begins a remarkable friendship for both men, working together to convert the nation!

15) Where was Elisha from? Look up this place name and note what it means?

16) Lookup "anoint" in a Bible Dictionary. What two groups of people were most commonly anointed? How were they anointed?

- 17) According to v.17, Elisha would slay all those that survived the slayings of Hazael and Jehu. Did Elisha slay anyone? If so who? According to Hosea 6:5 and Heb 4:12 what else is able to slay men?

- 18) How many yoke of oxen was Elisha plowing with? What does this tell you about him and his family?

- 19) According to your investigation in question 16, was Elisha “anointed” in the typical way? How was he “anointed”?

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

- 21) When Elisha asked to go back and kiss his father and mother, which of the ten commandments would he be considering?

- 22) Does the record say Elisha actually went back and kissed his parents? What did he do?

- 23) What does the fact that Elisha slew a yoke of oxen and their instruments (translated “plowing equipment” in the NIV) tell us about him?
- 24) What does the word “minister” mean in this verse? In what way did Elisha minister to Elijah, according to 2Kings 3:11? What lesson does this teach us if we want to be great in the kingdom of God? Support this with another scriptural example or with a reference from the New Testament.
- 25) The call of Elisha is likely the background of Jesus’ teaching in Luke 9:61,62. In that parable what is the plough that the man was to put his hand to?
- 26) Elisha’s work with plowing would have prepared him for his work with the nation. What would be the spiritual application of plowing? (Hosea 10:2 might help!)

- 27) List three other examples where men were taken from their regular occupation and asked to apply the principles to their new spiritual application.



- 5) Knowing that Elijah was to be taken away that day, what do you imagine that Elijah and Elisha spoke about on their long walk together?
- 6) 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)
- 7) This chapter records the day that Elisha would become God's leading representative to the nation of Israel. It is clear that Elisha did not want Elijah to leave. Perhaps as a younger man he did not feel ready to take on such an important responsibility, yet when given the job, Elisha readily accepted it. According to v.1 who determined that it was the right time for this responsibility to take place?
- 8) List some examples from life in the ecclesia where responsibilities are transferred from one person to another. Why is it important that this happen?

- 9) Who did Elijah and Elisha meet in two of the cities they visited?
- 10) The phrase “sons of the prophets” refers to a group of prophets who were taught God’s principles in a school-like setting. Look up 1Samuel 19:19,20 and determine who started this school or “company of the prophets”. 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?
- 11) What do you think they would do in a school of the prophets? What events do we have in Christadelphia today that are similar?
- 12) The sons of the prophets indicate that Elijah was to be taken away from Elisha’s head. One possible meaning of this is that Elisha customarily sat at Elijah’s feet. Who in the New Testament sat at the feet of Gamaliel? Please provide a reference to prove your answer and indicate what it meant to sit at his feet. A concordance will help you find your answer!

It is significant that Elijah visited these various groups of the sons of the prophets before he was taken away by the whirlwind. The impression is that Elijah was saying goodbye to all those who shared his love for Yahweh. What a great contrast this is to the day Elijah was at mount Horeb, declaring to God that he was the only servant left! It seems certain that together with his young companion Elisha, Elijah had made good use of the last several years finding and strengthening a group of believers who had suffered greatly under the persecution of Ahab and Jezebel. He was now leaving behind a solid group of “ecclesias”, entrusting them to Elisha who would further nurture their development and growth.

13) Elijah and Elisha had an unlikely friendship – they were different in so many ways. Their differences point to the fact that their friendship must have been based on a common love for the things of God. Fill in the chart below to see the contrasts between the two men. See if you can find some others to add to the list!

ELIJAH

ELISHA

Verse	Description	Verse	Description
2 Kgs 1:8		2 Kgs 2:23	
1 Kgs 17:1		1 Kgs 19	
Meaning of Name		Meaning of Name	
1 st Miracle 1Kgs 17:1		1 st Miracle 2 Kgs 2:20-22	

Elijah was a type of John the Baptist, while Elisha was a type of Christ. Notice how in Matt 11:18,19 they are contrasted as being different -- one came neither eating nor drinking, the other did both...

14) Within the ecclesia or CYC God places brothers and sisters and young people of different backgrounds and characteristics together. Yet He wants us to work together and help each other grow spiritually. Read 1Corinthians 12:12-27 which elaborates this principle more profoundly by referring to the ecclesia as a body with different parts. Try to list 5 principles which will help us work together with others within the ecclesia or CYC.

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15) Elijah wrapped his mantle together and struck the waters of the river Jordan. What was a mantle? (use Strong's to look up the word or use another translation)

16) In Zechariah 13:4 the same Hebrew word for mantle is used. It is translated "rough garment". What did the garment represent?



17) What other events in scripture can you think of where water was parted?

18) When Elijah asked Elisha what he could do for him, what did Elisha ask for?

19) The two Hebrew words for "double portion" are found together in Deuteronomy 21:17. Who was normally to receive the double portion?

20) Which Bible character despised his birthright? How?


21) By asking for a double portion what role was Elisha asking for?

- 22) When Elisha asked for the double portion (i.e. to be Elijah's successor) Elijah said it was a hard thing and did not give him a "yes" or "no" answer. Who did he leave the decision up to?
- 23) 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 is not in heaven but that he was taken away to another place. In verse 16 what did the sons of the prophets think might have happened to Elijah? How does 1Kings 18:12 help explain this?
- 24) Who in the book of Acts was taken away by the spirit? Where was he taken?
- 25) What is the significance of the phrase "*and Elisha saw it*" in verse 12?
- 26) 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?
- 27) Upon seeing Elijah taken away, Elisha rent his own clothes and took up the mantle of Elijah. This is symbolic of him permanently leaving behind his previous life and committing to the life of a prophet. What had he done previously to show this same change?

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 means whereby God continually works in the lives of his servants. Elisha by this point has been completely convinced of God's working in his life.

Note: To "take up the mantle" is a common saying in the English language that means "to take on a responsibility". It comes from the story of Elijah and Elisha!!

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!

- 28) 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?
- 29) Look up the words “naught” and “barren” (v.19) in Strong’s Concordance. What do they mean?
- naught: # _____ meaning: _____
- barren: # _____ meaning: _____
- 30) There are two New Testament references which help define what “water” symbolizes. Look up John 4:7-15 and Ephesians 5:26. What does water symbolize? Why do you think the water in Jericho was evil and brought barrenness?
- 31) What did Elisha use to heal the spring of water?
- 32)  Research what salt was used for in the scriptures and how this might relate to the healing of the spring. Use an extra sheet of paper.

33) Ezekiel 47:7-11 talks about water that will come out of the temple of Yahweh and flow into the dead sea healing its water. This refers to the gospel message flowing to all nations and healing them from the effects of sin. When will this healing take place?

34) Look up the following words and list what they mean. (Use Strong's concordance or another concordance).

- little:
- children:


The death of 42 “little children” who were eaten by two she bears has been used by many Bible skeptics as a reason not to believe in God. For us, it shows the importance of careful study to understand what a passage means!

35) Sometimes just looking up the words doesn't give us the full application of the words. It is important to see how the words are used in other verses. The two Hebrew words are used together in 1Kings 3:7. Who does this refer to? Was he a little child?

Definition of Naar (Children) from Vines Expository Dictionary of Old and New Testament Words

***na.ar* (נָעַר, 5288), “youth; lad; young man.”**

The basic meaning of *na.ar* is “youth,” over against an older man. At times it may signify a very young child: “For before the child shall know to refuse the evil, and choose the good, the land that thou abhorrest shall be forsaken of both her kings” (Isa. 7:16). Generally *na.ar* denotes a “young man” who is of marriageable age but is still a bachelor. We must keep in mind the opposition of youth and old age, so that we can better understand that Jeremiah, while claiming to be only a “youth,” was not necessarily a youngster. In truth, he argued that he did not have the experience of the older men, when he said: “Ah, Lord God! behold, I cannot speak: for I am a child” (Jer. 1:6).

- 36) Based on the judgment God brought upon the “little children” we can be sure that they were young men who knew better than to mock the prophet of God. What was the sin that they committed?
- 37) The phrase “go up” was the same phrase applied to Elijah being taken up into heaven in v.11. In light of this, what might have been the meaning of the young men who mocked Elisha when they told him to go up?
- 38) Find two examples in scripture of men killed by wild beasts. Why were they killed?
- 39) How many of the young men were killed? Look up 2Kings 10:12-15, a passage where Jehu is killing those that are loyal to the house of Jezebel and Ahab. How many brethren of king Ahaziah does Jehu slay? Coincidence???? ... I don't think so!!
-  40) How would you respond to a person who uses this story as a reason for not believing in the God of the Bible?


2 Kings 3

Victory over Moab

- 1) What other son of Ahab had been king? What happened to him?

- 2) What false worship did Jehoram forsake? What false worship did he keep doing? Does this make him a good king or a bad king?

- 3)
 - a. What does the word “cleave” mean?
 - b. How is the same Hebrew word translated in 1 Samuel 31:2?

- 4)  Mesha, the king of Moab is mentioned on a stone found in the land of Moab in 1868. On a separate piece of paper, do some research on the “Moabite Stone” (also called the Mesha Stele) and explain a few ways in which this stone confirms the Bible.

- 5) According to 2 Samuel 8:2, who had previously subdued the Moabites and caused them to pay tribute?

- 6) Why do you think Jehoram would have numbered all Israel?

- 7) Jehoshaphat, king of Judah made an unwise alliance with the king of Israel. He made the same mistake previously in 1 Kings 22. In that chapter, who did he make the alliance with and what was the outcome?

- 8) What other king joined with the kings of Israel and Judah?

- 9) Faced with difficulty in the wilderness, contrast the reaction of Jehoram, the king of Israel to that of Jehoshaphat, king of Judah.

- 10) What reason does Elisha give for not wanting to even look at Jehoram?

- 11) What does the word “minstrel” refer to? Why is it important to be in the right frame of mind before we pray to God?

- 12) God provided water in the wilderness which saved them from two dangers – what are the two things they were saved from?

- 13) What did the soldiers of Israel, Judah and Edom have to do in order for God’s plan to work?

- 14) When the sun arose in the morning, the water in the ditches reflected the redness of the sun and the Moabites assumed it was blood. What did they think had happened? Why do you think they might have made this rather unusual assumption? (2 Chronicles 20:22-24 helps provide a clue!)
- 15) The king of Moab sacrificed his eldest son as a burnt offering. To which Moabite God would he have offered his son? (see Num. 21:29 and 1Kings 11:7)
- 16) This chapter teaches us the danger of forming friendships with those who are not servants of God. List a few examples of where we face the same temptation.
- 17) Why do you think Elisha went along with this journey?

2 Kings 4

Abundance of Oil

- 1) According to the following verses, why should the situation described in v.1 never have existed in the nation of Israel if they were following the law?


Leviticus 25:39,40 • Exodus 22:22-24

- 2) Oil plays an important part in this event in Elisha's life. Find 2 or 3 more verses to prove that oil represents the word of God.

- 3) What is the significance of the fact that the only thing the woman had in her house was a pot of oil? According to Proverbs 21:20 what does this tell us about the woman?

- 4) When did the oil stop running from the pot of oil?



- 5)  This event in the life of Elisha is a wonderful parable of what we should be busy with in the ecclesia. Fill in the following chart which details the parable. (Mark it in your Bible!)

Symbol	Meaning	Hint
Oil	Word of God	See question #2 above
Vessels		2 Tim. 2:20-21
Empty vessels		--
Getting vessels from neighbors		--
Pouring oil into vessels		--

- 6) When we teach others the truth and seek to fill them up with the “oil of the word” we ourselves benefit greatly. The benefits of the word will never run out till all the vessels are full.

What parable of Christ uses the imagery of oil in vessels? What is the lesson of that parable?

The Woman of Shunem

- 7) Where is Shunem? Place it on the map provided on page 3. What other Bible character is from this town?
- 8) According to 2Kings 4:25 Elisha had a dwelling place in Mount Carmel. Locate this on the map.

- 9) Locate the following cities which Elisha would visit in order to work with the sons of the prophets: Bethel, Gilgal, Jericho. Notice how Elisha would have passed by Shunem as he made his way to visit the sons of the prophets.
- 10) How is the woman of Shunem described in v.8? What does this mean?
- 11) What does the word “constrain” mean (v.8)? What does this tell us about the Shunammite woman, that she “constrained him to eat bread”?
- 12) In the New Testament, another man is “constrained” to come in and eat bread. Who is invited in and by whom? (Provide the reference where you found your answer.)
- 13) How do you think the woman might have become convinced that Elisha was “an holy man of God”?
- 14) When she came to the conclusion that Elisha was a man of God what did she want to do? How would this be of benefit to her family?
- 15) How does Romans 12:13 relate to the Shunammite woman and how can we work to develop this same godly characteristic?
- 16) What would the items in the room allow Elisha to do?
- 17) What is the Hebrew word used for “candlestick”(v.10) and what does it normally refer to?

- 18) What does v.13 tell us about the character of this woman of Shunem?
- 19) Read v.14-17 and compare them with the events of Genesis 18 when Sarah was promised a child. List as many similarities as you can between the two incidents.
- 20) Later this child will die and be resurrected. What event in the life of Isaac was a symbolic death and resurrection? What New Testament passage explains how Isaac was symbolically resurrected?
- 21) When the child was in the field and fell ill, his father sent him to his mother. Throughout this story the father (or husband) seems to be both powerless and lacking in spiritual discernment. List as many examples of this as you can find in the story.
- 22) Based on the father's weakness, some have suggested that he is a type of the law of Moses which was powerless to save. According to Romans 8:3, what was the weakness of the law? In Gal. 3:21-25 which also discusses the weakness of the law, what characteristic demonstrated by the Shunammite woman was the law supposed to teach?
- 23) By consulting a map with a scale, determine how far the woman was going to travel to meet the man of God.

- 24) What does the phrase “the LORD hath hid it from me” indicate about Elisha’s powers? Find another reference later in the story of Elisha which confirms that he had this ability.



- 25) What instructions was Gehazi given in order to raise the child from the dead?
- 26) Describe how Elisha raised the Shunammite’s son back to life.
- 27) There are 3 examples of resurrection in the Old Testament. Find them and list them below along with the scriptural references.
- 28) There are some similarities between this healing performed by Elisha and one performed by Elijah in 1Kings 17. Read 1Kings 17 and list as many of these similarities as you can find.
- 29) Who in the New Testament lay upon a young man to raise him from the dead?

Death in the Pot (v.38-41)

- 30) What was Elisha doing with the sons of the prophets? (Hint look up other verses where men are sitting – e.g. Luke 2:46; 10:39; Acts 22:3)
- 31) What does the true vine represent in John 15:1-6?
- 32) The wild gourds represent false doctrine or ideas. What would it represent that one of the sons of the prophets gathered them and shred them into the pot?
- 33) What would it represent that they “knew them not”?
- 34) The result of false ideas (or doctrines) can be death if it they are not stopped. Find a verse which says that sin leads to death.
- 35) When Elisha healed the pot of pottage with meal and gave it to the people, what do you think their initial reaction would have been?

wild gourds The word *pakküôth*, from *peka*, in Chaldee, to *burst*, and in Syriac, to *crack, thunder*, is generally supposed to be the fruits of the *coloquintida*, or *colocynth*; whose leaves are large, placed alternately, very much like those of the *vine*, whence it might be called a *wild vine*: the flowers are white, and the fruit of the gourd kind, of the size of a large apple, and when ripe, of a yellow colour, and a pleasant and inviting appearance. It ranks among vegetable *poisons*, as all intense bitters do; but, judiciously employed, it is of considerable use in medicine. It is said that the fruit, when ripe, is so full of wind that it *bursts*, and throws its liquor and seeds to a great distance: and if touched, before it breaks of itself, it flies open with an explosion, and discharges its foetid [having a heavy offensive smell] contents in the face of him who touched it. (TSK)

Notice how the fruit looks pleasant and inviting from its outward appearance (just like wrong ideas do!) but when opened the real nature of the fruit is revealed. This fruit has far reaching effects just like wrong ideas can spread and cause many people to be turned away from truth.

Feeding of the 100 (v.42-44)



Throughout this workbook we have examined the incidents in Elijah's life by looking up the meanings of the words, finding similar events in other parts of the Bible and thinking about the spiritual lessons. Since this event is a short one we have not asked any questions. Instead please study this event on your own and fill the page below with your research. Use another page if you need to. (Hint – Look up key words in Strong's to find their meanings, use your centre margin to find similar events, consider what the symbols represent). Finish by writing a paragraph that summarizes a practical lesson.

Headings to use on your study page:

- Key Words and Meanings
- Important cross references
- Symbolic words and their meaning
- Paragraph outlining practical lesson

2 Kings 5

“AND HE WAS CLEAN” THE CURE OF NAAMAN THE SYRIAN

- 1)
 - a. What was Naaman’s job?
 - b. How is Naaman described (v.1)?
 - c. What disease was Naaman suffering from?
- 2) What does the name “Naaman” mean?

Look up Prov. 3:17. The word there is a similar Hebrew word “no’am”. Hymn 351 in our hymnbooks paraphrases this chapter in Proverbs “Oh happy is the man who hears instruction’s warning voice”. One of the verses, in talking about wisdom, says “her ways are ways of pleasantness, and all her paths are peace.” How can we apply this idea to the story of Naaman?

- 3) How did Naaman find out about the possibility of a cure?
- 4) How did the “little Israelitish maid” end up in Syria? (see v.2)
- 5) It is amazing that she showed such faith amidst such a faithless time in Israel’s history. Her family must have believed in God, and followed Elijah and Elisha’s teaching. She continued to show faith despite being brought away captive and separated from her family at a young age. Who does this remind you of?

● ● ●

“Behold, as the eyes of servants look unto the hand of their masters, and as the eyes of a mistress; so our eyes wait upon the LORD our God, until that he have mercy upon us.”

Psalm 123:2

● ● ●

6) Benhadad, the King of Syria, was eager to do anything for his army captain. What did he send with Naaman to Jehoram, king of Israel?

7) What was the King of Israel's reaction to Benhadad's letter?

8) What does this tell you about the king's character and his faith?

It is interesting to note the different times in the Bible where people rend their clothes. In some cases, it was a symbol of faith and repentance. In other cases, it was a show of faithless despair.

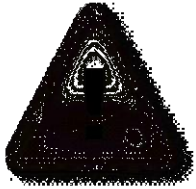
9) What did Elisha do when he heard that the king had rent his clothes?

10) Naaman arrived with all of his horses, and chariot, to the house of Elisha. Elisha knew he was coming, yet he didn't stand outside to greet him. Not only that, but eventually only a messenger came to greet Naaman. Why do you think this would have made Naaman mad?

11) What were the instructions that Elisha's messenger gave to Naaman?

12) What was Naaman's first reaction?

13) It is interesting to see that Naaman's first words are "I thought...". We say this so often in life, don't we?! Especially when it comes to God's thinking, versus our thinking. Look up Isaiah 55: 8,9. What do these verses tell us? Why do you think it is so hard for us to accept this?



Knowing that God's thoughts are different than ours, we must be very careful when forming our opinions, especially about things related to the Bible. Try to take notice -- when you are discussing something with your friends, do you say "I think", or "I feel" a lot? What we think and feel are very real to us, but so often they are different from what is right with God. Next time you are having a discussion, try to add to the conversation with points that you know come from God. "God says", or "the Bible tells us" would be a much better way to make a point, especially when discussing ecclesial or moral issues.

The story of the healing of Naaman has a lot of spiritual symbolism. Let's try to work out the spiritual lesson!

- 14) a. How many times was Naaman told to wash in the Jordan?
- b. What does the number 7 represent in scripture?
- c. Look up 1 Cor 10:1,2. Based on these verses, what do you think was the spiritual significance of washing in the Jordan?

14) Naaman was to learn what we all must; “There is a way which seemeth right to a man, but the end thereof are the ways of death” (Prov. 14:12; Prov. 16:25) This gentile had to humble himself and wash in Jewish waters -- waters he considered inferior to the Gentile rivers of his home country. At first he was not willing to humble himself. He was expecting grandeur and instant salvation. We see this teaching in the churches around us. They use fancy miracles, and grand shows to give people “instant” salvation. Naaman learned that he would have to do something towards his salvation, and that it would come about from humble circumstances.



Look up the following verses, and note how each once relates to Naaman.

- Prov. 13:10
- Prov. 3:7,8
- Luke 14:11

15) The Jews at the time of Jesus had to learn a slightly different lesson. They had to be taught that Gentiles would be brought in to be partakers of the promises.

Look up Luke 4:27-29. What are these verses saying? What was Jesus teaching the Jews, using the example of Naaman?



16) Research Question: What does leprosy represent in scripture? You will find God’s laws about leprosy in Leviticus 13 & 14. Use a separate page if necessary.

17) a. In 2 Kings 5:14, what does it say happened to Naaman?

b. Look up the words “little child” in a concordance, and find a New Testament verse that could apply to Naaman. What is the lesson?

18) a. What was Naaman’s reaction when he was healed?

b. What other prominent Gentile man made similar statements? Write down the verses. (Your centre margin may help you!)

19) a. Naaman wanted to give a material blessing to Elisha in thankfulness for his healing. What was Elisha’s response?

b. Who else in scripture had a similar response to the offering of a gift, and why? (Gen. 14:21-23)

20) In v. 17, Naaman made a strange request. What was it?



21) Look up Ex. 20:23-25. It seems that Naaman knew what he would need to properly worship God. He also seems to be alluding to the first commandment, also found in Ex. 20 (v.1-3) How do you think Naaman knew all of this?



In your margin, beside v.17, write Ex. 20:23-25, and Ex. 20:1-3.

22) In v. 18, what was Naaman worried about, and what more did he request from Elijah?

23) As Naaman was leaving, Gehazi's mind was obviously working hard to figure out how he could reap some benefits from the whole situation. It is interesting that scripture makes an obvious contrast between Gehazi and Elisha. Fill in the blanks to see the contrast for yourself (from v. 20)

“But Gehazi, the _____ of _____ the _____....”

We must try to surround ourselves with people that help us to be better servants of God, but we must never take it for granted that just because we have a friend who is “strong in the truth”, or has a “strong family”, we will automatically be like them. Serving God is something we all must do ourselves -- no one can do it for us. The following verses give us examples of men who were servants, or walked with righteous people, yet still did the wrong thing. Look up the verses and explain who the people were and which righteous man they were following. If you think of any more examples, please add them!

John 12:4-6; John 13:21 -

2 Tim. 4:10 -

24) What did Gehazi decide to do soon after Naaman left? What was his reasoning?

25) In v. 20, Gehazi says “as the LORD liveth, I will run after him and take somewhat of him...” Gehazi swore an oath using God's name, just before he went against Elisha, and lied to Naaman!

What does Exodus 20:7 tell us, and how does it apply to Gehazi?

26) What lie did Gehazi tell, and what did he request from Naaman?

27) Where did Gehazi (with two of Naaman's servants) bring the "loot" to? (Look in your margin in v. 24) What does this tell us of Gehazi's intentions?

28) a. Who else in scripture did a similar thing (stealing and hiding the stolen goods), and how was he punished? (Hint: - Joshua 7!)

b. Look up Isaiah 29:15. What is the message? It is amazing that a man who was with Elisha would forget something like this!

29) What question did Elisha ask Gehazi when he returned? Look up the following verses. What question does God ask in each case? Briefly outline the story behind each instance.

- Genesis 3: 9
- Genesis 4:9

30) a. Gehazi gave in to the sin of covetousness. What does the word "covetousness" mean?

b. Look up the following verses and summarize them in your own words.

- Luke 12:15
- 1 Tim 6:9-11

31) Covetousness is something we must guard against. God is so unhappy with covetousness that it is one of the 10 commandments.

a. Why is covetousness such an easy sin to fall into?

b. What can a young person like yourself do to guard against covetousness? (The verses you looked up in question 30 can help you!)



32) What do you think Elisha's point was when he was rebuking Gehazi for his actions in v.26? (Hint: 2 Cor. 11:8-12; 2 Thess. 3:8)

33) How was Gehazi punished for his actions? Who else would suffer for his sin? Can you think of other times in scripture where people's descendants are affected by their bad decisions?

Many times in our lives, we decide to do something that is wrong, because we just can't overcome the temptation. Unfortunately, when we are considering doing something, we very seldom think about how our actions will affect others, and a lot of times, others have to suffer for our bad choices.

2 Kings 6

Iron that Swims

- 1) Look up the word “strait” in a concordance and write the meaning below. What was the problem with their dwelling place? What does this indicate about this particular group of the sons of the prophets?

**“Through wisdom
is an house
buidled; and
by understanding
it is established”
Prov. 24:3**

- 2) What is the ecclesia compared to in the following verses?
- Ephesians 2:19-22
 - 1 Peter 2:4,5
- 3) What aspect of their plans in v.2 demonstrates the need for every brother and sister to be involved in the building up of the ecclesia?
- 4) In addition to asking Elisha for his approval of their plans, what did the sons of the prophets want Elisha to do?
- 5) What did every man cut down? The same word is used in 2Chronicles 3:7 – what were these beams used for?
- 6) Look up the following verses which have to do with borrowing from a neighbor. What do they tell us about the character of this son of the prophet?
- Exodus 22:14,15

***“Except the LORD
build the house,
they labour in
vain that build it:
except the LORD
keep the city, the
watchman waketh
but in vain.”***

Psalm 127:1

7) Explain scientifically how the stick made the iron axe head float.

8) Okay... Give the real reason that the iron was able to float!

Elisha Spares the Syrian Army - 2 Kings 6 v.8-23

9) How did Elisha help the king of Israel avoid war with the Syrians?

10) The king of Syria suspected that one of his servants was a spy and traitor. Based on the events in chapter 5, who might have been a key suspect?


11) How do you think one of the king's servants would have known that Elisha had this special insight into the king of Syria's plans? (What previous dealings with Syria had shown Elisha's power?)

12) When the king of Syria sent messengers to look for Elisha, where did they find him? What does the name of the city where they found him mean?

- 13) The king of Syria sent an army with horses and chariots and a great host. What do chariots represent in the following verses?
- Deuteronomy 20:1
 - Joshua 17:18
 - Judges 4:3
- 14) When Elisha's servant saw the great army that compassed the city, what did he cry out? In the life of Elisha who had previously used these same words?
- 15) The servant of Elisha was afraid of the surrounding Syrian hosts. A somewhat similar event occurs in Matthew 8:23-27. In the event in Matthew, what did the disciples lack that caused them to fear?
- 16) V. 17 expresses a very important lesson. Explain this lesson in your own words and provide a practical example from everyday life where remembering this lesson can help you do the right thing.



- 17) Elisha prayed that his servant's eyes would be opened to see the chariots and horses of fire, which represented the power of God. What does the fact that Elisha's eyes didn't need to be opened mean?

- 18) Using a concordance, find a verse in the Bible (KJV) which contains both the word “chariots” and the word “angels”. What does this tell us about what the chariots of fire represented?
- 19)  Why is Psalm 34:7 a good cross reference? Mark this verse in your Bible.
- 20) How does John 9:39-41 relate to this episode in Elisha’s life? In the teaching of Jesus, what does being blind refer to?
- 21) Where does Elisha take the men of the Syrian army? What do you think happened to their horses and chariots?
- 22) a. What does the king of Israel want to do to the Syrian army? What does Elisha tell him to do instead?

“If thine enemy be hungry, give him bread to eat; and if he be thirsty, give him water to drink: For thou shalt heap coals of fire upon his head, and the LORD shall reward thee.” Prov 25:21,22

b. The verse on the previous page is very applicable to what Elisha asks the king of Israel to do. This verse is quoted in the New Testament. Where is it quoted? In the verse prior to the quote we are told one of the reasons that we should show mercy to our enemies. What is that reason?

- 23) Can you think of another king of Israel who spared his enemy when he was delivered into his hand? Write down their name and provide a reference.

“And he said to David, Thou *art* more righteous than I: for thou hast rewarded me good, whereas I have rewarded thee evil.” 1 Sam 24:17

- 24) Provide an example of a situation where you can apply this principle of mercy in your life.

Famine in Samaria - 2Kings 6:24-33

- 25) List several things in this chapter that show how severe the famine in Samaria was.

- 26) What other king settled a dispute between two women over the death of one of their children? Provide the scriptural reference. What was this other king noted for having?

- 27) Does the king of Israel help the woman who asks him for help?

- 28) The king of Israel (Jehoram) accepted no responsibility for the famine that had come upon the land. Instead he blamed others for the problem. Who did he blame in v.31? Who did he blame in v.27?

- 29) In threatening the life of Elisha, Jehoram used words very similar to those used in a threat against Elijah. Who spoke that threat in 1Kings 19:2?

- 30) According to Leviticus 26:1-5 what actions would lead to famine? How then was Jehoram responsible for the famine that had come upon the land?

- 31) Where was Elisha and who was with him when the king sent a messenger to kill him?
- 32) Elisha called Jehoram, the son of a murderer. Who was his father?
- 33) In v.33 it is unclear who spoke the last words of this verse. Look up some other versions and determine who is speaking and what he is saying. Either write the meaning in your own words or copy out the verse from another translation.

2 Kings 7:1-20

Strange Events in Samaria

- 1) What two prophecies did Elisha make in the first two verses of chapter 7?

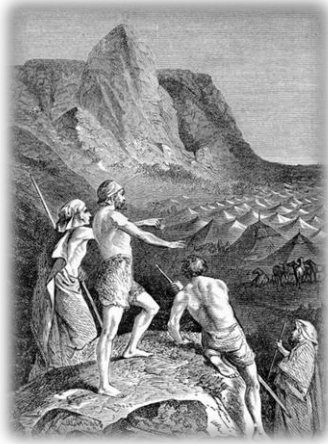
- 2) What was the sin of the lord on whose hand the king leaned?

- 3) Psalm 78:18-22 speaks of another time when the people of God did not believe that God could provide for them. What time period is the Psalm referring to? How did God provide food in that incident?

- 4) The man who stood at the gate is twice referred to as the “lord on whose hand the king leaned” (v.2,17). This indicates that King Jehoram depended on him for guidance and advice. Why was he a poor choice as counselor?

- 5) While you are not a king, your choice of friends is also your choice of who will give you counsel and advice. What characteristics should you be looking for in friends?

- 6) Proverbs 13:20 and Psalms 119:63 advise us what characteristics we should look for in friends. What are they?



7) Why do you think that the leprous men were not in the city?

8) How did God cause Benhadad and his Syrian army to forsake their siege of Samaria and flee for their lives, leaving everything behind?

9) In Proverbs 21:1 we are told that God controls the heart of kings and can make them do whatever he wishes. God is still able to do this with the rulers of our world, though He probably does not use the sound of chariots to influence our Presidents and Prime Ministers! List 3 or 4 world leaders who God might be working with in the world today. (You may want to answer this based on classes or lectures you have heard on Bible Prophecy!)

10) When the lepers took silver and gold and raiment and hid it, whose bad example in the story of Elisha were they following?

- 11) After a short time of enjoying the spoils of the Syrian army the lepers realized that they should be sharing the “good tidings” with others. What New Testament word means “glad tidings” or “good news”? After making this connection what is the lesson we should draw from this verse?

- 12) When the king of Israel was informed of the situation in the Syrian camp he was skeptical. Explain the trap that he was afraid they might fall into.

- 13) The fact that the Israelites in Samaria had only 5 horses illustrates clearly their desperate situation. Sometimes in life God puts us in situations where we have no other alternative, but to trust in him for deliverance. Write about an event in your life or the life of someone you know where God provided deliverance out of an otherwise difficult situation. (Alternately you can give an example from another scriptural event.)

14) Elisha must have marveled at the manner in which his prophecy had been fulfilled. The situation in Samaria changed dramatically in just a few short hours – the shortage of food had been replaced with a great abundance! This would have seemed impossible to anyone who heard the prophecy. Look up the prophecies below that are still for the future and list what will happen. Perhaps we feel that these prophecies are equally impossible, but we have assurance that they will come to pass!!!

- Psalm 46:9,10 (2 details)

- Psalm 72:16

- Zechariah 14:16

“The LORD of hosts hath sworn, saying, Surely as I have thought, so shall it come to pass; and as I have purposed, so shall it stand” ~ Isaiah 14:24

2 Kings 8

The Shunammite's Land Restored - 2Kings 8:1-6

- 1) To help you remember the events of chapter 4, list some of the godly characteristics of the Shunammite woman.

- 2) It is suggested that this section is not in chronological order. The 7 year famine prophesied here is likely related to the famine in chapters 6 and 7 associated with the Syrian siege of Samaria. Why do you think God through Elisha provided an opportunity for the woman of Shunem and her household to avoid the very difficult circumstances which came with the siege of Samaria?

- 3) God provided a similar opportunity for godly people with spiritual understanding to flee from another attack. Look up Matthew 24:15-22. Which city was to be attacked and by whom? In what year did that attack take place?

- 4) While the woman of Shunem was instructed to escape the famine, in chapter 7 we find Elisha still in Samaria, staying in a house with the elders. Presumably, he was there to continue to minister and preach to those in Israel. Find a reference which speaks about the fact that leaders have a greater responsibility before God. (Hint: look up the word “masters” in a concordance)

- 5) Note the unquestionable obedience of this faithful woman in v.2. Sometimes we read verses like this and don't think of the difficult challenges that would have been faced in obeying a command from God. List several of the challenges that the Shunammite woman might have experienced in moving her family to the land of the Philistines.

- 6) What other family went to sojourn in a strange land during a famine? List two examples. What nations did they sojourn in?

- 7) How long was the Shunammite woman in the land of the Philistines?

- 8) It doesn't say in the record that the famine had ended and yet we find the woman returning after 7 years. Why do you think she returned at that moment?

- 9) What does the Shunammite woman seek to recover when she returns to Israel? Who in the days of Elijah was concerned about his inheritance?

- 10) In verse 5 we find Gehazi in the presence of the king of Israel. For this reason, some have suggested that the story of Naaman comes after this chapter in the chronology. What had happened to Gehazi in chapter 5 that would have made it unlikely for him to be in the presence of the king?

- 11) It seems providential that Gehazi is telling the king about Elisha's miracle of resurrection at the exact moment the Shunammite woman and her son come to petition the king. What does the word "providence" mean? What other story in scripture is full of instances where things "just happened" at the exact right time?

- 12) What does the king give to the woman of Shunem? What lesson does this teach us?

“And we know that all things work together for good to them that love God, to them who are the called according to his purpose.” (Romans 8:28)

Hazael 'Anointed' to be King of Syria - 2Kings 8:7-15

- 13) Where was Elisha during this episode? What does this tell us about the spread of Elisha's work?

- 14) The name "Benhadad" is a title that refers to many kings of Syria, much like the term "Pharaoh" applied to the rulers of Egypt. Look up Benhadad in a Bible dictionary to confirm this and try to determine what the title means.

- 15) When Benhadad was sick he sent to enquire of Elisha. Contrast this to the events of 2Kings 1:1-3.

- 16) Why might Benhadad have had confidence that Elisha could help him with this sickness?

- 17) Who does Benhadad send as his messenger? What does his name mean?

- 18) Compare the present that Hazael took to Elisha to the present that Naaman took. What might the different sizes of the presents mean?

19) Read v.11 in several different translations. What emotions are being shown in this verse and by whom?



20) Verse 12 speaks of the atrocities that Hazael would commit against Israel. In 1Kings 19:-17 it is clear that Hazael was God's choice to be the king of Syria and that he would bring the sword against Israel. Why do you think God would allow this to happen?

21) The word "great" in verse 13 does not necessarily mean something positive. Look up the word in Strong's. What other meaning can this word have which would be appropriate here?

22) What part of Elisha's message did Hazael fail to mention to Benhadad?

23) How did Hazael become king?

- 7) Ahab's house was to be made like the house of Jeroboam and the house of Baasha. What does this mean? Give a verse to back up your answer.
- 8) How did Jehu's companions respond when he told them that the prophet had anointed him as king?
- 9) a. Read through the rest of the chapter (v.14-37) and make a chart listing who Jehu kills, how they are related to Ahab and/or his apostasy and how they are killed.

Who was killed	Relation	How they were killed
Jehoram	Ahab's son	arrow in his heart
Ahaziah		
Jezebel		

- b. Read 2Kings 10:1-11 and 2Kings 10:18-28 and continue filling in the chart you started above.
- c. What does the killing of all these people teach us about God's feeling towards idolatry and the worship of other gods?
- d. What does it tell us about the influence that others can have on us?

- 10) Why couldn't Jehu make peace with Joram, the king of Israel?
- 11) Whose body was cast into the field of Naboth?
- 12) a. According to 1Kings 21:19 whose blood was going to be licked up in the field of Naboth?
- b. In 1Kings 21:29 why did God show mercy to Ahab and declare that the evil would come in the days of his son instead?
- c. How did Ahab die (1Kings 22)?
- d. How was the prophecy partially fulfilled with Ahab's blood (1Kings 22:37-39)?
- 13) When Jezebel heard that Jehu had come to Jezreel what did she do? What does this tell us about her?
- 14) Look up the phrase "tired her head" in other translations. What does it mean?
- 15) What did Jezebel mean by saying, "Had Zimri peace, who slew his master?" (see 2Kings 16:8-20)

16) What is the lesson of 2Kings 9:32,33 where Jehu receives help in killing Jezebel?

17) How was the prophecy of Elijah concerning Jezebel fulfilled (i.e. “they shall not say, ‘This is Jezebel.’”)

2 Kings 13:14-21

Elisha's Last Prophecy, his Death & One Final Miracle

Joash in this section is the 12th king of Israel, the son of Jehoahaz. He is not to be confused with Joash, a contemporary king of Judah who was crowned king when he was just 8 years old. The Joash we are looking at reigned 16 years in Samaria (v.10) and did evil in the sight of the LORD (v.11)

- 1) Where else do we find the words that Joash used to describe Elisha previously. Who said them? About whom were they said?

- 2) Joash seemed to recognize that Elisha was the representative of God to the nation of Israel. With Elisha's death there would be a gap in the spiritual guidance of the nation. However there would be another prophet soon to follow. Who was the next prophet sent to the nation? (see 2Kings 14:25)

- 3) In what direction did Joash (with Elisha's hands over his) shoot the arrow? What nation was located in that direction?

- 4) What did the arrow that was shot out the window represent?

- 5) The details of verses 18 and 19 may seem extraordinary, but they teach the necessity of our participation in God's work. While the arrow shot out the window represented God's part in delivering Israel from the power of the Syrian's, the arrows in the hand of the king were meant to represent the need for Joash to fight against the Syrians. With this in mind why was Elisha upset with Joash?

- 6) The lesson of this verse is that God is not pleased with only a partial effort. He wants us to serve him with all of our energy and effort. If we do He is pleased to help us overcome our enemy (sin and temptation). Find a verse or two that show this principle. (Ask your parents or another wise person for help if you need too!)

- 7) When kings died they were buried in sepulchres alongside previous kings (e.g. v.13). There would have been much ceremony and mourning. In contrast, the description of Elisha's death is very plain – "And Elisha died, and they buried him." Why would Elisha not have been concerned about this plain and simple end to his life?

- 8) The fact that Elisha is dead when this miracle occurs teaches an important lesson about the power behind miracles. What is that lesson?

- 9) In Matthew 27:52-54 a similar miracle occurs. When did this miracle occur? This miracle along with other events associated with Christ's crucifixion caused a centurion to believe. What words did he exclaim? What do you think the men who threw the dead body in the sepulchre would have thought or said?

Congratulations! You have completed your workbook!

The projects are outlined on the following page. Please choose one to complete before camp. Projects are to be given to your counselor at the beginning of the week, and will be displayed in the main hall.

PROJECTS - choose one

- There are a lot of unusual events that happen in the life of Elisha. Write a poem with several stanzas outlining some of these events and the lessons we can learn from them. Be creative and have fun, but remember that you are writing about a servant of God, and you should be respectful.

- Leprosy is a major theme in the life of Elisha, and an important symbol in the scriptures. Many verses, and entire chapters are dedicated to it. Thoroughly research leprosy in Scripture, explaining what it signifies, and how the lessons from it apply to us today. As well as the spiritual lessons, research what the disease was like in Bible Times, and compare it to what it is like today.

- On a poster board, map out the places that Elisha went during his ministry. When applicable, list the events/miracles that happened in each place. Be creative! Add pictures, drawings, etc.