



Kings of Israel and Judah

1

Key Theme

- God alone is to be worshipped.

Key Passages

- 1 Kings 12:15, 12:20; **Israel:** 1 Kings 14:9, 15:25–26, 15:33–34, 16:25, 16:30, 22:51–52; **Judah:** 1 Kings 15:11, 22:43; 2 Chronicles 12:1, 12:14; 2 Kings 18:3, 18:5–6, 24:19

Objectives

Students will be able to:

- Describe the pattern of the kings of Israel.
- Describe the pattern of the kings of Judah.



Lesson Overview



Come On In

Students will fill in the missing letters from the memory verse. Then they will recite the verse to each other and/or the teacher.



Studying God's Word

The nation of Israel was judged by God because of Solomon's sin of idolatry. After Solomon's death, God used Solomon's son Rehoboam and his foolish actions to judge Israel. Israel was split in two. The wicked line of kings led the people in Israel and Judah away from the Lord. God judged them. He sent the Assyrians and the Babylonians to overthrow the nations and scatter the people.



Activity 1: Kings of Israel and Judah Class Notes

Students will fill out the Kings of Israel and Judah Class Notes as you study the lesson.



Activity 2: Kings of Israel and Judah Lesson Review Toss

Students will play beanbag toss as they answer questions from today's lesson.

Lesson Preparation

WHAT YOU WILL DO

WHAT YOU WILL NEED



COME ON IN

- Print the Memory Verse Review Sheet from the Resource DVD-ROM for each student.

- Memory Verse Poster
- Memory Verse Review Sheet for each student
- Pencils



STUDYING GOD'S WORD

- Study the Prepare to Share section.
- Go Before the Throne.
- Print one Divided Kingdom Map from the Resource DVD-ROM and put it on the board.
- Print one Kings Pronunciation Guide from the Resource DVD-ROM.

- Divided Kingdom Map
- Tape or poster putty
- Student Take Home Sheets
- Kings Pronunciation Guide



KINGS OF ISRAEL AND JUDAH CLASS NOTES

- Print one Kings of Israel and Judah Class Notes from the Resource DVD-ROM for each student. Keep the answer key for your use.
- Print one Kings of Israel and Judah Scripture Sheet for your use (optional).

- Kings of Israel and Judah Class Notes for each student
- Kings of Israel and Judah Class Notes Answer Key
- Pencils
- Kings of Israel and Judah Scripture Sheet (optional)



KINGS OF ISRAEL AND JUDAH LESSON REVIEW TOSS

- Print one Kings of Israel and Judah Lesson Review Questions from the Resource DVD-ROM for your use.
- Print and cut out the four Lesson Review Toss Cards. Make a large square with masking tape and connect the opposite corners to make an X. Tape one card in each section.

- Kings of Israel and Judah Lesson Review Questions
- Masking tape
- Lesson Review Toss Cards
- Beanbag for each team



Memory Verse

Isaiah 42:8 I am the Lord, that is My name; and My glory I will not give to another, nor My praise to carved images.

► **Pace your lesson!** Use the clocks to mark the time you want to finish each section. This will help you stay on track and finish on time. You may need to shorten or drop sections as necessary.





Prepare to Share

SCRIPTURAL BACKGROUND

Prepare to teach by preparing your heart. Read the lesson key passages along with this background.

What a mess! As we look at the history of the kings of Israel and Judah after the death of Solomon, we can't describe it any other way. Israel had existed as a united kingdom for about 120 years during the reigns of Saul, David, and Solomon, but the kingdom was torn in two and never restored. To truly study all of the details of the two kingdoms would take a very long time, so the goal of this lesson is to give a quick overview of the two kingdoms. We will take a specific look at the kings and prophets in the North and how that kingdom finally was taken captive to Assyria (2 Kings 17:5–6) in 721 BC. Then we will look to the Southern Kingdom—briefly reviewing the history that ended with its final destruction by the Babylonians (2 Kings 25:1) in 588 BC. As you read and study the Scripture passages, you will notice the kings of Judah and Israel are described as either doing good or evil in the sight of the Lord.

In Scripture, the Northern Kingdom is referred to as Israel or Ephraim. The Southern Kingdom is called Judah most of the time, with a few exceptions. The capital of the Northern Kingdom was originally in Shechem and later moved to Tirzah and then finally to Samaria. Throughout the books of First and Second Kings and Second Chronicles, we find accounts of the persistent wickedness of the 19 different kings who ruled in Israel—the worst being King Ahab and his queen Jezebel (1 Kings 16:33). The wickedness started with King Jeroboam I in 975 BC, and God revealed that these kings of the North (Israel) failed to worship Him and led the people astray with the worship of false gods (1 Kings 14:7–10). Altars and high places were constructed to worship false gods along with idolatrous Ashoreth poles and temples for Baal worship. It was a dark time for Israel as there were no kings that sought to honor the God who had given them the Promised Land as an inheritance.

Throughout over 200 years of these evil kings reigning in Israel, God sent His prophets—like Amos, Hosea, and Elijah—to call the people and the rulers to repentance. However, the kings and their people refused to return to God, seeking their own power and pleasure rather than God's glory. And so, finally, God acted in judgment by bringing the Assyrian army against them. In 721 BC, the capital of Israel, Samaria, fell and the people were taken captive (2 Kings 17:5–6). The Northern Kingdom was no more.

The kings of the Southern Kingdom, Judah, followed a different pattern. Rehoboam followed his father, Solomon, on the throne, and the line of David continued to rule in Jerusalem in fulfillment of God's promise to David (2 Samuel 7:13–16). Rehoboam angered the people and was cruel to them as he sought to establish his name rather than God's (1 Kings 12:10–11). His son Abijam (also called Abijah) continued in this tradition of cruelty and idolatry (1 Kings 15:3). Then came Asa, Abijam's son. He cleansed Judah of the idols and the perverted persons (1 Kings 15:11–14). Next was Jehoshaphat, who walked in the ways of his father, Asa (1 Kings 22:43). Jehoram, the son of Jehoshaphat, then began to reign in Judah. He did not walk in the way of his father Jehoshaphat, but followed the ways of the wicked kings of Israel and did what was evil in the sight of the Lord. This began a cycle of good kings/bad kings in Judah, continuing through all 20 kings of the Southern Kingdom.

As with Israel, God sent various prophets to Judah to proclaim His judgments and call the people to repentance. Judah was much more responsive to God's call, but most of God's warnings and calls to repentance were not heeded. Through all of the messages of coming judgment and calls for repentance, God knew that He would ultimately have to execute judgment against His children. Just as the Northern Kingdom, Israel, had fallen to the Assyrians in 722 BC, Jerusalem was to fall at the hands of the Babylonian King Nebuchadnezzar (2 Kings 25:1). This would be the end of Judah as an established nation and the beginning of a period of control by the empires that would rule the Middle East over the next centuries.

As we look back over this history, we should be gripped by the patience of God to continuously send His messengers to call for repentance—over hundreds of years. We should also look soberly at the judgment that God sent against Israel and Judah and know that we face God's chastening if we sin and rebel against Him. As Christians, we need to be listening to the message God has given to us through His completed Word.

HISTORICAL/APOLOGETICS BACKGROUND

Sadly, looking at the Northern and Southern Kingdoms of the children of Israel, you won't find them to be much different than the kingdoms that were around them. The two kingdoms warred against one another throughout their history. Not unlike the professing

church in America today, there was much corruption and hypocrisy in Israel and Judah. You might think humanity would learn from these lessons of history, but it seems that we keep repeating the same mistakes over and over.

Outside of Israel and Judah, the Greek culture was developing, and the first Olympiad was held in 776 BC. Homer and Aesop were writing the classics of Greek literature, and, on the other side of the globe, the Mayan culture was blooming in Central America. In general, this period of history could be described as one of constant upheaval, accompanied by the rise and fall of major empires.

Despite all of the uncertainty and turmoil in the world, God was still reigning over everything, just as He is today. This is an important fact that we must keep in the forefront of our minds. God is still just as much in control of the world today as He was then. This is a truth that can help us understand how to live in the world today. It doesn't matter who is president or what country is invading which—we must fix our hope on God and what He has done for us on the Cross. Just as Paul exhorted the Christians in Colossae, we must set our minds on the things above, where Christ is seated at the right hand of God, and not on the things on the earth (Colossians 3:1–4).

Confidence that God is sitting on His throne with Jesus at His right hand offers us great comfort and

hope. We can rejoice in His goodness, knowing that He is patient to call sinners to repentance as they look to Christ for forgiveness.

For more information on this topic, see the Online Resource Page.



BEFORE THE THRONE

Sovereign Lord, I am at once amazed at your patience and humbled by your justice when I study the way you dealt with Israel and Judah. My heart breaks as I consider the idolatry that Israel practiced after all you brought them through. Lord, the sin and idolatry in my culture are so similar to Israel's. Sometimes I feel like the darkness of this world will swallow me up. Help me to be like Hezekiah—to hold fast to you. Thank you for the opportunity to teach this lesson to my class. May it bring light into the dark places in the lives of my students and their families. May our biographies say that we trusted in Jesus Christ, whose blood made us righteous, so that we were able to do what was right in the sight of the Lord even when life was hard and temptations came our way.

➤ Because of the age and ability of 1st and 2nd graders to read and comprehend, we encourage you to read the Scriptures to the students. However, if you have strong readers, by all means have them participate by reading God's Word.



COME ON IN

As students arrive . . .

- They will complete the Memory Verse Review Sheet by filling in the blanks.
- They will say the verse to each other and/or to you.

This time at the beginning of class should be used to review the memory verse. We have provided an activity sheet on the Resource DVD-ROM for you to use. You may have other ideas and ways to encourage your students to memorize the verse.



After all the students arrive, pray with them before beginning the lesson.



REVIEW

Using the Lesson Theme Posters provided with each lesson, quickly review the previous lesson(s) with your students. Take 5 to 10 minutes to reinforce the important truths the students have heard so far in your class.

Ask the children questions about the previous lessons as you display the Lesson Theme Posters. Reflect briefly on the passages you read, bringing the objectives and themes back into focus. This will refresh the truths in your students' minds and maintain continuity as you teach through the lessons.



Studying God's Word

READ THE WORD

Refer to the Quarter 2, Lesson 9 Lesson Theme Poster. It has been a while since we've talked about the kingdom of Israel being divided. Remember, the people rejected God as king and demanded that they have a man rule them like the other nations. Saul was the first king of Israel. Then God put King David on the throne. *Refer to the Quarter 2, Lesson 2 Lesson Theme Poster.* He was a good king who sought God with his whole heart. After David, his son Solomon took over. *Refer to the Quarter 2, Lesson 5 Lesson Theme Poster.* Sadly, Solomon disobeyed God. The Lord became very angry because of Solomon's sin of idolatry. God told Solomon that after Solomon's death He would tear the kingdom away from his son. And He did. When Solomon died, his son Rehoboam took the throne. And the trouble started!

Refer to the Quarter 2, Lesson 9 Lesson Theme Poster. Rehoboam took over for his father Solomon. But he was wicked. He was even meaner than his father, King Solomon. The people sent Jeroboam, Solomon's servant, to speak for them and ask for mercy. Jeroboam was a leader among the people. The people respected him, but the new king, Rehoboam, did not listen to Jeroboam. He wanted power, and he would not show any kindness to the people.

Let's read from 1 Kings 12:15. *Read 1 Kings 12:15. Encourage the students with Bibles to open to 1 Kings 12. Emphasize the answers to the questions below as you read.*

➤ Use the History of Israel Poster included with your teacher kit to show your class where the biblical accounts you study chronologically fit into this timeline.

➤ Use the Kings Pronunciation Guide to assist you in pronouncing the names correctly.

1 Kings 12:15

SOVEREIGN

(Refer to Attributes Poster)

1 Kings 12:20

EXAMINE THE WORD

Observe the Text

? Did the king listen to the people? *No.*

? Who was this turn of events from? *The turn of events was from the Lord.*

Yes. The Lord was in control. This was all happening just as He wanted it to. There is an attribute of God that tells us God is in control of everything.

? Which attribute is it? *Sovereign.*

Yes. God is sovereign. God is in complete control of everything. His ways are perfect, and we can trust Him. The events with King Rehoboam were part of God's judgment. When Solomon sinned against God, God promised to take the kingdom away from Solomon's son. God used the foolish ways of Solomon's son Rehoboam to accomplish His plans.

The people were angry with Rehoboam as their king because he said he would make them work harder than his father Solomon had—like slaves. Rehoboam realized that all the people were very angry at him and he ran for his life to Jerusalem.

? Where is Jerusalem—in the north or the south? *Hold up the Divided Kingdom Map. Point out the boundary where the kingdom split. Jerusalem was the capital of the southern kingdom of Judah.*

So he ran to Jerusalem in the south. And that's when the kingdom split. Israel had been one nation. But as we learned, the disobedience of the kings caused God to judge the nation of Israel, and the one nation was now two nations. The southern kingdom of Judah became Rehoboam's kingdom.

? Listen as I read 1 Kings 12:20. *Read the text.* Who did the people of Israel choose to be their king? *Jeroboam.*

Yes. Jeroboam had been Solomon's servant! And now he was the king of the northern kingdom of Israel. The kingdom was now divided. *Point out the separate kingdoms on the Divided Kingdom Map again. Stick the map to the wall/board for display during the rest of the lesson. You can also refer to the Quarter 2, Lesson 9 Lesson Theme Poster.*

Discover the Truth

Refer to the Divided Kingdom Map. Just like God said, Solomon's son would no longer rule over all of the land because the nation was now divided. Solomon's servant Jeroboam took over the northern nation of Israel, and his son Rehoboam ruled Judah in the south.

Both the nations of Israel and Judah turned away from God in idolatry, disobedience, and sin. Today we are going to take a look at the kings of Israel and Judah to try and figure out why the nations were so sinful. We'll start with Israel, in the north.

- ? During the 250 years after King Solomon, there were 19 different kings who ruled Israel. How many of those do you think were bad kings?
Allow guesses.

Well, we are going to find out!



Kings of Israel and Judah Class Notes

MATERIALS

- Kings of Israel and Judah Class Notes
- Kings of Israel and Judah Answer Key
- Pencils
- Kings of Israel and Judah Scripture Sheet

INSTRUCTIONS

Students will complete the class notes as the lesson progresses.

We're going to find out if the kings of Israel and Judah were evil or good. Take a look at your class notes. I'm going to read about

some of the kings in Israel and Judah. As we discuss these kings we will make a check mark (✓) for the good kings and an X for the bad kings. I'll let you know when to mark your notes.

Refer to the Divided Kingdom Map used earlier. This was a sad time in Israel's history. Some say the kings went from bad to worse.

CONNECT TO THE TRUTH

As we complete the class notes, we will find out how the kings of Israel and Judah acted toward God.

READ THE WORD

These verses will tell us what the kings of Israel were like. As I read about these kings, you will put an X if the king is evil or a check mark (✓) if the king is good.

EXAMINE THE WORD

We are going to start with the kings of Israel. Remember, King Jeroboam was the first king. But there were many kings after him. Look on your class notes and find Israel. Listen as I read 1 Kings 14:9. This passage is talking about King Jeroboam. *Read the passage aloud.*

Observe the Text

- ? According to 1 Kings 14:9, was Jeroboam a good or evil king? *Evil, because he did evil.*

Put an X in Israel. Jeroboam was a bad king!

1 Kings 14:9, 15:25–26,
15:33–34, 16:25, 16:30,
22:51–52

- Use the Scripture Sheet from the Resource DVD-ROM to read each verse to the class. You could make copies of the sheet for all the students. They can follow along as you read.

➤ As you read through these verses, refer to the kings listed on the History of Israel Poster.

Now listen as I read about Nadab, Jeroboam's son in 1 Kings 15:25–26. *Read 1 Kings 15:25–26.*

? What about Nadab? Was he good or evil? *Evil. He did evil in the sight of the Lord.*

Put an X in Israel. Nadab was a bad king!

Another king was Baasha. Listen to what God's Word says about him! *Read 1 Kings 15:33–34.*

? Was he a good or evil king? *Evil. He did evil in the sight of the Lord.*

Put an X in Israel. Baasha was a bad king!

Onto King Omri. We read about him in 1 Kings 16:25. Listen carefully! *Read 1 Kings 16:25.*

? What does this verse tell us about King Omri? *He did evil in the eyes of the Lord and was worse than all the other kings before him.*

Put another X in Israel. Omri was an evil king. He did more evil than all the kings before him!

King Ahab is the next king of Israel we will read about. Let's see how he did. *Read 1 Kings 16:30.*

? Was he good or evil? *Evil.*

? What else did this verse say about him? *Re-read 1 Kings 16:30. He was more evil than all before him.*

Well, that is what the Bible said about King Omri, too! So, it looks like the kings were getting worse! Put another X in Israel. King Ahab was an evil king.

Perhaps King Ahaziah did better. Let's read 1 Kings 22:51–52. *Read 1 Kings 22:51–52.*

? How did King Ahaziah do? Was he good or evil? *He did evil in the sight of the Lord.*

Put an X in Israel. He was a bad king!

We just don't have time to look into all the kings of Israel. But there were 19 evil kings in all.

? Look on your class notes in Israel. How many evil kings were in Israel? 19.

You can fill in the blank with the number 19. There were 19 evil kings in Israel. In fact, ALL the kings of Israel were evil.

? See the other sentence and the blank near Israel? How will you finish that sentence? *Evil.*

All of the kings in Israel were evil.

Discover the Truth

We just looked at six of the 19 kings that ruled in Israel after King Solomon died. This was a very sad time for Israel. Every king who reigned during this time was evil and wicked. None of them did what was right in the eyes of the Lord. Every king turned from God, built idols to false gods, and turned the people away from the one true God. *Refer to the History of Israel Poster.* Finally, after 250 years of bad, evil, wicked kings, God sent another nation, Assyria, to take over Israel. The people were taken out of Israel and moved to other countries. We'll hear more about that in a few weeks.



READ THE WORD

Refer to the Divided Kingdom Map. Now we are going to read about SOME of the kings of Judah. Again, if the king was evil, put an X in the country of Judah. If the king was good, put a check mark (✓) in the country of Judah.

2 Chronicles 12:1, 12:14;
1 Kings 15:11, 22:43

EXAMINE THE WORD

Observe the Text

I'll start with 2 Chronicles 12:1 and 12:14. It tells us about Judah's first king, Rehoboam. Remember, he was King Solomon's son. We have already heard about him. *Read 2 Chronicles 12:1 and 12:14.*

? Was King Rehoboam good or evil in the sight of the Lord? *Evil.*

That's right. He did evil in the sight of the Lord. Put an X inside Judah. Another evil king.

I want to look at a few more of the kings of Judah to see if they were all evil like Israel. Listen as I read 1 Kings 15:11. This is about King Asa. *Read 1 Kings 15:11.*

? What? What did Asa do? *He did what was right in the eyes of the Lord.*

Finally! We found a good king who followed the ways of the Lord!

? What should we put inside Judah to show King Asa was a good king? A check mark. *Have the students put a check in Judah on their class notes.*

Let's move on to King Asa's son, King Jehoshaphat. *Read 1 Kings 22:43.*

? What does that verse say about Jehoshaphat? *He did right in the eyes of the Lord.*

Yes! He walked in the ways of his father Asa and was a good king. You can mark Judah with another check mark. *Have the students make a check mark in Judah on their class notes.*

These next verses are about King Hezekiah. Listen carefully. Was this a good king or an evil king? *Read 2 Kings 18:3, 18:5–6.*

- ? **What did King Hezekiah do?** *Re-read 2 Kings 18:3 if necessary. He did what was right in the sight of the Lord.*
- ? *Re-read 2 Kings 18:5–6. What does this tell us about King Hezekiah?* *Allow discussion. He was a good king; he trusted in the Lord; there was no king like him; he held fast to the Lord; he did not depart from the Lord; he kept the Lord's commandments.*

Hezekiah was a very good king. You can make a check mark in Judah for King Hezekiah.

All together there were 20 kings in Judah. Now we'll read about the very last king of Judah, King Zedekiah. *Read 2 Kings 24:19.*

- ? **How did Zedekiah treat the Lord? Was he an evil or a good king?** *Evil. Zedekiah did evil in the sight of the Lord.*

Yes, he was another evil king. Put an X in Judah for Zedekiah. OK. Listen carefully. There were 20 kings of Judah. And some of them were good, but most of them were evil. The Bible tells us there were only 6 good kings and 14 evil kings.

Now look at your class notes and finish the statements that talk about Judah and the kings there. *There were 6 good kings and 14 evil kings in Judah.*

- ? **How would you finish the last sentence on the class notes—it mentions the kings of Judah? Someone read it for me.** *Most of the kings in Judah were evil and some were good.*

Discover the Truth

Refer to the History of Israel Poster. There were 20 kings who ruled over Judah. Most of these kings did evil in the sight of the Lord, but some obeyed and trusted in the Lord God. King Hezekiah was a good king. In fact, the Bible tells us that there was no one else like him among all the kings of Judah. Zedekiah was the last king in Judah. He did evil in the sight of the Lord. Even though some of the kings in Judah were obedient to God, most of them were not. Because of that, God finally brought judgment on Judah. While Zedekiah was king, God's judgment came. The nation of Babylon came and took over Jerusalem. And the people of Judah were taken into captivity. We will hear more about that in a few weeks!





Kings of Israel and Judah Lesson Review Toss

MATERIALS

- Kings of Israel and Judah Lesson Review Questions
- Masking tape
- Four Lesson Review Toss Cards
- Beanbag for each team

INSTRUCTIONS

Make at least a 2' square with masking tape on the floor. Divide the inside of the square into sections. An X will make 4 sections. Tape a Lesson Review Toss Card into each section. Divide the class into two or more teams depending on size. Give each team a beanbag. Students will take turns answering the questions and tossing the beanbags onto the appropriate answer. There are only four answers: yes, no, good, evil. Students will receive one point for giving the right answer and another point for hitting the right answer with the beanbag. Repeat questions or add others according to your class and your lesson.

We're going to play beanbag toss! *Point to the square on the floor and read each card. The answers to all of the questions will be good, evil, yes, or no. Remember, you can look at the Lesson Theme Poster, your class notes, or ask your team for help. Your team can earn one point for getting the answer correct and another point for tossing the beanbag onto the right answer. If your team gets the answer wrong, you can ask the other team*

for help. You won't get a point for the right answer, but you will get a chance to toss the beanbag into the correct section for one point. I'll keep track of the points as you answer questions from today's lesson. Let's get started! *Play the game.*

CONNECT TO THE TRUTH

You did a great job reviewing this lesson. God loves it when we study His Word! Today we looked at a lot of verses in the Bible about the kings of Israel and Judah. Some of these men followed the ways of the Lord and pleased Him, but most were disobedient. Each king had a choice to worship and obey the one true God or to go his own way and follow idols. Most of the kings did not follow the Lord. They turned from Him in sin and idolatry.

God calls us to be faithful to Him. As Christians we can learn from the kings of Israel and Judah. God wants us to be faithful to Him all of our lives. I pray that we will all walk in the ways of the Lord and do what is right in His eyes.



Applying God's Word

WHAT YOU HEARD IN THE WORD

Solomon sinned against God. Because he sinned, God said He would judge Solomon by tearing the kingdom away from his son. He did it during the reign of Solomon's son Rehoboam. It was then that the nation of Israel split into the northern and southern kingdoms.

For 250 years, God warned the people of the northern kingdom of Israel to turn from their wicked ways and turn back to Him. NONE of the kings of Israel did what was right in the eyes of the Lord. They all sinned against God by worshipping idols and following their own ways. God finally judged the northern kingdom by sending the wicked Assyrian army to conquer the people.

The people of Judah were not much better. He showed mercy on them for almost 400 years. Some of the kings of Judah were good, like Hezekiah, but most were not. Finally, during the reign of the wicked king Zedekiah, God sent the Babylonian army to defeat Jerusalem.

The people of Israel and Judah were scattered by their enemies, and other people were brought in to live in their countries. It was a sad time for God's chosen people.

GOD'S WORD IN THE REAL WORLD

God was patient through the years as His people sinned against Him. For hundreds of years, the people of Israel and Judah did not worship God or remember the things He had done for them. So God judged them by sending their enemies to destroy them.

God is the same God today. He still demands that we worship Him alone. The first and the greatest commandment is that we should love the Lord our God with all our heart, with all our soul, and with all our minds. When we put anything before God in our lives, we are not obeying this first and greatest of all commandments. Our disobedience may look different from what the people in Judah and Israel did, but it is still disobedience that is evil in His sight. And, although the Lord is patient with us and offers us His amazing grace, He will, in the end, judge those who do not follow Him through Jesus Christ.



➤ Pass out the Student Take Home Sheets and remind the children to practice the memory verse this week.



MEMORY VERSE

Isaiah 42:8 I am the Lord, that is My name; and My glory I will not give to another, nor My praise to carved images.



GROUP PRAYER TIME

- Praise God for His sovereignty as He works out the events of nations and leaders for His glory.
- Thank God that He promises to work everything out for the good of those who love Him.
- Ask God to help us to be faithful to follow in His ways.