

The reigh of King Solomon was an incredible time i	ii israei, juuan anu israei were as man	y as the sand
by the sea. They ate and drank and were	" (1 Kings 4:20). Solomon ru	ıled from the
Euphrates to the border of Egypt (4:21). God had give	ven him wisdom and understanding bey	yond measure
(4:29-34). When the queen of Sheba saw all the wisc	dom of Solomon, the house that he had	built, the
food of his table, the seating of his officials, and the	e attendance of his servants, their cloth	ing, his
cupbearers, and his burnt offerings that he offered	at the house of the LORD, "there was no	o more
in her" (10:1-13). Solomon sa	at on a great ivory throne overlaid with	the finest
(10:18-20), excelling all the kings of	the earth in riches and	(10:23).
It was a "golden age" in Israel, a time when silver w years before Solomon's reign, the LORD had warned		0:27). But 500
"you may indeed set a king over you whom th	_	among your
brothers you shall set as king over you. You may		~ .
brother. Only he must not acquire many horses		
order to acquire many horses, since the LORD h		
again.' And he shall not acquire many	for himself, lest his	turn
away, nor shall he acquire for himself excessive	silver and gold." (Deut 17:15-17)	
and Solomon fell into the trap that the LORD had	warned about five centuries before.	
Now King Solomon loved foreign	women, along with the daughter of Pha	araoh:
Moabite, Ammonite, Edomite, Sidonian, and Hit	ttite women, from the nations concerni	ng which the
LORD had said to the people of Israel, "You shal	l enter into marriage with	them, neither
shall they with you, for surely they will turn aw	ay your heart after their gods." Solomo	n clung to
these in love. He had wives, who w	ere princesses, and concub	oines. And his
wives turned his heart. For when		
after other gods, and his heart was not wholly $_$	to the LORD his God, as v	vas the heart
of David his father. For Solomon went after Ash	toreth the goddess of the Sidonians, and	d after
Milcom the abomination of the Ammonites. So	=	
and did not wholly follow the LORD, as David hi	s father had done. Then Solomon built	a high place
for Chemosh the abomination of Moab, and for		
mountain east of Jerusalem. And so he did for a	ll his foreign wives, who made offerings	s and
sacrificed to their gods. (1 Kings 11:1-8)		

And unsurprisingly, the very next verse tells us that the LORD was angry with Solomon, because his heart had turned away from the LORD. In fact, what the LORD foretells in 1 Kings 11:9-13 is the end of the united kingdom of Israel. How did Solomon lose his way? Let's talk about it...

For Class & Family Discussion:

- 1 Kings 4:32 tells us that Solomon spoke 3,000 proverbs. We have an entire book of the Bible called *Proverbs* and the very first verse identifies the majority of them as "The proverbs of Solomon, son of David, king of Israel." So what can we learn from them? How can they help us understand a little more of how and why Solomon lost his way? Let's think about and discuss some of them together...
 - How would you describe Proverbs 1:1-6 in your own words? What are these "proverbs" and what is their purpose?
 - How could Proverbs 1:7 have kept Solomon from a whole lot of trouble?
 - And what about Proverbs 1:8-10? How does that directly relate to the sad things we heard from 1 Kings 11?
 - In Proverbs 1:20-33, Solomon talks about "wisdom." What is "wisdom"? How does that section of Proverbs relate to the sad things we heard from 1 Kings 11?
 - And what about Proverbs 3:5-8? How did Solomon ignore his own wise advice?
 - We heard Solomon's "heart" referenced a few times in 1 Kings 11. When God talks about our "hearts," what is he talking about? What really, really good advice did Solomon give about your heart in Proverbs 4:20-23?
- So here's the question: how can someone who gave such good and wise counsel get so off track? What should we learn from this sad situation?
- We heard a lot in this lesson about Solomon's "glory." How did Jesus talk about Solomon's glory in Matthew 6:25-34 and make a connection to us?