

TTB2022-210 – Week 23 – June 5 to 11

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| TTB2022-202, Apr 10 to 16 | TTB2022-209, May 29 to Jun 4 |
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Day 156 – June 5 - The Benefits of Living Morally Proverbs 17-19

Proverbs Chapter Seventeen

1. Wisdom recognizes the Lord's refining process in the believer's life (Prov. 17:3).
2. Wisdom demonstrates the blessings of generations of believers (Prov. 17:6).
3. Wisdom applies love to circumstances, resulting in peace between believers (Prov. 17:9; 10:12; Jas. 5:20; 1st Pet. 4:8).
4. Believers should be friends and brethren for one another, and bear one another's burdens (Prov. 17:17; 18:24; Jn. 15:13; Rom. 15:1; Gal. 6:2; Eph. 4:32).
5. Spiritual health impacts physical health (Prov. 17:22; 3rd Jn. 2).
6. When in doubt, close your lips (Prov. 17:27,28; Jas. 1:19).

Proverbs Chapter Eighteen

1. Loners are losers in the plan of God for our edification (Prov. 18:1; Heb. 10:23-25).
2. The fool is eager to show off his own brilliance (Prov. 18:2).
3. The believer's strong tower is the name (character, reputation, integrity) of the Lord (Prov. 18:10).
4. Human viewpoint thinks money can solve all our problems (Prov. 18:11; Ecc. 10:19).
5. Spiritual health is much more important than physical health (Prov. 18:14).
 - a. If your physical health is gone, your spiritual health can sustain you (2nd Cor. 4:16).

- b. If your spiritual health is gone, you no longer have the resources to endure.
 - c. Prayer is the provision for the sustaining of our spiritual health (Lk. 18:1).
6. A local church's most difficult testing will be with offended believers within the assembly (Prov. 18:19).

Proverbs Chapter Nineteen

1. It is not good for the man to be alone (Prov. 19:2a cf. Gen. 2:18), and making rushed decisions before a man is joined by knowledge is sinful (Prov. 19:2b; Rom. 14:23).
2. Prolonged carnality turns foolishness into hatred against the Lord (Prov. 19:3).
3. Spreading money around can win you some fair-weather friends (Prov. 19:6,7).
4. Spiritual laziness produces a spiritual sleep (Prov. 19:15,16; Rev. 3:2,3).
5. Grace towards the needy is "as unto the Lord" just like our work of service to our earthly masters (Prov. 19:17; Eph. 6:5-8).
6. Human plans are many and temporary, but God's plan is one and eternal (Prov. 19:21).
7. Walking in the light allows a believer to sleep in peace (Prov. 19:23).

Day 157 – June 6 - Choices Yield Positive or Negative Consequences Proverbs 20:1-22:16

Proverbs Chapter Twenty

1. The believer is to be influenced by the Word of God, and the filling of the Holy Spirit, rather than by the chemical influence of alcohol (Prov. 20:1; Eph. 5:18).
2. We may have a number of friends in this world, but there is only One Who is Faithful and True (Prov. 20:6; Rev. 3:14; 19:11).
3. No human being qualifies as pure from sin, apart from the cleansing that is offered by the Lord Jesus Christ (Prov. 20:9; Job 14:4; 15:14; 25:4; Eccl. 7:20).
4. Young people should be recognized for their Godliness (Prov. 20:11).
5. Our life is designed by God, and only He knows all the details (Prov. 20:24).
6. Each generation should recognize their opportunities in the Lord (Prov. 20:29).

Proverbs Chapter Twenty-One

1. The Lord maintains Sovereign authority over the affairs of men (Prov. 21:1).
2. Believers should not be concerned with what other people think, or even what they themselves think about a matter. The issue is the Lord's absolute standard for judgment (Prov. 21:2).
3. The Lord's true burden is not for the external ritual, but for the internal reality of worship (Prov. 21:3; 1st Sam. 15:22; Isa. 1:11,16,17; Hos. 6:6).
4. What goes around comes around (Prov. 21:13).
5. Addictions to earthly pleasures bring about personal financial ruin (Prov. 21:17; 23:21; Lk. 15:13-16; 1st Tim. 5:6).
6. Wisdom enables the believer to wage spiritual war (Prov. 21:22; 2nd Cor. 10:4,5).
7. The sluggard has desires and cravings, but will not work, but the righteous works hard and has an abundance for sharing with others (Prov. 21:25,26; Eph. 4:28; 1st Tim. 6:17,18).

Proverbs Chapter Twenty-Two

1. Wisdom allows believers to identify evil, and hide themselves in the Lord (Prov. 22:3; cf. 14:16; 27:12; Ex. 9:20,21).
2. It is the responsibility of parents to ground their children in the Word of God when they are young—providing a life-long benefit to them (Prov. 22:6; Gen. 18:19; Deut. 6:7; Eph. 6:4).
3. Removal of a trouble-maker removes the trouble within an assembly (Prov. 22:10; 1st Cor. 5:7,13; Matt. 18:17).

(Chapter Twenty-Two continues tomorrow)

Day 158 – June 7 - Ethics and The Good Life Proverbs 22:17-24:34**Proverbs Chapter Twenty-Two**

(Outline continues from yesterday)

4. Prov. 22:17 begins a collection called The Words of the Wise, which Solomon gathered and made a part of his knowledge.
 - a. This collection of proverbs was apparently delivered by Solomon as a teacher to his pupils (Prov. 22:19–21).
 - b. There are some 30 sayings in this collection from 22:17–24:22, and 4 more from 24:23–34.
5. Human viewpoint sees vulnerable people as victims, but God sees vulnerable people as the objects of His care (Prov. 22:22,23; Ps. 68:5).
6. Association with carnal believers and unbelievers is a snare for the believer (Prov. 22:24,25; 1st Cor. 15:33; 2nd Cor. 6:14–17).

Proverbs Chapter Twenty-Three

1. Believers need to beware the seductive nature of prosperity (Prov. 23:1–3; Dan. 1:8).
2. Believers need to have the proper orientation to temporal-life wealth (Prov. 23:4,5; 1st Tim. 6:17–19).
3. Parents are pleased by children walking in the light (Prov. 23:15,16,22–25; 10:1; 3rd Jn. 4).
4. Believers pursuing the Christian Way of Life should not envy the antichristian way of death (Prov. 23:17–21; 24:1,2).
5. The final proverb of chapter 23 is a vivid description of drunkenness (Prov. 23:29–35).

Proverbs Chapter Twenty-Four

1. A believer's spiritual house is much more important than their physical house (Prov. 24:3,4).
2. A believer's spiritual strength is much more important than their physical strength, and he gains that wisdom/strength in the company of other believers (Prov. 24:5,6).
3. Believers are charged to come to the aid of their fellow believers in their undeserved suffering (Prov. 24:11,12; Heb. 13:3; 10:34–36).
4. A cat doesn't actually have nine lives, but a righteous man falls seven times and rises again (Prov. 24:16).
5. Believers should not rejoice in the calamity of others—even their enemies (Prov. 24:17,18; 17:5; Job 31:29; Obad. 1:12).

6. Prov. 24:23–34 is the final section of Solomon’s composition (Prov. 10–24), and contains 4 more of his collected proverbs.
 - a. Judge with righteous judgment (Prov. 24:23b–26).
 - b. Have your priorities right (Prov. 24:27).
 - c. Be a good neighbor (Prov. 24:28,29).
 - d. Watch out for laziness (Prov. 24:30–34).

Day 159 – June 8 - The Joy of Marital Love Song of Songs 1-8

Song of Solomon Chapter One

1. The song begins with Shulamith’s (Song. 6:13) expression of love, and her plea for rescue (Song. 1:2–4a).
2. The love expressed is physical, sexual love that is confined to the marriage union of husband and wife. דָּוִד ^{#1730}: beloved, love. David = “beloved.”
3. Shulamith praises her lover for his integrity (Song. 1:3).
4. The king’s harem celebrates the love of this man of integrity (Song. 1:4b).
5. Shulamith explains her darkened skin to the women of Solomon’s court as the result of her life’s hard work (Song. 1:5,6).
6. Shulamith laments that she does not know where her shepherd lover is, and anticipates the imminent danger she’s in, at being separated from him forever (Song. 1:7).
7. The King’s harem (wives, concubines, and maidens) invites Shulamith to leave Jerusalem, and return to her life as a shepherdess (Song. 1:8).
8. Solomon woos Shulamith with compliments of her physical beauty (Song. 1:9–11,15).
 - a. Solomon hosts a great feast, and Shulamith’s perfume brought about memories of her shepherd lover (Song. 1:12–14).
 - b. The shepherd may not have riches, but in Shulamith’s eyes (“to me”) he is all the perfume she could ever desire (vv.13,14), and their time together in the woodlands is all the palace she could ever want (vv.16,17).

Song of Solomon Chapter Two

1. Shulamith delights in the shepherd’s pet names for her (Song. 2:1,2).
2. Shulamith reflects back to the romance she enjoyed with her shepherd lover (Song. 2:3–6).
 - a. Physical intimacy to some extent (v.3) led to a more private setting (v.4).
 - b. The shepherd’s “banner” indicates the claim he has over her soul, and their intentions to be married (v.4).
 - c. Wining and dining left her “lovesick” (“faint with love” NIV) (v.5). חֹלֵת אֶהְבֶּה.
 - d. The passion of the romance culminated with a desire for sexual intercourse (v.6).
3. Shulamith solemnly warns the daughters of Jerusalem about the dangers of premarital sexual activity (Song. 2:7,8).
 - a. Arousing love = petting: amorous embracing, caressing, and kissing.
 - b. Awakening love = sexual activity.
 - c. This warning is repeated twice more (Song. 3:5; 8:4).

4. The shepherd sneaks to the harem, and pleads with Shulamith to come with him back to Galilee (Song. 2:8-17).
 - a. The shepherd's climbing and leaping gets him into the palace grounds (vv.8,9).
 - b. The shepherd's plea is for Shulamith to return to "their" land and enjoy the new spring with him (vv.10-13).
 - c. The shepherd's anguish at her hidden condition indicates that he is unsuccessful in seeing her & freeing her (v.14).
 - d. The king's harem sounds the alarm—there are foxes in the vineyard (v.15), and the shepherd must escape (vv.16,17).

Song of Solomon Chapter Three

1. Shulamith is troubled by a dream of her shepherd lover, reflecting the fear that she will never see him again (Song. 3:1-4).
2. Shulamith again solemnly warns the daughters of Jerusalem how dangerous premarital emotional entanglements become (Song. 3:5).
3. Shulamith arrives for Solomon's wedding day with great fanfare (Song. 3:6-11). "Who is this?" is the first of three rhetorical questions posed when Shulamith arrives, when she is prepared for the wedding, and when she flees (cf. Song. 6:10; 8:5).

Song of Solomon Chapter Four

1. Solomon praises the physical beauty of his soon-to-be 141st wife (Song. 4:1-7; cf. 6:8).
2. Solomon's marriage proposal is recorded (Song. 4:8-15).
3. Shulamith pleads with the winds to carry her (locked to Solomon) garden's fragrance to her shepherd lover, and imagines him coming into her garden (making love) (Song. 4:16-5:1).

Song of Solomon Chapter Five

1. Shulamith has her second nightmare of losing her shepherd lover (Song. 5:2-7).
2. Shulamith solemnly charges the daughters of Jerusalem to help her find her shepherd lover (Song. 5:8,9).
3. In response to the daughters of Jerusalem not being familiar with her lover's appearance, Shulamith praises his beauty, and his friendship to them (Song. 5:10-16).

Song of Solomon Chapter Six

1. In response to the daughters of Jerusalem not being familiar with her lover's location, Shulamith describes where he has gone (Song. 6:1-3).
2. Solomon sings Shulamith's praises once again for her physical beauty (Song. 6:4-9).
3. "Who is this?" is the second of three rhetorical questions posed when Shulamith arrives, when she is prepared for the wedding, and when she flees (cf. 3:6; 8:5).
4. Shulamith goes for a walk, and the king's orchard reminded her of what she had left behind (Song. 6:11). Her soul then makes the decision to leave (Song. 6:12).
5. The chorus pleads with Shulamith to return, but she has made up her mind (Song. 6:13).

Song of Solomon Chapter Seven

1. The shepherd lover praises Shulamith for her beauty, seeing her for the first time in the royal garments (Song. 7:1-9a).
2. Shulamith anticipates a wonderful honeymoon with her shepherd lover, and rejoices in that she has saved herself for her husband (Song. 7:10-13).

Song of Solomon Chapter Eight

1. Shulamith anticipates the return to her hometown, and her upcoming wedding night in her mother's house (Song. 8:1-3).
2. For the third time, Shulamith speaks on the danger of premarital sexual activity (Song. 8:4).
3. "Who is this?" is the third time that the rhetorical question is posed: when Shulamith arrives in Jerusalem, when she is prepared for her wedding to Solomon, and when she flees (Song. 8:5a; cf. 3:6; 6:10).
4. Shulamith and the shepherd arrive at the very apple tree where they awakened their love (Song. 8:5b; cf. 2:3) (and also apparently where the shepherd was born? Song. 8:5c), and Shulamith sings a psalm of unquenchable love (Song. 8:6,7).
5. In Shulamith's youth ("no breasts") her brothers had been the guardians of her virginity (Song. 8:8,9). Virginity was a matter of family and even community business (Deut. 22:12-21).
 - a. Shulamith had been a virgin and Solomon's dowry to her brothers was a profitable vineyard (Song. 8:10,11).
 - b. The dowry is returned, as Shulamith's own vineyard (body, Song. 1:6) is being given to another.
6. The Song concludes with Shulamith's invitation to her lover to consummate their long-delayed marriage (Song. 8:13,14).

Day 160 – June 9 - Solomon Sins 1st Kgs. 11; 2nd Chr. 9:29-31; Eccl. 1:1-11**1st Kings Chapter Eleven**

1. The end of Solomon's life was characterized by a departure from wisdom (1st Kgs. 11:1-8).
 - a. His heart was turned away (vv.2,3,4).
 - b. This is a danger for every believer to be on guard against (Heb. 3:12,13).
 - c. Solomon's devotion to the Lord became a divided devotion (1st Kgs. 11:4).
 - d. Solomon worshipped false gods in addition to the LORD, God of Israel (vv.4-8).
 - 1) Believers are repeatedly warned against such divided hearts (1st Cor. 10:21,22; Matt. 6:24; Lk. 16:13; 1st Kgs. 18:21).
 - 2) God will not tolerate such divided hearts (Ex. 20:3-5; 34:14; Deut. 4:24; Josh. 24:19; Nah. 1:2; Isa. 42:8; 48:11).
2. The Lord pronounced judgment upon Solomon for his evil, but did not (and could not) abrogate the Davidic Covenant (1st Kgs. 11:9-13).
3. The Lord's judgment upon Solomon's administration came in the form of adversaries (1st Kgs. 11:14-40).
 - a. Hadad the Edomite (vv.14-22).
 - b. Rezon the Amorite (vv.23-25).

- c. Jeroboam the Ephraimite (vv.26-40).
- 1) יָרָבִיבִים yārāb'ām #3379: the people will contend. רִיב riyb #7378: to strive, contend.
 - 2) Jeroboam was a mighty warrior (גִּבּוֹר הַיָּד) who served Solomon as head of the forced labor of Israel (v.28; cf. 1st Kgs. 5:13-18).
 - 3) The prophet Ahijah the Shilonite proclaimed the coming Kingdom of Israel under King Jeroboam (vv.29-39).
 - 4) Jeroboam fled to Egypt until the day of Saul's death (v.40).
4. Solomon dies, and was succeeded by his son, Rehoboam (1st Kgs. 11:41-43). רָחַבְעָם r'chab'ām #7346: the people have enlarged.

2nd Chronicles Chapter Nine

(Outline continues from Day 149)

6. The summary of Solomon's life indicates the written sources from which Ezra drew in writing Chronicles, and explain many of the "to this day" references therein (2nd Chr. 9:29-31).

Ecclesiastes Chapter One

1. The theme for the Book is immediately established (Eccl. 1:2).
 - a. "Vanity of vanities" = the ultimate vanity (emptiness).
 - b. "All is vanity" is the great confession of human viewpoint.
 - 1) Unbelievers are limited to this viewpoint in life.
 - 2) Believers limit themselves to this viewpoint when they abandon the Divine viewpoint of God's Word.
 - c. The context for this viewpoint is established—"under the sun" (Eccl. 1:3).
2. Physical sciences, such as genealogy (Ecc. 1:4a), geology (v.4b), astronomy (v.5), meteorology (v.6), & hydrology (v.7), fail to provide spiritual peace (v.8a) as the experimental process falls short (v.8b). This process leads the natural mind (1st Cor. 2:14), and the carnal mind (1st Cor. 3:1), to a uniformitarian, evolutionist world view (Eccl. 1:9,10), and a cyclic view of human history (Ecc. 1:11).

(Chapter One continues tomorrow)

Day 161 – June 10 - Meaningless Earthly Pursuits Ecc. 1:12-6:12

Ecclesiastes Chapter One

(Outline continues from yesterday)

3. Chapter One concludes with Solomon's testimonial concerning his human viewpoint efforts, and where it took him—providing the theme for the remainder of the Book (Eccl. 1:12-18).
 - a. Rather than guarding his heart (Prov. 4:23), Solomon set his heart to the "exploration" by means of philosophy (Eccl. 1:13a).
 - b. Philosophy proves just as ineffective as science, as it grapples with the concept of evil (Eccl. 1:13b), fails to identify any purpose in life (v.14), proves ineffective for human criminal rehabilitation (v.15a), & makes no real provision for the physical needs of man (v.15b).

- c. Solomon's efforts to find happiness in life apart from God found no solutions in either secular education (Eccl. 1:16), or psychology (Eccl. 1:17).

Ecclesiastes Chapter Two

1. Solomon's next effort to find meaning in life apart from God was an experiment in hedonism (Eccl. 2:1-11).
 - a. Entertainment cannot replace reality (v.2).
 - b. Chemical stimulation cannot replace reality (v.3).
 - c. The domestic pursuits of architecture (v.4a), viticulture (v.4b), horticulture (v.5), aquaculture (v.6a), & forestry (v.6b) provided no spiritual meaning (vv.4-6).
 - d. The accumulation of wealth provided no happiness (vv.7,8a), and neither did engagement in sexual extravagance (v.8b).
 - e. The only reward hedonism offered was the immediate gratification it provided: the passing pleasures of sin (Eccl. 2:9-11 cf. Heb. 11:25).
2. Solomon even considered that wisdom was better than folly in the short-term, but both were equal in the long-term, so why bother with wisdom? (Eccl. 2:12-17).
3. Solomon's conclusion that life was empty produced anger and despair, that his legacy would be left to one who had not labored as he had done (Eccl. 2:18-23).
4. After these forays into carnality, Solomon came to appreciate the simplicity of the Christian Way of Life (Eccl. 2:24-26).
 - a. The Christian Way of Life is a simple life of satisfaction with the Lord's provision (vv.24,25).
 - b. The Lord takes uses the achievements of the wicked to meet the needs of the righteous (v.26; Job 27:16,17; Prov. 13:22).

Ecclesiastes Chapter Three

1. Divine viewpoint recognizes the Father's purpose and timing for every activity in God's plan (Eccl. 3:1-8).
2. Divine viewpoint recognizes that man's profit is an eternal profit (Eccl. 3:9-11), and such thinking provides for a spiritual walk in time (Eccl. 3:12-15).
3. Human viewpoint rejects the eternal judgment, and chooses to view man on a plane with the animals (Eccl. 3:16-22).

Ecclesiastes Chapter Four

1. Human viewpoint sees the world as a cruel, violent place (Eccl. 4:1-3).
2. Human viewpoint sees the world as a competitive, ambitious place (Eccl. 4:4-6).
3. Human viewpoint sees the world as a selfish place (Eccl. 4:7,8).
4. Human viewpoint sees cooperation only as a means of mutual self-benefit (Eccl. 4:9-12).
5. Human viewpoint sees value in people, only so long as they remain useful (Eccl. 4:13-16).

Ecclesiastes Chapter Five

1. Human viewpoint is often quite opinionated when it comes to religion (Eccl. 5:1-7).
 - a. Human viewpoint doesn't guard the heart (Prov. 4:23)—it guards the steps (Eccl. 5:1).

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- b. “Draw near to listen” and “let your words be few” (Eccl. 5:1,2) have the appearance of wisdom (Jas. 1:19), but are actually a human viewpoint warning against getting too religious.
 - 1) Listening is o.k., because you may learn something profitable.
 - 2) Sacrificing is foolish because you’re wasting your wealth.
 - c. God is in heaven, and you’re on earth, so don’t worry about it (Eccl. 5:2b).
 - d. Prayers are “answered” as you work hard for your wealth, and frequent prayer is only for the foolish (Eccl. 5:3).
 - e. Since you’re accountable for spoken vows, don’t make any vows, and avoid all accountability (Eccl. 5:4-6).
 - f. Human viewpoint sees organized religion as empty, and personal “spirituality” as the solution (Eccl. 5:7).
- 2. Human viewpoint sees corruption at all levels of human government (Eccl. 5:8), and is willing to tolerate that corruption so long as the nation is advantaged (Eccl. 5:9).
 - 3. Solomon’s human viewpoint perspective on riches is then detailed (Eccl. 5:10-20).

Ecclesiastes Chapter Six

- 1. Human viewpoint resents the application of Divine sovereignty for human happiness (Eccl. 6:1-6).
 - a. Happiness in career success (v.2).
 - b. Happiness in family blessings (v.3).
 - c. Happiness in lifespan (v.6).
- 2. Human viewpoint resents the eternal perspective of God (Eccl. 6:7-9).
- 3. Human viewpoint resents God’s eternal Sovereignty (Eccl. 6:10-12).

Day 162 – June 11 - Enjoy Life as Much as Possible Ecc. 7:1-11:6

Ecclesiastes Chapter Seven

- 1. Solomon composes a proverbial psalm of human viewpoint thoughts concerning physical death (Eccl. 7:1-14).
- 2. Human viewpoint makes a person think that they’ve seen it all (Ecc. 7:15a).
 - a. Human viewpoint thinks that there’s really no profit to Godliness, and there are even rewards for wickedness (Eccl. 7:15b).
 - b. Human viewpoint thinks that some kind of balance should be achieved between righteousness and wickedness (Eccl. 7:16-18).
- 3. Wisdom is a needed in temporal life (Eccl. 7:19-23), but cannot be attained through human means (Eccl. 7:23,24).
 - a. Wisdom turns to folly and madness when the believer no longer pleases God, but is ensnared by sin (Eccl. 7:25,26).
 - b. Solomon speculates that one out of a thousand men & women might have such upright Godliness, but he hasn’t found that one yet (Eccl. 7:27-29; cf. Ps. 14:1-3).

Ecclesiastes Chapter Eight

- 1. Human viewpoint finds meaning in patriotism and civic ethics (Eccl. 8:1-9).
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2. Human viewpoint minimizes morality, and prioritizes self-pleasure (Eccl. 8:10-15).
3. Human viewpoint views God and His works as unknowable (Eccl. 8:16,17).

Ecclesiastes Chapter Nine

1. Human viewpoint becomes fatalistic with respect to physical life, physical death, and eternal rewards (Eccl. 9:1-6).
2. Human viewpoint emphasizes living physical life for the immediate pleasures of physical life (Eccl. 9:7-9).
3. Human viewpoint becomes fatalistic with respect to time and chance (Eccl. 9:10-12).
4. Human viewpoint is impressed by earthly wisdom (Eccl. 9:13-18; Jas. 3:15,16).

Ecclesiastes Chapter Ten

1. Chapter ten consists of more human viewpoint proverbs.
2. A little bit of foolishness outweighs a whole lot of wisdom (Eccl. 10:1).
3. Human viewpoint attempts to substitute composure for love (Eccl. 10:4; cf. Prov. 10:12).
4. Human viewpoint becomes cynical when it observes the inequities of life (Eccl. 10:5-7).
5. Human viewpoint can see the difference between a good king and a bad king (Eccl. 10:16,17).
6. Human viewpoint thinks money can solve all our problems (Eccl. 10:19).

Ecclesiastes Chapter Eleven

1. The human viewpoint proverbs continue from chapter ten.
2. Human viewpoint puts forth some practical business investment principles (Eccl. 11:1-6; Lk. 16:8).

(Chapter Eleven continues tomorrow)

Answers to TTB2022-209 Exercises

1. Tyre was a port city on the Mediterranean, where the present country of Lebanon lies.
<https://bibleatlas.org/tyre.htm>
2. [Answers may vary.] There are competing theories of where this kingdom was, with some placing it in either Ethiopia, South Arabia or the Horn of Africa.
3. Twelve
4. False.
5. One, the Song of Solomon
6. Wisdom; instruction
7. The hypostatic union is the joining of the divine and the human in the one person of Jesus.
8. Blessing; testing

TTB2022-210 Exercises

1. The trouble in an assembly can be removed by the removal of a trouble-maker. [True/False]
Answer:
 2. The _____ maintains sovereign authority over the affairs of men.
Answer:
 3. In what scripture do we read, "Children's children are the crown of old men, And the glory of children is their father."
Answer:
 4. The end of Solomon's life was characterized by a departure from _____.
Answer:
 5. What does the word "vanity" mean?
Answer:
 6. Give two examples of meaningless earthly pursuits.
Answer:
-