

Life Grid

Answer Key

Lesson 1:

1. Name the five poetical books in our study.
 - A.) Job
 - B.) Psalms
 - C.) Proverbs
 - D.) Ecclesiastes
 - E.) Song of Solomon
2. When were the poetical books written?
In Israel's Golden Age in the time of David and Solomon (1040-931 BC).
3. How does Hebrew poetry differ from modern English poetry?
English speaks more about knowledge, but in Hebrew it relates to the skill of making things, which we consider to be craftsmanship.
4. Why is Hebrew poetry easier to translate into different language than poetry with rhyme and meter?
Because of the parallelism of thoughts.
5. Write a poetical stanza in the Hebrew style.
"The Lord is my shepherd; I shall not want." (Psalm 23:1)
6. What is considered the Old Testament's "Instruction Manual for Life?"
Wisdom literature. It is poetic in form but practical in content.
7. What is the Life Grid?
In the Bible's five books of wisdom literature we see a life grid. Everyone is on the Life Grid.
8. On the Life Grid, what is the difference between the *Doing Line* and the *Feeling Line*?
Doing Line: is where we live. What we do every day.
Feeling Line: is our relationship with God—the inner, spiritual life.
9. In one sentence, summarize each of the five poetical books.
 - A.) Proverbs: (bright side) Collection of wise sayings and principles to live by
 - B.) Job: (dark side) Man who did everything right by the rules and principles as far as we know.
 - C.) Song of Solomon: (bright side) Love story between King Solomon and the Shulamite maiden.
 - D.) Ecclesiastes: (dark side) Solomon's comments after a life of disillusionments and disappointments.
 - E.) Psalms (center of human life) 150 songs of prayers and anthems of praise.

Lesson 2:

1. What is proverb?
Is a short statement that summarizes a wise principle.
2. What is the Old Testament's general definition of wisdom?
To refer to any educated discipline or skillful performance.
3. What does Proverbs 9:10 say that wisdom is?
"The fear of the LORD is the beginning of wisdom: and the knowledge of the holy is understanding."
4. Who is the primary author of Proverbs?
King Solomon
5. Name two other authors of Proverbs.
Hezekiah, Agur, King Lemuel and the Wise
6. Explain the statement, "The proverbial statements in the Book of Proverbs are really parables."
They are sayings that use natural and normal illustrations to show comparisons to moral, social or religious principles.
7. What is the purpose of the Book of Proverbs?
Wisdom of right living. Is a matter of the heart more than of the mind—real wisdom is, at its most basic level, simply obedience to God.
8. What are the eight sections of the Book of Proverbs?
 - A.) Introduction
 - B.) Instructions
 - C.) The Proverbs of Solomon
 - D.) The Words of the Wise
 - E.) These belong to the wise
 - F.) These are also proverbs of Solomon, which the men of Hezekiah king of Judah copied out."
 - G.) The word of Agur the son of Jakeh
 - H.) The words of king Lemuel

Lesson 3:

1. What are the four types of people mentioned in the Book of Proverbs?
 - A.) The Simple
 - B.) The Scorer
 - C.) The Fool
 - D.) The Wise
2. Describe simple people.

The simple are naïve people who believe everything because they don't have convictions about anything.
3. Describe scorners.

They can't understand God's truth because they are not humble.
4. Describe foolish people.

Think that their sin is "really living." Fools are light about spiritual things.
5. Describe the wise.

The wise associate with wise people. The wise flee from sin. The wise discipline their speech. The wise win souls.
6. Define *wisdom*.

The quality of having experience, knowledge, and good judgment; the quality of being wise.
7. Define *folly*.

Is the lack of good sense or foolishness.
8. What is the real lesson of Proverbs?

To give skill in all our human relationships.
9. What is your favorite proverb?

Proverbs 30:24-28: There be four things which are little upon the earth, but they are exceeding wise: The ants are a people not strong, yet they prepare their meat in the summer; The conies are but a feeble folk, yet make they their houses in the rocks; The locusts have no king, yet go they forth all of them by bands; The spider taketh hold with her hands, and is in kings' palaces.
10. What non-biblical proverb has your father or mother passed on to you?

He who laughs last, thinks slowest. Everyone has a photographic memory. Some just don't have film.

Lesson 4:

1. Describe Job's character.
He was "perfect and upright" and that he "shunned evil" and had "integrity". In other words he was not a hypocrite in the sight of God. He was real.
2. Why did God allow Satan to attack Job?
God is sovereign, and even Satan can do nothing to God's people without permission. Job's suffering was to silence the blasphemous accusations of Satan and prove that a man would honor God even though he had lost everything.
3. Explain the statement "Satan's accusation against Job was really an attack on God."
Could be said: The only reason Job fears You is because You pay him to do it. You two have a contract: You protect him and prosper him as long as he obeys You and worships You.
4. What does the author say is the real theme of Job?
"How do the righteous endure suffering."
5. Who were Job's three friends?
A.) Eliphaz
B.) Bildad
C.) Zophar
6. Read Job 4:1-15:27; 15:1-35; 22:1-36 and summarize Eliphaz's speeches.
Eliphaz Thought Job had committed sin and God was punishing him. Therefore, Job simply needed to accept God's discipline.
7. Read Job 8:1-22; 18:1-21; 25:1-6 and summarize Bildad's speeches.
That Job's children brought their death upon themselves by their evil actions and that Job's suffering was the result of his sins. Also, Bildad appealed to tradition.
8. Read Job 11:1-20; 20:1-29 and summarize Zophar's speeches.
Based his opinion on legalism. May have thought "it doesn't really matter what you do anyway because it can't be fixed."
9. According to most scholars, where and when did Job's struggles take place?
Scholars are uncertain when Job lived. The best guess is after the Flood.
10. What personal lesson have you learned from the Book of Job?
God is sovereign, and even Satan can do nothing to God's people without permission.

Lesson 5:

1. Who is Elihu?
Job's fourth comforter whose name means: "My-God-is-He." He was an angry man.
2. Why is Elihu's genealogy important?
He was related to Abraham. The genealogy is important for it reminds us that Elihu was a real character.
3. Why was Elihu angry?
He was angry against Job because he felt that Job justified himself rather than God.
4. Quote two verses of Scriptures that show that Job retained his faith in God.
"Though he slay me, yet will I trust in him: but I will maintain mine own ways before him" (Job 13:15). "For I know that my redeemer liveth, and that he shall stand at the latter day upon the earth:" (Job 19:25).
5. Read Job 38-41 and list five questions God asked Job.
A.) Who is this that darkeneth counsel by words without knowledge?
B.) Where wast thou when I laid the foundations of the earth?
C.) Who hath laid the measures thereof, if thou knowest?
D.) Whereupon are the foundations thereof fastened?
E.) When the morning stars sang together, and all the sons of God shouted for joy?
6. Why did God rebuke Eliphaz, Bildad, and Zophar?
Job repented for saying that God was unfair, the suffering gave new insight to God's mercy and grace. Therefore, God honored Job and rebuked his three friends and told them that Job would pray for them.
7. Why did God tell Job to pray for his three friends?
Because Job was fully restored and His favor gave Job spiritual authority.
8. What happened to Job after he prayed for Eliphaz, Bildad, and Zophar?
God restored Job's fortunes and he received twice as much as before.
9. Why do you think Elihu was not included in God's rebuke to the three friends or Job's prayer for them?
Elihu maintained that suffering could be God's merciful chastisement to enlighten the soul and bring about a more intimate relationship with God.
10. Satan saith that God built a hedge around Job. What hedge did Job build for himself?
He built a hedge of unshakable faith.
11. How did God humble Job?
By revealing how little humans know and understand about God.
12. List three personal lessons you have learned from the Book of Job.
A.) Do not tell God what to do nor question Him for what happens in my life.
B.) Humans know and understand little about the workings of the Almighty.
C.) Everything that He permits is done with wisdom and with purpose.

Lesson 6:

1. What is the other name that Song of Solomon is sometimes called? Why is it called this?
"Song of Songs" because Solomon could have considered it to be the most wonderful song of the 1,005 songs he wrote.
2. What is Song of Solomon and what does it show about Solomon?
The book is a love song set in blossoming springtime, which shows Solomon's fondness for nature, gardens, meadows, vineyards, orchards, and flocks.
3. What did ancient Bible scholars think about Song of Solomon?
Scholars felt strongly that the song was a symbolic expression of either God's love for Israel or Christ's love for the Church.
4. What is the opinion of modern experts?
Modern experts think that the poem is a celebration of God's gift of love and sexuality.
5. Instead of flowing like a story, what is the book of Song of Solomon like?
It rather moves in a series of interlocking circles revolving around a central theme of love.
6. What is God's plan for marriage? Give a scriptural reference to support this statement.
God ordained marriage and the family unit as the first and most important institution on earth. Genesis 2:24
7. Quote Hebrews 13:4.
"Marriage is honourable in all, and the bed undefiled: but whoremongers and adulterers God will judge."
8. What are the three sections of the book of Song of Solomon?
A.) The Courtship
B.) The Wedding
C.) The Deepening Relationship
9. Cite one way Song of Solomon is different from the other books of the Bible.
It is the only book in the Bible that deals exclusively with the unique love of a bride and groom.
10. What are the four things marriages need today?
A.) Personal Attention
B.) Leisure
C.) Meaningful Getaways
D.) Security
11. How can Jesus be seen in Song of Solomon?
Christ's love for the church.
12. The love between CHRIST and His CHURCH is an exclusive, committed, and intensely RELATIONSHIP that allows for _____. This question is unclear!

Lesson 7:

1. Why is Song of Solomon the third book of study of the Bible's wisdom literature?
Because of its place on the Life Grid.
2. Why was the Song of Solomon's inclusion in the canon of Scripture questionable at one time?
Because of its frank references to sexual love.
3. The Jews considered the Song of Solomon to be an allegory of the love between Jehovah and Israel.
4. According to Deuteronomy 17:17, what was the king forbidden to do?
"Neither shall he multiply wives to himself, that his heart turn not away; neither shall he greatly multiply to himself silver and gold."
5. Who were the "daughters of Jerusalem"?
Young, unmarried women of Jerusalem. Maybe worked inside where the Shulamite girl worked outdoors in the field.
6. List four similes Solomon used to describe his maiden.
A.) Your hair is like a flock of goats
B.) Your teeth are like a flock of sheep
C.) Your navel is like a round goblet
D.) Your belly is like a heap of wheat
7. Write four similes to describe your spouse or significant other.
A.) Not married to answer this question.
B.)
C.)
D.)
8. How did the Shulamite maiden describe herself?
Compares herself to a rose of Sharon and a lily of the valley, not Solomon, the groom.
9. Why did Solomon dress as a peasant? What was his purpose?
To discover what life was like in various levels of society, or to check on his vast land holdings.
10. Why doesn't the world "get it"?
Because they only see Jesus as a "humble shepherd" and not as the "King of Kings."
11. Where did the Shulamite and her family work?
Worked in the fields.
12. How do you see Jesus in Song of Solomon?
Christ is so magnificent that the heart which falls in love with Him will never be able to fully discover the depths of His love.
13. Who is the "greater than Solomon" in Matthew 12:42?
Christ
14. What personal wisdom did you learn from studying Song of Solomon?
Christ's love is for everyone. Reminds us that both marriage and the physical union that follows originate in God, we should therefore consider each of them as evidence of His grace working itself out in the world.

Lesson 8:

1. The entire writings of Ecclesiastes are a series of what?
A series of lessons by a teacher, preacher, or well-known public speaker.
2. What facts support the theory that Solomon wrote Ecclesiastes?
The author identified himself as the son of David who was a king in Jerusalem. He referred to himself as the wisest ruler of God's people. He said he was a writer of many proverbs. His kingdom was known for its wealth and splendor.
3. According to Jewish tradition, when did Solomon write the Book of Ecclesiastes?
935 BC—During the last years of his life, when he was analyzing his life.
4. Where did Solomon look to find meaning for his life?
When he lost his spiritual joy, he began to worship the gods of his foreign wives.
5. After Solomon's search, what did he conclude in 1:2?
Meaningless! Utterly meaningless. Everything is meaningless.
6. Cite one reason why Ecclesiastes is a part of the Bible today.
Ecclesiastes—life apart from God—sets the stage for the New Testament message of grace, joy, salvation, and eternal life provided for us by a God who loves and forgives.
7. To whom did Solomon want to tell his testimony? Why?
He wanted to help young people so they wouldn't make the same mistakes he had.
8. List four places where Solomon searched for peace and purpose.
A.) Wealth
B.) Power
C.) Honor
D.) Fame
9. What is the meaning of "three are better than two because the triple-braided cord is not easily broken"?
The more that's together the stronger the line.
10. What is Solomon's message in chapters 7-12?
Make better choices. Be wise and avoid folly.
11. What is the common instruction of chapters 9-10?
Enjoy your life while you can because death will come soon enough. Honor God in your youth. Fear God and obey His commandments.
12. What did Solomon say in chapter 12?
Honor God in your youth. Fear God and obey His commandments for you will be judged according to all that you do.
13. What instructions did Solomon give to young people in the conclusion of Ecclesiastes?
It is important for youth to enjoy life. It is more important that they give themselves to their Creator. They should fear God and keep His commandments.
14. What did Billy Graham say about youth?
"Youth is the time to decide for Christ and for righteousness."
15. What did Jesus say about the value of worldly possessions?
We should not lay up treasures on earth. It is senseless to gain the whole world but lose your own soul.
16. The Bible says that there is One who is, "greater than Solomon" (Matthew 12:42), and "in him are hid all the treasures of wisdom and knowledge" (Colossians 2:3).
17. Jesus Christ is the meaning and purpose of our lives.

Lesson 9:

1. Where is Ecclesiastes on the Life Grid? Why?
It is the inner life and on the Feeling Line. Solomon was nearing the end of his life, and after much disillusionment, the feeling was gone. He was doing what was right, but he did not feel like it.
2. The King James Version uses the word *vanity*. What does this word mean?
It means "emptiness, futility, vapor, that which vanishes quickly and leaves nothing behind.
3. When do the Jewish people read the Book of Ecclesiastes? Why?
Every year at the Feast of Tabernacles. Because it was their great time of thanksgiving and rejoicing for God's abundant provision of their needs while they were wandering in the wilderness.
4. Solomon made four observations. Complete the following statements.
 - A.) Look up: God is in control
 - B.) Look within: We are eternal creatures
 - C.) Look ahead: Death is unavoidable
 - D.) Look around: Life is unpredictable
5. What four pictures of life did Solomon give us? What was his admonition for each?
 - A.) Life is an adventure: live by faith
 - B.) Life is a gift: enjoy it
 - C.) Life is a school: learn your lessons
 - D.) Life is a stewardship: put God first
6. What personal lesson have you learned from Ecclesiastes?
God is in control. Everyone is going to die.

Lesson 10:

1. Where does the Book of Psalms appear on the Life Grid? Why?
The Center of it all in the human grid is the 150 chapters of Psalms. It expresses every emotion known to mankind.
2. What does the Hebrew title for Psalms mean?
Tehillim meaning "praises"
3. What does Hallelujah mean? How many times is it mentioned in the Bible?
Praise the Lord. Twenty-eight times in the Bible.
4. List six psalms which express inner human emotions in relation to God.
A.) Revelation about God
B.) Creation
C.) Humankind
D.) Salvation
E.) Sin
F.) Evil
5. Who wrote one-half of the Psalms?
David wrote ½ of Psalms.
6. Name three other authors of the Psalms.
A.) Asaph
B.) The sons of Korah
C.) Solomon
7. The psalms are divided into how many books?
Five books.
8. What is the correlation between the Book of Psalms and the five books of the Pentateuch?
There are parallels between the books of the Law and the five divisions of Psalms. Book I — Genesis, Book II—Exodus, Book III—Leviticus, Book IV—Numbers, Book V—Deuteronomy.
9. What is the importance of the Hallel psalms?
Means = Praise. It is important because it was chanted in the Temple as the Passover lamb was slain. It was also chanted during other festivals occasions, as at Pentecost, the feast of Tabernacles, and the feast of Dedication.
10. According to Warren Wiersbe, what do the psalms teach us?
No matter what we are feeling, we can freely express it to the Lord. Then we can be confident that He has heard us, cares, and will work within our hearts as well as our circumstances.
11. In Psalms, God is viewed in a variety of ways. List four with Scripture references.
A.) A fortress (18:2; 91:2)
B.) Rock (28:1; 42:9)
C.) Shield (3:3; 144:2)
D.) Shepherd (23:1; 80:1)
12. God is OMNIPOTENT, and OMNIPRESENT, and OMNISCIENT.
13. As He talks to His children, He expresses His LOVE, COMPASSION, and ANGER.
14. Quote Psalm 37:23.
"The steps of a good man are ordered by the Lord: and he delighteth in his way."
15. God not only directs the steps of His people, but He also does what four things?
A.) Satisfies their spiritual longings

- B.) Forgives their sins
 - C.) Heals all their diseases
 - D.) Provides for them an eternal home
16. What were David's predominant thoughts throughout the psalms?
Trust, praise, rejoicing, and unfailing love (mercy)
17. Which thought is the most common one?
Trust is the most common one.
18. What was always on David's lips?
Praise
19. What does David repeatedly say?
Rejoicing
20. Many times David turned to the MERCY of the LORD or spoke of His UNFAILING LOVE.
21. What does the renewal of the church begin with?
Renewal of worship.
22. The psalms help us do what?
Help us move into a deeper place with God, showing us how to praise Him properly.
23. The psalms will renew if what?
Renew our minds in the unending mercy of God.
24. The Book of Psalms begins with what?
Blessing or beatitude
25. "Blessed is the nation whose GOD is the LORD."
26. "Blessed are they that keep his TESTIMONIES, and that seek him with the WHOLE HEART."

Lesson 11:

1. Messianic psalms are the hope of what?
God's people awaiting the coming Messiah.
2. The messianic psalms begin by talking about David, but what happens?
Find their fulfillment in the King of kings and Lord of lords.
3. Quote Luke 24:44.
And he said unto them, These are the words which I spake unto you, while I was yet with you, that all things must be fulfilled, which were written in the law of Moses, and in the prophets, and in the psalms, concerning me.
4. List the four ways that the messianic psalms describe Jesus.
A.) the Son
B.) the One chosen by God
C.) a teacher of parables
D.) a priest forever
5. What is special about Psalm 110?
It is a short chapter of only seven verses, however, it is quoted more times in the New Testament than any other Old Testament chapter.
6. What is a shepherd?
One who tends sheep.
7. What type of shepherd is Jesus seen as in Psalms 22, 23, and 24? What did He do as this type of Shepherd?
The Good Shepherd dying for His sheep. The Great Shepherd caring for His sheep. The Chief Shepherd coming again for His sheep.
8. What does Albert H. Baylis say about the psalms?
"Innumerable saints and sinners through centuries of time have been uplifted, consoled, inspired, and changed by reading and meditating on the Psalms."
9. Do you agree with Albert Baylis's statement? Why?
Sure. Psalms are uplifting through the references through nature.
10. Give the references for five different messianic psalms.
A.) Jesus as prophet, priest, and king
B.) Christ's first and second advents (comings)
C.) His sonship and character
D.) His sufferings and atoning death
E.) His resurrection
11. Give the references for five New Testament fulfillments of messianic prophecies in the Psalms.
A.) The Messiah will be rejected by Gentiles (Acts 4:25-28)
B.) The Messiah will be King of the Jews (John 12:12-13)
C.) The Messiah will be the Son of God (Luke 1:31-35)
D.) The Messiah will reveal that he is the Son of God (John 9:35-37)
E.) The Messiah will ask God for His inheritance (John 17:4-24)
12. How many psalms are quoted in the New Testament?
Contains 186 quotations from Psalms.

Lesson 12:

1. The word *psalm* comes from a Greek word that means what?
Means "a poem sung to musical accompaniment."
2. How does one "pray the Scriptures"?
It invites us to pray and then initiates our prayers.
3. List five benefits of praying the Scriptures.
 - A.) Praying the Scriptures invites us to pray and then initiates our prayer.
 - B.) Praying the Scriptures unlocks intimacy and break inertia that we sometimes feel in prayer.
 - C.) Praying the Scriptures illustrates how to pray and inspires us as we pray.
 - D.) Praying the Scriptures illuminates our hearts and instructs our words.
 - E.) Praying the Scriptures gives imagery and intensity to our prayers.
4. Why was the Bible given?
Not just so we could have head knowledge of certain doctrines, but so we could return to a personal relationship with God.
5. What does "the Book of Psalms is the thesaurus of prayer" mean?
Different ideas or meanings of what you are trying to say.
6. Using the psalms as a guide, write a prayer of repentance.
Have mercy upon me, O God, According to Your lovingkindness; According to the multitude of Your tender mercies, Blot out my transgressions. Wash me thoroughly from my iniquity. And cleanse me from my sin. Psalms 51:1-2
7. Using the psalms as a guide, write a prayer of thanksgiving.
I will extol the Lord at all times; His praise will always be on my lips. I will glory in the Lord; let the afflicted hear and rejoice. Glorify the Lord with me; let us exalt his name together Psalms 118:19.
8. Using the psalms as a guide, write a prayer of intercession.
Out of the depths have I cried unto thee, O Lord. Lord, hear my voice: let thine ears be attentive to the voice of my supplications. Psalms 130:1-2
9. Using the psalms as a guide, write a prayer of blessing.
God be merciful unto us, and bless us; and cause his face to shine upon us; Selah. Psalms 67:1.