

Wisdom Booklet 1

Major Concept
God sees
differently
than we see.



Matthew 5:1
“And seeing
the multitudes,
he went up into a
mountain”

Character Focus

Alertness

Being aware of
that which is taking
place around me
so I can have the
right response to it

Theme Song

“Open My Eyes
That I May See”

Student's Name _____

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Many thanks to the contributing authors of this curriculum.

All Scripture verses are quoted from the King James Version of the Bible, unless noted otherwise.



Wisdom Quiz

An answer key for this quiz and other projects in this booklet can be downloaded at iblp.org/wisdom-booklet-resources.

How well do you understand what is involved in “seeing the multitudes”?

1 The multitude that came to hear Jesus was the result of a well-organized promotional campaign by His disciples.

(Read Matthew 4:23–24.)

When the basic needs of people are met, those individuals become the most enthusiastic and effective promoters of those who helped them. Word-of-mouth recommendations are convincing because of the sincerity of those giving them.

2 The crowds who came to hear Jesus wanted to learn how to have eternal life.

(Read Matthew 4:24, John 3:1–3, and John 6:26–27.)

3 When Jesus saw the multitudes, He was aware of each individual, but His primary focus was on the men.

(Read Matthew 14:21.)

Christ lived and ministered in a society where the position and prominence of men was emphasized more than women and children. The Scriptures make it clear that women and children were present in the multitudes that Christ ministered to. The accounts of Jesus ministering to women and children are numerous and He rebuked His own disciples for desiring to send the children away from Him. (See Mark 10:14.)

4 When Jesus saw the multitudes, He perceived the real need of each individual.

(Read Luke 11:17.)

5 The Sermon on the Mount was the first time God’s Law was given on a mountain.

(Read Exodus 19:3–13.)

Moses received God’s Law on Mt. Sinai and gave it to the children of Israel. The

Sermon on the Mount is a declaration of the original intent of God’s Law. Through His life and death on Calvary, Jesus fulfilled every commandment of God’s Law.

6 By going up into the mountain, Jesus established His rights to be in an elevated position over the people.

(Read Matthew 11:28–29.)

7 As soon as Jesus understood His heavenly Father’s call upon His life, He began His public ministry.

(Read Luke 2:49–52.)

Christ knew the difference between His life calling, the time to be sent out, and the preparation necessary in between. He willingly spent over eighteen years in preparation, although He understood His life calling at the age of twelve. (See Luke 2:42–52.)

8 When the multitudes heard Jesus speak, they unanimously believed in Him.

(Read John 1:11.)

9 In order to reach as many people as possible, Jesus made it easy for them to hear the Gospel.

(Read Matthew 4:25.)

Christ travelled extensively in the regions of Galilee, Samaria, Judea, and Transjordan and the people often followed Him wherever He went. He spoke everywhere He went whether in the towns and cities or in the countryside.

10 Jesus wanted the multitude to focus only on His message, not on Him as a person.

(Read Matthew 11:29.)

Wisdom Worksheet Matthew 5:1a

“And seeing the multitudes . . .”

To See:

Greek: ὁράω (haw-RAH-oh)

Definition: To observe with understanding, to behold and consider, to perceive. When Jesus saw the multitudes, He saw more than just a crowd of people. He saw each individual and each personal need. He was moved with compassion. (See Matthew 9:36.)



We tend to train our eyes to see what is important to us. Wisdom is training our eyes to see what is important to God. (See II Corinthians 4:18.)

Multitude:

Greek: ὄχλος (OKH-loss)

Definition: A great crowd, a throng, a huge assembly.

Mountain:

Greek: ὄρος (AW-ross)

Definition: Rugged land elevated above the plain.

“ . . . he went up into a mountain.”

Those who are on a mountain have a broader, clearer perspective. The purpose of Jesus' Sermon on the Mount was to increase the spiritual perspective of His hearers.

Do Meditation, Character Quality, and Theme Song Worksheets.

LINGUISTICS

LANGUAGES, GRAMMAR,
VOCABULARY, COMMUNICATION

How are words an effective weapon?

“In the beginning was the Word . . .”

From the beginning, God has chosen words to accomplish His work on earth.

Christ, the Power of God, is the Word of God. Our lives will demonstrate His power against the enemy as we see that words are an effective weapon. “They overcame him by the blood of the Lamb, and by the word of their testimony . . .”



Do Insights Through Investigation, Resource A, pages 10–13.



Isaac Newton

A boy in his early teens began to read the essays of John Locke and to study the perspective of Isaac Newton. Greatly influenced by their persuasive words that were grounded in the Word of God, Jonathan Edwards, in turn, became a mighty and persuasive proclaimer of God's truth.

Do Power Through Precision, Resource B, pages 14–18.

God chose Mt. Zion to illustrate:

His rule (See Psalm 2:6.)

His protection (See Psalm 11:1.)

His highness (See Psalm 24:3.)

His holiness (See Psalm 48:1.)

His beauty (See Psalm 48:2.)

His peace (See Psalm 72:3.)

His nearness (See Psalm 74:2.)

His ownership (See Psalm 78:54.)

His endurance (See Psalm 125:1.)

His presence (See Psalm 125:2.)

HISTORY

ARCHAEOLOGY, GEOGRAPHY,
PROPHECY, MUSIC, ART, LITERATURE

What was the significance of Jesus' going up into a mountain to preach?

Moses went up into Mount Sinai to receive God's Law. Jesus went up into a mountain to clarify the meaning of the Law and to show His disciples how they could apply its teachings to their everyday lives.

The mountains of Israel offered a place of quietness. Jesus frequented this wilderness for private prayer. It also proved useful as a venue for large crowds and undisturbed teaching.

Do History, Resource C, pages 19–27.

To hear Jesus teach, what personal sacrifices did the multitudes make?

Jesus saw that the multitudes came from a large geographical area—a distance that covered an area of over 100 miles of difficult travel. (See Matthew 4:23–25.)

The multitudes were composed of men, women, and children. Many demonstrated their willingness to sacrifice everything to follow Christ.



SCIENCE

CHEMISTRY, BIOLOGY, ASTRONOMY,
GEOLOGY, PHYSICS, MATHEMATICS

When do we look at something without clearly seeing it?

Newborn babies “see” but have not yet learned to focus their eyes. Their vision is blurred.



Seeing requires training and maturity.

Muscles must learn to move the eye in the right direction, to focus on the object to be observed, and to regulate the amount of light that enters the eye. However, the real “seeing” comes as we train our minds to see things that others overlook.

The Six Eye Muscles

- Lateral rectus (for looking outward)
- Superior rectus (for looking upward)
- Superior oblique (for looking diagonally)
- Medial rectus (for looking inward)
- Inferior oblique (for looking diagonally)
- Inferior rectus (for looking downward)



Even after the eye muscles have been trained, errors of focusing can develop.

Do Science, Resource D, pages 28–32.

Estimate the number of people in this picture: _____.

Now count all you can see: _____.



**Do Authority Through Accuracy,
Resource E, pages 33–35.**

LAW

GOVERNMENT,
ECONOMICS, LOGIC

How do mountains illustrate characteristics of God’s Law?

The **permanence** of God’s Law. The mountains will pass away, but God’s Word will live forever. (See Mark 13:31.)

The **protective** limitations of God’s Law. Mountains provide natural barriers in the same way that God’s Law provides clear limitations to instruct man. (See Psalm 125:2–3.)

The **resources** of God’s Law. Precious metals that are found in mountains and refreshing water from a mountain’s snowcap clearly portray the riches and pure refreshment of God’s Word. (See Psalm 19:7–11.)

Do Law, Resource F, pages 36–40.

How does God see the Law?

Read Psalm 19:7–11.

How do multitudes illustrate the need for God’s Law?

Jesus perceived that the multitudes had spiritual needs that were not being met by the many traditions of the scribes. These religious leaders had taught the “letter of the Law” but had missed the “spirit of the Law.”



Universal Principles Versus Religious Traditions

When Jesus began to expound the underlying principles of the Law, the people were astonished at His teaching, “for he taught them as one having authority, and not as the scribes” (Matthew 7:29).

HEALTH

NUTRITION, BEHAVIOR,
COUNSELING, MEDICINE



How do the things we see affect our physical strength?

If we see a child in the window of a burning building, the hypothalamus in the brain triggers the release of adrenaline (epinephrine) into the bloodstream, increasing the body’s rate of metabolism. This increase causes muscles to be stronger and to resist fatigue until the danger is resolved.

Do Health, Resource G, pages 41–45.

How does living on a mountain increase blood circulation?

The alveoli are small air sacs in the lungs. Oxygen penetrates these thin membranes and enters the bloodstream.

Because there is less oxygen in the air at higher elevations, those who live in the mountains soon develop better circulation to compensate for the thinner oxygen level.





Scripture

Meditation Worksheet

1 Copy the passage.

2 Ask questions about the passage.

3 Do word studies.



Character Quality

Alertness

1 Find the definition.

Dictionary definition:

IBLP operational definition (see front cover):

2 Expand with synonyms, antonyms, or related words.

Synonyms:

Antonyms:

3 Related qualities that bring balance:

4 How does this quality relate to the Scripture passage and/or major concept?

5 Identify the quality in Scripture.

Scripture references:

Bible men and women who demonstrated this character quality:

Bible men and women who did not demonstrate this character quality:

Christ demonstrated this quality when:

6 Three ways my family and I can demonstrate this quality this month:

7 My operational definition:



Theme Song

“Open My Eyes That I May See”

1 How does this hymn text relate to the Scripture passage?

2 Other Scripture passages alluded to in the text of this hymn are:

3 What is the history of the hymn and/or hymn writer?

4 How does this hymn relate to the major concept?

5 How does the message of this hymn apply to my life?

6 How does this hymn relate to alertness?



Insights Through Investigation

Why Are There Different Languages?

After the flood, Noah and his family began to repopulate the earth. All their descendants spoke the same language.

Rather than spreading throughout the world, they stayed in one area and laid the foundations for a highly developed city later known as Babylon. Godless humanism with its practice of astrology became the motivating force of this system.

The people decided to use their great intellectual abilities to build a huge tower that would “reach unto the heaven.” Some scholars think their actual purpose was to design an observatory from which to examine the heavens for evil purposes.

God declared that nothing would restrain them from achieving their evil imaginations. Therefore He said, “. . . Let us go down, and there confound

their language, that they may not understand one another’s speech” (Genesis 11:7).

This account reveals that it is God Who created different languages. Although His original purpose in doing so was to restrain man’s sinful ambition, God has also purposed to use the different languages to bring glory to Himself. On the Day of Pentecost, the onlookers were amazed to hear people praising God in all their native languages (see Acts 2:7–11). The Book of Revelation declares that the multitude of worshippers around the throne

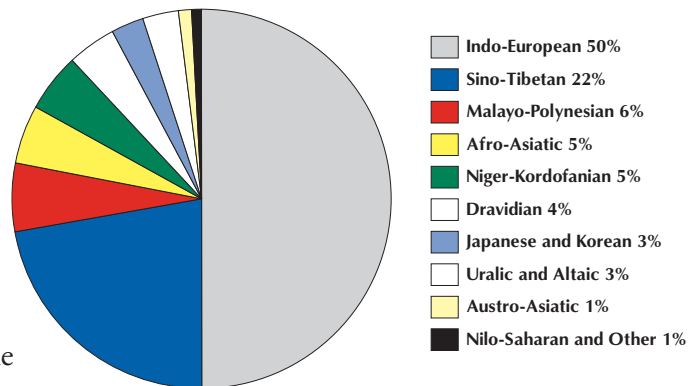
in heaven will include those redeemed “out of every kindred, and tongue, and people, and nation” (Revelation 5:9).

What are the ten major language families?

1. Indo-European—Europe; Australia; New Zealand; North, Central, and South America
2. Sino-Tibetan (SIGH-noe-tih-BETn)—Primarily East Asia: China, Thailand, Burma, and Tibet
3. Malayo-Polynesian (muh-LAY-oh POL-uh-NEE-zhun, also known as Austronesian)—Includes the indigenous languages of most islands of the Pacific and Indian Oceans: Indonesia, the Philippines, Hawaii, New Zealand, and Madagascar
4. Afro-Asiatic (or Hamito-Semitic)—North Africa and the Near East: includes Arabic, Hebrew, the Berber tongues of North Africa, and Amharic tongues of Ethiopia
5. Niger-Kordofanian (NY-jer KOR-du-fan-EE-an)—South of the Sahara and west of Sudan, Ethiopia, and Somalia; mainly Niger-Congo



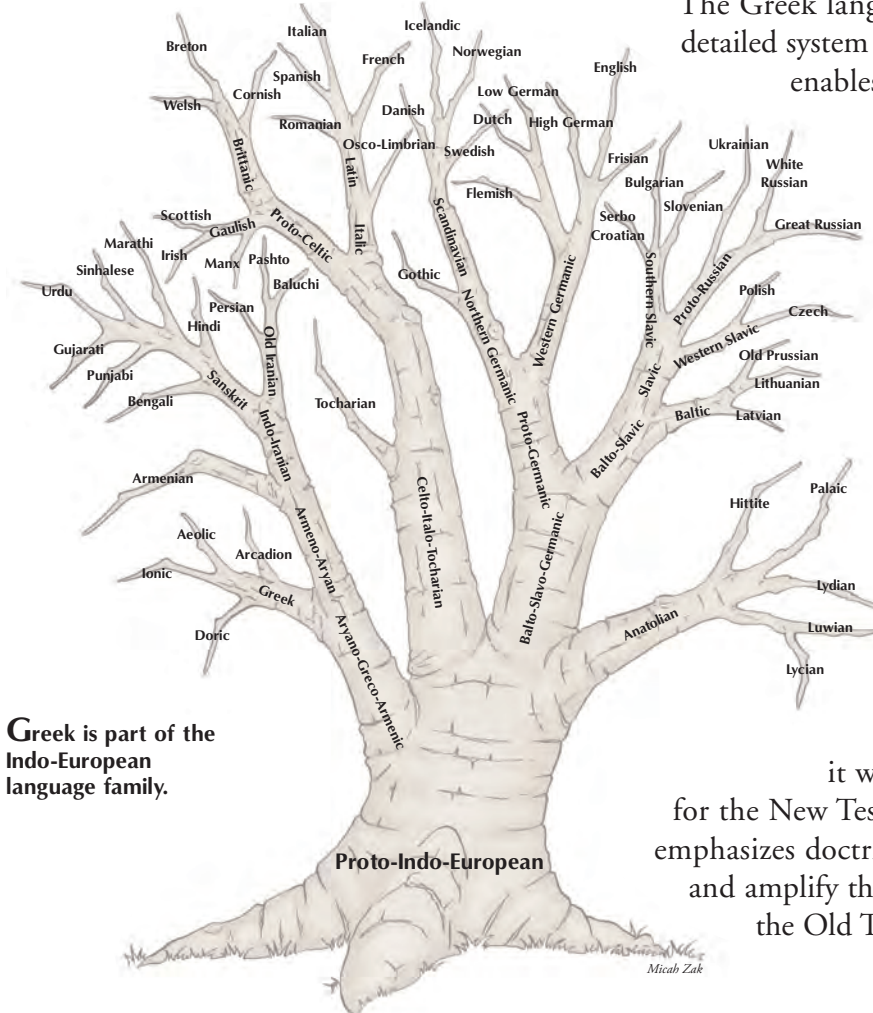
Dore Bible Illustration



“And seeing the multitudes . . .” Matthew 5:1a

6. Dravidian (druh-VID-ee-un)—Southern India and parts of Sri Lanka, includes Tamil and Telugu
7. Japanese and Korean—Japan and Korea
8. Uralic and Altaic (yu-RAL-ik and al-TAY-ik)—Includes Finnish, Hungarian, Turkish, Mongol, Manchu, and most of the Asian part of Russia
9. Austro-Asiatic—Southeast Asia and parts of India
10. Other—Includes Nilo-Saharan in Central and East Africa south of the Nile River, as well as American Indian families in isolated regions of North, Central, and South America

To what family does the Greek language belong?



Greek is part of the Indo-European language family.

Why did God choose Hebrew and Greek as the languages for writing the Bible?

The Lord chose two primary languages in which to write His Word: Hebrew for the Old Testament and Greek for the New Testament.

The Hebrew language uses short, expressive sentences and vivid, picturesque words to describe people and events. It lends itself to bold metaphors and striking images. Since the Old Testament focuses heavily on biography and historical narratives, Hebrew was an ideal language with which to tell the story of God’s dealings with His people.

Hebrew is a very personal language; in the Old Testament, even nations are spoken of as persons. In fact, God reveals Himself in descriptive human terms—attributing to Himself human characteristics and emotions—to aid man in understanding His character.

The Greek language employs a detailed system of grammar that enables an author to state his points precisely. The ancient Greeks, particularly in the city of Athens, honed the language into an ideal instrument for communicating important concepts and explaining the relationships between ideas.

For this reason, it was admirably suited for the New Testament, which often emphasizes doctrinal truths to explain and amplify the rich symbolism of the Old Testament.

How did God prepare the world to receive the Gospel in the Greek language?

In the fourth century B.C., Alexander the Great led his Greek troops on a campaign of conquest that reached as far east as India. He left behind a sprawling empire that brought the Greek language and culture to much of the known world. With increased travel and trade, the Greek language became the major medium of communication.

God later raised up the Roman Empire to replace Greece as the dominant political power throughout the New Testament period. The highly trained armies of Rome not only conquered Palestine and other nations but also established a network of roads throughout Rome's vast empire. Greek continued to be the language spoken throughout the Roman Empire, even though Latin was the official language of the government.

Because Greek was so versatile that it could express either simple ideas or complex abstractions, it appealed equally to the intellectual and to the common man. Paul and the other early Christians traveled the Roman roads, proclaiming the Gospel to Jew and Gentile alike, using the precision of the Greek tongue.



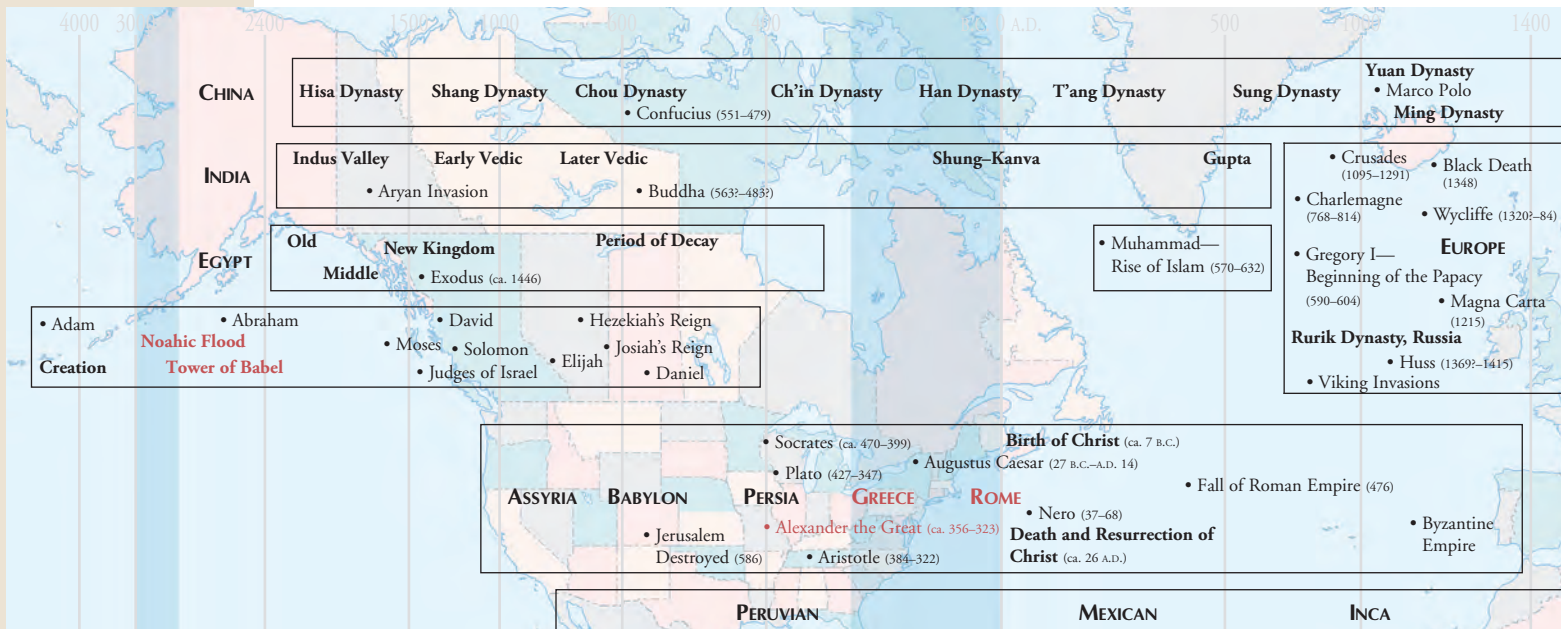
What are the benefits of studying the New Testament in the original Greek language?

The Lord gave an important promise to His servant Joshua: "This book of the law shall not depart out of thy mouth; but thou shalt meditate therein day and night, that thou mayest observe to do according to all that is written therein: for then thou shalt . . . have good success" (Joshua 1:8).

To experience the success God promises, we must engraft Scripture. (See James 1:21.) To engraft Scripture, we must study it. Greek is a very useful tool in several aspects of that study, particularly in learning the meanings of words and gaining important insights through an understanding of grammatical relationships.

Studying Greek also helps develop important character qualities. The effort involved in learning about Greek requires diligence and thoroughness. Studying God's Word in the original Greek language can help us gain wisdom and insight. We can develop gratefulness for those who made it possible to uncover the treasures of Scripture. This study also rewards the student who exercises orderliness and attentiveness.

God does not require all Christians to become experts in the Greek language. Many believers have lived fruitful, Godly lives without a knowledge of the original languages of Scripture. However, any skill that



Note: Shaded bars and red text indicate time periods discussed in this Wisdom Booklet.

enables a person to study God’s Word with greater insight will provide important benefits.

What are the levels at which a person may study Greek?

Level One: Word Studies

Exciting insights can be gained by investigating the meanings of Greek words. Many of the Insight Through Investigation Resources focus on the precise meanings of Greek or Hebrew words.

Level Two: Understanding Grammar

The treasure in many verses can be revealed/discovered by understanding crucial details of grammatical relationships—noun uses, verb tenses, and other issues. A student who operates on this level will be able to understand what Bible students mean when they explain various grammatical concepts in a verse. Later, Wisdom Booklets will explore some of the rich meaning that may be discovered in this way.

Level Three: Translating Verses

Some people may desire to develop an understanding of Greek that enables them to pick up a Greek New Testament and use a Greek dictionary to translate entire passages of Scripture. This level of competence goes beyond the goals of the Wisdom Booklet Resources.

God directed the course of history to prepare the first-century world for the spread

of the Gospel—through the universal use of the Greek language, the development of the Roman road system, the peace enforced by the Roman government, and the freedom of travel across borders provided by the Roman Empire. All these factors enabled the Good News of Christ to spread rapidly by removing possible hindrances.

Project:

How does our century compare to the first century in these areas?

1. Make a list of factors that make it harder or easier to spread the Gospel today. Think of things such as language barriers, transportation barriers, and political and cultural hindrances.

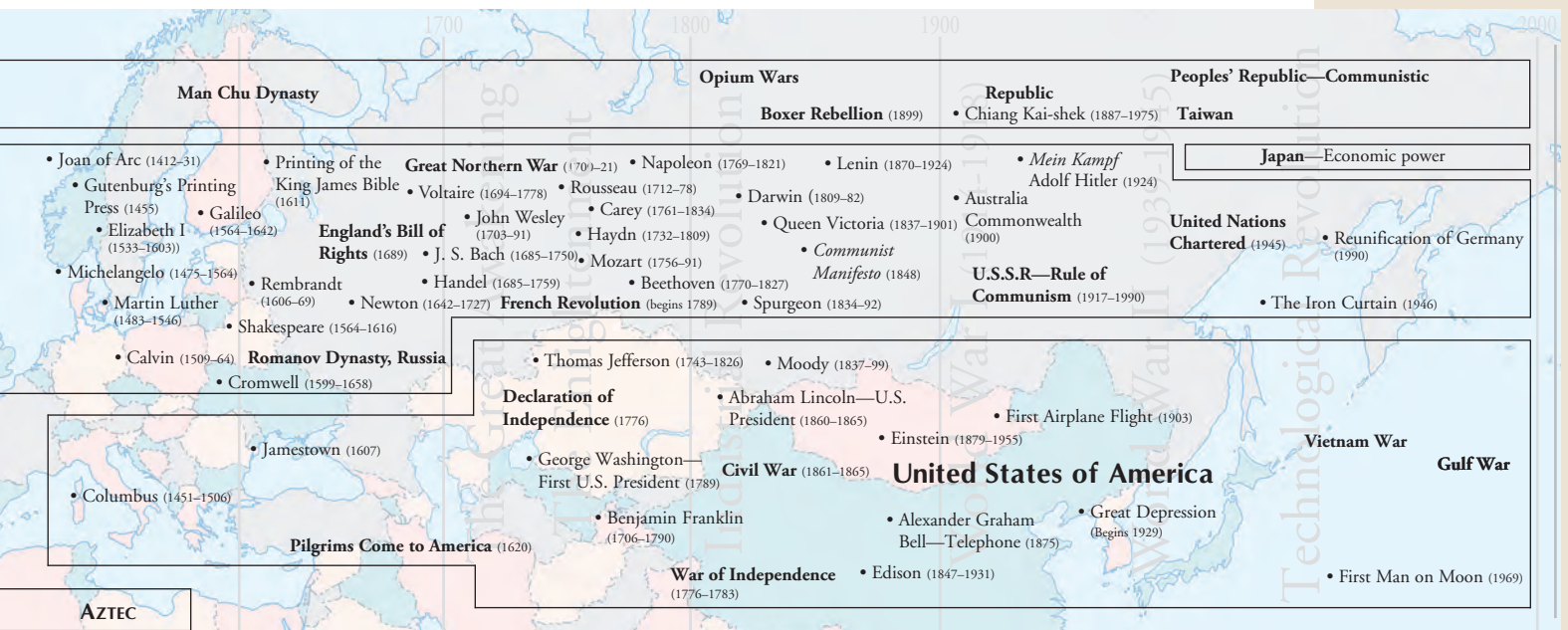
- In what ways has the Lord cleared the way for His Word to spread across the world?
- What factors still hinder the spread of God’s Word?

2. Contact a foreign mission board to request contact information for a missionary to a foreign land. Write to him, and ask him the following questions.

- What are the unique challenges in spreading God’s Word in that land?
- How may you pray for him?

Add him to your prayer list, and pray for him faithfully during this Wisdom Booklet study.

Date Completed: _____ Evaluation: _____





Power Through Precision

How Is the Pen Mightier Than the Sword?

The year was 1776. It was Christmas night along the Potomac. British General William Howe had recently captured Fort Mifflin. He now set out for winter quarters, leaving Hessian Colonel Johannes Rall in charge with 1,400 men at Trenton. Washington's men were greatly discouraged because of their recent defeats. The weather was frigid. The Delaware River was icy and their numbers were few.

Washington had a plan. He would cross the Delaware at a point 9 miles above the enemy, then take them by surprise at dawn. But would it work? He could sense that the

spirits of his men were low. Something was needed to spur them on.

It was at this point that General Washington read a pamphlet to his men. It began, "These are the times that try men's souls. The summer soldier and the sunshine patriot will, in this crisis, shrink from the service of their country." Those words sank into the hearts of those weary soldiers with overwhelming conviction. They could do it . . . they would do it . . . by the Lord's grace, they did do it!

Many historians consider the Battles of Trenton and Princeton the first real successes of Washington's campaign. There is little doubt that the words of the essay entitled "The Crisis," written by Thomas Paine, did



Detail from E. Leutze, *The Metropolitan Museum of Art, Gift of John Stewart Kennedy, 1897 (97.34)* Photograph ©1992 The Metropolitan Museum of Art
Washington Crossing the Delaware

what no man, no gun, and even no sword could do. Without these words of inspiration, Washington and his men may have failed.

Just as the pen can be used on the side of right, it can also be used by the forces of evil. The pen can bring blessing or blight to the soul of man. To Vladimir Ilyich Ulyanov's soul, it brought destruction.



Vladimir Ulyanov experienced great sorrow as a young adult. His father died when Vladimir was sixteen years old. His brother Alexander was arrested a year later due to his involvement in a plot to assassinate Czar Alexander III. His sister Anna was arrested because of her contact with Alexander, but was later released under strict police supervision. Vladimir himself was expelled from school for participating in a political demonstration.

At a low ebb in Vladimir's life, a friend gave him a copy of Karl Marx's *Das Kapital*. He had seen the book several years earlier, but he had not been interested in politics at the time.

Now, however, the volume attracted him like a strong magnet. He could not put it down. He read it with great enthusiasm, spending many days and nights analyzing its contents. This literary work fed the flame of revolution in Vladimir's heart, and through its influence he was transformed into a cruel tyrant. He is known to us as Lenin.

Only eternity will reveal the immeasurable pain and destruction that Lenin's life—influenced by the written word—has brought to millions of people.

Learn Words That Will Help You “See” People as Jesus Saw Them

Synonyms:

The following words mean “to see with understanding.” Number them in alphabetical order.

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Distinguish | <input type="checkbox"/> Discern |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Recognize | <input type="checkbox"/> Observe |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Comprehend | <input type="checkbox"/> Perceive |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Apprehend | <input type="checkbox"/> Detect |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Ascertain | <input type="checkbox"/> Notice |

Antonyms:

The following words mean the opposite of “to see with understanding.” Number these also in alphabetical order.

- | | |
|--|-----------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Overlook | <input type="checkbox"/> Ignore |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Misinterpret | <input type="checkbox"/> Misjudge |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Misunderstand | |

How God Calls Us to See People as Jesus Did

Just as Jesus saw the multitudes with understanding and compassion, so He calls us to do the same. During His earthly ministry, He said to His disciples, “As my Father hath sent me, even so send I you” (John 20:21).

Early in His ministry, Christ instructed His disciples to see the spiritual needs of those around them. He compared the multitudes to fields of a ready harvest. (See John 4:35.)

Later in His ministry, Jesus told His disciples to pray that God would send out laborers into His harvest. The laborers need be only few in number if they perceive the needs of people and are trained to meet those needs.

At the end of His ministry, Jesus commanded His disciples to go into the harvest and continue the work that He had begun. (See Matthew 28:19–20.)

How We Discover Purpose in Life by Seeing People as Jesus Sees Them



Decide which synonym or antonym best fits each blank. Each vocabulary word is used only once.

When we really “see” people, we first _____ outward differences in dress, appearance, posture, facial expressions, and eye contact. We also _____ differences in age, gender, ethnic origin, nationality, build, family position, and physical aging.

After _____ these differences, we must _____ which ones are changeable and which are unchangeable.

It is in the changeable physical features, such as dress, appearance, and posture, that we are able to _____ the personal needs of individuals. For example, we may _____ that a short young man who wears platform shoes has rejected His God-given height and has a low self-image.

We may also _____ a man walking with a limp, or a woman with fear or worry

in her eyes. God wants us to _____ if the needs are simply physical or if they are spiritual.

The man with a limp may be recovering from an accident, or he may be suffering from lower back pain because of deep bitterness toward a member of his family.

The more we “see” the real needs of people, the more we are able to _____ the wide scope of resources that God has freely given to us so that we can freely give to others. By seeing others’ needs, we can _____ that good and perfect will of God for our lives.

Just as it is vital that we do not _____ the people around us or _____ their physical or spiritual needs, so it is also essential that we do not _____ the outward signs or _____ the inward motivations.

In order to avoid both of these pitfalls, we must be in a constant attitude of prayer and learn how to ask appropriate questions.

As our lives are in tune with the Spirit of God, He will give us discernment and we will not _____ the real needs of people around us.

How to Develop Skills in Order to “See” People as Jesus Saw Them

1. General Observations:

Things that are obvious and without question.

Example:

“I observed a woman walking toward the store. I noticed that she was wearing a blue dress. I also noticed that she carried a large, brown purse. I observed that the woman held the hand of a little boy. I noticed that the little boy was crying.”

2. General Distinctions:

Relationships and conditions that are obvious from the initial observations.

Example:

“I was able to distinguish a father walking to the store with his two little children. I recognized that he was walking faster than others around him. I also recognized that the older child, a girl, was watching out for the safety of her younger brother.”

3. Specific Perceptions:

Inward attitudes that are revealed through outward evidences.

Example:

“By the expression on his face, I perceived that a teenage boy was unhappy or displeased. His furtive glances and unsettled stance indicated he was uncomfortable. His dress seemed to indicate struggles with authorities in his life.”

4. Precise Discernment:

Basic needs that are obvious from the observations, distinctions, and perceptions.

Example:

“I discerned a young woman walking with immodest clothing who had facial features that were hardened. It is very possible that she has faced hardships and temptations

leading to bitterness towards those who wronged her.”

5. Mature Comprehension:

Understanding the causes and relationships between outward symptoms, inward attitudes, and basic needs, and suggesting steps to remove the root causes of problems.

Example:

“The little boy does not honor his father. Perhaps the father has broken the boy’s spirit by disciplining him in anger. The father could overcome his anger by yielding his rights to God and developing a meek and quiet spirit. He could begin to heal his little boy’s broken spirit by recognizing how his anger has wounded him and asking his son to forgive him and pray for him to be the father he should be.”



Project:

As a family, drive to a busy supermarket. Park near the entrance so that you can observe from your car those who enter and leave the store. Try to be as inconspicuous as possible. Write down all you can for each of the previous five points. (Allow ten minutes for each point.) Use the vocabulary words throughout your report.

Date we worked on this assignment _____ The time we spent “seeing” people _____

The store we observed _____ The number of people we observed _____

We prayed for the people before and after we saw them. Yes No

In fulfilling this assignment, we were most surprised with the following insights about ourselves and about others. _____

Before we see people as Jesus saw them, we must learn the difference
A Discerning Spirit ^{between} **A Judgmental Spirit**

One Who Discerns . . .

One Who Judges . . .

. . . will thoroughly examine himself before evaluating the actions of others.

“But let every man prove his own work” (Galatians 6:4).

“But let a man examine himself” (I Corinthians 11:28).

“For if we would judge ourselves, we should not be judged” (I Corinthians 11:31).

“Examine yourselves . . . prove your own selves” (II Corinthians 13:5).

. . . will condemn others for their visible problems but fail to realize that their attitudes stem from root problems that he himself has not yet overcome.

“Therefore thou art inexcusable, O man, whosoever thou art that judgest: for wherein thou judgest another, thou condemnest thyself; for thou that judgest doeth the same things” (Romans 2:1).

“But why dost thou judge thy brother? or why dost thou set at nought thy brother? for we shall all stand before the judgment seat of Christ” (Romans 14:10).

. . . will check the accuracy of all the facts and related facts before reaching a conclusion.

“But he that is spiritual judgeth all things, yet he himself is judged of no man” (I Corinthians 2:15).

“Prove all things; hold fast that which is good” (I Thessalonians 5:21).

“Beloved, believe not every spirit, but try the spirits whether they are of God” (I John 4:1).

. . . will form opinions based on first impressions or hearsay, and then he will look for evidence to confirm his opinions, though the evidence may be out of context.

“Judge not according to the appearance, but judge righteous judgment” (John 7:24).

“Doth our law judge any man, before it hear him . . . ?” (John 7:51).

“Speak not evil one of another, brethren. He that speaketh evil of his brother, and judgeth his brother, speaketh evil of the law, and judgeth the law” (James 4:11).

. . . will deal as privately as possible with problems he sees.

“. . . Is it so, that there is not a wise man among you? no, not one that shall be able to judge between his brethren? But brother goeth to law with brother, and that before the unbelievers” (I Cor. 6:5–6).

“. . . If thy brother shall trespass against thee, go and tell him his fault between thee and him alone . . .” (Matthew 18:15).

. . . will publicly expose those whom he condemns. This censure may cause others to condemn him for having the same root problem, such as pride, lack of love, or a critical spirit.

“Judge not, and ye shall not be judged: condemn not, and ye shall not be condemned: forgive, and ye shall be forgiven” (Luke 6:37).

A discerning Christian is one who detects a fault in another and is able to give him clear direction for victory based on the principles of God’s Word and his own application of them. On this basis he is able to restore an offending brother rather than reject him. (See Galatians 6:1.)

Date Completed: _____ Evaluation: _____



History Resource

What Geographic Areas Did the Multitudes Represent?

Jesus traveled the dusty roads between Nazareth and Capernaum, teaching in the synagogues and proclaiming the kingdom of God. Reports of His powerful message and His healing touch spread quickly throughout the regions of Palestine.

Carpetmakers from Bethsaida, farmers from Magdala, and artisans from Tiberias eagerly followed Him up the grassy slopes of Galilee. Some had already responded to His message of repentance. Others had heard stories of signs and miracles and were drawn to the mountainside by curiosity.

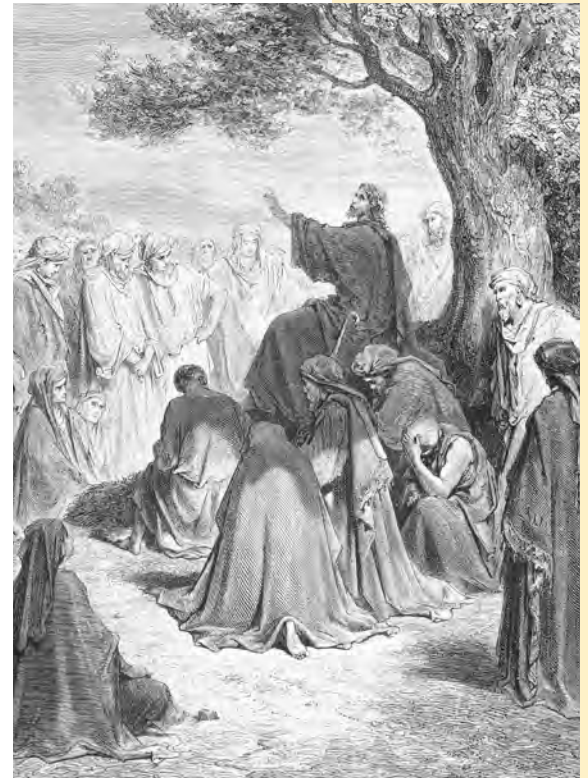
Many who heard His Sermon on the Mount must have journeyed on foot as far

as 100 miles to hear this new teacher sent from God. Rugged hill country, arid valleys, and treacherous mountains could not discourage their desperate souls and hungry hearts.

They listened attentively as He explained the characteristics of the future citizens of heaven. “Blessed are the poor in spirit: for theirs is the kingdom of heaven. Blessed are they that mourn: for they shall be comforted. Blessed are the meek: for they shall inherit the earth . . .” (Matthew 5:3–5).

For those who believed His words that day, the hardships of cold nights and unfamiliar villages were well worth the opportunity to sit at the feet of Jesus.

“And Jesus went about all Galilee, teaching in their synagogues, and preaching the gospel of the kingdom, and healing all manner of sickness And his fame went throughout all Syria And there followed him great multitudes of people from Galilee, and from Decapolis, and from Jerusalem, and from Judaea, and from beyond Jordan” (Matthew 4:23–25).



Doré Bible Illustration



What was a “day’s journey”?

“A day’s journey” was the most typical method of calculating distance during the time of Christ. Varying greatly with the terrain of the region and the mode of transportation, the term *day’s journey* was never considered an exact measurement.

The normal day’s journey covered between 20 and 30 miles, but decreased to 10 miles when applied to group travel.

Which Regions Played Important Roles in the Ministry of Christ?



important cities of Bethlehem, Jerusalem, and Hebron. Maritime air from the Great Sea (Mediterranean) supplies adequate rainfall for agriculture and livestock.

Historians and archaeologists estimate that approximately 200,000 Jews (half of whom resided in Jerusalem) lived here in **Judea** during the time of Christ.

Where did Christ begin His public ministry?

Jesus began His public ministry in this region when John the Baptist baptized Him. It was here that His heavenly Father acknowledged Jesus as His beloved Son and the Holy Spirit descended upon Him in the form of a dove.

During Christ’s journeys throughout Palestine, He undoubtedly crossed this important river many times. The Apostle Peter first attested to the deity of Christ near the origin of this valuable source of water, the **Jordan River**.



Dore Bible Illustration

What region served as the backdrop for Christ’s birthplace and death?

A large plateau stretching from Bethel to Beersheba makes up the heartland of this region. This elevated area includes the

Where did Christ perform most of His miracles?

A moderate climate and picturesque mountain ranges characterize the region of Israel. Volcanic hills and fertile valleys create a landscape marked by contrasts.

Christ spent His formative years in a village located in this area, and a nearby town became the focal point of His northern ministry.

The Sermon on the Mount, the Transfiguration, nineteen of His thirty-two parables, and twenty-five of His thirty-three recorded miracles occurred there in **Galilee**.

Where did Christ meet the “woman at the well”?



Most Jews purposely traveled a day’s journey out of their way to avoid the inhabitants of this region, despised because they had intermarried with Gentiles. Christ, however, told His disciples that He must pass through this part of the country.

During His journey, Christ met an adulterous woman and quenched her spiritual thirst with the living water of eternal life near Jacob’s well, located in the land of **Samaria**.

What mount became the center of worship in Samaria?

The Samaritan woman told Christ that this landform had become the center of worship for her kinsmen. She explained,

“Our fathers worshipped in this mountain; and ye say, that in Jerusalem is the place where men ought to worship” (John 4:20).

The Lord wisely responded that one day men would worship in spirit and in truth, not in religious centers like Jerusalem or on rocky hilltops like **Mount Gerizim**.

Why was this body of water a haven for invalids?

The Old Testament name for this body of water is the Sea of Chinnereth because it resembles a harp when viewed from the surrounding mountains. (The Hebrew word *chinnereth* means “harp.”) Christ chose the north shore of this lake as His headquarters in Galilee.

On a nearby hill, He presented His Sermon on the Mount. Along the shore, He fed the five thousand and healed the lepers and the demoniacs. He also walked on its waters and calmed its stormy waves.

Many of Christ’s miracles in this area were related to healing because the medicinal mineral springs of this freshwater sea made it a refuge for invalids. Without question, one of the most significant regions during the ministry of Christ was around the **Sea of Galilee**.

Christ demonstrated His power at the Sea of Galilee by calming a storm and walking on water.





Sea of Galilee

Where did Christ present the Sermon on the Mount?

The Mount of Beatitudes, the traditional site of the Sermon on the Mount, overlooks the northwestern shore of the Sea of Galilee. Although the Bible does not specifically identify the location of the sermon, this location would provide ample room for the throngs that gathered to hear Jesus present His message about God's kingdom.

Where did Christ spend many hours during the last week of His life on earth?

Seated near the lush olive groves of this region, Christ explained to His disciples the destruction of Jerusalem and the end of the world. Each night during the last week of His life on earth, the Lord retreated to the solitude and seclusion that this area provided.

It was on the western slopes of this quiet mountainside that He agonized with His Father. Here, one of His followers finally betrayed Him.

At the close of Christ's earthly ministry, a group of disciples watched as their risen Lord ascended into heaven from the top of this mount, the **Mount of Olives**.

Which Cities Played Important Roles in the Ministry of Christ?

Why did an angel visit this city?

One of Christ's disciples asked if any good thing could come out of this northern village. The violent rejection of the Lord by the people of this town proved that a prophet is not honored among his own kinsmen.

An angel came to a young girl here to announce the coming of the Messiah. Even though Christ was born in Bethlehem and later fled with His family into Egypt, His home and the home of His earthly parents was the city of **Nazareth**.



This humble carpenter's shop provides a glimpse into the boyhood years of Christ.

Where was the "City of David"?

Even in the Old Testament, this city was known for its connections with Christ. The future fame of this small southern village was foretold by the prophet Micah. The expectation of the coming Messiah and the stories of the shepherds and the Magi all center on the City of David and the birthplace of Christ, **Bethlehem**.



A modern-day view of Jerusalem, the “City of Peace,” to which Christ will one day return.

Over which city did Jesus weep?

At the age of twelve, Christ amazed the teachers of this city with His knowledge and understanding of the Scriptures. Years later, Satan took Christ to the pinnacle of the city’s Temple and dared Him to cast Himself down. Christ also cleansed that same Temple during two different Passover feasts.

Christ forewarned the disciples that His death would occur here. As He stood on a hillside overlooking the ancient city, He wept for the people who had stubbornly refused to accept Him. That same week, Christ was betrayed, tried, and executed just outside this city’s limits.

After His resurrection, Christ ascended bodily into heaven. Angels appeared and promised that He would one day return to this “City of Peace,” **Jerusalem**.

Which city served as Christ’s northern headquarters?

This city was located on the Sea of Galilee, where fishing was one of the primary occupations. Archaeologists have discovered the remains of a synagogue from Roman times, along with several other structures. It was here where Peter’s home was and where Matthew was a tax collector.

Christ made His headquarters here after leaving His home in Nazareth. While He was in this city, the Lord began to call the men who would become His closest followers. Many of His greatest miracles, such as the healing of the centurion’s servant and the raising of Jairus’s daughter from the dead, took place here in the city of **Capernaum**.

How did a wedding in this city become an extraordinary event?

Friends and relatives had gathered from all across Galilee to celebrate the joyous occasion. During the wedding feast, Mary realized that the families of the bride and groom were facing an embarrassing moment—they had run out of wine.



Doré Bible Illustration

Mary quietly instructed the servants to follow her Son's directions. Christ commanded them to fill six stone pots to the brim with water.

When the ruler of the feast drank wine from the pots, he wondered why the bridegroom had held back his best wine.

Christ's first miracle made a wedding feast an extraordinary event in the little village of **Cana**.

What foreign cities saw Christ's miracles?

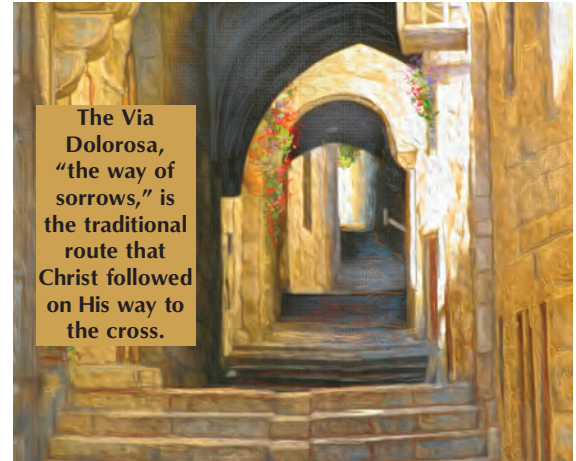
Christ was amazed at the faith of one woman from this northern coastal region, and healed her daughter who was plagued by evil spirits. The inhabitants of these seaports, known for Baal worship, were the first Gentiles to be healed by Jesus in Galilee. In the healing of the Phoenician woman's daughter, the power of Christ was demonstrated to the people of **Tyre** and **Sidon**.

Where did Christ feed the five thousand?

Andrew, Peter, and Philip were born in this humble village. Just outside this town, the Lord spoke to the multitudes concerning the kingdom of God and healed those who were afflicted.

When the disciples suggested that Jesus dismiss the crowds into the surrounding towns and villages, He took five loaves and two fishes and blessed them. After everyone

had eaten his fill, twelve baskets of leftovers were collected in this desert place near the city of **Bethsaida**.



Where did the disciples receive assurance that Christ would be raised from the dead the third day?

Just before His Transfiguration, Christ paused in this northern village to give the disciples words of instruction. He promised them that the gates of hell would not prevail against His Church. The Lord also explained that He would soon face suffering and death at the hands of the elders and chief priests.

It was near this city that Christ assured His disciples that He would be raised again on the third day. "Take up your cross and follow Me" was the challenge Jesus issued to each of His disciples during their stay in **Caesarea Philippi**.



Referred to in Scripture as the "Salt Sea," the Dead Sea occupies the southern end of the Jordan Valley.

Where did Christ raise from the dead a close friend?

Here in the home of Simon the leper, a faithful woman anointed Christ with precious ointment.

This village was also the home of Christ's closest friends, and He often stayed here during His ministry in Judea.

The Lord performed one of His greatest miracles here when He raised His dear friend Lazarus from the dead, just outside the little town of **Bethany**.

What made this city an ideal place for a tax collector?

During the winter months, this city maintained a warm and pleasant climate. To escape the dismal nights in Jerusalem, Herod the Great and his successors made this urban center their winter capital.

An ample supply of water provided a solid basis for building expansion and population growth. Nearby, balsam groves also produced abundant tax revenues.

While passing through this city, Christ met one of its wealthiest citizens in a very peculiar place. While sitting in a sycamore tree, the little tax collector named Zacchaeus responded to the Lord and welcomed Him into his home in the city of **Jericho**.



Aqueducts, built by the Romans, are engineering masterpieces that still stand today.

Jesus proclaimed the kingdom of God to the multitudes in the land of Palestine, focusing his ministry on “the lost sheep of the house of Israel” (Matthew 15:24). The regions and cities of Israel saw Nahum's prophecy fulfilled, “Behold upon the mountains the feet of him that bringeth good tidings, that publisheth peace!” (Nahum 1:15).

Project:

Using the scale of miles found on page 27, answer the following questions.

1. When Joseph and Mary journeyed from their home in Nazareth to Bethlehem to be numbered in the Roman census, they traveled _____ miles.
2. After leaving Herod in Jerusalem, the Magi had a short journey of only _____ miles to Bethlehem.
3. When Christ heard that John the Baptist had been cast into prison, He left Nazareth and traveled _____ miles to the city of Capernaum, where He preached, “. . . Repent: for the kingdom of heaven is at hand” (Matthew 4:17).
4. To participate in the wedding feast at Cana, the Lord traveled _____ miles from Bethabara.
5. After rebuking the Pharisees, Christ traveled _____ miles from Capernaum to the foreign city of Tyre.
6. The Lord journeyed the _____ miles between Jerusalem and Capernaum many times during His public ministry.
7. After traveling the _____ miles from Jerusalem to Jericho, Christ ate in the home of Zacchaeus.
8. At Caesarea Philippi, Christ told His disciples about the destruction of Jerusalem and the end of the world before traveling _____ miles to Jerusalem to die on the cross.



Match the proper region or city to the corresponding description.

- This small, southern village was known as the “City of David” and was closely connected to Christ by the prophet Micah.
 - This village was the hometown of Mary, Martha, and Lazarus.
 - Christ was amazed at the faith that came out of these Gentile cities.
 - This landform became the Samaritan center of worship.
 - Christ’s public ministry officially began when He was baptized here.
 - Christ performed His first miracle in this little village.
 - Christ wept over the disbelief of this city.
 - The Lord fed the five thousand near the outskirts of this village.
 - Christ performed most of His miracles in this region.
- a. Mount Gerizim
 - b. Capernaum
 - c. Bethany
 - d. Dead Sea
 - e. Samaria
 - f. Bethsaida
 - g. Caesarea Philippi
 - h. Horns of Hattin
 - i. Cana
 - j. Jordan River
 - k. Bethlehem
 - l. Jerusalem
 - m. Nazareth
 - n. Galilee
 - o. Tyre and Sidon



The Jordan River

Christ’s public ministry began when He was baptized in the Jordan River.

“John did baptize in the wilderness, and preach the baptism of repentance for the remission of sins. And there went out unto him all the land of Judaea, and they of Jerusalem, and were all baptized of him in the river of Jordan, confessing their sins. And John . . . preached, saying, There cometh one mightier than I after me, the latchet of whose shoes I am not worthy to stoop down and unloose. I indeed have baptized you with water: but he shall baptize you with the Holy Ghost.

“And it came to pass in those days, that Jesus came from Nazareth of Galilee, and was baptized of John in Jordan. And straightway coming up out of the water, he saw the heavens opened, and the Spirit like a dove descending upon him: And there came a voice from heaven, saying, Thou art my beloved Son, in whom I am well pleased” (Mark 1:4–11).



Twisted olive trees fill the Garden of Gethsemane, where Christ interceded for His disciples before His betrayal.

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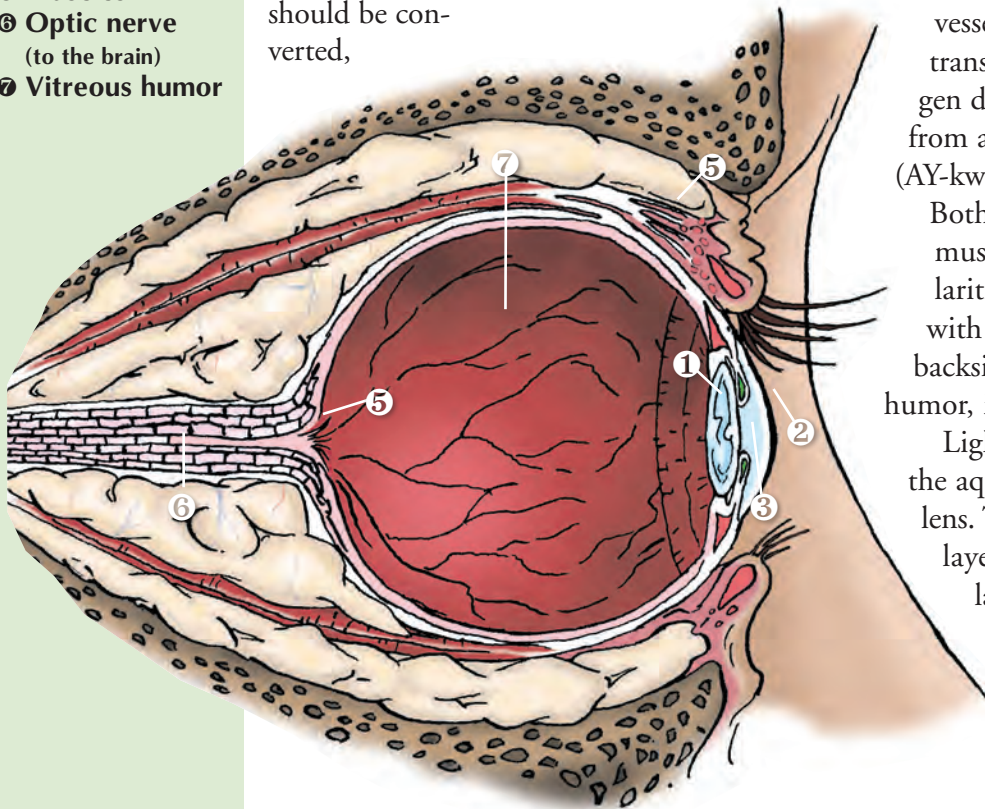
Science Resource

How Does God Relate Spiritual Vision to Physical Vision?

When Jesus saw the multitudes, He viewed them through His physical eyes and also through His spiritual eyes. When He saw that His disciples did not do the same thing, He reproved them by saying, “Having eyes, see ye not? and having ears, hear ye not? and do ye not remember?” (Mark 8:18).

Later in His ministry, Jesus explained why He spoke to the mixed multitude in parables: “. . . Because they seeing [with their physical eyes] see not [with their spiritual eyes] . . . their eyes they have closed; lest at any time they should see with their eyes, and hear with their ears, and should understand with their heart, and should be converted,

- ❶ Lens
- ❷ Cornea
- ❸ Aqueous humor
- ❹ Retina
- ❺ Muscles
- ❻ Optic nerve (to the brain)
- ❼ Vitreous humor



and I should heal them. But blessed are your eyes, for they see . . .” (Matthew 13:13–16).

How does the eye actually see?

The eye does not really see objects. It actually sees light reflected or originated by objects. In order for a person to see, light rays entering his eye must be spread apart. These rays must then be bent together four times to form an accurate image on the retina of the eye. When light is bent in this way, it forms an image; this process is called focusing. An image that is “in focus” has sharp, crisp edges. When it is “out of focus,” the image is fuzzy.

The eye bends light using a series of curved surfaces and liquids that have different optical densities. The first curved surface is called the cornea. It has no blood vessels so that it may be completely transparent. The cornea receives oxygen directly from the air and nutrients from a clear liquid called the aqueous (AY-kwee-us) humor.

Both the front and back of the cornea must be perfectly smooth. Any irregularities in the cornea create problems with vision. As light passes through the backside of the cornea into the aqueous humor, it bends a second time.

Light bends a third time as it leaves the aqueous humor and passes into the lens. The lens is composed of transparent layers of protein arranged like the layers of an onion. Since the lens is curved, it also bends light.

But, unlike the cornea, the lens of the eye is adjustable. It changes shape automatically

to bring the light of objects into focus. If only a little bending is required, the lens flattens out. If more bending is required, it becomes rounder.

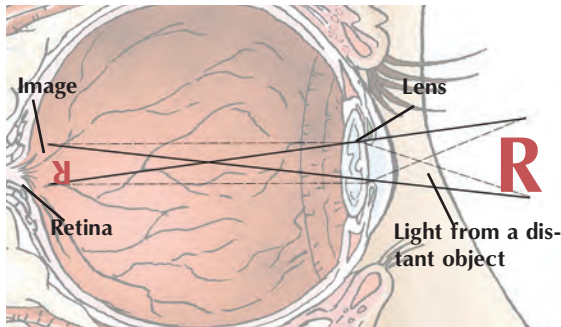
A final bending occurs as light leaves the lens and enters a liquid called the vitreous (VIT-ree-us) humor. If the curvature of the four surfaces through which the light has passed is perfect, that light will focus precisely on the back surface of the eyeball at the retina (RETn-ah). If any of the four surfaces are irregular, the image becomes blurred.

How do eye irregularities give us insight about our spiritual vision?

Since God refers to physical eyes and spiritual eyes interchangeably, we are also able to compare the irregularities of our physical eyesight with irregularities of our spiritual eyesight.

1. Myopia

Nearsighted Vision

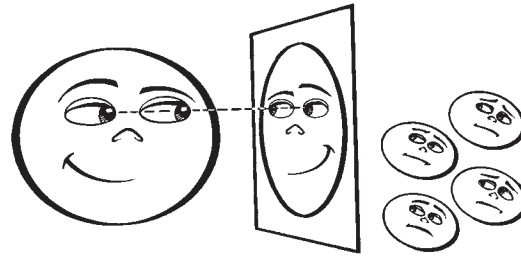


A nearsighted eye focuses distant light in front of the retina.

Myopia (my-OPE-ee-uh) is the inability of the eye to focus on distant objects. Only objects that are near can be clearly distinguished. Thus, myopia is called nearsightedness.

Myopia occurs when the cornea of the eye is too sharply curved or when the eye itself is too long. Either condition will cause the image of the object being viewed to focus in front of the retina. Thus, when the image hits the retina, it will be blurred.

The spiritual counterpart of myopia is “ME-vision.” It is a nearsighted view of life that focuses only on the things that affect me.



My-Opia = “Me-Vision”

Paul defines the spiritual irregularity of myopia in Scripture. “For all seek their own, not the things which are Jesus Christ’s” (Philippians 2:21).

Myopic (my-OPP-ik) Christians are self-centered. They do not see clearly the needs of those who are outside their own little world.

Myopic believers are those who have failed to add to their faith the character qualities of virtue, knowledge, self-control, patience, Godliness, brotherly kindness, and love. “. . . He that lacketh these things is blind, and cannot see afar off . . .” (II Peter 1:1–10).

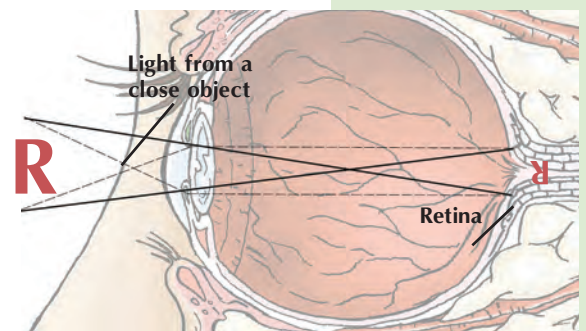
A myopic Christian is wise in his own eyes, but foolish in God’s sight. He is vain in his imaginations and cannot see the perils that will face him in the future.

2. Hyperopia

Farsighted Vision

Hyperopia (high-per-OPE-ee-uh) is the inability of the eye to focus on close objects. A person with hyperopia can see distant objects clearly only with greater accom-

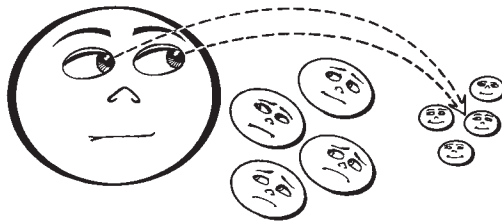
A farsighted eye focuses close light behind the retina.



modative effort from the lens. However, the hyperopic eye with presbyopia may not even see distant objects clearly if the lens is hard and cannot draw the focus to the retina. Thus, the condition is named farsightedness.

Hyperopia occurs when the cornea of the eye is too flat or when the eyeball is too short. These conditions result in the image being focused behind the retina, causing blurring on the retina.

Christians who suffer from spiritual hyperopia are those who have “OVER-vision.” They overlook the needs of those who are close to them—especially those of their own family members.



Hyper-Opia = “Over-Vision”

If a man gives to the needs of other people but fails to provide for his own wife and children, he has spiritual hyperopia. God warns that this is a serious condition.

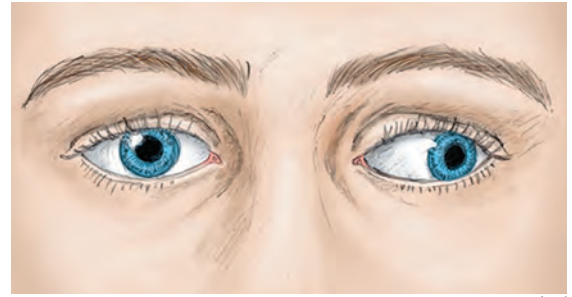
“But if any provide not for his own, and specially for those of his own house, he hath denied the faith, and is worse than an infidel” (1 Timothy 5:8).

A further manifestation of spiritual hyperopia is the inability to see one’s own faults, while clearly seeing the faults of others. Jesus identified this eye deficiency and explained how to deal with it.

“And why beholdest thou the mote that is in thy brother’s eye, but considerest not the beam that is in thine own eye? . . . Thou hypocrite, first cast out the beam out of thine own eye; and then shalt thou see clearly to cast out the mote out of thy brother’s eye” (Matthew 7:3, 5).

3. Strabismus

Straying Vision



Micah Zak

One eye strays—producing double vision.

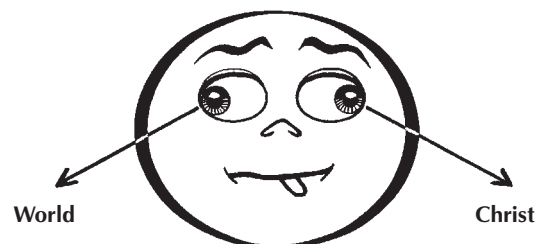
Strabismus (struh-BIZ-mus) is the condition in which both eyes do not focus on the same object at the same time. One eye focuses on one object while the other eye deviates to another object.

Strabismus results from lack of muscle coordination in the eye. The stronger muscles keep one eye in focus, while the weaker muscles allow the other eye to wander inward or outward.

When strabismus occurs, the messages that the deviate eye sends to the brain create confusion and will ultimately force the brain to determine which messages to accept.

Strabismus = Straying Vision

Spiritual strabismus takes place when we have one eye focused on the Lord and the other eye focused on the world. Spiritual strabismus is trying to serve two masters. It is attempting to love God and the world



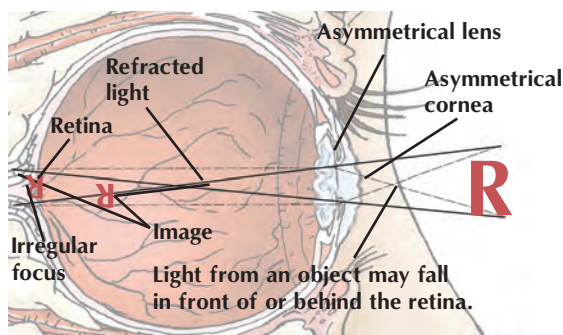
at the same time. God defines it as double-mindedness. A double-minded Christian will be unstable in all his ways. (See James 1:8.)

A strabismic Christian has a love of the world, which has weakened his spiritual muscles. His double vision causes confusion in his spirit. If this condition is allowed to continue, the weak, turned “eye” soon becomes useless to the vital function of spiritual sight.

If we are to correct spiritual strabismus, we must give special disciplines and training to the weaker eye. To begin these disciplines, we must make a covenant with the eye as Job did. (See Job 31:1.) Based on the covenant, we must follow Proverbs 4:25: “Let thine eyes look right on, and let thine eyelids look straight before thee.”

4. Astigmatism

Irregular Vision



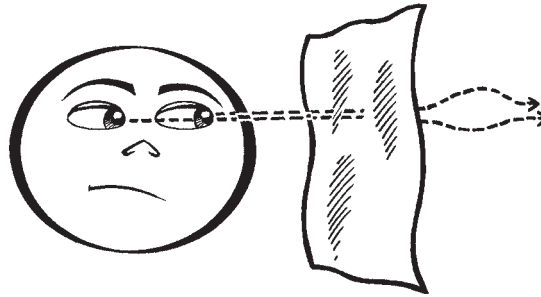
Astigmatism (uh-STIG-muh-tizm) takes place when parts of an image come into focus in front of or behind the retina while other parts are properly focused on the retina.

This abnormality results when the lens or cornea has an asymmetrical surface or when the cornea is shaped more like a football than a perfect sphere. The irregular surface causes the light coming through it to bend at different angles. Consequently, the light focuses at more than one point in the eye, producing a blurred image on the retina. Only perfectly symmetrical lens and cornea surfaces will allow the light to be refracted properly at the correct focal point on the retina.

Spiritual astigmatism is a condition from which we all suffer because of our fallen

nature. Adam and Eve saw every object clearly. When they sinned, something happened to their eyes. They no longer saw as they once did. (See Genesis 3:7.)

Astigma-Tism = “A Stunted Vision”



Spiritual astigmatism afflicts all of us—until we receive our new eyes in heaven. “For now we see through a glass, darkly; but then face to face . . .” (I Corinthians 13:12).

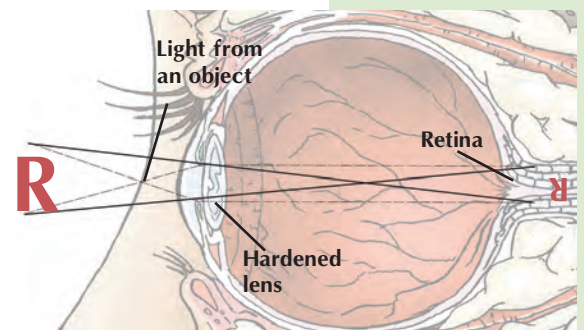
When we become Christians, we pass from spiritual blindness to spiritual sight. However, God wants to increase our spiritual vision. He does this as we look into the perfect mirror of God’s Law of Liberty and obey it by His grace. (See James 1:25.)

Tears of true repentance aid in the healing of spiritual astigmatism. “A broken and a contrite heart, O God, thou wilt not despise” (Psalm 51:17).

5. Presbyopia

Loss of Accommodating Vision

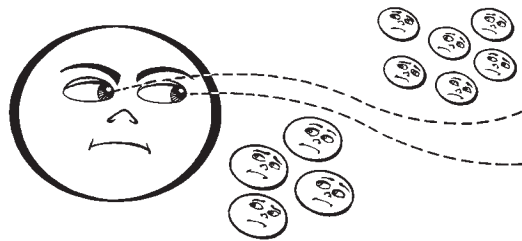
Presbyopia (PREZ-be-OPE-ee-uh) is the condition of a hardened lens that has lost its elasticity. It occurs commonly in middle age, and may be treated by corrective lenses, contact lenses, refractive laser surgery, or lens implants. The word *presbyopia* is a derivative of the same Greek word from which we get the word *presbyter*, which means “elder.” The problem of presbyopia is associated



with middle and old age. At about age ten, the lens of the eye may begin to harden. This process continues until approximately age fifty-five. The hardened lens is then unable to become round enough to bend the light from close objects.

Presby-Opia = “Hardened Vision”

Often a Christian who has made a good beginning in the Christian life will be tempted



to become resistant to the Lord. He will then not instantly obey the spiritual promptings of the Holy Spirit and will develop spiritual presbyopia.

Christians who experience this spiritual problem have begun to lose their first love for the Lord, whether they realize it or not. (See Revelation 2:4.)

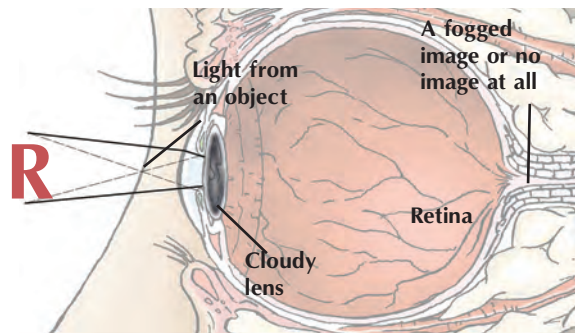
When we become hardened toward the Lord, we also become hardened toward those around us, whether they are close or distant. (See I John 3:17.)

6. Cataracts

Blocked Vision

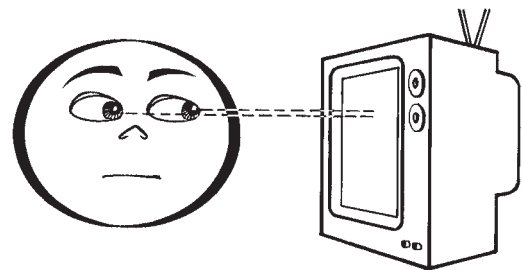
A cataract (KAT-uh-rakt) is also a result of normal aging, but it may be caused by injury or disease too. The lens turns cloudy and blocks the light passing through to the retina.

Once a lens becomes cloudy, it is not able to repair itself. The only way to restore sight is to surgically remove the cloudy lens. Once the cataract is removed, the eye will have vision; however, it will no longer be able to see objects equally well at all distances. Corrective lenses must take the place of missing lenses.



Cata-Racts = “Clouded Vision”

When the Christian sets before his eyes the evil of the world, his spiritual vision will become clouded, and eventually he will be



in spiritual darkness. For this reason, David declared, “I will walk within my house with a perfect heart. I will set no wicked thing before mine eyes . . .” (Psalm 101:2–3).

Project:

- Have someone give you the name of a vision irregularity; draw the face that illustrates it. Practice until you can draw an illustration of all six conditions.
- Discuss one example from your own life of each spiritual vision deficiency and how you can correct it.

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Authority Through Accuracy

Why We Must Learn Mathematics

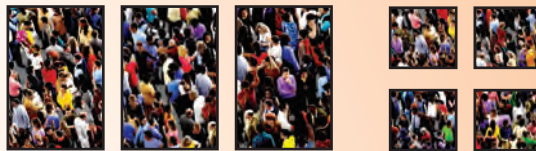
1 To Discover the Nature of God

God is precise. He is accurate. He is absolute. He is predictable according to His unchanging laws.

The more we explore the world of mathematics, the more we will understand and appreciate the true character of God. He designed the laws upon which math is based. For example:

He is a God of order.

When Jesus fed the five thousand, He first organized the multitude into groups of hundreds and fifties.



(See Mark 6:39–40.) How many groups would there have been:

(1) If each group consisted of 100 people?

$$100 \overline{)5,000}$$

(2) If each group consisted of 50 people?

$$50 \overline{)5,000}$$

(3) If half the people were seated in groups of 100 and half the people were seated in groups of 50?

a. $100 \overline{)2,500}$ b. $50 \overline{)2,500}$



He is a God of balance.

An algebraic equation is based on the law of balance. Both sides of the equation must be equal if the equation is to be accurate. In algebraic expressions, the unknown number is represented by a letter. Parentheses indicate that multiplication is to take place. Therefore, problem #3 could be stated:

a. $100x = 100(25)$ or b. $50y = 50(50)$

2 To Develop Godly Character

In the very process of learning math, we will build into our minds at least twenty-five vital character qualities.

We will learn self-discipline as we memorize basic mathematical formulas. We will develop creativity in applying math principles. We will become



Doré Bible Illustration

alert, accurate, and precise as we work the math problems.

In the course of feeding the five thousand, the disciples had to demonstrate the following character qualities and use their mathematical skills.

Responsibility—

They accepted Christ's instructions to provide food for the multitude.

Resourcefulness—

They found a lad who had five loaves and two fish.

Accuracy—They calculated that the boy's food would not be sufficient to feed the five thousand.

Orderliness—They organized the people into groups of hundreds and fifties.

Obedience—They gave sufficient food to each of the groups according to the command of Christ.

Thriftiness—They gathered the fragments.

3 To Become Productive in Our Work



God's will for Christians is that we bring forth "much fruit" by abiding in Him. (See John 15.)

Maximum fruitfulness requires dedicating ourselves and our resources

for God's use. It means learning to be good stewards and making the most of our resources.

The five loaves and two fish that were in the boy's hands became many times more—an abundance—in the hands of Jesus. After all were satisfied, the disciples, exercising stewardship, picked up the remaining pieces of bread and fish, filling twelve baskets!

"And he commanded the multitude to sit down on the grass, and took the five loaves, and the two fishes, and looking up to heaven, he blessed, and brake, and gave the loaves to his disciples, and the disciples to the multitude.

"And they did all eat, and were filled: and they took up of the fragments that remained twelve baskets full.

"And they that had eaten were about five thousand men, beside women and children" (Matthew 14:19–21).

4 To Avoid Loss and Failure

It was the foolish man who did not first work out mathematical calculations before he began to build a tower. His failure would result in the loss of not only his resources but also his reputation. (See Luke 14:25–33.)



When Jesus saw the multitude, He had compassion on them.

He told the disciples to give food to the crowd of over five thousand (5,000) people. They assumed that Jesus meant that they should buy food, and they quickly realized that their funds were insufficient. They told Jesus that even 200 pennies (Greek denarii) would not be enough.

In one of Christ's parables, a denarius was the wage for a day's work (See Matthew 20:3-12.) Assume that a denarius would buy 10 loaves of bread. How many loaves could the disciples have bought with that amount?

200 denarii × 10 loaves = _____ loaves

How many denarii would it take to feed each man two loaves?

10,000 loaves ÷ 10 loaves per denarius = _____ denarii

If there were 2,000 women and children in addition to the 5,000 men, how much would it cost to give two loaves to each person? _____

What percentage of the multitude would go hungry if the disciples had bought 200 denarii worth of bread and distributed one loaf to each person? _____

Assume that each basket held twenty-five (25) loaves and ten (10) fish. In addition to the food consumed by the people, how many times would the boy's food offering have been multiplied as a result of the Lord's blessing?

$12 \times 25 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ loaves ÷ 5 loaves = _____

$12 \times 10 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ fish ÷ 2 fish = _____

5 To Discover the Importance of Numbers to God

Because of the nature of God (accuracy, consistency, creativity, etc.), numbers are important to Him.

Certain numbers have special significance. The number 7 is often associated with the concept of “completeness,” and the number 6 is often used to indicate the concept of “man without God.” The numbers 3, 5, 12, and 40 are also significant within Scripture.

How many events in Scripture can you recall that include these numbers?

List all the different numbers that are used in the account of the feeding of the five thousand.

How many other times did God use the number 12 in Scripture? _____

Why We Must Learn Mathematics From the Bible

1. To Establish the Authority of Mathematics

Two plus two does not equal four just because man says it does. God is the One Who from the beginning established absolutes.

“Adam lived an hundred and thirty years [130], and begat . . . Seth: And the days of Adam after he had begotten Seth were eight hundred years [800] . . . And all the days that Adam lived were nine hundred and thirty years [930]” (Genesis 5:3–5). God also established every other true mathematical procedure, including division, subtraction, and multiplication.

Because the Word of God is the only infallible resource that we have, it must not be bypassed in the study of a discipline so vital and basic as mathematics.

2. To Understand the Larger Principles Behind Mathematics

God gives us different dimensions of mathematical principles in the Bible.

In one dimension, for example, Adam (1) plus Eve (1) equals two (2) individuals. In another dimension, Adam (1) plus Eve (1) equals one (1). “They shall be one flesh” (Genesis 2:24). The larger principle is that a marriage union creates His new and indivisible unity.

In still another dimension, Adam (1) plus Eve (1) equals a multitude, since we were all in Adam’s loins. (See I Corinthians 15:22.) The bigger principle is that when God adds His creative touch, multiplication takes place; thus, five (5) loaves and two (2) fish do not equal only seven (7) pieces of food in the hands of Christ.

3. To Make Wise and Accurate Applications of Mathematical Computations

Without Scripture as the guiding rule, man tends to misuse mathematics for his own purposes, which can lead to destruction.

Business calculations used apart from the warnings of James 4:13–17 will encourage a man to borrow money against the future.

Statistical data in medicine that is studied without reference to God’s laws encourages some doctors to perform surgery on patients who do not have cancer. “Exploratory surgery” is often based on probability tables, which could exclude vital health factors found in the Scriptures.



Date Completed: _____ Evaluation: _____



Law Resource

How Does God See Law Differently Than Man Sees Law?

Learning the Law Today

Honorable, yet dangerous, is the study of modern law: honorable, because it prepares one to be an advocate of truth, counselor of reconciliation, and minister of justice; dangerous, because there are many traps of worldly wisdom that can subtly influence one's thinking.



We must understand the times, and be wary of wrong philosophies inherent in many of today's legal doctrines and practices. God's Word exposes these lies and transforms our minds to see His purposes in law. "The law of the LORD is perfect, converting the soul; the testimony of the LORD is sure, making wise the simple. The statutes of the LORD are right, rejoicing the heart; the commandment of the LORD is pure, enlightening the eyes" (Psalm 19: 7–8).

Why must the strongholds of modern law be exposed?

Humanistic philosophies in modern-day law have the appearance of truth and logic, but can deceive us into wrong thinking. These strongholds must be exposed, and then pulled down, before a true grasp of God's Law can be gained.

Strongholds in law develop in the following ways:

Court Precedent—when prior court decisions become more controlling than the law they interpret

Legislative Action—when elected officials, for the sake of expediency, pass laws that have no reasonable basis in the national constitution

Law Schools—when humanistic philosophies of law are taught to future attorneys

Man's Stronghold: Man is the source of law.

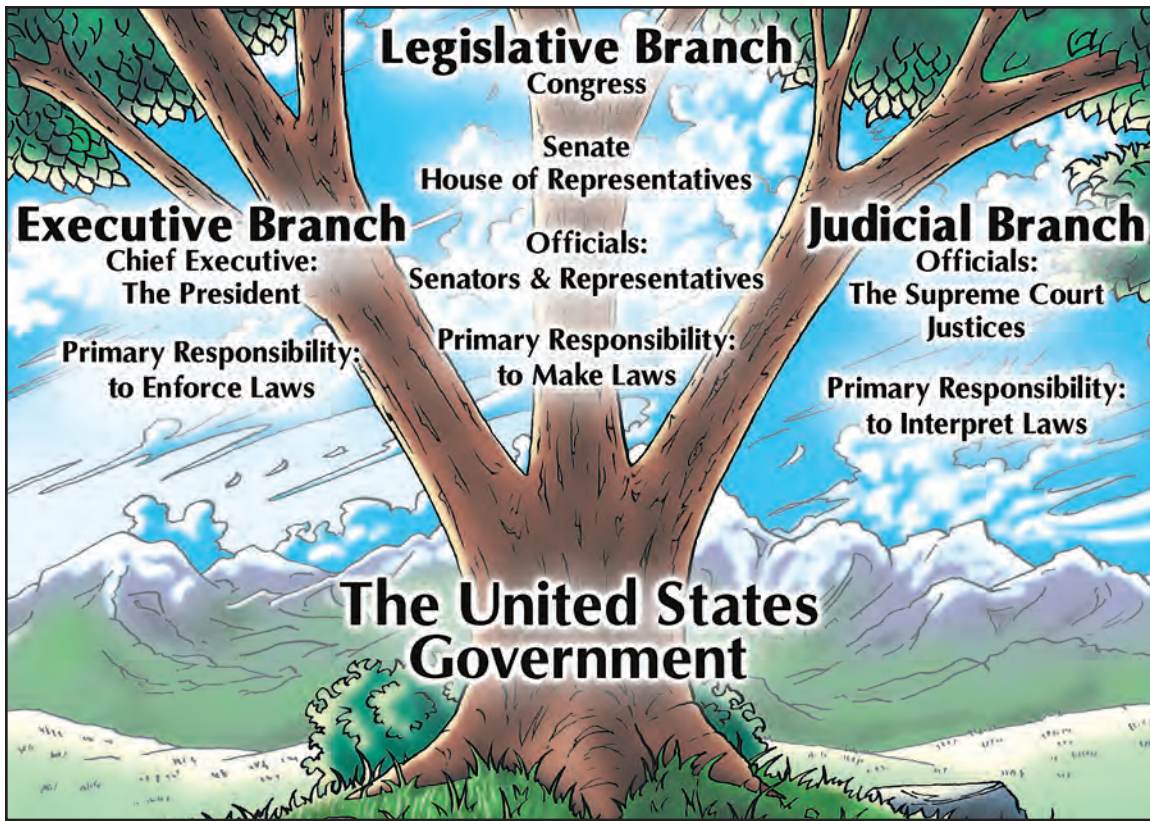
God's Truth: God's moral standards are the basis for law.

(See Psalm 119:142.)

Who has the right to decide what laws should be made? Many "great legal minds" believe that man is the ultimate source of law and can make the best laws for society's problems and needs.

This humanistic thinking invites legislators, governors, and judges to make their own rules as they go, without regard to an objective legal or moral standard.

When man follows his own ideas rather than seeking God's wisdom, destruction is the sure result. "There is a way which seemeth right unto a man, but the end thereof are the ways of death" (Proverbs 14:12).



Micah Zak

The three branches of U.S. government are designed to ensure a balance of power.

Man's Stronghold: Law is a tool for those in power.

God's Truth: Law is the moral standard to which every person is held accountable before God. (See Romans 2:1–11.)

Is a law legitimate simply because it is properly enacted? No; there must be a higher, objective standard that controls the purpose of the law, which is larger than social trends and greater than appointed representatives. A law is not legitimate if it is contrary to “the Laws of Nature and of Nature’s God,” the term used in the Declaration of Independence and in Blackstone’s *Commentaries*. Also, a law that violates a national constitution is not legitimate.

Illegitimate laws are often created as platforms for those in power to accomplish their own goals. Law becomes partisan and self-serving based on what the majority, or a dictator, desires, in an attempt to fit agendas that lack true legitimacy.

Although man may use law as a tool for personal gain, each person will one day be judged by God’s moral standards. The judgment of God is based on truth and applies to all who commit wickedness. A holy God will not tolerate sin; no one is exempt from His standards of righteousness. All have sinned and are unable to meet God’s demands. Therefore, Christ died to provide a way of salvation so that sinners could have a relationship with God.



What standard does this officer use to determine whether a driver is speeding or not? His standard is not his own opinion, but rather is a written law, which is designed to praise good and punish evil. (See Romans 13:3.)

God sees differently than we see.

Man's Stronghold: Fairness is synonymous with justice.

God's Truth: Justice with mercy results when a person lives according to the perfect Law of Liberty.

Fairness is a word that is often misapplied in legal controversies because of confusion over its meaning. For many today, "fairness" is the same as "justice," but actually there

is a striking difference between the two concepts.

Black's Law Dictionary defines *fair* as "having the qualities of impartiality and honesty; free from prejudice . . . equal, as between conflicting interests."

When describing a judge or arbitrator, *fair* means honest and impartial. When interests conflict, *fairness* connotes an evenhanded compromise in

which both parties receive an equitable portion of what they were seeking.

This concept is in sharp contrast to the word *just*. *Black's Law Dictionary* defines *just* as "conforming to or consonant with what is legal or lawful; legally right; lawful; correct, true . . . in accordance with law and justice."

Fairness is relevant only when there is no absolute standard for an equitable decision. Justice always involves the application of a specific legal standard to a factual situation that needs to be resolved.



Dore Bible Illustration

God's moral law, commonly known as the Ten Commandments or the Decalogue, was given to Moses on Mount Sinai.



Unfortunately, subjective fairness is often used where objective justice is needed. Elusive considerations, such as "balancing of interests," "the best interest of the child," or "compelling state interest" are often given a "fair" hearing, which in turn allow for immoral activities and dissolving of parental and constitutional rights. The Lord does not require "fairness," but He requires us to "do justly, and to love mercy, and to walk humbly with thy God" (Micah 6:8b).

Case A

A family owned a dog that would chase the neighbor's car as it drove down their country road each day. The dog would bark and run, but the owner did not think the dog would cause any trouble.

One day, an underage driver and her twelve-year-old sister rode a motorcycle without a muffler down the road. The loud roar of the motorcycle alerted the dog to protect her territory. As she neared the back of the speeding pair, the girl on the back tried to kick the dog,

and the dog bit her leg. Shocked and hurt by the puncture wound, the girls drove back to their mother, and the injured girl was taken to the hospital for one surface stitch.

The owner of the dog received a phone call from the girl's mother as the girl's wound was being stitched in the hospital. The owner was sorry to hear about the incident, and gave the mother information with which to contact his home-owner's insurance company, which would take care of hospital payment. The owner hung up the phone, thinking all was settled.

- Since the road was privately owned, the girls were legally underage for driving, they were there without permission, and were riding a motorcycle without the mandatory muffler, what should be the response of the dog owner?
- What would be a fair response?
- What would be a just response?

Man's Stronghold: Litigation is a battle to determine the victor and the vanquished.

God's Truth: Litigation is a forum to hear both sides of a disagreement in order to bring justice and equity. (See Psalm 99:4.)



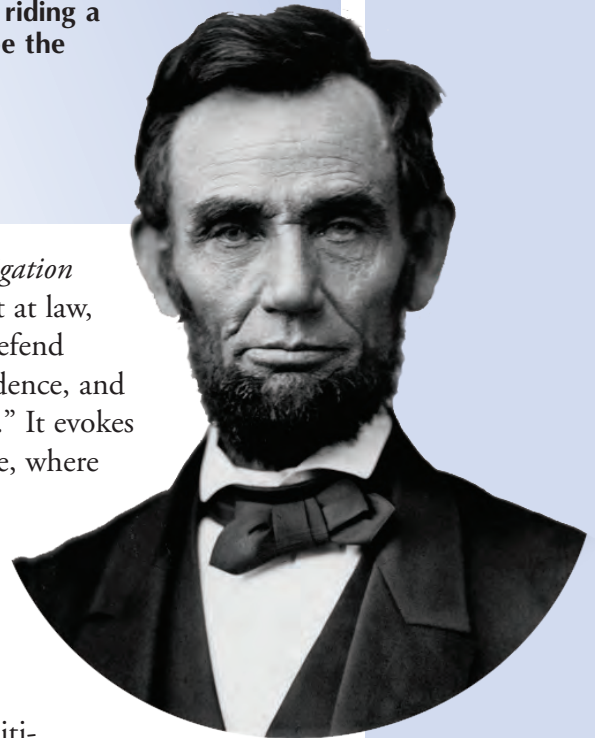
Doré Bible Illustration

Biblical litigation: After Solomon heard both sides of a debate and gave an equitable decision, "all Israel heard of the judgment which the king had judged; and they feared the king: for they saw that the wisdom of God was in him, to do judgment" (1 Kings 3:28).

The word *litigation* means "to contest at law, to prosecute or defend by pleadings, evidence, and debate in a court." It evokes an image of battle, where there must be a winner and a loser. Many

people today accept this as the truth about litigation. But God has a different definition of litigation: to proclaim wisdom and truth. Rather than a "combat," litigation is to be a means of validating the truth through a clear presentation of evidence for each side.

Christian lawyers are not called to enter into contention or bitter envying and strife, but rather to be advocates of truth, counselors of reconciliation, and ministers of justice. In Proverbs 13:10 we learn that "only by pride cometh contention: but with the well advised is wisdom." Litigation should not be a battle between lawyers, but rather a search for truth, justice, and equity.



Library of Congress

Abraham Lincoln was known for his keen ability to dissuade angry contenders through his humble manner.

Case B



The mother of the injured daughter in Case A contacted the insurance company to file her claim. However, the paperwork was lost and the hospital bill was not paid. After several months of receiving notices from the hospital, the mother found an attorney who would represent her case. He advised her to sue for one hundred times the amount of the hospital bills, and claim emotional distress and permanent disfigurement, in order to win more money.

Upon being served legal papers, the owner was shocked to learn that his insurance company had not paid the claim. He realized that the motive for the case had turned to greed, and his insurance company located an attorney to defend him during the litigation.

The mother and her attorney were determined to be the victors in the battle and profit from the suit, so they refused to negotiate for several years. After four years of postponed and rescheduled court dates, the mother settled for seven times the cost of the hospital bills, and never had a court hearing.

- What could the owner of the dog have done to avoid the bitterness of litigation?
- When was the best time for the owner to take action?
- What could the mother of the injured girl have done to avoid her bitterness?

Project:

Often in law today, earthly wisdom is revered, as man seeks to know with his mind what may be discerned only by God's Spirit. Using the passage from James, fill in the grid to contrast God's wisdom and man's wisdom.

"Who is a wise man and endued with knowledge among you? Let him shew out of a good conversation his works with meekness of wisdom. But if ye have bitter envying and strife in your hearts, glory not, and lie not against the truth. This wisdom descendeth not from above, but is earthly, sensual, devilish. For where envying and strife is, there is confusion and every evil work. But the wisdom that is from above is first pure, then peaceable, gentle, and easy to be entreated, full of mercy and good fruits, without partiality, and without hypocrisy. And the fruit of righteousness is sown in peace of them that make peace" (James 3:13-18).

God's Wisdom	Man's Wisdom

Date Completed: _____ Evaluation: _____



Health Resource

How Does Our Sight Affect Our Strength?

In the face of an emergency, decisions must be made clearly and quickly, and the body must be brought to full alert without delay. Both conditions are accomplished simultaneously by the body's nervous system.



In the face of danger, the body must be ready to act quickly.

The central nervous system handles the decision-making, and the autonomic nervous system prepares the body for action.

While the brain is deciding whether to stand firm or to turn and flee, the autonomic nervous system prepares the body to do either. Without conscious awareness, the body “goes on alert.” The liver increases the amount of sugar in the blood. Heart rate increases, the digestive system is shut down, and all available blood is diverted to the skeletal muscles. The pupil of the eye widens to let more light into the eye.

God sees differently than we see.

How could a man with a weak heart lift 1,800 pounds?

Several years ago, a man named Arnold had a heart attack. After he recovered, the doctor told him to not pick up heavy objects.

But one day Arnold saw a five-year-old boy playing in some cast-iron pipes. An 18-foot-long pipe rolled, and the boy tumbled under it. The pipe, weighing 1,800 pounds, rested on the trapped boy's head.

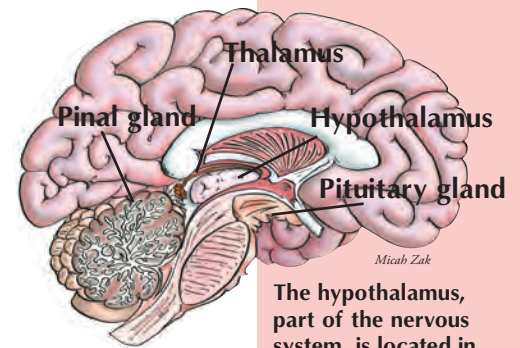
Without giving his heart problem a thought, Arnold ran over and lifted the pipe. As he held it up, some girls pulled the little boy free.

When Arnold went back to try to pick up the pipe, he could not lift it. Neither could anyone else. In spite of his weak heart, Arnold had strength far beyond his normal capability because of the adrenaline that his body produced during the emergency.

What triggers the body to provide remarkable strength for emergencies?

In a threatening circumstance, the hypothalamus (HIGH-poe-THAL-uh-mus) triggers responses throughout the body that bring every inch of the body to full alert.

These responses can be initiated by a single sound or by the glimpse of a shadow. Even the mere anticipation of something unpleasant may trigger the full range of responses.



The hypothalamus, part of the nervous system, is located in the brain.

What physical changes occur when the hypothalamus triggers adrenaline production?

1. “White With Fright”

Fright is often associated with a pale face. The pallor is the result of vasoconstrictors (VASS-oh-cun-STRIK-ters), which reduce the diameter of blood vessels in the skin. As these surface vessels shrink, the skin turns pale because of the reduced flow of blood. Vasoconstrictors limit the volume of blood flowing near the surface of the body, making more blood available to the skeletal muscles. This also helps prevent bleeding in the event of superficial wounds.

Less blood near the surface also means less heat loss. This change in circulation conserves precious energy for more important functions and greatly increases endurance.

2. “Big Eyes”

When threatened, the body automatically dilates the pupils of the eyes, allowing more light to enter the eye and stimulating the cones of the retina to see more detail.

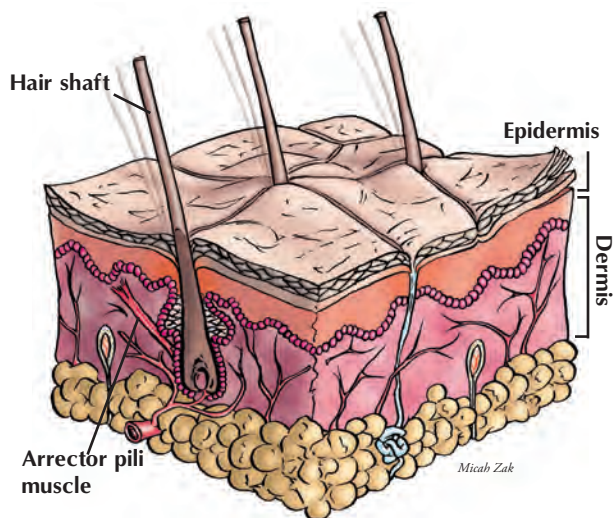
The eyelids also open wider, giving a “wide-eyed look.” Both responses improve



eyesight and allow the body to avoid obstacles while fleeing and to see threatening attacks more clearly.

3. “Goose Bumps”

The average adult has about 5,000,000 hairs. Only 150,000 are located on the scalp. The other 4,850,000 hairs are spread over the body.



The arrector pili muscles contract to make hairs stand straight up. The bulges made by these tiny muscles are called “goose bumps.” Goose bumps raise an armor of hairs, which helps control heat loss and protects the skin against minor scrapes and scratches.

Each hair is surrounded by a tiny muscle called the arrector pili (uh-REK-tor PIE-lee). Normally, a hair lies down at an angle, but when the body prepares for action, these muscles contract and lift each hair into a vertical position, almost like soldiers coming to attention. As each arrector pili muscle contracts, it forms a small bump at the base of the hair. Together, these bumps are called “goose bumps.”

The purpose of “goose bumps” is to insulate the body from heat loss during cold weather. In warm weather they serve as tiny cooling towers. Each hair acts like a wick to increase the evaporation of perspiration.



5. “Stomach Knots”

The same vasoconstrictors that shrink the blood vessels of the skin also shrink the blood vessels that surround the large and small intestines. During stress, the whole digestive system is shut down, leaving partially digested food to wait until the crisis is over.

Gas trapped in the intestines when the system shuts down may form painful pockets that feel like the stomach has been tied in knots.

4. “Runaway Heart”

Heart rate is controlled by two chemical substances that either accelerate or slow down the heart. To make the heart beat faster, nerve impulses from the hypothalamus travel through the brain stem and down the spine to the heart. There they cause the release of norepinephrine (NOR-ep-uh-NEF-rin) that stimulates the heart to beat faster and stronger. This heart action increases blood pressure.

To slow the heart down, impulses travel from the hypothalamus to the heart through the vagus (VAY-gus) nerve and cause the release of a chemical called acetylcholine (UH-set-el-KOE-leen). This causes the heart to slow down and decreases blood pressure.

Norepinephrine and acetylcholine work together like the accelerator and brakes of a car to keep the heart beating at just the right rate. For a quick start, the accelerator may be floored, creating a sudden burst of acceleration. If the car goes too fast, the driver removes his foot from the accelerator and applies the brakes.

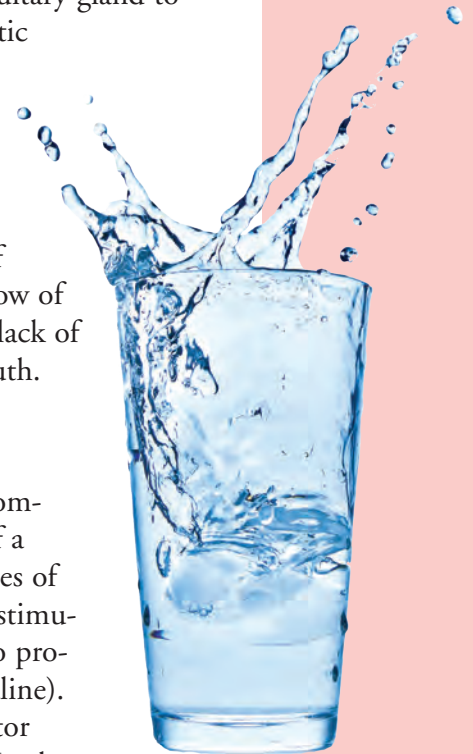
The blood pumped by a “runaway heart” supplies extra oxygen to the muscles for use in times of emergency.

6. “Dry Mouth”

Stress also stimulates the body to conserve water. This conservation is accomplished through the hypothalamus, which prompts the posterior pituitary gland to release ADH or antidiuretic (AN-ti-DIE-yu-RET-ik) hormone. As ADH flows into the bloodstream, it causes the kidneys to retain water, reduces the production of urine, and restricts the flow of saliva in the mouth. The lack of saliva results in a dry mouth.

7. “Second Wind”

Several factors may combine to give the feeling of a second wind. During times of stress, the hypothalamus stimulates the adrenal glands to produce epinephrine (adrenaline). Epinephrine is a vasodilator (VASS-oh-dih-LAY-ter). In the lungs it expands the bronchioles so that more oxygen can be inhaled. It also mobilizes the liver to increase the level of



sugar in the blood. This process creates instantly available energy, which the muscles need for endurance.

As a vasodilator, epinephrine also opens the blood vessels of the skeletal muscles, allowing them to receive more blood. All three factors combine to create a surge of energy that is often called the “second wind.”

How did David indicate that he experienced the physical effects of the hypothalamus?

Match each physical change with a related phrase from Scripture.

- | | |
|----------------------|--|
| 1. White with fright | <input type="checkbox"/> In the strength of the Lord
(Psalm 71:16) |
| 2. Runaway heart | <input type="checkbox"/> More than the hairs of my head
(Psalm 40:12) |
| 3. Goose bumps | <input type="checkbox"/> Preserve my life from fear
(Psalm 64:1) |
| 4. Dry mouth | <input type="checkbox"/> Heart pained within me
(Psalm 55:4) |
| 5. Second wind | <input type="checkbox"/> My throat is dried
(Psalm 69:3) |



How can the flow of adrenaline be turned off?

The autonomic nervous system has both an “on” and an “off” switch. One part of the system, called the sympathetic system, turns the body “on.” Another part, the parasympathetic system, turns the body “off.”



These two systems balance one another and control the level of alertness that the body maintains. The sympathetic system pumps the body up, while the parasympathetic system gently slows it down. They keep the body in perfect balance for every type of circumstance.

Sometimes worry and anxiety cause the body to be out of balance. Constant stress may keep flipping the sympathetic switch “on.” This condition maintains the body at a high level of alertness for extended periods of time, causing hypertension.

Both sympathetic and parasympathetic activities of the autonomic nervous system are controlled by the hypothalamus.

The hypothalamus is located in the lower center of the brain. Even though it is smaller than your little finger, it not only controls much of the autonomic nervous system, it also regulates the secretions of the anterior pituitary gland, triggers the release of adrenaline, acts as a thermostat to adjust body temperature, regulates hunger and thirst, controls waking and sleeping, and serves as a time clock to keep biological cycles on time.

Why must we be alarmed every time we see sin?

By being alarmed every time we see sin, we benefit from the adrenaline that our bodies release, as well as from the power that the Holy Spirit gives to resist temptation.

With this physical and spiritual power through our position in Christ, we are able either to “flee,” “stand fast,” or “resist” when evil comes.

When does Scripture instruct a believer to resist?

1. Resist the devil. (See James 4:7, I Peter 5:8–9.)
2. Resist sin even to the point of death. (See Hebrews 12:4.)

When does Scripture instruct a believer to flee?

1. Flee youthful lusts. (See II Timothy 2:22.)
2. Flee fornication. (See I Corinthians 6:18.)
3. Flee from the temptation to rebuke a fool. (See Proverbs 9:6–12.)

When does Scripture instruct a believer to stand firm?

1. Stand firm against the wiles of the devil. (See Ephesians 6:11.)
2. Stand firm in the liberty of the Gospel. (See Galatians 5:1.)
3. Stand firm in the work of the Lord. (See Galatians 6:9, I Corinthians 15:58.)

Project:

How did Paul respond in the following situations?

After reading the following accounts, discuss and summarize on the lines below the results of Paul’s choice to resist, stand, or flee.

• Choice to resist

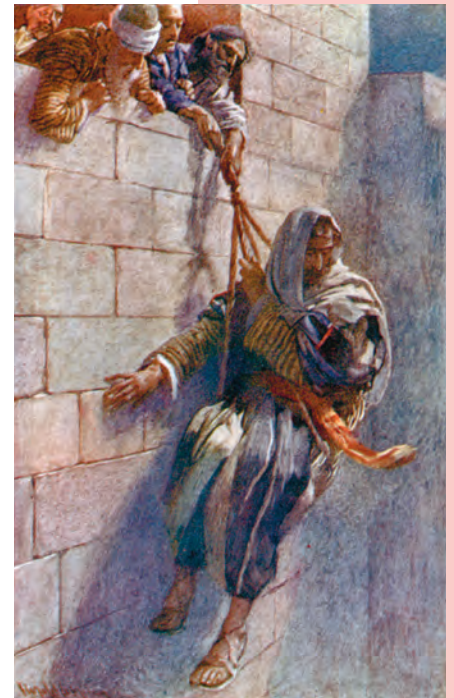
- Resisting Peter’s actions (Galatians 2:11) _____
- Misapplied in response to the High Priest (Acts 23:1–5) _____

• Choice to stand firm

- Misapplied during the stoning of Stephen (Acts 7:58) _____
- Through casting out a demon from a slave girl (Acts 16:18) _____

• Choice to flee

- Escape from Damascus (Acts 9:25) _____
- Departure from Berea (Acts 17:10–15) _____



From Bible Pictures, courtesy www.SolveFamilyProblems.com

For a continuation of this project, see the Parent Guide Planner, Column A.

Date Completed: _____ Evaluation: _____

Life Classroom

Worksheet—Sample



Relating a Life Classroom to This Wisdom Booklet

True learning does not take place without a change in thinking and a change in behavior. Record below how

1 Describe the situation:

We just found out tonight that my dad's Aunt Betty, whose leg is in a cast, will be released from the hospital tomorrow, and she needs a place to stay for two weeks until one of her sons can drive up to take her home.

God has arranged circumstances and situations to give you insight into this Wisdom Booklet.

- Students thirteen and older may transfer their insights into their *Journal of Knowledge*, section four. (Note: Journals may be worked on simultaneously.)

2 What we would like to know more about as a result of this situation:

How do bones mend after a break?

How can accidents be avoided?

How can we offer help to others without making them feel that it is a sacrifice on our part?

3 How has this situation brought application and insight in the following areas?

Major Concept or Resource Topic:

- 1. We need to exercise compassion while meeting her spiritual and physical needs.*
- 2. It is important to understand the sight limitations of the elderly. We discovered that Aunt Betty wears glasses due to her presbyopia.*
- 3. Aunt Betty's adrenaline was activated when she had to drag herself across the kitchen floor to call for help.*

Life Principles:

As a family, we are focusing on the principle of design for this Wisdom Booklet. God has given us the opportunity to relate this principle to seeing how God sees the elderly. We are instructed in Scripture to honor and respect the elderly.

Character Qualities:

We are learning alertness in this situation by trying to meet her needs before she asks for assistance (e.g., giving her a glass of water, making sure the room temperature is comfortable, bringing her meals).

Practical Skills:

In caring for Aunt Betty, we have learned how to transport an invalid in the car, how to move an invalid in the home, and how to provide a nutritious diet and plenty of liquids for healing bones.

Application Verified by Parent _____ Date _____



Life Classroom

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3 How has this situation brought application and insight in the following areas?

Major Concept or Resource Topic:

Life Principles:

Character Qualities:

Practical Skills:

Application Verified by Parent _____ Date _____

Open My Eyes That I May See

Clara H. Scott, 1895

Clara H. Scott, 1895

1. O - pen my eyes, that I may see Glimps-es of truth Thou hast for me;
2. O - pen my ears, that I may hear Voi - ces of truth Thou send - est clear;
3. O - pen my mouth, and let me bear Glad - ly the warm truth ev - 'ry - where;

Place in my hands the won - der - ful key That shall un - clasp, and set me free.
And while the wave - notes fall on my ear, Ev - 'ry - thing false will dis - ap - pear.
O - pen my heart, and let me pre - pare Love with Thy chil - dren thus to share.

Si - lent - ly now I wait for Thee, Read - y, my God, Thy will to see;
Si - lent - ly now I wait for Thee, Read - y, my God, Thy will to see;
Si - lent - ly now I wait for Thee, Read - y, my God, Thy will to see;

O - pen my eyes, il - lu - mine me, Spir - it di - vine!
O - pen my ears, il - lu - mine me, Spir - it di - vine!
O - pen my heart, il - lu - mine me, Spir - it di - vine!

Tune: SCOTT

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