

THE BIBLE STUDY PROGRAM

WEEK 46 – 2 Samuel 4 – 9 & Acts 2 – Acts 3

WEEK 46 – ANSWERS

1. **Sunday** – Worship/Time With Family/Review Answers With Others
2. **Monday** –
 - 1) 2 Samuel 4 – Read & Answer Below
 - a) 2 Samuel 4:1 reads, “And when Saul’s ____ heard that _____ was dead in Hebron, his hands were feeble and all the Israelites were troubled.” (son; [Abner](#))
 - b) What was the name of Jonathan’s crippled son? ([Mephibosheth, vs. 4](#))
 - c) How old was this boy when he became lame? ([He was five years old. It happened in an accident, vs. 4](#))
 - d) What were the names of the two brothers who murdered Ishbosheth? ([Rechab and Baanah, vs. 2, 6](#))
 - e) These murderous brothers brought “the head of Ishbosheth” to what person? ([They brought it to David, vs. 8](#))
 - f) What did David do with these “would be” heroes? ([David had them executed for their murders, vs. 12](#))
 - g) What happened to “the head of Ishbosheth?” ([They buried it in the sepulcher of Abner, vs. 12](#))
 - 2) Acts 2 – Read Only
3. **Tuesday** –
 - 1) 2 Samuel 5 – Read & Answer Below
 - a) What verse says, “So all the elders of Israel came to the king to Hebron; and king David made a league with them in Hebron before the Lord: and they anointed David king over Israel?” ([2 Samuel 5:3](#))
 - b) How long did David reign (total time)? ([40 years, vs. 4-5](#))
 - c) What famous city (i.e., the city of David) did David take, as discussed in 2 Samuel 5:6-7? ([Zion or Jerusalem](#))
 - d) What verse says, “And David went on, and grew great, and the Lord God of hosts was with him?” ([2 Samuel 5:10](#))
 - e) What king of Tyre, “sent messengers to David, and cedar trees,” etc.? ([Hiram, vs. 11](#))
 - f) In what verse is David’s son “Solomon,” mentioned? ([2 Samuel 5:14](#))
 - g) What enemy came against David “and spread themselves in the valley of Rephaim?” ([The Philistines, vs. 18ff](#))
 - h) What did David do both times before going against the Philistines? ([He “inquired of the Lord,” vs. 19, 23](#))
 - 2) Acts 2 – Read & Answer Below
 - a) The “they” in Acts 2:1 obviously refers to what group? ([To the apostles, Acts 1:26](#))

- b) The events described in this chapter were occurring in what city? (Jerusalem, vs. 5, 14)
- c) Acts 2:6 describes the nature of the tongue speaking going on. It says, "...the multitude came together, and were confounded, because that every man heard them speak in his _____." (own; language)
- d) According to Acts 2:8, did the audience hear some ecstatic utterance of nonsensical words, or did they hear language they could understand coming from men who obviously did not previously know the language with which they were speaking? (The context makes it very clear. It was NOT ecstatic utterance involving nonsensical words. Acts 2:8 along with Acts 2:6, 11, etc. make it clear that the apostles were speaking in languages that the audience COULD understand. The audience was amazed because these "Galilaeans" were speaking in their (i.e., the audience's) languages. It was a miraculous event that occasioned the attention of the multitude and allowed for the preaching to begin.)
- e) Acts 2:14 says, "But Peter, standing up with the _____, lifted up his voice...." (eleven; Cf., vs. 37 wherein "Peter and...the rest of the apostles" are mentioned. The context of Acts 2 shows clearly that the apostles are the ones doing the preaching. See also Acts 2:43.)
- f) What are the first four words of Acts 2:16? (The words are, "But this is that..." This is important because it ties Paul's words in Acts 2:17-21 directly back to the prophecy of Joel 2)
- g) Acts 2:22 reads, "Ye men of Israel, _____ these _____; Jesus of Nazareth, a man approved of God among you by _____ and wonders and signs, which God did by Him in the _____ of you, as ye yourselves also know." (hear; words; miracles; midst)
- h) According to Acts 2:24, did Peter plainly declare that Jesus arose from the dead? (Yes!, cf. also vs. 31-32, etc.)
- i) Acts 2:36 declares, "Therefore let all the house of _____ know assuredly, that God hath made that same _____, whom ye have _____, both _____ and _____." (Israel; Jesus; crucified; Lord; Christ)
- j) Read Acts 2:38. Notice the conjunction "and" between the words "repent" and "be baptized." Did Peter make repentance necessary? Did Peter make baptism necessary? (Yes. The conjunction "and" ties things of equal value together. What goes for repentance also goes for baptism. In other words, the necessity to "repent" and the necessity to "be baptized" are equally mandatory, according to Peter. The passage is so clear that an elementary student shouldn't miss it. Peter said, "Repent, and be baptized..." Likewise, he tied the remission of sins to this. Those who say that baptism is not essential and/or that one is saved "before" baptism, need to read this passage again. If baptism is not essential, then neither is repentance. However, the passage is clear. Both were/are required!)
- k) Acts 2:41 says, "Then they that gladly received his _____ were _____...." (word; baptized)

4. **Wednesday** –

- 1) 2 Samuel 6 – Read & Answer Below
 - a) How many "chosen men of Israel" does David "gather together," as discussed in the opening of this chapter? (30,000, vs. 1)

- b) What item did David intend to “bring up” to Jerusalem? ([The ark of God, vs. 2](#))
 - c) 2 Samuel 6:3 says, “And they set the _____ of God upon a new _____.” ([ark; cart](#))
 - d) What two “sons of Abinadab” were driving the unauthorized cart? ([Uzzah and Ahio, vs. 3](#))
 - e) What person’s threshingfloor is mentioned in this chapter? ([Nachon’s threshingfloor, vs. 6](#))
 - f) What person “put forth his hand to the ark of God, and took hold of it; for the oxen shook it?” ([Uzzah, vs. 7](#))
 - g) Did God simply overlook Uzzah’s touching of the ark? ([Not at all. Rather, the text says, “And the anger of the Lord was kindled against Uzzah; and God smote him there for his error; and there he died by the ark of God,” vs. 7. Note, God does not take disobedience lightly. God’s Law said plainly that one was not to touch the ark of God, Numbers 4:15. Although hundreds of years had passed since this law was given \(i.e., by Moses\), the truth of it had not changed. God means what He says and says what He means. Sadly, millions, yea billions today, need to learn the same lesson. See Romans 15:4, 1 Corinthians 10:1-12, Luke 6:46, Matthew 7:21-27.](#))
 - h) After Uzzah’s death, whose house was the ark of God take to? ([It was taken to the house of Obed-edom, vs. 10-11](#))
 - i) In reference to David and his bringing the ark of God to Jerusalem, months after the first tragedy, what verse says, “And it was so, that when they that bare the ark of the Lord had gone six paces, he sacrificed oxen and fatlings?” ([2 Samuel 6:13](#))
 - j) How many children did Michal (Saul’s daughter) have? ([She did not have any, vs. 23](#))
- 2) Acts 2 – Read & Word Study/Research
- a) Acts 2:1 begins, “And when the day of _____ was fully come....” ([Pentecost](#))
 - b) What prophet is quoted from beginning in Acts 2:17? ([Joel, vs. 16ff](#))
 - c) What Old Testament Scripture does Peter quote from in Acts 2:25-28? ([Psalm 16:8ff](#))
 - d) In Acts 2:29, Peter says, “Men and brethren, let me freely _____ unto you of the patriarch _____, that he is both dead and buried, and his sepulchre is with us unto this day.” ([speak; David](#))
 - e) Speaking of Christ coming from the lineage of David, and speaking of Christ’s reign over His spiritual Kingdom, the church, Acts 2:30 declares that God “would raise up _____ to sit on” David’s throne. ([Christ](#))
 - f) Acts 2:33 tells us that Christ was resurrected and is “by the _____ hand of God.” ([right](#))
 - g) What Old Testament Scripture does Peter quote in Acts 2:34-35? ([Psalm 110:1](#))
 - h) After preaching a beautiful sermon regarding the amazing necessity of Christ’s death, burial and resurrection, Peter’s sermon was interrupted in what verse with an inquiry of, “...what shall we do?” ([Acts 2:37](#))
 - i) What are the last four words of Acts 2:37? ([It is the question, “what shall we do?”](#))
 - j) Based on the audience’s question of “what shall we do?,” did Peter tell them to repent? Did Peter tell them to be baptized? Did Peter tie the remission of

sins to these actions? (Yes, yes and yes! Acts 2:38 is a very plain verse. They already believed, hence their question. Thus, Peter picked up from that point and told them to “repent, and be baptized everyone of you....” To deny the necessity of repentance and/or to deny the necessity of baptism (i.e., immersion in water) for the remission of sins, is to deny this verse.)

- k) According to Acts 2:39, was the teaching of Acts 2:38 ONLY to the Jews? (Not at all. Acts 2:39 says, “For the promise is unto YOU and to YOUR CHILDREN, and to ALL that are afar off....”)
- l) Acts 2:40, showing the necessity of man’s obedience, says, “And with many other _____ did he testify and exhort, saying, Save _____ from this untoward generation.” (words; yourselves)
- m) Acts 2:42 reads, “And they continued _____ in the apostle’s doctrine and fellowship, and in breaking of bread, and in prayers?” (steadfastly)
- n) What verse says, “Praising God, and having favour with all the people, And the Lord added to the church daily such as should be saved?” (Acts 2:47)

5. **Thursday** –

1) 2 Samuel 7 – Read & Answer Below

- a) What prophet was David speaking to when he said, “See now, I dwell in an house of cedar, but the ark of God dwelleth within curtains?” (He was speaking to Nathan the prophet, vs. 2)
- b) Did Nathan hastily say to King David, “Go, do all that is in thine heart; for the Lord is with thee?” (Yes, vs. 3)
- c) Did God say otherwise? (Yes, vs. 4ff)
- d) 2 Samuel 7:12-13 reads, “And when thy days be fulfilled, and thou shalt sleep with thy fathers, I will set up thy seed after thee, which shall proceed out of thy bowels, and I will establish his _____. He shall build an _____ for My name, and I will stablish the throne of his _____ for ever.” (kingdom; house; kingdom)
- e) Did Nathan deliver the message to David or did Nathan disregard God and flee to another land? (He faithfully delivered the message, vs. 17)
- f) In what verse does the text say, “Then went king David in, and sat before the Lord, and he said, Who am I, O Lord God?” (2 Samuel 7:18)
- g) What verse says, “Wherefore thou art great, O Lord God: for there is none like Thee, neither is there any God beside thee, according to all that we have heard with our ears?” (2 Samuel 7:22)
- h) In what verse does David say, “...therefore hath thy servant found in his heart to pray this prayer unto Thee?” (2 Samuel 7:27)

2) Acts 3 – Read Only

6. **Friday** –

1) 2 Samuel 8 – Read & Answer Below

- a) This chapter begins, “And after this it came to pass, that David smote the _____, and subdued them....” (Philistines, vs. 1)
- b) What group, as mentioned in 2 Samuel 8:3, “became David’s servants, and brought gifts?” (The Moabites)
- c) What was the name of the “king of Zobah?” (Hadadezer, vs. 3, 5)
- d) What group came to succor or aid, the king of Zobah? (The Syrians, vs. 5)

- e) What was the name of the “king of Hamath?” (Toi, vs. 9)
- f) What was the name of the king of Hamath’s son? (Joram, vs. 10)
- g) Regarding “the vessels of silver, and vessels of gold, and vessels of brass,” that were brought to David, by Joram, what verse says, “Which also king David did dedicate unto the Lord, with the silver and gold that he had dedicated of all nations which he subdued?” (2 Samuel 8:11)
- h) What was the name of David’s top general (i.e., military leader)? (Joab, vs. 16)
- i) The end of this chapter says, “...and David’s sons were chief _____.” (rulers, vs. 18)

2) Acts 3 – Read & Answer Below

- a) Per Acts 3:1, we read, “Now _____ and _____ went up together into the _____ at the hour of prayer....” (Peter; John; Temple)
- b) Relating to the lame man’s begging for money, what verse says, “And he gave heed unto them, expecting to receive something of them?” (Acts 3:5)
- c) In reference to the lame man who was healed through the power of Christ, what verse says, “...and immediately his feet and ankle bones received strength?” (Acts 3:7)
- d) Acts 3:8 says, “And he _____ up stood, and _____, and entered with them into the temple, _____, and _____, and _____ God.” (leaping; walked; walking; leaping; praising)
- e) In what verse did Peter tell them, “But ye denied the Holy One and the Just, and desired a murderer to be granted unto you?” (Acts 3:14)
- f) In what verse does Peter say, “Repent ye therefore, and be converted, that your sins may be blotted out...?” (Acts 3:19; Note the parallel between this verse and Acts 2:38. Apparently, to “be converted” is the same as to “be baptized.” In Acts 2:38 he said, “Repent and be baptized,” and in this passage he said, “Repent and be converted.” This makes perfect sense, as baptism is the final step in the conversion process. Hear (Romans 10:17), believe (John 8:24), repent (Luke 13:3), confess (Matthew 10:32ff), be baptized (Mark 16:16). Without question, baptism is not more important than the other steps, as they are all equally mandatory, but IT IS the final step that takes one from a lost state to a saved state. In other words, before baptism one is lost. After, proper Biblical baptism (that is, an immersion in water “for the remission of sins”), one is saved (i.e., In Christ). See Acts 8, Acts 22:16, 1 Peter 3:21, Galatians 3:27ff, Romans 6:1ff, Ephesians 4:5, etc. In baptism one contacts the blood of Christ (Romans 6:1f. Why? Because God said so!). Everyone who believes the Bible knows that there is no salvation without Christ (Acts 4:12), but when people deny Christ’s plan (Luke 6:46; Mark 16:16), it is a sad tragedy. The parallel nature of Acts 2:38 and Acts 3:19 is much too easy to miss!)
- g) Speaking to Jews, Acts 3:26 declares, “Unto you _____, God, having raised up His Son _____, sent Him to bless you, in turning away every one of you from his _____.” (first; Jesus; iniquities)

7. Saturday –

1) 2 Samuel 9 – Read & Answer Below

- a) 2 Samuel 9:1 finds David asking, “Is there yet any that is left of the house of _____, that I may shew him kindness for _____ sake?” (Saul; Jonathan’s)
 - b) What was the name of the person that David called to him, in order to inquiry about one from the house of Saul? (Ziba, vs. 2-3)
 - c) What was the name of the lame son of Jonathan, called by David? (Mephibosheth, vs. 6)
 - d) Did David execute Mephibosheth, since he was a grandson of Saul? (No, not at all. Rather, David told him to “fear not.” David honored him and took care of him, vs. 7ff)
 - e) In humiliation, what “dead” animal did Mephibosheth refer to himself as being? (A “dead dog,” vs. 8)
 - f) How many sons did Ziba have? (Fifteen sons, vs. 10)
 - g) What was the name of Mephibosheth’s young son? (Micha, vs. 12)
 - h) 2 Samuel 9:13 reads, “So _____ dwelt in Jerusalem: for he did eat continually at the _____ table; and was _____ on both his feet.” (Mephibosheth; king’s; lame)
- 2) Acts 3 – Read & Word Study/Research
- a) What was “the hour of prayer,” as mentioned in this chapter? What time would this correspond to in our day? (The ninth hour, or as we would put it, 3 p.m., vs. 1)
 - b) How long had the lame man been lame? (Since his mother’s womb, that is, since birth. In other words, he was born lame, vs. 2)
 - c) What was the name of the gate that this lame man was laid beside? (The gate was called, “Beautiful,” vs. 2, 10)
 - d) Did Peter and John claim the ability to perform such miracles because of their own power and might? (No. They gave the credit and glory to Christ, vs. 6, 12-16)
 - e) What verse contains the phrase, “...by Him hath given him this perfect soundness in the presence of you all?” (Acts 3:16)
 - f) What Old Testament Scripture is under consideration in Acts 3:22? (Deuteronomy 18:15ff)
 - g) In what verse is the prophet Samuel mentioned? (Acts 3:24)
 - h) In what verse is “the seed promise” (i.e., think back to Genesis 12:1ff, etc.) reiterated in this chapter? Speaking of Abraham’s lineage leading to Christ, note, the phrase, “...And in thy seed shall all kindreds of the earth be blessed.” (Acts 3:25)