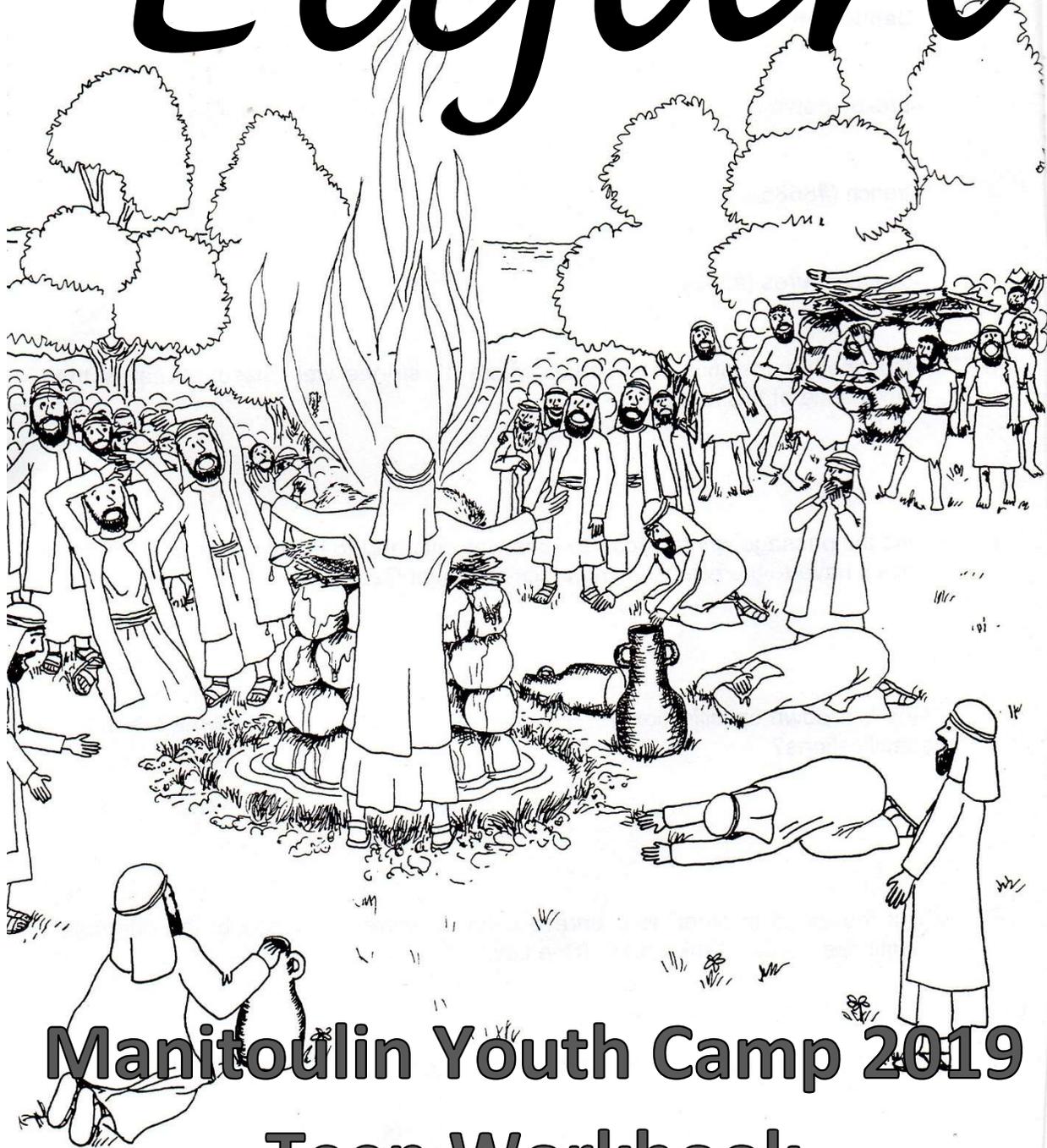


Elijah



Manitoulin Youth Camp 2019

Teen Workbook

Dear Camper,

We are looking forward to another great year studying God's word at Manitoulin Youth Camp this summer, God Willing.

This year we are blessed to be studying Elijah the Prophet, we will be considering five important first principle topics and also will be dedicating one of our classes to a group oriented workshop where we will focus on putting the principles and lessons of Elijah's life into practice in our lives.

Please remember that it is important to do a good job on your workbook and pre-camp assignments. Not only will this allow you to fully participate in all the many fun activities Manitoulin Youth Camp has to offer, but also will allow you to get a lot more out of the classes and take home lessons that will stick with you for a lifetime!

Note the next page where you will review your workbook with your counsellors at camp, God Willing, to make sure it is complete.

This workbook is divided into three sections:

- 1) Daily readings and memory verses
- 2) The Study of Elijah workbook
- 3) First Principles workbook

If you have questions about the teen program in general this year please send a note to Uncle Dan and Aunt Nicki Styles at dnstyles@hotmail.com.

Make sure to get started right away and enjoy these exciting studies. We look forward to seeing you at Youth Camp, God Willing.

Uncle Stephen and Aunt Lindsey Whitehouse – Speaker/Elijah Teen Classes

Uncle Dan and Aunt Nicki Styles – Teen Program Coordinators, First Principles Class

Workbook Review

This page will be used by your Counsellor who will review your workbook at Camp, to ensure it has been completed. You can skip this page.

Workbook is fully completed

Workbook is not complete as noted on the following page(s)

1. Daily Bible Readings and Memory Verses

There will be Bible readings and a memory verse from the Study of Elijah each day at camp. You will do these readings with your camp group and practice the memory verses. You will be quizzed on the verse and the readings the next morning. Below is the list of readings and verses for the quizzes each day. We suggest that you memorize these verses and read over these readings before camp to help you in your preparation for the week.

Monday

Memory Verse: Hebrews 11:39-40

And these all, having obtained a good report through faith, received not the promise: God having provided some better thing for us, that they without us should not be made perfect.

Reading:

- 1) 1 Kings 16:29-34
- 2) 1 Kings 17:1-24
- 3) James 5:17
- 4) Heb 11:35; 38-40

Practical Application Principle: Caring for the poor and widows

Tuesday

Memory Verse: Malachi 4:2

But unto you that fear my name shall the Sun of righteousness arise with healing in his wings: and ye shall go forth, and grow up as calves of the stall.

Reading:

- 1) 1 Kings 18:1-20
- 2) Malachi 4:1-6

Practical Application Principle: Developing spiritual courage

Wednesday

Memory Verse: 1 Kings 18:39

And when all the people saw it, they fell on their faces: and they said, The Lord, he is the God: the Lord, he is the God.

Reading:

- 1) 1 Kings 18:21-46
- 2) Leviticus 1:1-8

Practical Application Principle: Learning to resist and flee the “Jezebel” influences of the world

Thursday

Memory Verse: Romans 11:5

Even so then at this present time also there is a remnant according to the election of grace.

Reading:

- 1) 1 Kings 19:1-21
- 2) Romans 11:1-5

Practical Application Principle: How to avail ourselves of the power of the still small voice

Friday

Memory Verse: 2 Kings 2:6b

And he said, As the Lord liveth, and as thy soul liveth, I will not leave thee. And they two went on.

Reading:

- 1) 1 Kings 21:1-29
- 2) 2 Kings 2:1-15
- 3) 2 Chronicles 21:12

Practical Application Principle: Godly friendship and being a Godly friend

Dear Camper,

This year at Youth Camp, we will be studying the life of the prophet Elijah. From his grand declaration when he first appeared to King Ahab to his miraculous end in a whirlwind, he was a man full of passion and love for God's principles. Elijah is sent by God to prophesy to King Ahab, one of the worst kings of Israel. While trying to work with Ahab and God's people, Elijah learns valuable lessons about the character and love of God. We continually see Elijah, a man of such great faith, struggle to understand God's plan for Elijah himself and for God's people. We hope that in this man's struggles and in his victories you can find strength and encouragement on your walk to God's kingdom.

This book is divided into 5 key parts of Elijah's life:

- Introduction/A Widow's Faith
- A Great Gathering
- The Challenge on Carmel
- The Still Small Voice
- Taken Up in a Whirlwind

On the first page you will see a timeline showing the kings of Israel, Judah, and their prophets. The timeline starts with Solomon and goes through the life of Elisha. Additionally, you will see a map on the second page. Throughout the workbook you will be directed to fill in key places on this map.

Don't forget to pray before you begin your study, asking God to help you understand His word. You will find a Strong's Concordance, a Bible program, a Bible Dictionary, and commentaries useful in completing this study. Also, a great resource on the life of Elijah is "Elijah the Tishbite" by Bro. John Martin. If you get stuck or have any questions, please don't hesitate to contact us.

We look forward to the day that Elijah will be raised and, once again, "turn the hearts of the fathers to the children" as he prepares the way for the return of Christ.

May God Bless you in your studies,

Uncle Joe and Aunt Courtney Robinson
joecourtrobison@gmail.com
734-604-6803

Behold, I will send you Elijah the prophet before the
coming of the great and dreadful day of the LORD

-Malachi 4:5-

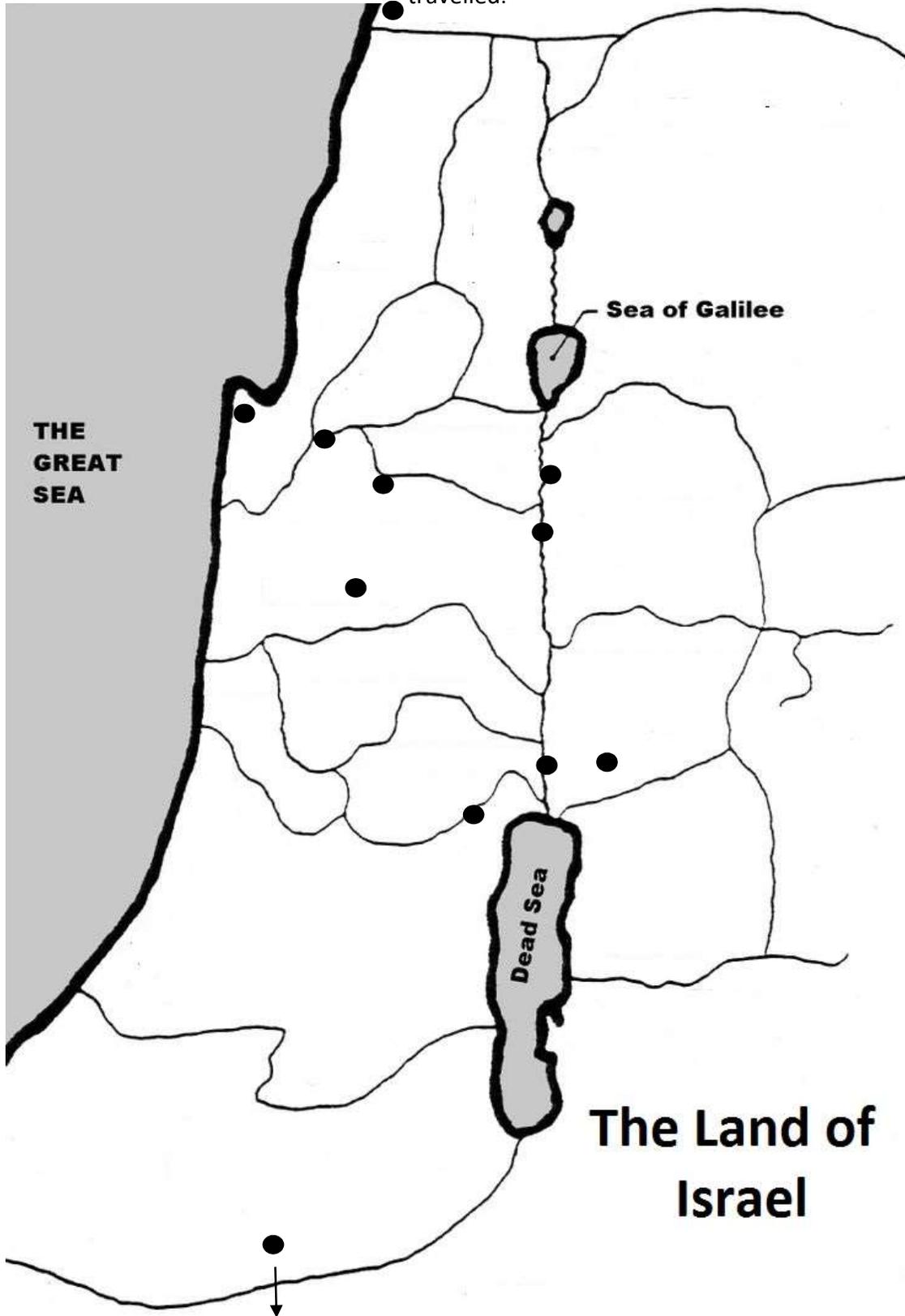
Timeline

To help us understand the timing of the life of Elijah, below is a timeline of the kings and prophets of Israel and Judah starting with King Solomon to the time of Elijah.



Map

We will be mapping Elijah's travels in order to gain a better understanding of how far he travelled.



Introduction

1. Looking at the timeline, how many kings have reigned in Judah since the nation was divided to the end of Elijah?
2. Read the summaries of each of these kings and describe God's judgement on these kings. (1 Kings 14:21-22, 15:1-3, 15:11, 22:42-43, 22:50 and 2 Chron 21:5-6)
3. Elijah comes on the scene during the reign of King Ahab. How many kings have reigned in Israel since the nation was divided to Ahab's reign?
4. Read the summaries of each of these kings and describe God's judgement on these kings. (1 Kings 14:7-9, 15:25-26, 15:33-34, 16:13, 16:18-19, 16:21-22, 16:23-26, 16:29-30)
5. Where did Ahab reign from? Put this place on the map. (1 Kings 16:29)
6. Explain the steps Ahab takes in serving Baal in 1 Kings 16:29-33.

7. Who was Ahab's wife and what do we learn about her from the following verses: 1 Kings 21:23-25, 2 Kings 9:22, Revelation 2:20?



In a general sense, a prophet is a person who speaks God’s truth to others. The English word *prophet* comes from the Greek word *prophetes*, which can mean “one who speaks forth” or “advocate.” Prophets are also called “seers,” because of their spiritual insight or their ability to “see” the future. In the Bible, prophets often had both a teaching and revelatory role, declaring God’s truth on contemporary issues while also revealing details about the future.

12. Name 5 prophets from the Bible and using references, describe how they fit the description above.

Prophet	Reference	Teaching/revelatory role

Read 1 Kings 17:1, where Elijah comes onto the scene.

It is very interesting to note that we know very little about the history and background of Elijah, one of the greatest prophets in Israel. Whoever his parents were and however he had grown up, Elijah developed a zeal for God that was unparalleled in so many men and women of faith.

13. Using a concordance or Bible dictionary, look up the meaning of the name Elijah.

14. Where was Elijah from? (put this on your map)

15. Elijah appears in the court of King Ahab. Using 2 Kings 1:8, describe how Elijah would've looked.

A Widow's Faith

Read 1 Kings 17

16. Elijah comes on the scene and makes a prophecy to King Ahab of no dew or rain to water the earth. Read Deuteronomy 32:1-4, and Isaiah 55:8-11. What do dew and rain symbolize?

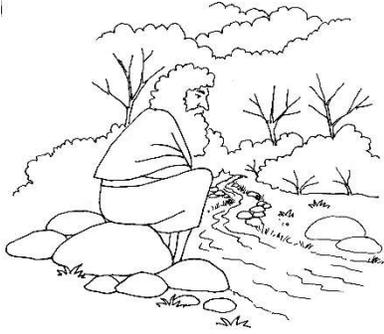


17. Read Amos 8:11 and describe the true famine that Israel was dealing with.

18. Psalm 72 is considered a Messianic Psalm about our Lord Jesus Christ. Read this Psalm (specifically v6) and describe how Jesus fits the role of the dew and the rain.

19. Using James 5:16-18 as a basis, whose idea was it to have the rain stop? Why do you think Elijah prayed for this?

20. How does this incident give us an idea of how God worked with Elijah and his prayer and how He works with us? (Give other references to back up your point.)



21. Where did God tell Elijah to go after he delivered his message to King Ahab? Put this place on your map.

22. How was Elijah fed while he was at this location?

“The raven is the largest bird in Israel of the powerfully built “crow” family. It grows to 25 inches long, and is black all over, including the beak and feet. The raven is recognized by its huge size and when flying overhead, its obviously wedge-shaped tail. Their nests are built on crags or trees according to convenience, and they are massive structures of sticks and twigs, and lined with all sorts of scraps of cloth and paper. Up to six eggs are laid, blue blotched, and about 2” long. They live in pairs during the breeding season and are thought to pair for life. Later in the year, ravens gather in large flocks and migrate to some extent. Like most other crows, ravens eat a wide range of food – locusts, frogs, and lizards, and any fruit they can find, especially dates – but dead, dying and weak animals form the bulk of their diet. They often begin by picking out the eyes. The massive three-inch beak could do this very easily. Their work as scavengers is useful, unpleasant as it sounds. Another notable feature of ravens is they often had trouble finding food.” (All the Animals of the Bible)

23. Read Leviticus 11:13-15, what does this passage tell us about ravens?

24. Read Acts 10:9-16, what is Peter’s reaction to the unclean animals?

25. What lesson did Elijah and Peter need to learn from these unclean animals?

26. As noted in the paragraph about ravens, they had a hard time finding their own food. Read Luke 12:24 and explain how this fits with Jesus' lesson.

27. How do you think Elijah would have felt being fed by ravens?

Read 1 Kings 17:8-16

28. Where was Elijah instructed to go next? Put this place on your map.

29. Read 1 Kings 16:31. Where was Jezebel's family from?

30. How do you think Elijah might have felt about being instructed to go to this place?

31. What advantage is there for Elijah to be hiding out in Jezebel's hometown?

32. Read Deuteronomy 24:19-21. How did God expect the widows to be treated in Israel?

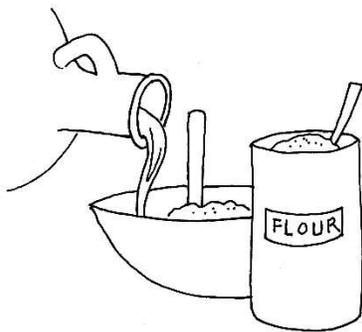
33. Now Elijah would be cared for by a widow. What do you think God was trying to show/teach Elijah?



34. Describe the events that take place when Elijah arrives in Zarephath. (vv10-16)

35. How do you think God was working in the widow's life through these events?

36. How do you think God was working in Elijah's life through these events?



- a. In verse 12, notice the first words recorded by the widow. What do they tell us about this woman and what she understood?

37. What does the reaction of Elijah in v10 and the widow in vv11, 15 show us about the obedience of these two characters?

Read 1 Kings 17:17-24

38. Briefly describe the events of these verses.

39. The Hebrew word for mistress in v17 appears two other times in the Old Testament, Nahum 3:4 and 1 Samuel 28:7,9. Read these verses and using a concordance, describe the context in which the word is used.

40. How does your answer to the previous question shed new light on the widow?

41. Describe the widow's response to her son's death in v18.

42. Read Hebrews 12:5-8, 11 and James 1:2-4, 12. What do these verses tell us why God brings trials into our lives and how we should respond to these trials?

43. What do you think Elijah means by his prayer in v20?

44. Describe in detail how Elijah resurrected the child.

45. The number 3 is often associated with resurrection. Name other instances where the number 3 is used in the Bible.



46. Read v24 and Hebrews 11:35, 38-40 and discuss the widow's faith and future hope.

47. Two other times in the Bible a similar event to this one takes place: 2 Kings 4:27-37 and Mark 7:24-30. Pick one of these references and identify 3 similarities between this story and Elijah's story.

When Elijah left Samaria he had to put his faith to work and trust that God would take care of him. Through unclean ravens and a Gentile widow, God is teaching Elijah to rely on Him. When Elijah meets the widow he finds someone that acknowledges the God of Israel and Elijah as God's prophet. Through her interactions with Elijah, she develops a faith strong enough to face a great trial that lies ahead of her. What an example this widow can be for all of us as we develop our faith in the one true God.

The time that Elijah spends with the widow further prepares him for the work that God has planned for him. He is ready to return to the palace and face a king, a queen, and a nation that has turned from God.

A Great Gathering

Read 1 Kings 18:1-20

1. In v1, it is mentioned that they are in the third year of the drought. Using Luke 4:25 and James 5:17, how long does the drought last?



“We are given no definite dates as to the division of this three-and-a-half-year period but suggest probably Elijah was one year in Cherith, two years at Zarephath and now in the third year he enters back into Israel. Thus, the three-and-a-half-year period of drought is almost complete.” Bro. John Martin

2. Look up the meaning of the name Obadiah. What does it mean?
3. What was Obadiah’s job and what do you think this job entailed? (v3)



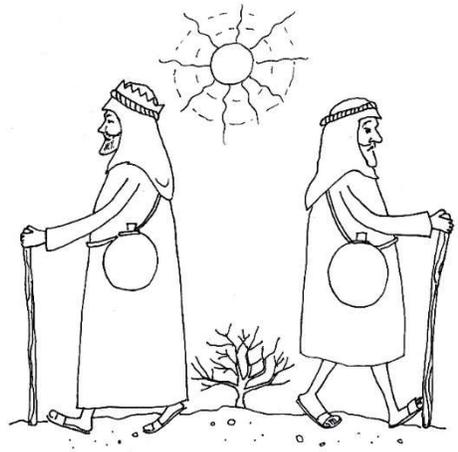
4. What did Obadiah do for the prophets of God? (v4)

5. List at least 3 things that would have made what Obadiah did very difficult.

6. Who are 2 other faithful people that rose to prominence and kept their faith in God?

7. What can we learn from Obadiah and these others?

8. What did Ahab and Obadiah set out to do in vv5-6 and how were they going to do it?



9. Look up the word for 'lord' in v7. What is the Hebrew word and meaning? How does it show Obadiah's view of Elijah?

10. Read v8. Does it seem like Elijah feels the same towards Obadiah? Explain.



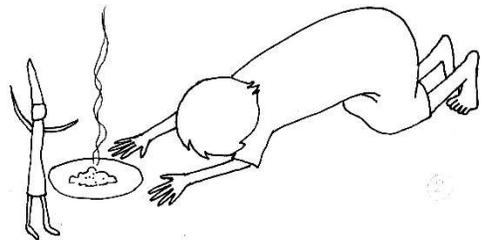
11. Summarize the reason that Obadiah doesn't want to go back and tell King Ahab that he saw Elijah. (vv9-12)

12. It appears that Elijah doesn't appreciate Obadiah's dedication and faithfulness to God. Explain what we can learn from this as we deal with others in the ecclesia.

We now come to the part of the story of the contest between the true God, the God of Elijah and Baal, the god of Ahab. As we know from ancient texts, Baal was the god of fertility, weather, sun and fire. Baal worship appears several times throughout the history of Israel and nations around Israel. The children of Israel continuously forsook God and instead pursued the worship of Baal and other false gods. The worship of Baal had many aspects that contradicted the commandments and principles of God.

Ancient traditions of the god Baal describe that he would sleep every day at noon and during the winter. As the god of fertility, he was awake during the harvest season and therefore slept all winter. Another tradition is that when Baal died, his father, El, cut himself to try to bring him back to life.

13. Read Judges 2:11-20. What did the people of Israel do?



14. How did God feel about the actions of His people?

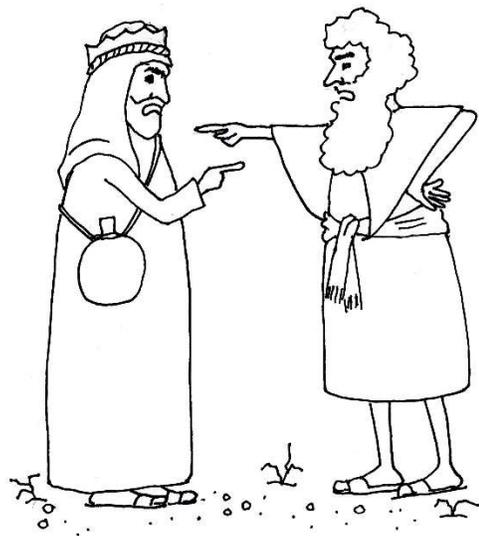
15. Why do you think God felt this way?

16. Find other references where a similar event takes place.

17. What sort of idols are a temptation for us and could distract us from serving God the way He wants?

18. Describe the interaction between Elijah and Ahab in 1 Kings 18:17-18.

19. Why does Ahab blame Elijah for Israel's problems?



20. Why does Elijah blame Ahab?

d. Using Genesis 49:10 and Malachi 4, what will Elijah's role be in the future and who will be involved?

e. How is this similar to what Elijah is doing on Mt. Carmel in 1 Kings 18?

25. Read Mark 9:11-13, Luke 1:13-17 and John 1:21-23.

a. How does John the Baptist fit the role of Elijah prophesied in Malachi 4?

b. How does John the Baptist NOT fit the role of Elijah prophesied in Malachi 4?

Elijah has challenged Ahab and the prophets of Baal to determine who is the true creator. Elijah has gathered the nation of Israel to witness this event. We know his heart must have been hopeful that many people and Ahab would be converted through the events that were about to transpire.

The prophecy in Malachi 4 points toward the time we look forward to: "the great and awesome day of the LORD". While John the Baptist came in the spirit and power of Elijah and seems to fulfill parts of this prophecy, he is not the complete fulfillment. We look forward to the day when the true Elijah turns the hearts of the fathers and children back to God and prepares for the restoration of Israel.

The Challenge on Carmel

Read 1 Kings 18:21-24

1. Look up the word 'halt' in 1 Kings 18:21. What does it mean?
2. Based on the meaning of the word 'halt' what is Elijah accusing the people of Israel of doing?
3. Read Joshua 24:14-15 and Romans 8:1-13 and discuss how this is similar to what Elijah is telling the people.
4. How can we apply this idea to our own lives?
5. Read 1 Kings 18:23.
 - a. What was the sacrifice going to be and how was it going to be prepared?
 - b. Read Leviticus 4:13-15. Based on the law, what was one of the types of offering that used the bullock?
 - c. Why would Elijah propose this type of offering?
 - d. There are also similarities between Elijah's offering and the burnt offering. Read Leviticus 1:1-9 and list these similarities.

- e. What does Leviticus 1:4 tell us about the purpose of the burnt offering? Explain what this means.

 - f. How is this relevant to what Elijah is doing in 1 Kings 18?
6. Why do you think that the false prophets agreed to Elijah's challenge?
7. What do you think Elijah's ultimate goal was in creating this contest?

Read 1 King 18:25-29

8. List the actions the Baal worshipers go through during their part of the contest.

9. How does Elijah mock the Baal prophets in v27?



10. Do you think it was ok for Elijah to mock the prophets? Explain.

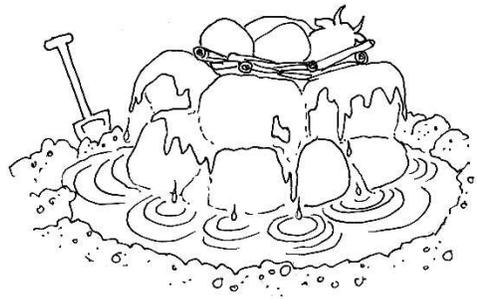
11. Based on what we know about Baal from the information box in the last section, why would Elijah mention sleeping?

12. Looking at v28, how does the prophets cutting themselves fit into what we know about Baal?

13. Read Deuteronomy 14:1-2. What does God tell us about these actions?

Read 1 Kings 18:30-40

14. Describe how Elijah prepares the altar.



15. Look up the Hebrew word for 'repaired' in v30.
 - a. What does it mean?

 - b. In every place where this word is found, it is used in the sense 'to heal' or 'to be made whole.' How does this relate to what Elijah wanted for the people?

16. What is the significance of Elijah choosing 12 stones in v31?

17. Find two other places in the Bible where 12 stones are used, list the reference and a brief summary of the incident.

18. In v31, Elijah references Jacob's name change to Israel and the 12 stones being set up in the land. Why do you think Elijah is referencing these stories?

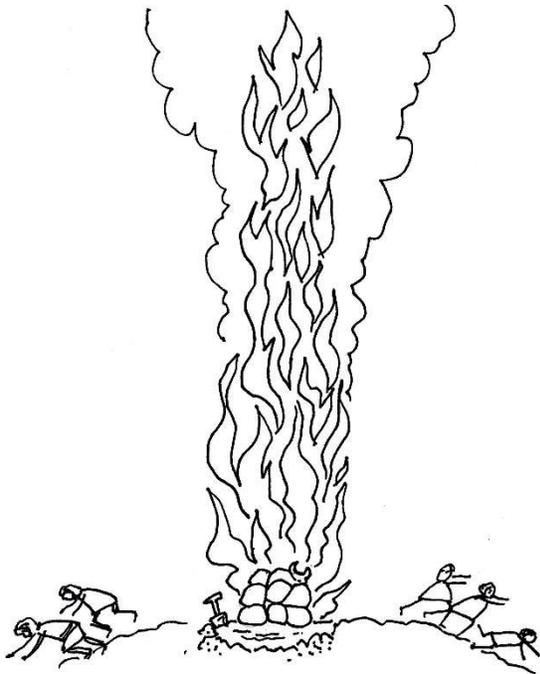
19. How does Elijah remind them of their history in v36?

20. How does Elijah give the glory to God in vv36-37?

21. How can we use this example in our own lives?

22. What did Elijah think that God had done in v37?

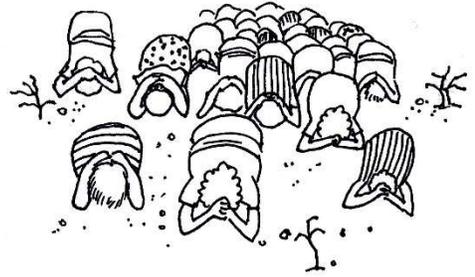
23. Do you think that Elijah was correct? Why?



24. In v38 God answers Elijah's prayer through fire. Find two other examples from Israel's history when God communicates through fire.

25. How did the people respond to God after He sent the fire? How do you think Elijah would have felt about their response? Explain. (v39)

26. Read Deuteronomy 13:1-5. Discuss the principle that God establishes in these verses and how Elijah follows God's principles in 1 Kings 18:40.



27. Where did v40 take place? Put this place on your map.

Read 1 Kings 18:41-46

28. Using vv41-42, does it appear that Ahab had a change of heart after the events on Mt. Carmel? Explain your answer.

29. Looking back at Elijah's proclamation in 1 Kings 17:1, why do you think he now prays for rain?

30. Describe the events of 1 Kings 18:43-46.



31. Where were Ahab and Elijah headed in v46. Put this place on your map.

"The Eastern custom of running before a chariot was in order that the person running may show that the one in the chariot was clearly the superior. Here was a wonderful illustration of Elijah's true humility. Though he had led the nation in a spiritual revival when the king had been leading them in the opposite direction yet, believing Ahab had now been converted and was the head of the covenant people, Elijah ran before in deference to the king." Bro. John Martin

The Still Small Voice

Read 1 Kings 19

1. Reading v1, does it seem like Jezebel was at the contest? Explain.
2. Read 1 Kings 18:19, 22, 40. Who else was not at the contest?
3. Why do you think these people were not at the contest?
4. In v1, when Ahab tells Jezebel about the contest, who does he give credit to for the events on Mt. Carmel? Why is this important?
5. What do you think Ahab's intentions were in telling Jezebel all about the contest?
6. What was Jezebel's response to Ahab's story?



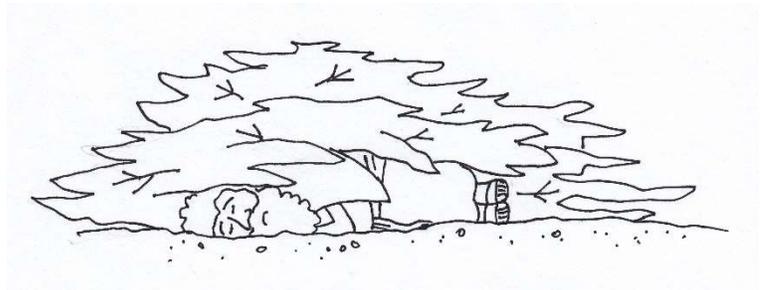
After the contest at Mt. Carmel, Ahab shares a meal of fellowship with Elijah and it appears that his heart was changed by the miracle he witnessed. Within minutes of talking to his wife Jezebel, all of Ahab's change of heart seems to be wiped away. This story highlights the importance of choosing people to surround us that are Godly and will help us on our walk to the kingdom.

7. Read 1 Corinthians 15:33 and 2 Corinthians 6:14-17. Discuss how these verses should affect our choice of friends/spouse?

8. Did Ahab choose his friends/spouse wisely? Explain how this impacts his time on earth and his eternal life.

9. Where does Elijah go in v3? Put this place on your map.

10. Read 1 Kings 19:4-8 and summarize.

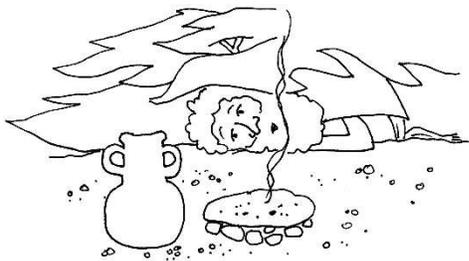


11. Psalm 120 is a fitting picture of the mind of Elijah at this time in his life. Fill in the chart below with events from 1 Kings 19:1-8 that relate to Psalm 120.

Psalm 120	1 Kings 19:1-8
Psa 120:1 A Song of degrees. In my distress I cried unto the LORD, and he heard me.	
Psa 120:2-3 Deliver my soul, O LORD, from lying lips, <i>and</i> from a deceitful tongue. What shall be given unto thee? or what shall be done unto thee, thou false tongue?	
Psa 120:4-5 Sharp arrows of the mighty, with coals of juniper. Woe is me, that I sojourn in Mesech, <i>that</i> I dwell in the tents of Kedar!	
Psa 120:6-7 My soul hath long dwelt with him that hateth peace. I <i>am for</i> peace: but when I speak, they <i>are</i> for war.	

12. Read Psalm 34:7.

a. How does this verse relate to this story?



b. How does this provide comfort to us?

13. Where does Elijah go in 1 Kings 19:8? Put this place on your map.

14. Elijah fasted for 40 days and 40 nights. List and give a brief summary of at least two other uses of 40 in scripture.

15. Based on these references, what do you think 40 represents in scripture?

16. This story in Elijah's life brings out quite a few connections to Moses. Using what you know about Moses and the references given, fill in the chart below with the relevant story from Moses' life.

Elijah- 1 Kings 19	Moses
God provides Elijah cake. v6	Exodus 16:15
Elijah walks from Beersheba to Horeb for 40 days. v8	Acts 7:35-36
Elijah fasted for 40 days and nights. v8	Deuteronomy 9:9
Elijah goes to Mt. Horeb to meet God. v8	Deuteronomy 4:10
Elijah requests God to take his life. v4	Exodus 32:30-33

18. Read 1 Kings 19:9-14 and explain what happens in these verses.

19. Look at v10.

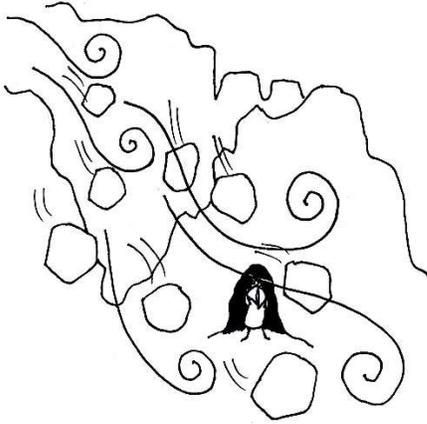
a. What title does Elijah use for God in this verse?

b. Look up the definition of this title (hint: there are three words).



c. This is the first use of this title by an individual. Using what you found from the definitions and Elijah's feelings towards God's people at this point, why do you think Elijah would use this title?

20. How does the earthquake, wind, and fire represent Elijah's current state of mind and what he would like God to do to the people of Israel?



21. How does the still small voice represent how God wants Elijah to interact with His people?

22. Read 1 Kings 19:15-21 and list the jobs Elijah is given by God.

23. Who was Elijah going to find in v16 and what roles was he going to give them?

24. Where was Elisha from? Put this place on your map. (v16)

25. In v18, how many believers were there in Israel?

26. What is significant about the fact that they had never bowed to Baal?

27. God promises many times throughout the scriptures that He will preserve a faithful remnant. Read Romans 11:1-5 and discuss how it applies to the story of Elijah.

28. How does Elisha respond to Elijah's invitation?



29. How can we apply Elisha's response to Elijah in our own calling from God?

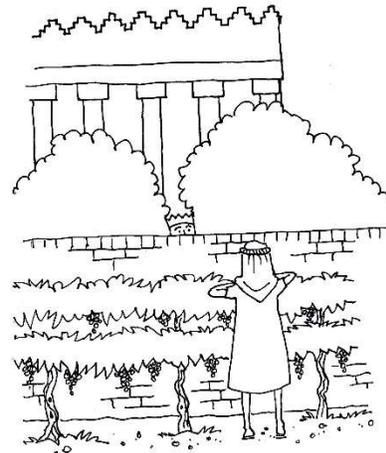
30. How is sending Elisha to Elijah an answer to Elijah's complaint of feeling alone?

After the enormous spiritual hopefulness on Mt. Carmel, Elijah quickly descends into a state of defeat. He feels alone and that he is the only one left serving God. Elijah misunderstood God's plan and was ready to be done with God's people. God shows Elijah, through the still small voice, that he continues to work in the lives of those who seek Him. Additionally, in this low point in Elijah's life, God sends a companion in Elisha, who gives Elijah encouragement, comfort and hope.

Taken up in a whirlwind

Read 1 Kings 21

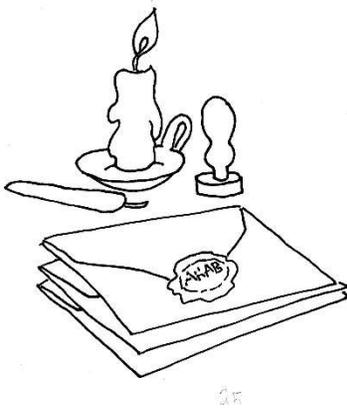
1. Write a brief summary of the events that take place in 1 Kings 21.
2. Using a concordance, define Naboth and Jezreel.
3. Explain how the meanings of Naboth and Jezreel fit into this story.
4. In v2, do you think Ahab makes a fair offer to Naboth? Explain.
5. Read Leviticus 25:23 and Numbers 36:7. Using these verses explain why Naboth won't give Ahab the land in v3.
6. What does his response to Ahab tell us about Naboth?



7. Initially, did it seem like Ahab was going to use his power as the king to take Naboth's vineyard? Explain your reasoning.

8. Is there any difference between what Ahab tells Jezebel and what was really said by Naboth? (vv3,6)

9. How do we see Jezebel's influence on Ahab in vv5-7?



10. Outline Jezebel's plan to take out Naboth in vv8-13.

11. In Jezebel's plan to remove Naboth, how does she follow the Law of Moses? See Leviticus 24:14-16, Numbers 35:30 and Deuteronomy 17:6.

12. Read Deuteronomy 19:16-19. How should the false accusers have been handled according to the Law of Moses?

13. In vv13-14 Naboth is killed.

a. Read 2 Kings 9:25-26. Who else was killed with Naboth that day?

b. Why would Jezebel have done this?

14. Read the parable in Matthew 21:33-43. Find and discuss at least 3 similarities between the parable and Naboth's story.

15. Using the reference relating to Jesus, fill in the chart to identify how Naboth was a type of Christ.

	Jesus	Naboth
Zechariah 13:6		
Matthew 21:38		
Matthew 26:3-4		

Matthew 26:59-61		
Mark 14:62-64		
Hebrews 13:12		

16. Read 1 Kings 21:15-16. Discuss Ahab's reaction to Jezebel's actions.

17. In v17 Elijah comes back on the scene. What message does God ask him to deliver to Ahab? (vv18-24)



18. In vv21-22, Elijah prophesies that Ahab's family will be cut off from Israel. Read 2 Kings 10:1-8 and describe how this was fulfilled and by whom.

19. In v22, Ahab's house is compared to Jeroboam's and Baasha's houses. What do we know about these two houses? See 1 Kings 15:25-30 and 1 Kings 16:10-13.

20. Read 2 Kings 9:30-37. Describe how this passage fulfills Elijah's prophecy of Jezebel's death.

21. Read 2 Kings 9:35.

a. What was left of Jezebel?

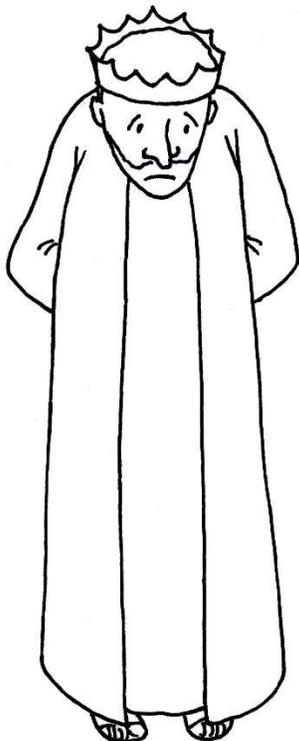
b. Read Isaiah 59:3,7 and Proverbs 6:16-18. Why is it significant which body parts were left of Jezebel?

22. What do you think it means that Ahab sold himself to work wickedness, see Romans 6:16, 7:14? (v25)

23. Using the verses below, discuss the aspects of repentance. Try to come up with at least 3 aspects.

1Ki 8:47-49 yet if they turn their heart in the land to which they have been carried captive, and repent and plead with you in the land of their captors, saying, 'We have sinned and have acted perversely and wickedly,' if they repent with all their mind and with all their heart in the land of their enemies, who carried them captive, and pray to you toward their land, which you gave to their fathers, the city that you have chosen, and the house that I have built for your name, then hear in heaven your dwelling place their prayer and their plea, and maintain their cause

1Sa 7:3 And Samuel said to all the house of Israel, "If you are returning to the LORD with all your heart, then put away the foreign gods and the Ashtaroath from among you and direct your heart to the LORD and serve him only, and he will deliver you out of the hand of the Philistines."



24. Which aspects of repentance does Ahab show in 1 Kings 21:27-29 after Elijah confronts him?

25. Throughout Ahab's life, God never gives up on him. List at least 3 examples of God working in Ahab's life to bring him to repentance.

26. Despite God's efforts, what is the divine summary of Ahab in 1 Kings 21:25-26?

27. What can we learn from Ahab's life?

This is the last recorded interaction between Ahab and Elijah. Sadly, Ahab was never able to accept God and truly repent. Ahab dies and his son Ahaziah reigns in his place. Elijah was also sent to work with Ahaziah, but he too ignored God's message through Elijah. The last king to reign during Elijah's life is Jehoram. We now pick up the story near the end of Elijah's life where he prepares to pass the mantle onto Elisha.

Read 2 Kings 2:1-7

28. List the places that Elijah and Elisha travel to and put them on your map.

29. Read v3. What event was going to happen on this day with Elijah and Elisha?

30. How do you think Elijah and Elisha felt about this event?

31. Elijah repeatedly asks Elisha to stay back while Elijah goes traveling. Why do you think Elijah does this?
32. What is Elisha's response each time Elijah tells him to stay back? What does this tell us about Elisha's character?
33. Who else in the Bible was told to turn back but insisted they go?
34. Who do Elijah and Elisha visit in each of the cities they go to?
35. Read 1 Samuel 10:9-13 and 19:19-20. Most think the sons of the prophets were started in these verses. Talk about who was the original leader and what it appears this group did.

Read 2 Kings 2:8-15

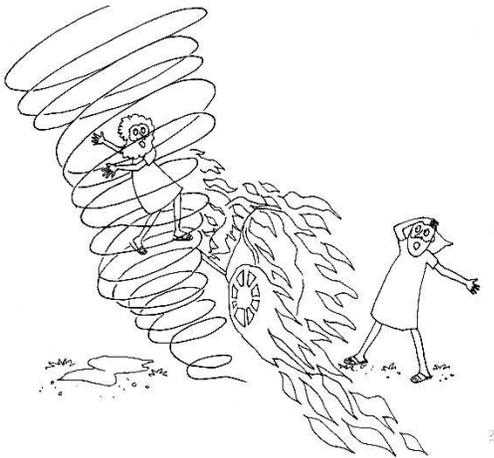
36. Name two other times in the scripture that water was parted and people went on dry ground.



37. Read Deuteronomy 21:17. Using this verse, what do you think Elisha is asking Elijah for in v9?

“The word ‘chariot’ is the Hebrew word ‘racav.’ It is the same word from whence ‘cherubim’ is derived which means ‘to ride’. Whatever else the cherubims may symbolize, and they certainly do have a wonderful application to the saints in glory, the primary significance of the cherubim is that expressed in Genesis when it is said that they ‘kept the way of the tree of life’ (Gen 3:24). They were, therefore, those symbolic creatures who ensured, not that the way would be blocked, but that it would be kept open so that all that approach the Deity would do so in accordance with the divine etiquette of worship.” -Bro. John Martin

38. Using the above information, how does Elijah’s current and future work with Israel relate to the role of the cherubim?



39. Look up the word ‘heaven’ in 2 Kings 2:11. What does it mean and where do you think Elijah went when he went in the whirlwind?

40. In vv11-15 Elijah’s ministry ends and Elisha’s starts. Describe the events of this ‘passing of the mantle’.

41. Why do you think God chose this method to transfer the job to Elisha?

42. Read 2 Chronicles 21:12. The record states that Jehoram, the son of Jehoshaphat, receives a letter from Elijah. This would've been many years after Elijah was taken up in the whirlwind. Below are some theories on how this might have been possible. Read these and discuss which one you agree with and why:

- a) Some say the spirit of prophecy allowed Elijah to foresee this defection of Jehoram. He thus wrote the letter before he was taken up and left it with Elisha to deliver.
- b) Some say this verse has been mistranslated and it should read 'Elisha' instead of 'Elijah'.
- c) Some say this could be a different prophet named Elijah who was alive during the reign of Jehoram.
- d) Some say that since we have no record of Elijah's death and that he was taken up in the whirlwind, Elijah wrote this letter from a spot where he was hidden by God.



43. What event in the life of Jesus does Elijah make an appearance? (hint: Elijah in the New Testament is referred to as Elias)

44. How does Elijah help Jesus in this event?

Elisha was now to continue the work that had been started by Elijah. Having been instructed under the watchful hand of Elijah, we know that Elisha went on to be a faithful prophet of God to Israel.

Elijah, the zealous prophet of God, exits the narrative in a dramatic fashion just like when he came onto the scene to declare the end of rain. We are looking forward to the day that Elijah returns to the narrative and prepares the way for the coming of the Lord Jesus.

Manitoulin Youth Camp 2019 First Principles Classes Teens Workbook

The student in this section will be studying five different first principles. Over a four year span, we hope to study a total of 20 first principles that span the fundamental teachings of the Truth, God Willing.

First principles study plan:

Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4
God Manifestation	Jesus Christ	Sacrifice of Christ	God/creation
Angels	Kingdom of God on earth	Heaven	God's spirit
One body/one faith	Covenants with Abraham and David	Hell	Bible word of God
Satan and devil defined	Nature of man/soul	Salvation conditional	Temptation/sin
Israel	Resurrection	Day of Judgement/ responsibility	Baptism

But first, some basic principles about first principles!

What needs to be believed prior to baptism? See Matt. 28:19-20; Mark 16:15-16.

What can "knowing" the true God and His son Jesus Christ bring us? See John 17:3; 1 John 5:20.

Why do you think God has given us certain "fundamental principles"? See 1 Tim. 6:3; Titus 1:1; 2:1-15.

Conversely, what does incorrect doctrine frequently lead to? See 1 Tim. 1:9-10.

What can a correct understanding of the "holy scriptures" ultimately do for us, if we put them into practice in our lives? See 2 Tim. 3:15-17.

OK, so if first principles are necessary, the next question is what makes a “first principle”? The easy answer is whatever is in our statement of faith, which summarizes bible teaching on the “first principles”.

However, we want to convince ourselves that these are indeed the first principles of the Truth. We will use some key “tests” to determine if the principles we are studying are indeed “first principles”:

- 1) Included in the New Testament statement of faith, the “seven ones” of Eph. 4:4-6
- 2) Included in one of the main doctrinal lectures in the Acts (delivered to pre-baptismal candidates)
- 3) Associated with the “gospel” which is a summary term for the first principles – Rom. 1:15-16

Manitoulin Youth Camp – 2019 – First Principles Studies – God Manifestation

God manifestation is one of the most unique first principles of the Truth. Most Christian groups today look at God as a distant, unapproachable or even angry deity, requiring “experts” such as a priest or pastor to mediate between Him and us.

The Bible teaches otherwise, that God is looking for us to develop such a close relationship with Him that we become a “manifestation” or “representative” of Him, albeit imperfect, to literally be included in His family name.

A correct understanding of this doctrine helps us easily explain several “wrested scriptures” as well as helps us “internalize” our beliefs and become “aligned” with God and His plan and purpose for this earth.

The Basics

And God said, Let us make man in our image, after our likeness: and let them have dominion over the fish of the sea, and over the fowl of the air, and over the cattle, and over all the earth, and over every creeping thing that creepeth upon the earth. (Gen. 1:26)

Look up the word for “image” in your concordance. What is the Strong’s number, original Hebrew word, what does it mean, how else is it translated and to what is it applied?

Look at how this word is used of false gods. Why do you think this is such a good word to describe our desired relationship to the true God? (Ezek. 16:17; 23:14; Amos 5:26).

Look up the word for “likeness” in your concordance. What is the Strong’s number, original Hebrew word, what does it mean and how else is it translated?

Look at how else this word is used? What is its primary meaning?

Look up the words “angel” and “angels” in the concordance. Find references in the Old Testament where angels took on God’s name or were speaking on His behalf?

Manitoulin Youth Camp – 2019 – First Principles Studies – God Manifestation, continued

Look up the word “judges” in Exod. 21:6 and 22:8,9 in your concordance. What is the Strong’s number and original Hebrew word? Using your Englishman’s Hebrew-Chaldee concordance, who is this Hebrew word usually applied to?

Using your Englishman’s concordance, find some other verses where this Hebrew word applies to men?

What is the significance of the application of this Hebrew word to men?

How does the Lord Jesus Christ use this application to establish his legitimacy as the son of God? See John 10:34-36.

Look at John 14:9 and Colo. 1:15. How well did Jesus “manifest” or “represent” his Father?

In what ways did Christ manifest God (hint John 17)?

We are also called to manifest or represent God and His son Jesus (imperfectly). Find some verses which support this point? (Hint: look for phrases like “new man” or “new creature” in your concordance).

What trait, in particular, are we to emulate? (see John 13:34; Eph. 5:1-2)

Look up the word “name” in the concordance? Find as many verses as you can in the Revelation which speak of God’s name being applied to the saints.

Manitoulin Youth Camp – 2019 – First Principles Studies – God Manifestation, continued

Why A First Principle?

Explain how this principle impacts our walk and service in the Truth?

Wrested Scriptures

A correct understanding of God manifestation can help us deal with several “difficult” passages especially those relevant to the Lord Jesus Christ.

There are several passages where the name of God is applied to Jesus, Isa. 9:6; Matt. 1:23; Heb. 1:8-9

Based on what you have learned about God Manifestation, how would you explain these verses to an interested friend? Who else takes on the name of God? Where does Jesus’ authority come from (John 5:30; 1 Cor. 15:28)?

Manitoulin Youth Camp – 2019 – First Principles Studies - Angels

You may be wondering why we need to spend a session discussing angels with so many other important first principles to cover. However, a proper understanding of angels gives us several important insights in answering “wrested scriptures”, comprehending how God works in our lives now and giving us a great model of our future work in the kingdom, God Willing.

So, let’s spend some time studying the nature of angels and their current work which will give us a template for the future work of the saints in the kingdom.

The Basics

Look up the Hebrew word for “angel” in the Old Testament? What is the Strong’s number and original word? What does it mean? How else is it translated?

Find some examples of where this Hebrew word applies to humans, not angels.

Look up the Greek word for “angel” in the New Testament? What is the Strong’s number and original word? What does it mean? How else is it translated?

Find some examples of where this Greek word applies to humans, not angels.

Look up Psalm 103:20-21; 134:1; Matt. 6:10. How would you describe the nature of God’s angels from these verses? Are they capable of sin?

What fundamental work of God were the angels involved in? (Psalm 8:3-6; 104:4-5)

Who is the “us” of Genesis 1:26?

Manitoulin Youth Camp – 2019 – First Principles Studies – Angels, continued

The bible uses interesting language on how angels work on God's behalf, please describe (see Psa. 34:15; Zech. 1:10-11; 4:10).

What is another job angels have? (Gen. 19:12-13; 2 Kings 19:35)

Think of major incidents in the time of Jesus where angels played a prominent role? See if you can find at least three using your concordance to help.

The bible teaches that the angels have a very active role when it comes to the saints. Look up the following verses and see if you can put together a picture of how angels are involved in our lives:

1) Psa. 34:7; 91:11-12; Dan. 6:22

2) Matt. 18:10; Hebrews 1:14

3) Gen. 28:12; 2 Kings 6:16-17; Luke 15:10; Heb. 13:2

Describe in your own words how angels work in the lives of the believers from the considerations above? Do you feel angels are strictly there to protect us physically or do they have a broader role? Consider how active angels are in our lives and also look up verses like Romans 8:28; Hebrews 12:6-12; Rev. 3:19; James 1:3-4; 1 Peter 1:7-8 and comment.

Manitoulin Youth Camp – 2019 – First Principles Studies – Angels, continued

Consider Jacob's night long wrestle with his angel (Gen. 32:24-25). What does this say about how we can interact with our angel in our lives? Can angels just "snap their fingers" and make us change (Dan. 10:13)?

What role will the angels play in the last days (Matt. 24:31; 25:31; Mark 8:38; 13:27)?

Consider the following verses: Matt. 22:30; 1 Cor. 6:3; Heb. 2:5. How would you describe the saint's role in the kingdom based on these verses? List at least three key responsibilities the saints will have based on your understanding of angels' current role today.

- 1)
- 2)
- 3)

Why A First Principle?

Explain how this principle impacts our walk and service in the Truth?

Wrested Scriptures

Use your new found knowledge about angels to explain why the supposed "supernatural devil" could not be a fallen angel as many Christians believe.

Look at Isa. 14:12 where Lucifer is assumed to be a fallen angel devil. Who is Lucifer really referring to? See v.22.

Who are the "angels that sinned" in 2 Peter 2:4?

Manitoulin Youth Camp – 2019 – First Principles Studies - One Body / One Faith

Only One Faith is fundamental to all the first principles as it contends that there is only one true set of beliefs that form what the bible calls “the truth”. A companion principle is that those that believe this truth should be united together in what the bible calls the “one body”.

This stands in stark contrast to “ecumenical” trends in Christianity today where a variety of beliefs are tolerated. While it may not be very popular in our world of religious tolerance and freedom to say there is a right and a wrong when it comes to doctrine, the scriptures teach that there is only “one faith” and its adherents should dwell together in “one body”.

The Basics

First, let’s explore why it is so important that believers of the Truth remain united in the “one body”.

Read the following verses: Luke 22:32; John 21:15-17; Acts 9:31; 14:22-23; 20:28; Romans 12:4-8; 1 Cor. 12:12-31; Eph. 4:11-16; Colo. 1:28; 1 Thess. 5:11-14. Summarize why it is important that believers remain united? Give as many reasons as you can.

What happens when there is not unity? See Matt. 12:25; 1 Cor. 3:3

What should the “one body” be doing together? See 1 Cor. 10:16-17; 11:24,27,29.

Next, let’s look at why it is so important that we support the idea of a “one faith” versus many Christian groups today who believe doctrine is not important or you can believe whatever you want, as long as you accept Jesus as your savior.

Where does faith originate from? See Romans 10:16-17.

What do we need to do to fully understand God’s “truth”? See Acts 17:11; 2 Tim. 2:15.

We ask again, why is correct doctrine so important (recall introduction section)?

Manitoulin Youth Camp – 2019 – First Principles Studies - One Body / One Faith, continued

In Jude 3, we read “Beloved, when I gave all diligence to write unto you of the common salvation, it was needful for me to write unto you, and exhort you that ye should earnestly contend for the faith which was once delivered unto the saints.”

Look up the Greek word for “earnestly contend” in Jude 3 in your concordance. What is the Strong’s number, original Greek word and what does it mean?

What else do we learn about our salvation in Jude 3?

The world is full of different religions which we are being told are all acceptable ways of approaching God. Read John 14:6 and comment.

The bible predicts that there would be a major falling away from the truth which is why we are told we need to “earnestly contend” for it. Let’s look at a few verses to understand why this “apostasy” (2 Thess. 2:3) or “falling away” was inevitable.

Read 2 Timothy 4:3-4. What was the motivating factor behind turning away from the truth and turning to fables? Explain.

Wrong doctrine is called “seducing” in 1 Tim. 4:1-3 and “cunningly devised” in 2 Peter 1:16. Why do you think these are such appropriate descriptions of the system of false doctrine in Christianity?

Why is false teaching so popular? See Isa. 30:10.

What were some of the false doctrines that were already creeping in to the first century church:

- 1) Gal. 2:16
- 2) 2 Thess. 2:7-11 (in v.11 “a lie” = “the lie” in the original Greek, think about the original lie)
- 3) 1 John 4:2-3

Manitoulin Youth Camp – 2019 – First Principles Studies - One Body / One Faith, continued

Why A First Principle?

Explain how these companion principles impact our walk and service in the Truth?

In Class Exercise

One of the most common “false doctrines” in religion today is that “doctrine doesn’t matter”. You just need to “be a good person”. Based on your work above, put together a convincing case that you could tell a friend to show that it does matter what you believe. Have at least three good points with supporting verses.

1)

2)

3)

Manitoulin Youth Camp – 2019 – First Principles Studies – Satan/Devil Defined

The words “satan” and “devil” are amongst the most misunderstood in Christianity. While modern Christendom has latched on to the idea of a supernatural “fallen angel” on which to blame our failings and sins, biblical teaching is quite different. We will study the original Hebrew and Greek words to get a true picture of what these words mean. We will also look at a sampling of how they are used in scripture.

We will also look at some key “wrested scriptures” and use our knowledge of the correct scriptural teaching to explain these verses. Lastly, we want to spend some time thinking about why sin is personified, especially in the New Testament, using these words.

The Basics

Look up the word “Satan” in your concordance. What is the Strong’s number and Hebrew word? What does it mean? How else is it translated?

Using your Englishman’s Hebrew-Chaldee concordance, find a few instances where the Hebrew word “Satan” refers to human beings?

To angels?

To God?

Read Zech. 3:1-2. Who is opposing Joshua the high priest?

During what time period was this (see Ezra 4:1-3; 5:1)?

Who was the adversary or Satan to the children of Judah during this time (Ezra 4:4-23)?

What is the Strong’s number and Greek word for “Satan”? What does it mean? How is it translated?

Manitoulin Youth Camp – 2019 – First Principles Studies – Satan/Devil Defined, continued

Find a reference where the word “Satan” is applied to the apostle Peter? Why?

There are several locations in the New Testament where it is fairly easy to see what or who the adversary is when the word “Satan” is used:

Who is the “Satan” in Luke 13:16?

Who was the “Satan” that filled Ananias’ heart in Acts 5:3? (see v.4)

What is the “Satan” in 1 Cor. 5:5 referring to?

In 2 Cor. 12:7, what was the “Satan” that buffeted Paul?

Look at Revelation 2:9; 3:9 where the phrase “synagogue of Satan” is used. Who is this referring to and why were they an opponent or adversary?

Look up the word “devil” in your concordance. What is the Strong’s number and Greek word? What does it mean? How else is it translated?

Using your Englishman’s Greek concordance, find instances where this Greek word is translated “false accuser” or “slanderer”. Who is it referring to?

Who did Jesus destroy through his death? Compare Heb. 2:14 with 9:26. What does this tell us about one meaning of the word “devil” in the New Testament.

Where does sin come from? (see Jer. 17:9; Mark 7:21-23; James 1:13-15)

Who is referred to as a “devil” in John 6:70-71? Why?

Manitoulin Youth Camp – 2019 – First Principles Studies – Satan/Devil Defined, continued

Why A First Principle?

Explain how this principle impacts our walk and service in the Truth?

Wrested Scriptures

Be ready to “defend the Truth” in class for the wrested scriptures below:

Read Job 1:6-12? Who do you think the “Satan” is that wants to bring trials into Job’s life (think of previous usages of the Hebrew word “Satan” in the Old Testament we have already considered)? Where did this “Satan’s” power come from? Who is ultimately responsible for Job’s sufferings? (Job 2:10; 19:21)

In some cases where the word “Satan” is used, it’s not as easy to tell who the adversary is. Take a crack at these. Make sure you look at the surrounding context:

2 Thess. 2:9-10 (see vv. 3-4)

Rev. 12:9 (see vv.3; 13:1-2); Rev. 20:2 (see. Vv.7-10,14)

While sometimes the word “Devil” personifies sin as we saw above, usually there is a false accuser in mind when the word is used. See if you can find who the “false accuser” is in these passages.

John 8:44

Eph. 4:27

1 Pet. 5:8

Rev. 2:10

Manitoulin Youth Camp – 2019 – First Principles Studies - Israel

The Jews are God’s chosen people, the focal point of His plan and purpose starting with the Patriarch Abraham right up to this day. How different is the world’s current view of the nation of Israel, where they are viewed as a problem, accused of stealing land from the Palestinians and where still anti-Semitism prevails.

This is why it is so important for us to have a clear understanding of the nation of Israel’s place in God’s plan and purpose both past, present and future. Far from an abandoned nation who has “blown their chance”, God’s plan all along has been to use them as an incubator for His truth, a means to extend salvation to both Jews and Gentiles and a living testament that His plan for this earth will be accomplished very soon!

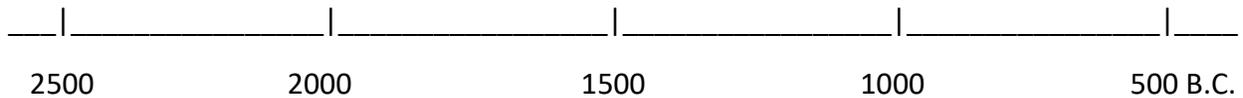
The Basics

Read the promises to Abraham in Genesis 12:2-3; 13:14-15; 17:5-8; 22:17-18. Find as many phrases as possible that tell us that these promises cannot have been already fulfilled in Abraham’s natural descendants?

Place the following events or periods on the historical timeline provided below or make your own on a separate sheet of paper. Use a bible dictionary or timeline to help. Write down the historical books of the bible that cover each period. Extra credit if you can include the prophetic books that relate to each period.

Events in the history of Israel	Historical chapters/books	Prophetic books
Call of Abraham from Ur, Isaac, Jacob		
Nation of Israel in Egypt, deliverance thru Moses		
Wilderness wanderings, covenant of Sinai		
Conquering the land of promise		
Period of the judges		
Period of the united kingdom		
Period of Northern nation of Israel		
Period of Southern nation of Judah		
Babylonian captivity		
Partial restoration under Ezra and Nehemiah		

Manitoulin Youth Camp – 2019 – First Principles Studies – Israel, continued



Read Jeremiah 30-33. Find as many verses as possible that indicate that a restoration is promised for the Jews much greater than their return to the land of Israel under Ezra and Nehemiah?

Read Romans 11:25-27. What do these verses suggest about the role of the Jews in God's ultimate plan and purpose for this earth?

And he spake to them a parable; Behold the fig tree, and all the trees; When they now shoot forth, ye see and know of your own selves that summer is now nigh at hand. So likewise ye, when ye see these things come to pass, know ye that the kingdom of God is nigh at hand. Verily I say unto you, This generation shall not pass away, till all be fulfilled. (Luke 21:29-32)

How can you tell that these verses are speaking of the last days?

Using cross-references or your concordance, prove who or what is symbolized by the fig tree?

What do you think is meant by the fig tree shooting forth in the last days? When did this happen?

What event will happen within a generation of the fig tree blossoming?

Find the verses which prove that some Jews will be returned to the land of Israel prior to the return of Christ. (Hint: Focus on the “famous” latter day prophecies like Ezekiel 37,38; Joel 3; Zechariah 12-14).

What will the Jews’ future role in the kingdom be (See Micah 4:6-8; Ezek. 37:26-28; 47:13-23; Zech. 8:23)?

The nation of Israel is a tiny nation of 8 million, about 0.1% of the world’s population yet constantly in the news. Whether it’s the Middle East peace process, the Iranian threat, land battles with the Palestinians or the very miracle of their existence and prosperity, literally every day you can find news about the nation of Israel.

Look for some news articles about Israel and see if you can connect them to latter day prophecies. Below are some prophecies to get you started, but there are many more including the ones you have already read in Ezekiel, Joel and Zechariah. Bring your article(s) and be prepared to discuss your findings in class.

Return of Israel from captivity – Jer 30:3, 10, 17; Joel 3:1-2

Sufferings for rebellion – Jer 30:11, 14

Dwelling confidently in the land – Ezek 38:11; 39:26

Prosperity in the land – Hos 14:4-7

Manitoulin Youth Camp – 2019 – First Principles Studies – Israel, continued

Why A First Principle?

Explain how this principle impacts our walk and service in the Truth?

Thought Question

Many have suggested that God is unfair in giving the Jews special status and this is discriminatory against other peoples. What are your thoughts on this? Why do you think God gave this people a special place as His chosen people? Come up with as many reasons as possible.

Manitoulin Youth Camp 2019 Teen Practical Application Workshop Class

God Willing we plan to study the following five Spiritual principles from the life of Elijah. Our class time will be composed of a short class/review of the daily principle and then small group discussion time. We will be working in class to develop thoughts on practically applying these principles in our day to day lives. We will also be incorporating various methods to share these thoughts with the class and provide reminders to ourselves throughout the year.

We have not assigned any pre-work for this class this year, but would ask that you start thinking about these principles and come ready and willing to discuss and share in class.

- 1) Caring for the poor and widows – lessons from the time Elijah spent with the Widow of Zarephath.
- 2) Developing spiritual courage – based on the example of Obadiah.
- 3) Learning to resist and flee the “Jezebel” influences of the World – looking at Jezebel representing the danger and power of sin in our lives.
- 4) How to avail ourselves of the power of the still small voice – based on Elijah’s trip to Mt. Horeb.
- 5) Godly friendship and being a Godly friend – looking at the friendship between Elijah and Elisha.