

## DAVID'S WORSHIP

DEVOTIONAL READING: 1 Chronicles 16:7-13,  
28-33

BACKGROUND SCRIPTURE: 2 Samuel 6:12-16;  
1 Chronicles 15

### 1 CHRONICLES 15:1-3, 14-16, 25-29A

<sup>1</sup>After David had constructed buildings for himself in the City of David, he prepared a place for the ark of God and pitched a tent for it. <sup>2</sup>Then David said, "No one but the Levites may carry the ark of God, because the LORD chose them to carry the ark of the LORD and to minister before him forever."

<sup>3</sup>David assembled all Israel in Jerusalem to bring up the ark of the LORD to the place he had prepared for it.

.....  
<sup>14</sup>So the priests and Levites consecrated themselves in order to bring up the ark of the LORD, the God of Israel.

<sup>15</sup>And the Levites carried the ark of God with the poles on their shoulders, as Moses had commanded in accordance with the word of the LORD.

<sup>16</sup>David told the leaders of the Levites to appoint their fellow Levites as musicians to make a joyful sound

with musical instruments: lyres, harps and cymbals.

.....  
<sup>25</sup>So David and the elders of Israel and the commanders of units of a thousand went to bring up the ark of the covenant of the LORD from the house of Obed-Edom, with rejoicing. <sup>26</sup>Because God had helped the Levites who were carrying the ark of the covenant of the LORD, seven bulls and seven rams were sacrificed. <sup>27</sup>Now David was clothed in a robe of fine linen, as were all the Levites who were carrying the ark, and as were the musicians, and Kenaniah, who was in charge of the singing of the choirs. David also wore a linen ephod. <sup>28</sup>So all Israel brought up the ark of the covenant of the LORD with shouts, with the sounding of rams' horns and trumpets, and of cymbals, and the playing of lyres and harps.

<sup>29a</sup>As the ark of the covenant of the LORD was entering the City of David, Michal daughter of Saul watched from a window. And ... she saw King David dancing.

#### KEY VERSE

*All Israel brought up the ark of the covenant of the LORD with shouts, with the sounding of rams' horns and trumpets, and of cymbals, and the playing of lyres and*

harps. — **1 Chronicles 15:28**

## HONORING GOD

### Unit 1: David Honors God

LESSONS 1-5

#### LESSON AIMS

After participating in this lesson, each learner will be able to:

1. Describe the steps taken by David to bring the ark of the covenant to Jerusalem.
2. Tell how taking the time to prepare for this time of worship enhanced Israel's experience of the occasion.
3. List one specific way that he or she can better prepare for worship and make a plan to do so.

#### LESSON OUTLINE

Introduction

- A. "In Tents" Worship
- B. Lesson Context
- I. Preparations (1 CHRONICLES 15:1-3, 14-16)
  - A. Creating a Place (v. 1)
  - B. Carrying the Ark (vv. 2, 3, 14, 15)  
*Warning!*
  - C. Conducting Worship (v. 16)
- II. Ceremony (1 CHRONICLES 15:25-29a)
  - A. A Time of Joy (v. 25)

- B. A Time to Sacrifice (v. 26)
- C. A Time to Worship (vv. 27-29a)  
*Riding High*

Conclusion

- A. Intent on Worship
- B. Prayer
- C. Thought to Remember

#### HOW TO SAY IT

Abinadab	Uh- <i>bin</i> -uh-dab.
Abiathar	Ah- <i>bye</i> -uh-thar.
Asaph	Ay-saff.
Kenaniah	Ken-uh- <i>nee</i> -nah.
Heman	<i>Hay</i> -man.
Kiriath Jearim	Kir-ih-ath <b>Jee</b> -uh-rim.
Levites	<i>Lee</i> -vites.
Obed-Edom	O-bed- <b>Ee</b> -dum.
Philistines	Fuh-liss-teenz or <i>Fill</i> -us-teenz.
Septuagint	Sep-too-ih-jent.
Uzzah	Uz-zuh.
Zadok	Zay-dok.

#### Introduction

##### A. "In Tents" Worship

Several years ago, the college where I was teaching broke ground in preparation for a new building that would house, among other things, an auditorium to be used for weekly chapel services. During the time the building was under construc-

tion, the services were held outdoors under tents that had been set up in a parking area across from the main campus. On one occasion, the school's president commented that the worship on campus had become much more "in tents" (pun intended!).

## B. Lesson Context

Four of the five lessons in this unit address David's worship life as recorded in 1 Chronicles. The books of 1 and 2 Chronicles (treated as one book in Hebrew texts) appear to be among the final Old Testament books written, most likely in the latter half of the fifth century BC.

Though authorship is uncertain, themes and writing style suggest that the author could be Ezra. This noted scribe and teacher of God's law ministered to the exiles who returned to Jerusalem from captivity in Babylon ([Ezra 7:6, 10](#)). However, events that took place after Ezra's death are included in the text, making clear that even if Ezra began the work, he did not write its final words. For this reason, scholars most often refer to the writer simply as the Chronicler.

Most of the first volume covers the reign of King David over Israel from 1010 to 970 BC ([1 Chronicles 10:14-29:30](#)). Much of this is material found within other books of the Old Testament, espe-

cially 1 and 2 Samuel. So why were 1 and 2 Chronicles written? In short, because the people's situation had changed along with their needs; they desired new histories that emphasized God's care following the exile, a theme that was unnecessary for historians writing earlier.

Interestingly, the title of Chronicles in the old Greek version (the Septuagint) is translated "things omitted" or "things passed over." This fact may speak to an ancient viewpoint regarding why the books were written.

By the time the books were completed, some 100 years had passed since the return of God's people from captivity in 538 BC. The temple in Jerusalem had been rebuilt ([Ezra 1:7-11; 6:13-18](#)), and the wall around the city had been completed under Nehemiah's leadership ([Nehemiah 6:15, 16](#)).

However, many prophecies of Jerusalem's greatness and of God's special blessing had not been fulfilled. These included the establishment of a new covenant ([Jeremiah 31:31-34](#)) and the rise of a king reminiscent of David ([Jeremiah 33:15; Ezekiel 37:24](#)). In fact, God's people remained under the control of Persia. Many Jews likely expressed doubt and frustration at the uncertainty of their status as a nation.

The Chronicler reassured members of the post-exilic community that they had

not been abandoned and that they were very much a part of God's sovereign plan. God required and rewarded their obedience (2 Chronicles 17:1-6; 29:1, 2; 31:20, 21; 34:1, 2, 33; contrast 1 Chronicles 21:7; 2 Chronicles 20:35-37; 32:31; 35:21-24).

The Chronicler emphasizes David's obedience (1 Chronicles 14:2, 10, 16; 18:14; 21:19; etc.). That king's passion for finding a proper place for the ark of the covenant, the sacred symbol of God's presence with his covenant people, showed David's dedication to God and his people.

The record of David's reign focuses on the strengthening of his kingdom (1 Chronicles 11-12; 14; 18-20) and encouraging worship within it (13:1-14; 15-17; 21-29). Of special importance to this lesson, David had already attempted to bring the ark of the covenant to Jerusalem. The ark had been placed on a cart and carried from the house of Abinadab in Kiriath Jearim (a little more than 10 miles west of Jerusalem), the place where it had been kept since the time of Samuel (1 Samuel 7:1, 2).

During the joyous procession, the oxen hitched to the cart stumbled. Concerned that the ark might be damaged, a man named Uzzah reached out and touched the ark to steady it. Immediately he fell dead. David's initial reaction to the death was one of great dismay and fear (1

Chronicles 13). How, he wondered, would he ever move the ark to Jerusalem?

## I. Preparations (1 CHRONICLES 15:1-3, 14-16)

### A. Creating a Place (v. 1)

**1. After David had constructed buildings for himself in the City of David, he prepared a place for the ark of God and pitched a tent for it.**

*The City of David* is Jerusalem, which David conquered not long after becoming king (1 Chronicles 11:4-9; 14:1). Joab, leader of the army, assisted with building activity (11:6, 8). Rebuilding a captured city is standard procedure in David's time, especially when the newly acquired city is to become the king's new capital.

#### *What Do You Think?*

What are some ways to show respect for a church building without seeing it as God's temple?

#### *Digging Deeper*

How do Exodus 25-27 and 1 Corinthians 3:16, 17; 6:19 help you identify principles of tabernacle maintenance that are appropriate to apply to us as temples of the Holy Spirit?

David intends to do more than make Jerusalem a political capital or a city for his own personal enjoyment. He desires

for Jerusalem to become the residence for the *ark of God* in the *tent* that he will provide for it. The ark of the covenant was fashioned under Moses' supervision as part of the construction of the tabernacle ([Exodus 25:10-22](#)). It represents God's dwelling place on earth and symbolically his presence with his covenant people, Israel ([Exodus 25:16-22](#); [Leviticus 16:2](#); [Numbers 10:35, 36](#); [1 Chronicles 28:2](#); etc.). The tent in Jerusalem is not to be confused with the tabernacle of Moses, which remained at Gibeon during David's reign (see [1 Chronicles 16:39](#); [21:29](#)).

## **B. Carrying the Ark (vv. 2, 3, 14, 15)**

**2. Then David said, “No one but the Levites may carry the ark of God, because the LORD chose them to carry the ark of the LORD and to minister before him forever.”**

When David had first attempted to bring *the ark* of the covenant to Jerusalem, the results were disastrous (see [Lesson Context](#)). Before a second attempt, David realized that the ark had not been carried in the manner prescribed by the Law of Moses: using poles inserted in the rings attached to the ark at the corners of its base ([Exodus 25:10-16](#)).

No text specifies that Uzzah was a Levite, which likely means the ark was transported by unauthorized individuals.

Only *the Levites*, and specifically those descended from Levi's son Kohath, were chosen to be “responsible for the care of the sanctuary” ([Numbers 3:32](#); see [3:17, 27-31](#); [4:1-6, 15](#); [7:9](#)).

*Forever* in this case conveys the idea of “for all time to come until its purpose has been served.” For as long as the ark of the covenant was present and needed to be moved, only the Levites were to do so. Today, this injunction is no longer needed because of the establishment of the better, new covenant ([Hebrews 7:11-28](#); [9:1-15](#); [10:11-18](#); contrast [Revelation 11:19](#)).

## **WARNING!**

Many product manufacturers place warning labels on merchandise to caution users not to use them improperly. This seems to be a logical precaution. But some warnings can be downright silly!

A steam iron once included the caution, “Never iron clothes on the body.” The makers of a popular brand of sunglasses thought it prudent to warn, “It is not suitable for driving under conditions of poor light.” To the true do-it-yourselfer, makers of a certain rotary tool advised, “This product is not intended for use as a dental drill.” And would you be surprised to be warned that pepper spray “may irritate eyes”?

A warning label on the ark of the

covenant could have been, “Can be moved only in the manner prescribed by the Law of Moses.” This should have been as obvious to David as instructions to open a package before eating the peanuts within it! Are you ignoring any “warning labels” from God?

—J. E.

**3. David assembled all Israel in Jerusalem to bring up the ark of the Lord to the place he had prepared for it.**

*David* repeats the steps he had taken earlier to bring up the ark to Jerusalem (1 Chronicles 13:5, 6). This time, however, the Levites alone are permitted to carry the ark. The entire nation is invited to witness this momentous event, and citizens from all 12 tribes undoubtedly are present.

First Chronicles 15:4–13 records the names of six leaders among the Levites and the number of fellow Levites under their direction who serve on this occasion. David addresses these leaders along with two priests, Zadok and Abiathar (1 Chronicles 15:11, not in today’s text). He charges them to consecrate themselves so they can carry out their God-appointed responsibility to transport the ark (15:12).

**14. So the priests and Levites consecrated themselves in order to bring up the ark of the Lord, the God of Israel.**

*The priests and Levites* comply with

David’s directions (compare 1 Chronicles 15:12, not in today’s text). To be *consecrated* means to set apart someone or some object for a sacred purpose. The priests probably follow the guidelines for purification given to Moses (Exodus 19:10, 15; 29:1–37; Numbers 8:5–19). Such careful steps had not been taken the first time the ark was transported (compare 1 Chronicles 13); in fact, the focus there had been on what seemed right to the people (1 Chronicles 13:2–4).

*What Do You Think?*

How will we know when our acts of worship are pleasing to God?

*Digging Deeper*

How will our preparation for worship compare and contrast with that of the Levites?

**15. And the Levites carried the ark of God with the poles on their shoulders, as Moses had commanded in accordance with the word of the Lord.**

This verse highlights that authorized Levites are carrying the ark (see commentary on 1 Chronicles 15:2). The ark is conveyed on the Levites’ shoulders, using poles as the Lord had said (compare Numbers 7:9). These poles are inserted into the rings at the corners of the ark so that it can be lifted and carried without touching it (Exodus 25:13–15). Those responsible for the ark fulfill their sacred duty accord-

ing to what *Moses had commanded*. Everything is done *in accordance with the word of the Lord* to Moses concerning how the ark is to be moved.

*What Do You Think?*

How can churches improve the way people are appointed to various ministry roles?

*Digging Deeper*

What passages in addition to [Acts 6:1–6](#); [14:23](#); [2 Corinthians 8:19](#); and [Titus 1:5](#) inform your conclusion? Why?

### C. Conducting Worship (v. 16)

**16. David told the leaders of the Levites to appoint their fellow Levites as musicians to make a joyful sound with musical instruments: lyres, harps and cymbals.**

David probably speaks to the six Levites named earlier ([1 Chronicles 15:11](#), not in today's text). These men are to *appoint their fellow Levites* to lead in the worship that accompanies the ark's journey and arrival in Jerusalem. Some will be responsible for singing songs of joy; others will accompany them using the *instruments* noted. Clearly, David intends this to be a festive occasion!

The verses that follow record the names of those individuals appointed for the worship duties ([1 Chronicles 15:17–24](#),

not in today's text). Some names appear elsewhere in Scripture, most notably in connection with their authorship of certain psalms (Asaph of [Psalms 50](#); [73–83](#) and Heman of [Psalm 88](#)).

## II. Ceremony

### (1 CHRONICLES 15:25–29a)

#### A. A Time of Joy (v. 25)

**25. So David and the elders of Israel and the commanders of units of a thousand went to bring up the ark of the covenant of the LORD from the house of Obed-Edom, with rejoicing.**

*The ark* had been taken to *the house of Obed-Edom* after the death of Uzzah and remained there for three months ([1 Chronicles 13:13, 14](#)). This second, successful endeavor to move the ark includes not only the aforementioned Levites but also *the elders of Israel* and the military leaders of the nation. They too are to share in the joy of this special day.

*What Do You Think?*

What can you do to help ensure that your church's worship services communicate a spirit of joy?

*Digging Deeper*

Under what circumstances, if any, should a worship service *not* communicate a spirit of joy? Why?

## B. A Time to Sacrifice (v. 26)

**26. Because God had helped the Levites who were carrying the ark of the covenant of the LORD, seven bulls and seven rams were sacrificed.**

A consistent and prominent theme throughout both 1 and 2 Chronicles is that God blesses obedience and punishes disobedience (see [Lesson Context](#)). The Lord's directions are followed in this second endeavor (see commentary on [1 Chronicles 15:2, 14, 15](#)). Because *the Levites* have obeyed God, he helps them. This point provides a stark contrast of the present effort with the failed first attempt.



Visual for Lesson 1. Point to this visual as you ask how a shout or other verbal expression reveals the joy that worship can spark in our hearts.

Once the ark has been placed in the tent provided for it in Jerusalem, “burnt offerings and fellowships offerings” are

to be offered there ([1 Chronicles 16:1](#); compare [2 Samuel 6:13](#)). The sacrifices likely are meant to express the Levites' gratitude for the Lord's help and for allowing them to be part of this sacred procession.

### *What Do You Think?*

What one or two procedures can your church implement to convey that the offering time is itself a significant act of corporate worship?

### *Digging Deeper*

What's the single most important thing your church can do to honor both monetary and nonmonetary sacrifices appropriately?

## C. A Time to Worship (vv. 27–29a)

**27. Now David was clothed in a robe of fine linen, as were all the Levites who were carrying the ark, and as were the musicians, and Kenaniah, who was in charge of the singing of the choirs. David also wore a linen ephod.**

*David* has no intention of being a mere spectator for this event. He desires to express his own joy on this occasion. He dresses not in royal garments but instead in clothes like the *Levites* and *musicians*. The Levite *Kenaniah* leads the singing because of his great skill (compare [1 Chronicles 15:22](#)).



David wears a robe of fine linen and a linen ephod, which are both associated with the priesthood (Exodus 39:27–29; 1 Samuel 2:18; 22:18). This ephod is a vest or apron-like garment worn over the chest. The high priest wears a special kind of ephod (Exodus 28:15–30), though a more generic ephod is not forbidden to the general population.

David's choice of clothing suggests that he views himself as fulfilling a priestly rather than political or military role. Some see King David's being dressed in priestly attire as foreshadowing the greater Son of David, who will combine the roles of priest and king (compare Genesis 14:18 and Hebrews 5:6).

### RIDING HIGH

We often speak of degrees of power in terms of elevation: *upper* management, *higher* authority, the *top* dog, etc. Throughout history, these figurative designations became very literal when transporting an important ruler. A litter was basically a seat attached to poles. The poles rested on the shoulders of servants.

In ancient India, this type of vehicle was called a palanquin. The palanquins of rulers were rectangular wooden boxes. Their windows and doors were screened by curtains or shutters, and their interiors were lavishly furnished and ornamented. In Korea, similar litters were

called *gamas*. This type of royal transport was enthusiastically adopted by European rulers and is often known as a sedan chair.

In Egypt, the people of Israel may have seen the pharaohs carried in such an elevated fashion. They would have recognized the imagery of the Levites bearing the ark of the covenant on their shoulders. They transported the very throne of the true king of Israel, Yahweh himself. How do you lift God up as your true king?

—J. E.

**28. So all Israel brought up the ark of the covenant of the LORD with shouts, with the sounding of rams' horns and trumpets, and of cymbals, and the playing of lyres and harps.**

A similar description accompanied the first attempt to transport *the ark of the covenant* (1 Chronicles 13:8). Unlike that trip, this occasion does not dissolve into fear but continues in a vein of praise and thanksgiving to *the Lord*. All Israel joins with the leaders already listed in a show of unified worship to the Lord.

**29a. As the ark of the covenant of the LORD was entering the City of David, Michal daughter of Saul watched from a window. And ... she saw King David dancing.**

There is, however, one exception to the rejoicing that fills the day's activities.

*Michal daughter of Saul* has opted not to attend the festivities; her choice is to be a bystander, watching all the proceedings from her *window*.

Michal is David's wife (1 Samuel 18:27), but she is not referred to that way here. The designation as daughter of Saul associates her more closely with her father's faithlessness than with her husband's faithfulness (compare 1 Samuel 15:10, 11; 19:11-16). King Saul, David's predecessor, had shown little interest in *the ark of the covenant*. Only once did Saul pay any attention to it, and in that case he treated it merely as an object to consult during a time of war (1 Samuel 14:16-23; compare chapter 4). Saul seemed oblivious to its spiritual significance.

Saul clearly did not have the passion for spiritual matters that David possesses (1 Chronicles 10:13, 14). David commented on Saul's neglect during the first effort to carry the ark to Jerusalem (13:3). It appears that the same level of apathy is shared by his daughter. Her attitude is a clear contrast to David's enthusiastic *dancing* as an expression of his worship.

## Conclusion

### A. Intent on Worship

King David fulfilled his "in-tent" to establish a place for the ark of the covenant in Jerusalem. The ceremony

during which the ark was carried to its new home was an occasion of great celebration and worship in which David himself participated with enthusiasm. The experience was indeed *intense!*

A significant amount of preparation went into finally bringing the ark of the covenant to Jerusalem. This task was not handled in a shoddy, careless manner. David's concern for conveying the ark properly brings to mind Paul's admonition to the Corinthians that their worship "be done in a fitting and orderly way" (1 Corinthians 14:40). David made sure the Levites carried the ark in the manner prescribed by the Law of Moses. The king also appointed individuals to supervise the various expressions of worship that would accompany bringing the ark into the city. Such a sacred object, and more importantly the God whose presence it represented, deserved the utmost care.

We do not have an ark or other sacred object to carry to a designated place. However, the New Testament indicates that Christians are sacred objects because God's Spirit dwells among us (1 Corinthians 3:16). So, what can we do to prepare our temples for worship (6:19, 20)? How can we prepare to bring our best to God when we gather for worship? What can we do to foster a frame of mind that contributes to worship instead of distracting from it? The old adage, "You get out of

something what you put into it” applies to worship. How much do we really “put into” worship?

### **B. Prayer**

Father, as temples of your Holy Spirit, may we worship and draw others to worship you through even the most mundane tasks that we carry out. May every day thus become a day of worship. We pray in Jesus’ name. Amen.

### **C. Thought to Remember**

Our weekly worship should not be entered into weakly.

## **VISUALS FOR THESE LESSONS**

The visual pictured in each lesson (example: page 126) is a small reproduction of a large, full-color poster included in the *Adult Resources* packet for the Winter Quarter. That packet also contains the very useful *Presentation Tools* CD for teacher use. Order No. 2629120 from your supplier.

## **INVOLVEMENT LEARNING**

*Enhance your lesson with [NIV Bible Student](#) (from your curriculum supplier) and the reproducible activity page (at [www.standardlesson.com](http://www.standardlesson.com) or in the back of the [NIV Standard Lesson Commentary Deluxe Edition](#)).*

## **Into the Lesson**

Ask participants to imagine that a new classroom is being constructed for your group. Your class is to move items from your existing classroom to this new room. Jot ideas on the board as the class brainstorms things to do to complete this undertaking. Expect possible responses of collecting boxes for packing, finding carts or dollies to move furniture, deciding how to arrange the new room, etc. Follow up by asking learners to consider how long this process will take and what the sequence should be.

*Alternative.* Distribute copies of the “Making a Move” exercise from the activity page, which you can download. Have students work in pairs to complete this very difficult matching quiz.

After either activity say, “Whether we are moving the contents of one room into another or moving a household across the country, we need to prepare for the task to do it properly. We may be surprised to know that King David has something to teach us in this regard.”

## **Into the Word**

Divide the class in half, designating them the **Initial-Move Group** and the **Final-Move Group**. Task each group to prepare a skit in which David is interviewed after a movement of the ark per **1**

**Chronicles 13** (Initial-Move Group) and **1 Chronicle 15** (Final-Move Group).

Distribute handouts (you prepare) with the following questions to be asked of each group's "David": 1—Why did you think that moving the ark of the covenant was important? 2—What plans did you make to move the ark? 3—How did the move go overall?

Stress that this is just the skeletal framework of the skits. Learners should be free to ad lib with follow-up questions.

For the **Initial-Move Group**, expect interview responses along these lines: 1—Since the ark was not given the respect it deserved during the reign of Saul, it needed to be moved to Jerusalem (**13:3**). 2—I, David, consulted the people and they agreed that it was a good idea to move the ark (**13:4**). We found a new oxcart and loaded the ark on it (**13:7**). 3—The move ended in loss of life! The Lord struck Uzzah dead after that man touched the ark to steady it when the oxen stumbled. I was afraid to move it again (**13:10-13**).

For the **Final-Move Group**, expect interview responses along these lines: 1—With other buildings finished and a tent constructed for the ark, it was time to move it to Jerusalem (**15:1**). 2—I, David, was impulsive on my first attempt to move the ark. This time, I ensured that the ark was moved by Levites (**1 Chroni-**

**cles 15:2**). 3—What a tremendous success! The accompanying worship, characterized by music and sacrifices, could not have gone better (**15:26-28**).

*Alternative.* Distribute copies of the "David's Moving Plans" exercise from the activity page. Use the five lines with the scrambled words as outline points for further discussion.

## Into Life

Write the following on the board as a possible outline of a personal worship plan:

### I. Before worship

- A. Plan for a "moving" experience.
- B. Have a clear "in-tent."

### II. During worship

- A. Lift him high!
- B. Celebrate and sacrifice.

Point to this outline as you pose one or more of the following questions for discussion: 1—What can we do to make our worship experience more powerful? 2—What are some needed preparations before worship? 3—How can we ensure that worship is truly uplifting for all as it exalts God? 4—What can we do to keep worship joyful yet reverent? (Note: allow discussion on one question before posing the next.) Close in prayer, asking for God's help in efforts to honor him in worship.

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To print the reproducible activity page, simply click the highlighted text below to create a pdf file on your hard drive. Then open the pdf file in Acrobat Reader and print.

**Activity Page (December 1—David’s Worship)**

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DAVID’S WORSHIP

*Lesson 1, 1 Chronicles 15:1-3, 14-16, 25-29a, NIV*

**MAKING A MOVE**

Planning a move? Will you hire movers, rent a truck, put items in storage, or a combination of all of these? Moving is filled with difficult decisions. And the slogans of moving companies are of little help. If you can match half of these companies with their slogans, you have moved far too many times!

- |                            |  |
|----------------------------|--|
| ___ 1. Ryder               | a. "America's most trusted mover"                  |
| ___ 2. Atlas Van Lines     | b. "Your moving and storage resource"              |
| ___ 3. Mayflower           | c. "Let's Get Moving"                              |
| ___ 4. U-Pack              | d. "Go new places"                                 |
| ___ 5. U-Haul              | e. "The smart way to move and store"               |
| ___ 6. PODS                | f. "Dedicated to customers and focused on quality" |
| ___ 7. Budget Truck Rental | g. "Ever better"                                   |
| ___ 8. Penske Truck Rental | h. "We drive. You save."                           |

**DAVID’S MOVING PLANS**

David came to recognize that moving the ark of the covenant was an act of worship that had to be done with planning and reverence. Unscramble the words in David’s moving plans below. Refer to the Scripture references for clues.

- |                                |                          |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------|
| Decide on a new ACILNOOT       | 1 Chronicles 15:1        |
| Assemble qualified EMORSV      | 1 Chronicles 15:2, 3, 14 |
| Choose reliable AAINNOOPRRSTTT | 1 Chronicles 15:15       |
| Pay moving EEENPSSX            | 1 Chronicles 15:26       |
| Host a AEGHIMNORSUW party      | 1 Chronicles 15:16, 25   |

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