

Hebrews 11:33

KJV	International Children's Bible	English Standard Version
33 Who through faith subdued kingdoms, wrought righteousness, obtained promises, stopped the mouths of lions.	33 Through their faith they defeated kingdoms. They did what was right and received what God promised. They shut the mouths of lions,	33 who through faith conquered kingdoms, enforced justice, obtained promises, stopped the mouths of lions,

Faith comes from the conviction that God's Word is true. All genuine faith requires is something to believe in. Biblically, that something is the promise of God or the Word of God.

Who through faith Subdued kingdoms – Some of these were:

1. David
 - Defeats the Philistines at Gath and other cities in 1 Samuel 18:17–25 and 1 Samuel 22:1–21
 - Victory over the Philistines at Keilah in 1 Samuel 23:1–12
 - Victory over the Philistines at Ziklag in 1 Samuel 26:1–25
 - Defeats the Philistines, Moabites, Ammonites, and others in 2 Samuel 8:1–14
 - David's victory over the Ammonites in 2 Samuel 12:26–31
 - Victory over the Philistines at the Battle of the Valley of Elah in 2 Samuel 18:1–15
 - 1 Chronicles 18:1–17 gives parallel account of David's victories.
2. Joshua
 - Joshua 12:1–24 – Lists the kings of the land that the children of Israel smote, including those defeated by Joshua and the Israelites.
 - Joshua 10:1–27 – The battle of the five kings (Amorites) the defeat of the Canaanites.
 - Joshua 11:1–15 – The defeat of the kings of Canaan.
3. King Asa
 - 2 Chronicles 14:1–15 – Asa defeats the Ammonites and the Ethiopians (Zerah)
 - 2 Chronicles 16:1–15 – Asa's victory over Baasha, king of Israel, with help from Ben-Hadad I.
4. King Jehoshaphat
 - 2 Chronicles 17:1–9 – Jehoshaphat's reforms and military success.
 - 2 Chronicles 19:1–11 – Jehoshaphat's alliance with the northern kingdom and military preparedness.
 - 2 Chronicles 20:1–21 – Jehoshaphat's victory over the Ammonites, Mount Seir, and other nations through divine intervention.

5. King Hezekiah

- Hezekiah's military victories over the Philistines and other enemies are told in 2 Chronicles 26:1–15. 2 Kings 18–19 talks about his victory over the Assyrians, with divine help.

6. King Josiah

- Josiah's reforms and military victories over the Egyptians and other nations. 2 Kings 22:1–23:30 with the same account in 2 Chronicles 34:1–35:27

Wrought righteousness - Some of these were:

- Elijah: 1 Kings 17:1 declared a great drought because of idolatry, 1 Kings 18:38 confronted the prophets of the idol god Baal. prayed and God sent rain, restoring fertility and showing God's mercy in response to repentance - 1 Kings 18:41–45). Prayed and God sent fire on the army of Baal's prophet, 2 Kings 1–2
- Elisha: Anointed by Elijah to follow his path 1 Kings 19:19–21; 2As seen in the lives of heroes already listed in this chapter, those who obediently lived out faith in God were able to achieve military success (Joshua 3:7; 6:20), turn back those who oppressed Israel (Judges 8:28), and see God fulfill His promises (Exodus 13:8–9). Some, like Daniel, even miraculously survived in the presence of lions (Daniel 6:19–23). Kings 2:1–25; 2 Kings 4:44
- Josiah: 2 Kings 22–23; 2 Chronicles 34–35

Obtained promises - Among these we could include:

- Caleb: God promised him that he would enter the Promised Land, even though the people would wander in the wilderness for forty years in Numbers 14:24–30 and Joshua 14:6–15
- Gideon: The Lord promised that he would be with him and he would strike down the Midianites Judges 6:16 and Judges 7:
- God gave the promises to Daniel in Daniel 9:21

Stopped the mouths of lions - These include:

- Daniel – Probable reference was when he was in the lion's den from Daniel 6:16–22.
- David - Defeats of a lion during his early years as a shepherd, before he became king, and it is recorded in 1 Samuel 17:34–36
- Benaiah (one of David's mighty men from defeated a lion in 2 Samuel 23:20 and 1 Chronicles 11:22

Hebrews 11:34

KJV	International Children's Bible	English Standard Version
34 Quenched the violence of fire, escaped the edge of the sword, out of weakness were made strong, waxed valiant in fight, turned to flight the armies of the aliens.	34 stopped great fires, and were saved from being killed with swords. They were weak, and yet were made strong. They were powerful in battle and defeated other armies.	34 quenched the power of fire, escaped the edge of the sword, were made strong out of weakness, became mighty in war, put foreign armies to flight.

Quenched the violence of fire – Probably referring to Shadrach, Meshach, and Abednego – Daniel 3:17–18, 27

Write down 2 Timothy 3:12 _____

The companion to living righteously is persecution.

Escaped the edge of the sword – Jephthah with his conflict with the men of Ephraim – Judges 12:1-3, David when Saul tried to spear him – 1 Samuel 18:11, and Elijah escaped Jezebel-1Kings 19:21, or Elisha against the Syria army that God blinded 2 Kings 6-1-19.

Out of weakness were made strong - Among these are Sarah, Gideon, Abraham,

- Esther – Esther chapter 1-10 — central verses: Esther 2:17, 4:16, 7:3–6.
- Hezekiah: 2 Kings 18:1–20:11; 2 Chronicles 29–32; Isaiah 36–39 — central verses: 2 Kings 18:5, 18:4, 19:35, 20:9–11.

Waxed (became) valiant in battle - Some of the many in this description are David, King Asa - Asa is noted for early religious reforms: he removed idols, high places, and Asherah poles, commanded Judah to seek the LORD - 1 Kings 15 and 2 Chronicles 14–16, and Jehoshaphat, son of Asa, who continued his father's work - 2 Chronicles 17:6–9.

Turned to flight the armies of the aliens - In Genesis 14, Abram leads a small coalition that defeats a vast coalition of kings, rescuing his nephew Lot. In Joshua 10–12, Joshua leads Israel to a miraculous victory over a coalition of five Amorite kings at Gibeon. In Judges 7, Gideon leads only 300 men against a massive Midianite army. As a warrior king, David defeats the Philistine giant Goliath (1 Samuel 17) and leads campaigns against Philistines and other nation. We could include Barak as well.

Meditate of Psalm 68, specifically verse 12. Can believers take ownership of this psalm? If so, why?

Hebrews 11:35

KJV	International Children's Bible	English Standard Version
35 Women received their dead raised to life again: and others were tortured, not accepting deliverance; that they might obtain a better resurrection:	35 Women received their dead relatives raised back to life. Others were tortured and refused to accept their freedom. They did this so that they could be raised from death to a better life.	35 Women received their dead raised to life again: and others were tortured, not accepting deliverance; that they might obtain a better resurrection:

Women who received their dead raised to life again: The Old Testament mentions at least two who fit this description. Elijah raised the some of the widow of Zarepheth - 1 Kings 17:7–16, 17–24 and Elisha the some of the Shunamite woman - 2 Kings 4:8–37; 8:1–6

And others were tortured - Jeremiah experienced torture - Jeremiah 29:26; 37:15

- Paul stoned Acts 14:19
- John exiled to the Isle of Patmos and died on natural causes.

What does Philippians 1:29 mean to you considering this verse? _____

Not accepting deliverance; that they might obtain a better resurrection - Their enemies offered to save them from torture, but they would not compromise their faith. They would not sacrifice their faith at the price of apostasy. They accepted the truth of God's Word as more important than their own lives. Their orientation was to something far greater than their personal desires.

- John the Baptist was beheaded - Matthew 14:6–12
- Stepen stoned to death - Matthew 14:6–12
- Peter – Crucified upside down in Rome at his own request, feeling unworthy to die like Jesus, around 64–68 AD
- Andrew – Crucified on an X-shaped cross in Patras, Greece, around 60 AD
- James (son of Zebedee) – Beheaded by King Herod Agrippa I in 44 AD, the only apostle whose death is explicitly recorded in the Bible (Acts 12:2)
- Philip – Crucified in Hierapolis (modern-day Turkey)
- Bartholomew – Tradition varies; some accounts say he was flayed and crucified in Armenia, others are uncertain
- Thomas – Speared to death in India (Mylapore)

- Matthew – Killed in Ethiopia, possibly by stabbing or martyrdom
- James (son of Alphaeus) – Stoned to death, possibly thrown from the Temple in Jerusalem
- Thaddaeus (Jude) – Martyred in Persia or Armenia, possibly by clubbing or crucifixion
- Simon the Zealot – Tradition is unclear; some accounts suggest crucifixion or martyrdom in Persia
- Polycarp, a bishop of the church of Smyrna, may have been one of the chief people responsible for compiling the New Testament of the Bible that we have today. Because of his refusal to burn incense to the Roman Emperor he was sentenced to burn at the stake. Tradition says that the flames did not kill him, so he was stabbed to death. When the Roman proconsul urged him to renounce Christ and swear by Caesar, Polycarp responded with unwavering faith: "Fourscore and six years have I been His servant, and He hath done me no wrong. How then can I blaspheme my King who saved me?"

Write Matthew 5:12? _____
