

Wisdom Booklet 9



WISDOM QUIZ

Matthew 5:9

"Blessed are the peacemakers: for they shall be called the children of God."



How well do you understand the work of a peacemaker?

True/False

- 1** Peacemaking is primarily the activity of winning people to Christ. (Read II Corinthians 5:18-21.) ☒ ☐

- No peace is possible until a person is brought into a right relationship with God. This is accomplished by helping non-Christians to understand and accept Christ's reconciliation and by assisting Christians to walk in the light of God's ways.

What does I Peter 3:15-16 say is essential in order for a peacemaker to be respected as a true child of God?

- 2** The first prerequisite of a peacemaker is that he get along with all those around him. (Read John 17:14.) ☐ ☒

- It is vital for a peacemaker to have a clear conscience toward everyone. It is also important for him to be at peace with all men as far as this is possible on his part. "Follow peace with all men, and holiness, without which no man shall see the Lord" (Hebrews 12:14). It is also true, however, that the more successful a peacemaker is, the more the world will be angry with him.

There are two types of enemies: ours and God's. Which enemies will God cause to be at peace with us when our ways please Him? (See Proverbs 16:17.)

- 3** Those who love peace will hate war. (Read Matthew 10:34.) ☐ ☒

- There is eternal warfare between God and Satan. Peacemakers are those who rescue men and women from the dominion of Satan. Thus, the very act of peacemaking is spiritual warfare. It is in the context of this warfare that all Christians are to have their feet shod with the preparation of the Gospel of peace. (See Ephesians 6:15.)

What does God say it means if everyone speaks well of us? (See Luke 6:26.)

- 4** Christians who want to be peacemakers can learn how by following proven methods of peacemaking used by the world. (Read John 14:27.) ☐ ☒

- Peacemaking in the world is achieved by accepting mutually agreed-upon goals. These conditions are decided through negotiations which usually involve compromise by both parties. On the other hand, making peace with God requires that we come to Him on His terms.

What does God call a person who tries to make peace with Him without going through salvation in Christ? (See John 10:1.)

Total Correct 4

Rescue the Perishing



1. Res - cue the per-ish-ing, Care for the dy - ing, Snatch them in pit - y from



sin and the grave; Weep o'er the er - ring one, Lift up the fall - en,



Tell them of Je - sus the migh - ty to save.

WISDOM WORKSHEET ON MATTHEW 5:9



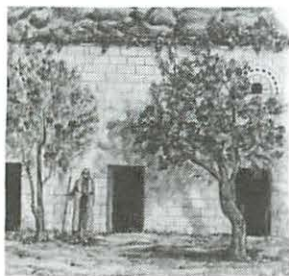
"BLESSED ARE THE PEACEMAKERS ..."



How do shoes symbolize a peacemaker?

- A peacemaker leads others to salvation and spiritual growth.
- A peacemaker must take initiative to go and make peace between God and man. "Go ye therefore, and teach all nations . . ." (Matthew 28:19).
- Before a peacemaker "goes," he must put on the whole armor of God and have his "... feet shod with the preparation of the gospel of peace" (Ephesians 6:15).

"FOR THEY SHALL BE CALLED THE CHILDREN OF GOD."



Early
church
building
at Antioch

- A great missionary movement originated from the church at Antioch, and it was there that believers were first called *Christians*. (See Acts 11:26.)
- God is Himself the true peacemaker. Thus, when we act as peacemakers, the world recognizes us as sons and daughters of God.

Linguistics

Languages,
Grammar, Vocabulary,
Communication



PEACEMAKERS

Greek: εἰρηνοποιός
(ay-ray-naw-poy-OSS)

DEFINITION: From εἰρήνη (ay-RAY-nay): peace; and ποιέω (poy-EH-oh): to do, make.

INSIGHTS: Those who initiate the process of completeness, wholeness, well-being, soundness, oneness, or harmonious relationships between opposing sides.

Do Resource A.

SYMBOLS OF PEACE



White flag
of surrender



Cross of
Christ
(Colossians 1:20)



Olive branch



Dove

SHALL BE CALLED

Greek: καλέω (kah-LEH-oh)

DEFINITION: To call; to name.

INSIGHTS: To bear a name implies prestige and permanence. The passive voice indicates that a person does not take this upon himself. It is bestowed by others.

CHILDREN OF GOD

Greek: υἱός (hwee-OSS)
θεός (teh-OSS)

DEFINITION: Those who bear the nature and resemblance of God; those who are in the likeness of their Father.

Do Resource B.

History

Archaeology,
Geography, Prophecy,
Music, Art, Literature



How do we know the heathen are waiting for the Gospel?

History confirms that God has placed within each culture redemptive analogies in the form of local customs which illustrate spiritual truth.



Peace Child, ©1974 GL Publications

Don Richardson, missionary to the Savi tribe of New Guinea, led many of the tribesmen to Christ when he explained salvation to them through one of their own customs, the sealing of a treaty with a "peace child."



Peace Child, ©1974 GL Publications

Giving the peace child

Do Resource C.



Walter Wilson
1881-1969

In each generation God raises up outstanding soul-winners who are motivated by their love for the Lord, compassion for others, and a hatred for evil.

Walter Wilson was such a man. He began his amazing outreach by conducting street meetings as a teenager.

Do Resource D.

Science

Chemistry, Biology,
Astronomy, Geology,
Physics, Mathematics



How do the stars illustrate peacemakers?

One of Christ's names is the Bright and Morning Star. The wise men were led by a star to Christ.

"... And they that turn many to righteousness [shall shine] as the stars for ever and ever" (Daniel 12:3).



Do Resource E.

How does the differing glory of stars illustrate the differing rewards of soulwinners?

"There is one glory of the sun, and another glory of the moon, and another glory of the stars: for one star differeth from another star in glory" (1 Corinthians 15:41).

The more that we witness, the greater our light and glory will be and the further outreach our lives will have in both time and eternity.

Do Resource F.



How are the stars used for navigation?

The stars move in perfect order. Therefore, whenever three stars can be seen, we can pinpoint our position anywhere in the world.



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Law

Government,
Economics, Logic



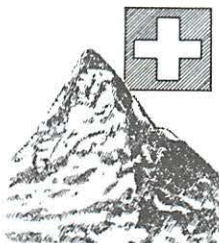
In what way was John Calvin the real founder of the American republic?

In the sixteenth century, thousands of Christians were persecuted in France. A young Christian named John Calvin wrote an appeal in defense of Christians and their freedom to worship, called the *Institutes of the Christian Religion* (1536).



John Calvin
1509-1564

Persecution continued, however, and many of the Christians fled to Geneva, Switzerland.



Switzerland

They worked there with John Calvin to establish a city governed by the principles of Scriptural law.

The writers of the United States Constitution based many of its principles on those found in John Calvin's *Institutes of the Christian Religion*. For example, they implemented the three branches of government and a system of checks and balances because they believed as John Calvin did in the depravity of man and the need to protect the people from evil rulers.

Do Resource G.

How can we detect false peace movements?

False peace movements always attempt to build peace apart from God and His ways.



I Thessalonians 5:3 tells us that prior to Christ's return, humanistic forces will sponsor a major "peace movement."

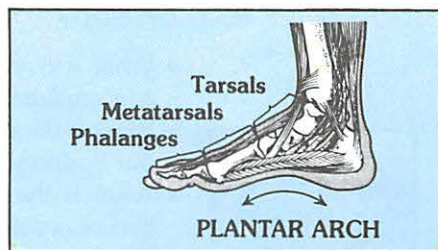
Medicine

Health,
Nutrition, Behavior,
Counseling



How do our feet illustrate the functions of a peacemaker?

We can draw many inspiring analogies between our feet and our witness, such as the fact that our feet, like our witness, are our points of contact with the world.



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A properly functioning foot changes its shape with every step to accommodate the forces passing through it. Similarly, we should adapt our witness to the personal needs of each person to whom we minister.

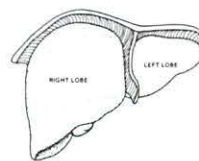
Do Resource H.

How does our body's homeostasis illustrate peace among Christians?

Homeostasis (homeo: human; stasis: stability) is the condition in which all opposing functions in our bodies are balanced.

The balancing functions of glucagon illustrate how our bodies achieve homeostasis.

Glucagon is a hormone which stimulates the release of glucose stored in the liver. It raises the sugar level in our blood.



Liver

Gut glucagon, which is produced in our bowels (intestines), does just the opposite—it reduces the level of blood sugar in our body.

Together they keep our blood sugar levels at a healthy constant. If either one ceases to function or functions too much, we become ill.



How many of these questions can you answer before studying the resources?

WHY ARE PEACEMAKERS CALLED CHILDREN OF GOD?



- What are eight types of peacemakers? 311
- What is the significance of our position in Christ? 311
- What is the special function of ordination? 312
- What do a missionary and an apostle have in common? 313
- What makes a witness's testimony valid? 313
- What is the definition of reconciliation? 315

WHAT IS A PEACEMAKER?



- What five Greek words are translated "peace" in the New Testament? 317
- Can you identify six properties of God's peace? 317
- How did Stephen's act of peacemaking produce "warfare"? 318

HOW HAS GOD PREPARED EVERY CULTURE FOR THE GOSPEL?



- Why do isolated tribes welcome missionaries? 319
- What caused whole villages in Burma to accept Christ? 320
- How is the Gospel explained in the Chinese alphabet? 323
- How did an Incan emperor find the true God? 323
- How did the "altar to the unknown god" get its name? 324

HOW DID GOD PREPARE A DOCTOR TO BE A PEACEMAKER?



- What special preparation is needed for soulwinning? . . 326
- How can you develop a message to share in soulwinning? 328
- What is the key to clearly presenting the Gospel? . . . 329

HOW CAN MATHEMATICS MOTIVATE US TO BE PEACEMAKERS?



- How long would it take to win the world by leading one person to Christ each day? 332
- What eight steps are needed to solve this problem? . . 332
- What is a logarithm? 333

HOW DO STARS ILLUSTRATE THE GLORY OF PEACEMAKERS?



- How long will it take before our sun fails? 337
- How can we know the inner composition of stars? . . 338
- How many stars are there in the heavens? 342
- How can you use the stars to check your eyesight? . . . 344

WHAT PEACEMAKER INFLUENCED AMERICA'S FOUNDING?



- How did this peacemaker encounter truth? 345
- Where did this peacemaker establish a government? . . 347
- Why is the balance of power essential in government? 352

HOW CAN FEET ILLUSTRATE A PEACEMAKER'S HINDRANCES?



- What causes a person to faint by standing too long? . . 353
- Why is it important for a foot to move? 354
- What do the reflexes in the feet reveal about the brain? 358

PROJECT 2

**DISCOVER YOUR PURPOSE IN LIFE
BY EXPANDING AND APPLYING THE
MEANINGS OF THESE WORDS.**

1 AMBASSADOR



Wide World

Ambassadors of nations—signing of the U.N. charter

An ambassador is an officially appointed representative of a nation. He is empowered to carry out negotiations between his country and the country in which he is stationed. The powers of an ambassador are defined in the credentials or documents of introduction which are given to him.

An ambassador may bring suit on behalf of his nation and may also defend suits which are brought against it. His chief responsibility is to work for the goals and programs of the nation which he represents.

Understand your position.

• **By what authority are we ambassadors?**

—By the authority of Scripture, which states: “Now then we are ambassadors for Christ . . .” (II Corinthians 5:20).

• **What nation do we represent?**

—The nation of God, which is composed of all Christians. “But ye are a chosen generation, a royal priesthood, an holy nation . . .” (I Peter 2:9).

• **To what kingdom are we sent?**

—The kingdom of this world, which is hostile to the goals and programs of God. “As thou hast sent me into the world, even so have I also sent them into the world” (John 17:18). “. . . My kingdom is not of this world . . .” (John 18:36).

• **What is our primary function?**

—To deliver those that are held captive by the power of Satan and to glorify God. “. . . That ye should shew forth the praises of him who hath called you out of darkness into his marvellous light” (I Peter 2:9).

POWER THROUGH PRECISION

LEARN WORDS THAT DEFINE THE SCOPE OF PEACEMAKING.

To be called a child of God is to be recognized by others as reflecting His likeness. The focus of God’s love is to reconcile sinners to the Savior and to each other.

“Now then we are ambassadors for Christ, as though God did beseech you by us: we pray you in Christ’s stead, be ye reconciled to God” (II Corinthians 5:20).

PROJECT 1

Learn the precise definitions of the following words using your vocabulary cards.

SYNONYMS of “peacemaker”

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Ambassador | <input type="checkbox"/> Witness |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Apostle | <input type="checkbox"/> Reconciler |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Missionary | <input type="checkbox"/> Soulwinner |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Evangelist | <input type="checkbox"/> Mediator |

Since the ministry of reconciliation is the consuming purpose of God, it must also become our highest priority. Its importance is also attested by the opposition that Satan brings to those who attempt to be peacemakers.

The following words identify the types of adversaries whose reactions will force a peacemaker to rely on God’s strength and wisdom rather than his own.

ANTONYMS OF “peacemaker”

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Whisperer | <input type="checkbox"/> Trucebreaker |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Divider | <input type="checkbox"/> Traitor |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Dissembler | <input type="checkbox"/> Deceiver |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Agitator | <input type="checkbox"/> Dissident |



Christian flag

Accept your ambassadorship and affirm your allegiance to God and His kingdom.

Learn the pledge of a Christian ambassador.

I pledge allegiance to God, the Sovereign ruler of heaven and of earth, and to His Son the Lord Jesus Christ, King of kings, and Lord of lords, and to His Word, the unchanging rule of His Eternal Kingdom, of which I am an ambassador.

The pledge of allegiance to our nation would be subordinate to this pledge. Thus, if governmental authority were in opposition to God's authority, we must "... obey God rather than men" (Acts 5:29).

Present your credentials.

Jesus confirmed that He is sending us into the world in the same way that God sent Him into the world. Read the account of God's official presentation of Christ as His ambassador in Matthew 3:17-4:11 and Luke 4:1-15.

Then write out or discuss how your ambassadorship will parallel His in the following ways:

- ☐ Conversion and baptism
- ☐ Indwelling and filling of the Holy Spirit
- ☐ Engrafting of Scripture
- ☐ Testing by the ruler of this world
- ☐ Effectively using the authority of Scripture
- ☐ Experiencing the power of the Holy Spirit



2 APOSTLE

The Greek word for apostle is *ἀπόστολος*. It means "one sent forth."

The original twelve apostles were sent out by Christ. The Church in turn commissioned other apostles such as Barnabas (see Acts 14:14) and Epaphroditus (see Philippians 2:25). The purpose of being sent forth was to convey a message from

the ones who sent them and to establish the ones who received the message.

Become an active church member.

In order to be sent out by the local church, it is essential to first become an active member of it. God works through the leadership of the local assembly in sending out "apostles" for the work of the ministry. A clear illustration of this is given in the New Testament in the sending out of Paul and Barnabas.



Paul and Barnabas were sent out by the church at Antioch.

"Now there were in the church that was at Antioch certain prophets and teachers; as Barnabas . . . and Saul.

"As they ministered to the Lord, and fasted, the Holy Ghost said, Separate me Barnabas and Saul for the work whereunto I have called them.

"And when they had fasted and prayed, and laid their hands on them, they sent them away" (Acts 13:1-3).

Understand the special function of ordination.

If the local church leaders observe that the Holy Spirit works with unusual effectiveness through an individual, they may view this special power as the signal for ordination.

Ordination is the laying on of hands by the local church elders for a special ministry to the Lord. It is simply confirming what is already obvious by the Holy Spirit and by the individual's ministry among the people.

Pray and fast for direction.

Set aside at least one meal a week during which you could fast and ask the Lord for clear direction on service which could be done in or through the local church. As the Lord gives direction and confirms it by fruit in the ministry, invite the elders of the church to come to your home and commission you and your family for the particular work to which the Holy Spirit has directed you.



3 MISSIONARY

A missionary is a person who goes to another country with a special message from the Lord. An emissary is one who goes abroad with a special message from his country. The letter or message they carry is a *missive*.

The words *missionary*, *emissary*, and *missive* all come from the Latin words *misso* or *mitto*, which mean “to send out” or “to let go.” As a country officially sends out an emissary, the church officially sends out a missionary.

The Greek word *απολουω* (ah-paw-LOO-oh) pictures the church releasing a missionary. The word means “to release; to loose and send away,” picturing someone untying a ship’s rope so that it can sail away from the shore.

Identify your Jerusalem, Judaea, and Samaria.

Ultimately, our love must parallel God’s love, as “... God so loved the world...” (John 3:16).

This expanding outreach is illustrated in Christ’s command to the Christians in the early church. “... Ye shall be witnesses unto me both in Jerusalem, and in all Judaea, and in Samaria, and unto the uttermost part of the earth” (Acts 1:8).



Jerusalem was a city; thus, your hometown would be its equivalent. Judaea was the larger region which surrounded Jerusalem; that could represent your state. Samaria was a neighboring district populated by people of a different cultural background. Its counterpart would be a neighboring ethnic community.

Develop the heart of a missionary.

Secure a list of the missionaries who have been sent out by your church. Locate the places to which they were sent on a world map or globe.



Select two or three missionaries, and after praying for them and their country, write to them asking for the spiritual condition and needs in the lives of the people of that country.

4 WITNESS



Providence Journal-Bulletin

The jury makes decisions based on testimony.

Jesus referred to His disciples as witnesses: “... Ye shall be witnesses unto me...” (Acts 1:8). A witness is one who gives accurate and authoritative testimony. In a courtroom there are precise rules which govern the testimony of a witness.

The witness must have firsthand knowledge. God requires the same of those who witness of Him. This fact was affirmed by His disciples who said, “That which we have seen and heard declare we unto you...” (1 John 1:3).

A witness who speaks beyond his experience will be guilty of giving invalid testimony. When detected, it will tend to discredit the rest of his statements. A witness must be sure of his facts so that he can be prepared for cross-examination.

Verify your testimony.

Prepare an attractive presentation of your testimony so that you can give it to people whom you meet. Explain how you came to self-acceptance and how you accepted the Designer and as a result, you now see how special every person is to God.

HOW I LEARNED THAT YOU ARE SPECIAL!





Bettmann Archive

The town crier

An evangelist is a proclaimer of good news. The Greek word is εὐαγγελιστής. It means “to declare or announce good tidings.” That is precisely what a preacher of the Gospel does!

Accept your commission to evangelize.

It is significant to note that the work of an evangelist is to make sure that every person within his region has heard the good news. It is not his responsibility to make sure that they believe it or act upon it.

In both Old and New Testaments we are instructed to do the work of an evangelist:

“When I say unto the wicked, Thou shalt surely die; and thou givest him not warning, nor speakest to warn the wicked from his wicked way, to save his life; the same wicked man shall die in his iniquity; but his blood will I require at thine hand.

“Yet if thou warn the wicked, and he turn not from his wickedness, nor from his wicked way, he shall die in his iniquity; but thou hast delivered thy soul” (Ezekiel 3:18-19).

“But watch thou in all things, endure afflictions, do the work of an evangelist...”
(II Timothy 4:5).

Define your good news.

The Greek word which denotes the message of the evangelist is εὐαγγέλιον. It is from the same word used for evangelist. It means “a good message,” i.e., the Gospel.

The fact that the same root word is used to define an evangelist and his message is significant

in that we are to be “living epistles” of the Gospel message which we are to proclaim to others. (See II Corinthians 3:2.)

The Gospel is summarized in I Corinthians 15:1, 3-4. “Moreover, brethren, I declare unto you the gospel which I preached unto you . . . how that Christ died for our sins according to the scriptures; And that He was buried, and that he rose again the third day according to the scriptures.”

Evangelize your neighborhood.

The good news of the Gospel is completely explained in the Bible. By placing a Bible in each home you would be evangelizing your neighborhood. The following steps could be used to do this:

1. Get the names of each family and its members on your block or in your immediate neighborhood and begin praying for them.
2. Sacrifice your own money to buy a Bible and an attractive book to give to as many as you can. (*The Pineapple Story*, *The Eagle Story*, or *Character Sketches* would be excellent for this.)
A gift will be valued in proportion to the sacrifice and quality which it represents; thus, you might mention that the children helped to save in order to give this.
3. Call the neighbor before you visit.
4. Write a note in the fly leaf of the books such as:

*To our good neighbors John and Mary Smith
Susie and Kathy*

*This book has meant so much to our
family that we wanted to share its
message with you.*

*The Jones Family
Tom, Sarah, Ben, Linda,
Joe, Sally, David*

5. If you discern that a family has need for food, clothing, or comfort, be sure to assist in these as God gives you opportunity. This living demonstration of the Gospel is consistent with James 2:15-17.

“So shall my word be that goeth forth out of my mouth: it shall not return unto me void, but it shall accomplish that which I please, and it shall prosper in the thing whereto I sent it” (Isaiah 55:11).



6 RECONCILER



Reconciliation is a legal term. It describes the renewal of friendship between two persons who have previously been alienated by offenses.

Reconciliation involves the granting and receiving of forgiveness for past injuries.



Learn what reconciliation is.

The ministry of reconciliation is possible with those who know that because of their sins they are alienated from God. *"For all have sinned, and come short of the glory of God" (Romans 3:23), and "... the wages of sin is death; but the gift of God is eternal life through Jesus Christ our Lord" (Romans 6:23).*

The penalty of sin must be paid by the sinner unless he accepts for himself the payment which Christ has already made by His death on the cross. *"But God commendeth his love toward us, in that, while we were yet sinners, Christ died for us" (Romans 5:8).*

Learn how to reconcile.

The same steps that would be used to reconcile two alienated individuals can also be used in reconciling a sinner with God:

- Recognize that the relationship is broken.
- Tell each one the truth about how the other party thinks.
- Explain to the offending party what steps he or she must take in order to be reconciled.
- Assist the offender in approaching and communicating with the offended party.

"... God ... hath given to us the ministry of reconciliation; To wit, that God was in Christ, reconciling the world unto himself, not imputing their trespasses unto them; and hath committed unto us the word of reconciliation" (II Corinthians 5:18-19).

Reconcile a sinner to God.

Visit a rescue mission and be prepared to help one who comes forward to be reconciled to God through faith in the Lord Jesus Christ. Memorize salvation verses and underline them in your Bible so that you can use them to help one seeking reconciliation.

7 SOULWINNER



"I will make you to become fishers of men."

Understand the process of soulwinning.

The term *soulwinner* defines the vital process of persuading the mind, will, and emotions of an unbeliever to accept the truth of salvation. The skills of a soulwinner are best understood by the analogy to a fisherman.

As Peter and Andrew were casting their nets into the sea, Jesus said to them, *"... Come ye after me, and I will make you to become fishers of men"* (Mark 1:17).

Learn the skills of a fisherman.

- Know where the fish are.
- Know what bait to use.
- Use the right equipment.
- Know when to be quiet.
- Be patient in waiting for results.



Become a soulwinner.

UNSAVED RELATIVES AND FRIENDS	
1	Chris
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
7	

Make a list of the people you know who are not Christians. Select one individual from this list whom you believe God wants you to win to Christ. (Men should work with men, and women with women.)

Begin praying for this person on a regular basis. Ask God to reveal to you anything in your life that would hinder this one from responding to salvation. Then ask God to bring conviction to the person and to prepare the heart to respond to a clear explanation of the Gospel.



Grant Heilman

Consider the interests and the needs of the individual, and determine what aspect of the Gospel message would prompt the greatest interest. Arrange an activity that would allow you to spend time together so that you would have the opportunity to share the Gospel.

8 MEDIATOR

A mediator is one who intervenes between two or more disputing parties in order to bring about agreement. The word comes from the Latin word *mediare*, which means, "to be in the middle."

A mediator must be a person of great wisdom. The relationship between a soulwinner and a wise mediator is significant, because God states, "... He that winneth souls is wise" (Proverbs 11:30).

Understand what causes conflicts.

God identifies for us in Scripture the root cause of all conflicts—pride. "Only by pride cometh contention..." (Proverbs 13:10). Pride prompts us to follow our own wisdom rather than the basic principles of God's Word.

By humbling ourselves we receive the grace of God, which gives us the desire and power to do His will. "... God resisteth the proud, but giveth grace unto the humble" (James 4:6).

When we violate God's principles, the root problems of bitterness, greed, or moral impurity spring up. God makes it clear in Hebrews 12:15 that these root problems are the result of resisting His grace. From these root problems a host of wrong attitudes and actions result. These include rebellion, inferiority, fear, envy, guilt, and frustration.

Mediate for lasting results by resolving root causes.

The wise mediator will discern root causes rather than focus on surface problems. For example, rather than discussing with a teenager whether his parents are right or wrong in not allowing him to wear the clothes he chooses, the conversation should be directed to whether or not this teenager has ever accepted God's design for his appearance and has thanked God for the way He made him and for the parents He gave him.

Be a wise mediator in a dispute.

The next time you hear an argument in your family or among close friends, ask God for the wisdom and the humility to identify the root problem of the conflict, and then work out steps of action which one or both parties could take in resolving the dispute.

PROJECT



As you work out the suggested projects in this resource, write out what you did and what the results were. Place these reports in your *Advanced Training Journal* (Life Notebook).

Date completed _____ Evaluation _____



GREEK INVESTIGATION 9

HOW DO THE GREEK WORDS FOR PEACE REVEAL THE TRUE FUNCTION OF A PEACEMAKER?



Robert Hunt Picture Library

Can warfare be a function of peacemaking?

There are five Greek words used in the New Testament which are translated "peace." Identify the word which you believe best describes the function of a peacemaker.

☐ 1. **σιγάω** (sih-GAH-oh)

DEFINITION: To bring about a voluntary silence.

"But he [Peter], beckoning unto them with the hand to hold their peace . . ." (Acts 12:17).

☐ 2. **σιωπάω** (sih-oh-PAH-oh)

DEFINITION: To bring about involuntary silence.

"And, behold, thou shalt be dumb [hold your peace], and not able to speak . . ." (Luke 1:20).

☐ 3. **ἡσυχάζω** (hay-soo-KAHD-zoe)

DEFINITION: To cease striving.

"And when he would not be persuaded, we ceased [held our peace] . . ." (Acts 21:14).

☐ 4. **εἰρήνη** (ay-RAY-nay)

DEFINITION: To experience tranquillity in the midst of conflict.

"These things I have spoken unto you, that in me ye might have peace. In the world ye shall have tribulation: but be of good cheer; I have overcome the world" (John 16:33).

☐ 5. **φιμώω** (fiH-MAW-oh)

DEFINITION: To muzzle discord.

"And Jesus rebuked him, saying, Hold thy peace . . ." (Luke 4:35).

THE REAL DEFINITION OF A PEACEMAKER

In order to understand the type of peace which characterizes the peacemaker, we must know the following facts about God's peace:

1 External peace in this world is not humanly possible.

Peace existed in the garden of Eden; however, it was shattered when Adam and Eve sinned. Further discord came into the world through the confusion of languages at the tower of Babel.

Christ affirmed that there will be "wars and rumors of wars" until He returns. (See Mark 13:7.)

2 Only God can bring about true peace.

One of the titles of the Lord is "the Prince of Peace." (See Isaiah 9:6.) He distinguishes His peace from that which the world calls peace.

"Peace I leave with you, my peace I give unto you: not as the world giveth, give I unto you . . ." (John 14:27).

3 When a Christian brings about true peace, the world recognizes that he is acting by the power of God.

Significantly, the reward for peacemakers is that they shall be called the children of God. One would think a person would be called a child of God for hungering and thirsting after God, being merciful, or being pure in heart; however, this is not the case.

4 God's peace involves the first six beatitudes.

A true peacemaker is one who is humble, since pride causes contention. (See Proverbs 13:10.) Secondly, he is at peace with God by having mourned over his sin. Thirdly, he creates a

thirst in others for God's peace by his own hungering and thirsting after righteousness.

He demonstrates peacemaking by showing mercy to those who offend him, and his motives for desiring peace are pure before God and others.

5 True peace is based on God's holiness.

Whereas man would compromise standards in order to bring about a temporary truce, God requires purity of motives and holiness of life. Without these qualities there can be no peace with Him or with others.

6 Working for God's peace will produce conflict.

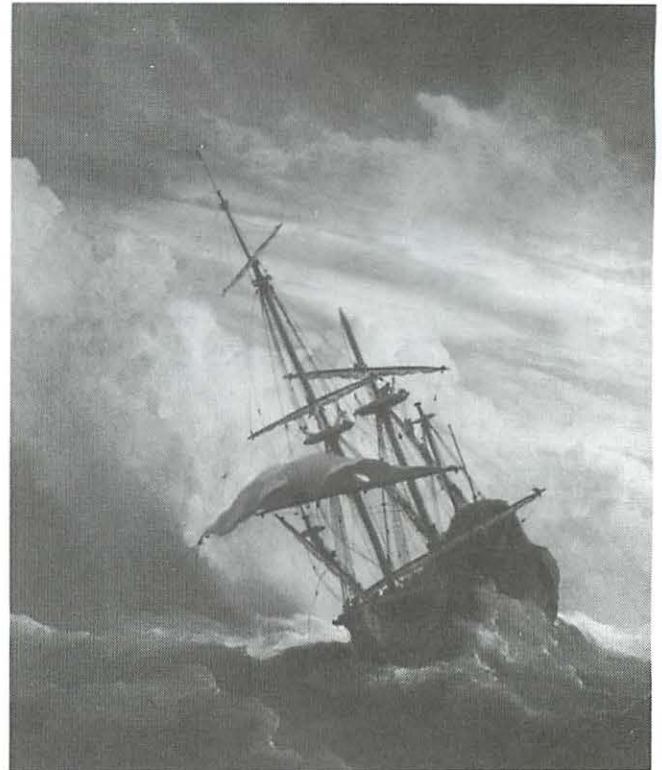
Those who oppose true righteousness and Godliness will react to the peacemaker, but those who are looking for peace with God will respond to the work of the peacemaker.

On this basis Jesus warned, "Think not that I am come to send peace on earth: I came not to send peace, but a sword" (Matthew 10:34).

THE WORD CHRIST USED FOR PEACEMAKER

The Greek word which Jesus used for peacemaker is εἰρηνοποιός (ay-ray-naw-poy-OSS). It describes one who demonstrates and proclaims inward peace with God in the midst of outward conflict with evil.

μακάριοι οἱ εἰρηνοποιοί· ὅτι
Blessed (are) the peacemakers: for
αὐτοὶ υἱοὶ θεοῦ κληθήσονται.
they sons of God shall be called.



Rijksmuseum, Amsterdam

A "Man of War" sailing ship in the midst of a storm illustrates the type of peace God intends for the Christian to have and to give to others. When Christ brought peace in the storm, He was simply extending the peace which was in Him to the circumstances which were around His life.

PROJECT

Read Acts 6:8-7:60, and discuss how Stephen was active in being a peacemaker when he gave a message which produced anger and violent reaction. (See also Acts 8:1, 9:1-18.)

HOW DOES GOD'S PEACE DIFFER FROM THE WORLD'S PEACE?

Characteristics of God's peace:	Characteristics of the world's peace:
INWARD _____	OUTWARD _____
PERMANENT _____	TEMPORARY _____
BASED ON TRUTH _____	BASED ON COMPROMISE _____
ACTIVE _____	PASSIVE _____
Read Colossians 3:15, John 16:33, James 3:18, and I Thessalonians 5:23. Then discuss from your own experiences how God's peace has been different from the world's peace.	Date completed _____ Evaluation _____



HISTORY RESOURCE

HOW GOD HAS PREPARED EVERY CULTURE IN THE WORLD FOR THE MESSAGE OF HIS PEACEMAKERS



Tom Lovell

Natives shooting the Congo Rapids in search of missionary David Livingston

Just east of the Sudan, the kingdom of Aksum prospered as an important trade center. Merchants from Rome, India, Greece, and Egypt came to Adule, the chief port of Aksum, to barter and trade gold, ivory, spices, and other precious materials from the African interior.

In the early days of Aksum's prosperity and power, one of its important government officials set out on a quest for the true God of heaven and earth. He returned successfully from his search, and eagerly shared with his people the good news of salvation. Many of them accepted Christ, and the Gospel spread rapidly as they in turn witnessed to the foreign merchants, who came to Aksum to trade gold and spices but often left with something even more valuable. In time, the Aksum kingdom was made an official Christian state.

The Bible refers to this spiritually hungry government official as the Ethiopian eunuch, and we now call the ancient kingdom of Aksum "Ethiopia."

When the Angel of the Lord directed Philip the evangelist to speak to him, the Ethiopian was reading Isaiah, the fifty-third chapter: "... He is brought as a lamb to the slaughter, and as a sheep before her shearers is dumb, so he openeth not his mouth. He was taken from prison and from judgment: and who shall declare his generation? for he was cut off out of the land of the living . . ." (Isaiah 53:7-8). God had prepared the Ethiopian's heart; Philip only had to explain to him the very chapter that he was reading in order to lead the eunuch to the Lord.

God always prepares the hearts of those to whom He leads us to minister, just as He did the heart of the Ethiopian eunuch. Romans 1 tells us that even when people have never heard the Gospel, the glory of creation witnesses to them of a sovereign, omnipotent God, so that they have no excuse. God also frequently works in a special way in the hearts of those who are genuinely, earnestly seeking Him, but do not have the opportunity to hear the Gospel.

"THESE MEN WILL BRING YOU A MESSAGE FROM THE GOD YOU SEEK."



Ethiopia—a land divided by rivers

Almost two thousand years after God directed Philip to the Ethiopian eunuch, He directed two missionaries to a Gedeo tribe which lived in the south-central hill region of Ethiopia.

Warrasa, a member of the ruling family of the tribe, had been praying that God would show Himself to him and the Gedeo people. One day he had a vision: two white-skinned strangers erected a

flimsy shelter under the shade of a large sycamore tree at the edge of the village. A voice said to Warrasa, "These men will bring you a message from the God you seek; wait for them."

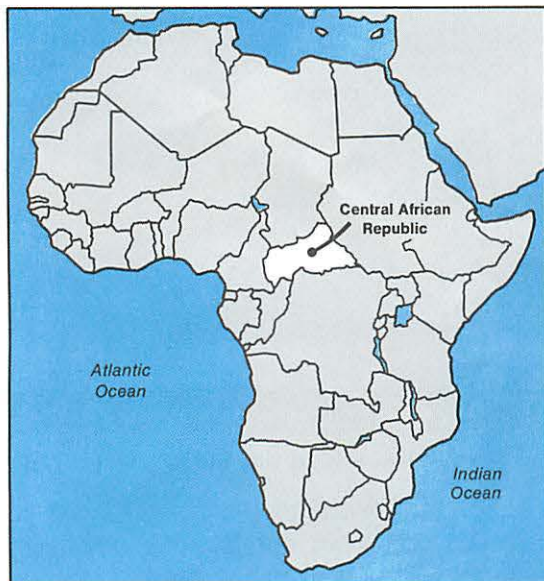
In the Gedeo culture, the center pole from a man's house symbolized his life. In his vision, Warrasa took the center pole from his house, and planted it next to the missionaries' shelter. Then the vision ended.

Warrasa understood that by placing his pole by the missionaries' shelter, he had identified himself with the message of the white men, and with the God they served.

Eight years later, two white men came to minister to the people of the Gedeo village. In utter amazement and joy, Warrasa watched as they constructed a simple shelter under a large sycamore tree at the edge of the village. When they taught their message, he listened intently, and was one of the first in the village to "plant his center pole" by the missionaries' shelter.

Today, thousands of Christian Gedeo tribesmen worship in over two hundred churches.

"MESSENGERS WOULD EVENTUALLY COME TO RESTORE THAT FORGOTTEN KNOWLEDGE."



Central African Republic

In the 1920s, a missionary arrived at one of the huge Bantu tribes in the Central African Republic. He, also, was mystified by the people's unexpected welcome of his message. The Bantu leaders later

explained how they had already been waiting for the missionary and his message:

"Koro, the Creator, sent word to our forefathers long ages ago that He has already sent His Son into the world to accomplish something wonderful for all mankind. Later, however, our forefathers turned away from the truth about Koro's Son. In time, they even forgot what it was that He accomplished for mankind. Since the time of 'the forgetting,' successive generations of our people have longed to discover the truth about Koro's Son. But all we could learn was that messengers would eventually come to restore that forgotten knowledge to us."

"DO YOU BRING THE BOOK THAT OUR FOREFATHERS LOST?"

A routine British embassy report, published in Edinburgh, Scotland, gives the details of the following account:

In 1795, a British diplomat came upon a village of the Karen tribe near Rangoon, Burma. The Karen people excitedly thronged about him, asking his interpreter, "Is this the white brother we have been waiting for?"



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The surprised diplomat asked them through his interpreter what this white brother they were waiting for was supposed to do when he arrived.

The people answered, "He is supposed to bring us a book, a book like the one our forefathers lost long ago."

They went on to explain that the book was written by Y'wa, the supreme God, and that it would set them free from all their oppressors.

When the diplomat regretfully informed them that he did not know of the book, nor have a copy of it, a young Karen man asked, "Could our forefathers have been mistaken?" The older men of the tribe reassured him, "Don't worry; he will come."

A Karen leader later gave an address before the English governor-general of Burma in which he explained that the white foreigners were formerly younger brothers of the Karen people. Both had Y'wa's book, but the older Karen brothers lost their copy. The white brothers, however, had preserved their copy; as a result, they became "righteous," and



Parker Gallery

were now the "guides to God." They would one day sail ships with white wings to bring Y'wa's book to the 800,000 members of the Karen nation.



Adoniram Judson
1788-1850

In 1817, twenty-two years after the British diplomat visited the Karen village, a man named Adoniram Judson sailed from America to Burma to begin missionary work. He carried with him a Book that he prayed the people of Burma would learn to love as much as he did.

When Adoniram Judson arrived in Burma, he began the difficult task of learning the Burmese language and culture. The Burmese were set in their Buddhist ways and superstitions, and Judson did not win a convert for seven years.



Adoniram Judson worked among the Buddhists, who worshiped in pagodas such as these in Rangoon.

Almost every day, people of the Karen tribe passed his house, singing hymns about Y'wa God, as it was their custom to do. They did not know that the man who lived in the house had the Book for which

the people had waited for years, and which could tell them about Y'wa. Judson, discouraged over the meager fruit of his ministry, did not realize that the Karen were the one people who would eagerly accept the message which all other groups of Burmese rejected.

Then one day a Karen man named Ko Thah-byu asked Adoniram Judson for work. Although the man was notorious for his thievery and violent temper, and had killed thirty men, Judson hired him anyway.

As he worked, the Karen man listened to Judson teach his few converts out of the Book he had brought with him from America. Slowly Ko Thah-byu realized that the Book, which Judson called the Bible, was "the lost Book" for which his people had waited all these years. Ko Thah-byu accepted Christ and dedicated his life to proclaiming the good news of "the lost Book" among his people.

After training with Adoniram Judson and his workers, the Karen man traveled into the hill country to spread the good news. Wherever he went, entire villages responded to his message. Soon hundreds of converts from distant mountains and jungles flocked to Judson's mission to learn more of the Book and the Gospel it contained.

Meanwhile, Ko Thah-byu carried his message of peace to an ever-widening circle of remote villages and towns. His ministry and the consequent ministries of his converts were so effective and far-reaching that when American missionaries arrived at one Karen village three hundred miles from Judson's mission, they found five thousand Karen converts ready to be baptized.

"HAVE YOU BROUGHT A BOOK OF GOD?"

The Lord also used unusual means to reach the head-hunting Wa tribe of Burma. A devout Wa native named Pu Chan saddled his pony and told his disciples that the pony would lead them to a white brother bearing the book of Siyeh, the true God.



The pony led Pu Chan's followers over two hundred miles of mountainous trails into the city of Kengtung, where it turned into a mission compound and stopped at a well.

Pu Chan's disciples looked around, but could find no sign of a white brother or a book. All at once, they heard a voice echo, seemingly from nowhere, "Hello, strangers, may I help you?"

Frightened, the Wa men looked around. There was still no one in sight. Then out of the well climbed a white missionary. Astonished, the Wa men fell to their knees, and asked, "Have you brought us the Book of God?"

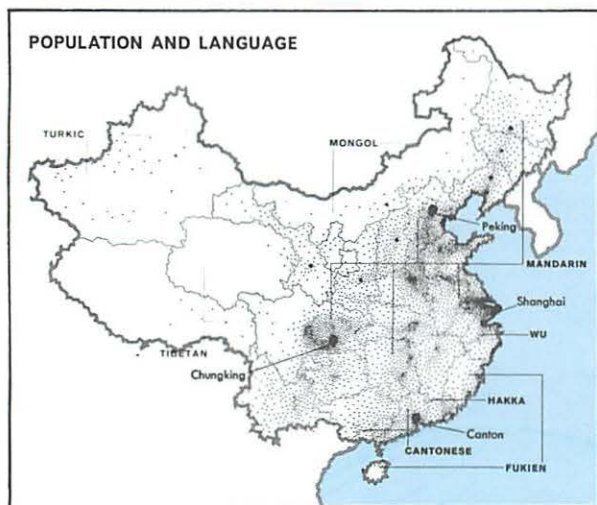
As the Wa men told the missionary how they had come to the compound and he in turn shared with them the wonderful message of the Book of God, they rejoiced together in God's miraculous dealings in their lives.

After the Wa men, now disciples of Christ, trained at the mission compound with the other Burmese Christians, they returned to their home villages and preached the Gospel of the Book. Soon, over ten thousand Wa people had become Christians, and they in turn carried the good news of God's Book further in to Eastern Burma and Southwestern China.

GOD PREPARES A MEDIUM FOR THE GOSPEL TO REACH CHINA.

Not only does God work in hearts through the witness of creation and of His Spirit, but as we can clearly see in the Chinese language, even as He punished mankind for its sin at the Tower of Babel, He graciously provided witnesses of His Gospel in language.

The history of China can be traced back thousands of years. Until twenty-six hundred years



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The country of China

before Christ, the Chinese people worshiped the Lord of Heaven, whom they called "Shang Ti." They clearly understood that He was not to be represented by idols, but worshiped in their spirits.

During the Zhou Dynasty (1066-770 B.C.), however, Chinese religious leaders allowed immorality to distort their worship of God. The guilt they felt as a result caused them to forget God's love and mercy and to focus instead on his judgment and wrath. Since they did not feel worthy to worship the true God, they began to worship the Emperor.

Three new religions emerged from the spiritual vacuum which followed this period. Confucianism, the first, involved ancestor worship and attempted to build a better earth and society.

The second, Taoism, became a popular alternative to Confucianism. However, spiritual hunger still persisted, and from over the Himalayas came Indian monks with a third religion, Buddhism.

The Buddhist monks adapted their doctrines to make them more acceptable to the Chinese. For many, Buddhism was an easier religion to practice than Confucianism or Taoism because it employed idols of Buddha, the enlightened one, as something substantial for the people to worship.

THE CALL OF A MISSIONARY

A young boy in England named Hudson Taylor listened to his father pray every night at dinner for the unevangelized masses of China. He knew that before he was born, his parents had prayed that he would go to China someday as a missionary.



**Hudson Taylor
1832-1905**

As a young Christian, Hudson Taylor strove for victory in his personal life, but to no avail. One day he finally came to the end of himself, and realized that only God could deliver Him from the power of sin. He promised God that if He would but work on his behalf and give him victory, he would give up all his earthly dreams and goals, go anywhere, do anything, suffer whatever His cause might demand, and be wholly at His disposal.

Years later he recalled, "Never shall I forget the feeling that came over me then. Words could not describe it. I felt that I was in the presence of God, entering into a covenant with the Almighty. . . . From that time the conviction has never left me that I was called to China."

THE GOSPEL OF CHRIST EXPLAINED IN THE CHINESE ALPHABET

Hudson Taylor immediately began the mammoth task of learning the Chinese language. The Chinese language is based on 214 symbols, called *radicals*, which are combined to form between 30,000 to 50,000 *ideographs*, and it is in these ideographs that we see the God-designed witnesses of His Gospel.



Righteousness

For example, the ideograph for *righteousness* has two parts: The upper symbol meaning "lamb," and the lower symbol meaning "I." The message, then, is that "I, under the Lamb, am righteous."

The ideograph for *tree* is a cross with the symbol for man superimposed upon it. The ideograph for *come* builds upon this one, with two small symbols of man, standing for mankind, on either side of the tree with the larger man superimposed on it. The message is "Mankind, come to the man on the tree."

THE INCAN EMPEROR WHO "FOUND" THE TRUE GOD



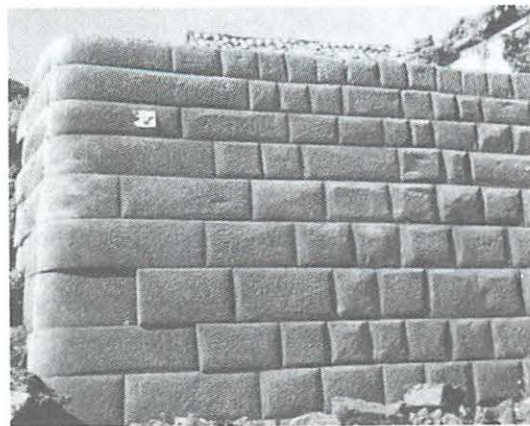
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The story of how Pachacuti, the great ruler of the ancient Incan empire, found the Lord, confirms again that God is faithful to give spiritual light to all those who seek Him earnestly and sincerely.

Pachacuti came to power in 1428 and rapidly expanded the empire and increased its territorial holdings. At its height, the Incan empire included portions of present-day Columbia, Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia, Chile, and Argentina.

Pachacuti's engineers rebuilt the beautiful fortress city of Cusco, the capital of the Incan empire, and constructed palaces, temples, and forts with amazing architectural ingenuity and skill. The walls of these structures were built of massive stones so precisely cut that they did not need mortar, and still stand today.

Pachacuti also built Machu Picchu, the incredible fortress city on top of a mountain. His crowning achievement was the "fabulous golden

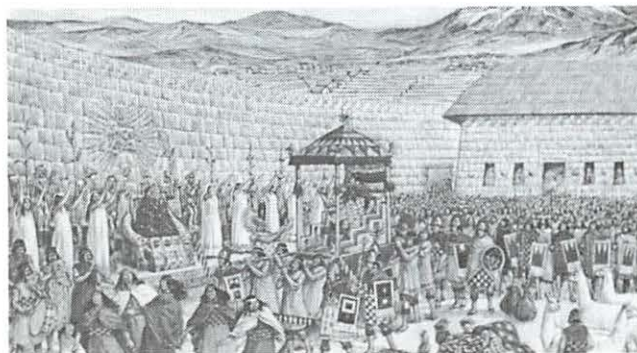


Guillen

A huge stone wall at Cusco—the perfectly fitted stones were set without mortar.

precinct" at Cori Cancha, whose magnificence rivaled that of Solomon's temple.

When Pachacuti began his reign, he worshiped the sun, and beautified the sun temple at Cusco. However, as he considered the sun, he realized that it always followed a set path, performed certain definite tasks, and kept set hours, as a common laborer did. Pachacuti further observed that even the passing of a small cloud could dim the radiance and warmth of his solar deity.



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The Incan emperor worships at the temple of the sun at Cusco.

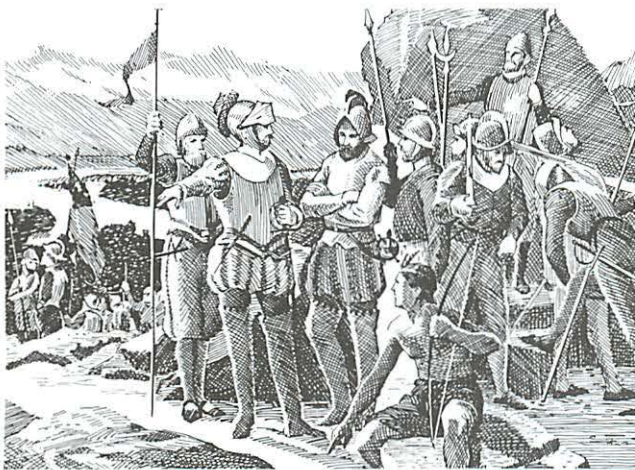
Disenchanted with sun-worship, Pachacuti studied the Incan traditions and histories passed down through the generations. He read about Adam, Noah, and the patriarchs, and at last discovered the Lord, whom his Incan ancestors had called "Viracocha," and began to worship Him as the Creator of all things.

Pachacuti called together the royal priests and shared with them his discovery of the error of worshipping the sun, and the way to worship Viracocha, the true God. He then commanded that prayer be directed to this true God, with

deepest awe and humility, and he composed hymns for the people to sing to Viracocha.

The response of the sun priests was mixed. Some gave allegiance to Viracocha, but others bitterly denounced this new God. Attempting to keep peace in the empire, Pachacuti compromised. He decreed "that the worship of Viracocha be confined to the ruling caste, [for it was] . . . too subtle and sublime for ordinary folk."

Pachacuti's decision to keep the Gospel of the true God from the masses proved to be a tragedy. The Incan people, having no light or truth, became increasingly corrupted and perverted, and even practiced human sacrifice. Within a century after Pachacuti's death, the once great Incan empire, now weak and divided, was conquered easily by the Spanish.



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The Spanish conquistadors led by Francisco Pizarro conquered the Incan empire when it became morally corrupted.

HOW A PLAGUE IN ATHENS REVEALED THE TRUE GOD

In the sixth century before Christ, a devastating plague struck the city of Athens, Greece. Desperate, the city council met to try to find a way to end the plague. They were told by a priest that the plague had been sent because, although they faithfully sacrificed to many gods, they had forgotten one god.

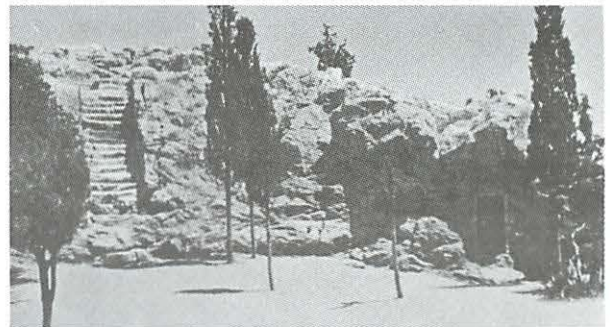
The priest told them that another priest, named Epimenides, who lived on the island of Crete, could tell them which god they had forgotten. The council members voted to send for him.

An amazing sight greeted Epimenides as he entered the city of Athens: in their religious zeal, the Athenians had lined both sides of the roads with literally hundreds of statues and altars of various gods and goddesses.

Epimenides told the city council exactly how they could identify and worship the god who was responsible for their plague.

The following morning at sunrise a flock of sheep and a group of stonemasons were to meet on the grassy slope of Mars' Hill, where the sheep were then to be released to graze. If any of the sheep lay down, rather than grazed, the stonemasons were to construct an altar there and sacrifice the sheep.

Within minutes, a number of the sheep lay down. Where they lay, the stonemasons built an altar and sacrificed the sheep. The plague immediately ceased, and the people of Athens worshiped this God whom they had now discovered. Because they did not know the name of this God, they inscribed on the side of the altar, "Agnosto Theo," which means, "To the unknown God."



American School of Classical Studies

Steps leading to the top of Mars' Hill (A bronze plaque of Paul's speech is pictured on the lower right.)

Many hundreds of years later, the Apostle Paul preached the Gospel to the religious, yet ungodly people of Athens in the marketplace. One day a group of Epicurean and Stoic philosophers approached Paul to argue with him over his preaching. Finally, they decided to take him before the council on Mars' Hill to evaluate what Paul was teaching.

Paul's testimony before the council reveals to us two very important keys to the ministry of peacemaking: First, every culture in the world has the light of the Gospel. Second, every culture needs missionaries to uncover and explain that light.

"Then Paul stood in the midst of Mars' Hill, and said, Ye men of Athens, I perceive that in all things ye are too superstitious. For as I passed by, and beheld your devotions, I found an altar with this inscription, TO THE UNKNOWN GOD. Whom therefore ye ignorantly worship, him declare I unto you" (Acts 17:22-23).

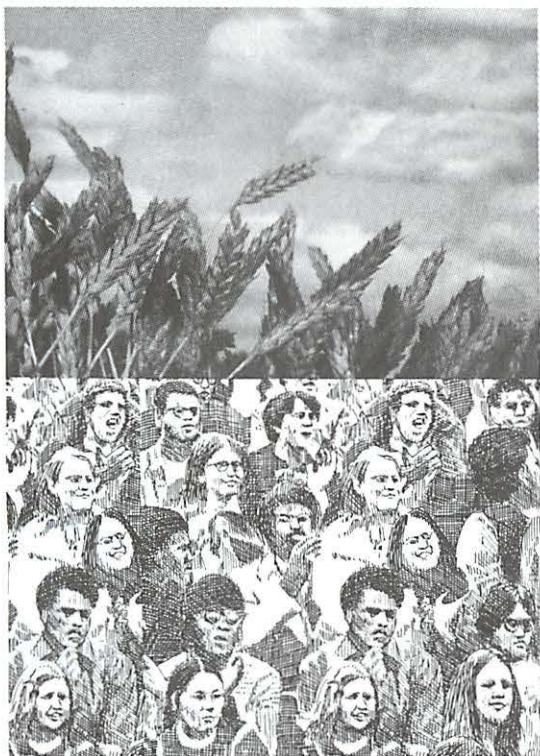
This resource is based on the book by Don Richardson, *Eternity in Their Hearts*, published by Regal Books, 1978. Don Richardson is also the author of *Peace Child*.

Date completed _____ Evaluation _____



HISTORY RESOURCE

HOW GOD PREPARED A YOUNG MAN TO BE AN EFFECTIVE PEACEMAKER



Jesus taught His disciples to picture the people of the world as a vast wheat field that was just ready for harvest.

"Say not ye, There are yet four months, and then cometh harvest? behold, I say unto you, Lift up your eyes, and look on the fields; for they are white already to harvest.

"And he that reapeth receiveth wages, and gathereth fruit unto life eternal: that both he that soweth and he that reapeth may rejoice together" (John 4:35-36).

Once the urgent spiritual needs of people are recognized, we are commanded to take the next step.

"Pray ye therefore the Lord of the harvest, that he will send forth labourers into his harvest" (Matthew 9:38).



State Historical Society of Wisconsin.

Reapers in the harvest

It is significant to note that the harvest is the Lord's, not ours. It is also important to realize that although the harvest is great, a few well-trained soulwinners can, by God's direction and power, achieve remarkable results. One such harvester is used in this resource to illustrate the points of effective soulwinning.

THE DOCTOR WHO LEARNED TO WORK WITH GOD

The young doctor and his wife knew that something had to be done. They had come to a small town in Missouri to establish a medical practice, but so far their income had not even been sufficient to pay the rent. The residents looked to more established doctors for their treatment, and most of the new doctor's patients were charity cases.

The newly married couple knelt beside the sofa in their little cottage and prayed that the Lord would do two things. First, that He would send a difficult case that had been given up by the other doctors. Second, that the patient would have enough resources to pay for the services that were given.

No sooner had they finished praying when the phone rang. They looked at each other with excitement until the caller simply asked, "Would you be willing to take a charity case?" The doctor agreed, but wondered how God would use this situation to answer his prayers. His wife reminded him of the song: "God moves in mysterious ways, His wonders to perform."

The charity case was a fifty-six-year-old washer woman who suffered with severe inflammatory

rheumatism. Four doctors had given up on her. When the new doctor went to see her, he found her lying in bed surrounded by hot sand bags.

The young doctor knelt by her bed and asked the great Physician to reveal His will regarding how to help this needy woman. Immediately, he remembered a treatment that his father had used many years earlier. Because the woman was so poor, he supplied the medication. She experienced such remarkable improvement within three weeks that she was able to return to her work.

It so happened that her specialty was washing fine fabrics which were owned by wealthy people. Whenever she did a job, she told the customer about this amazing new doctor who had cured her after four other doctors had given up. Very soon the doctor had many new patients who were able to pay their bills.



The Beloved Physician by Kenneth O. Gangel, Moody Press. Used by permission.

Walter Lewis Wilson
1881-1969

That young doctor was Walter L. Wilson. The lessons he learned as a soulwinner, doctor, and businessman provide a wealth of examples of what God is able to do through one who is committed to making Christ known in all his ways.

THE PREPARATION OF THE MAN

1 He accepted the challenge of soulwinning.

When Walter was seventeen years old, he met a Godly Scottish minister who took a personal interest in helping him grow to spiritual maturity. They spent many hours discussing spiritual matters; however, the chief love and burden on the heart of

this saintly man was soulwinning.

Soon the aging minister became seriously ill. Just before he died, he asked Walter to kneel by his bed so he could pray for him. The minister uttered, "Lord I am old. Soon I will not be able to preach or witness any longer. Make this lad my successor; endue him with power from on high."

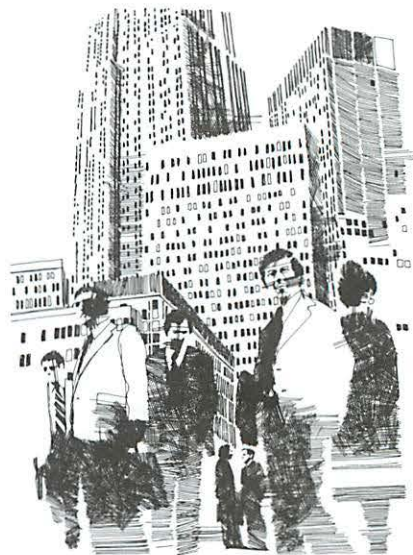
That Godly man's life and prayer made a deep impact on Walter's life.

2 He pursued opportunities to witness.

Soon Walter teamed up with a Christian friend, and together they decided to conduct street meetings in downtown Kansas City. Walter had never done anything like this before; however, the prospect was exciting to him since he had already studied public speaking and he hoped to become a minister one day.

He worked out his message carefully. On the given day the friends drove to the city and chose the busiest street corner they could find for their initial meeting. At 7:30 in the evening on Twelfth Street and Grand Avenue, Walter and his friend began to sing a Gospel song.

The passing crowds paused. Many hurried on to the nearby theater; others stayed to listen. Walter began his talk, and to his dismay he lost his train of thought and stumbled over his words. In his estimation, their first experience was a total failure.



However, the challenge which he had received from the Scottish minister was not to be quenched with one disappointing experience. They tried again and again only to be met with more disappointing results.

One night while getting ready to speak to a

passing crowd, Walter remembered the creativity and resourcefulness of the Scottish minister. He thought of an idea that he could use to attract a crowd.

3 *He learned how to gain a hearing.*

He placed a black derby hat upside down on the sidewalk in front of a theater and covered it with a handkerchief. When the people began coming out, he intently studied the hat from different angles. A crowd quickly gathered, wondering what was under the white handkerchief that covered the opening in the hat.

Satisfied that a sufficient crowd had gathered, Walter carefully picked up the hat and began to speak. "Ladies and gentlemen, long ago a handful of shepherds were curious, just like you, and their curiosity led them to Jesus Christ."

Many in the crowd were intrigued and stayed to listen to Walter give a clear, short presentation of the Gospel.

This experience encouraged him to look for unique ways to present the Gospel to people. God blessed his efforts, and like the Master who used objects and illustrations from nature to teach the multitudes, Walter Wilson began capturing the attention of both individuals and large groups in all kinds of places for the rest of his long life.

On one occasion he was invited to speak at a public high school assembly. The principal informed him that his talk would have to be less than thirty minutes.

He began by saying, "I hold in my hand something no human eye has ever seen. I obtained it some time ago in McPherson, Kansas from a gentleman who had never seen it. He assured me that the salesman from whom he had purchased it had never seen it.

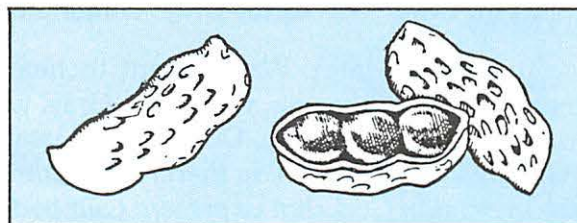
"I brought it along because I thought that perhaps you young people would like to see it. Perhaps your principal would like to see it. How many of you would like to see it?" Every hand went up.

With such an introduction he had the attention of every student, teacher, and the principal.

Then he showed them what was in his hand and demonstrated that no one had ever seen it before, nor would they ever see it again. He continued with more intriguing facts and stories. When his time was up, he sat down.

The principal, however, leaned over and asked him to continue speaking. After two hours and a thunderous applause, the principal thanked Dr. Wilson and said to the students, "Young people, you know that I have been an atheist and evolutionist all these years. But I want you to know this morning I am going back to my desk as a believer in Jesus Christ as my personal Savior."

And just what was in the hand of Walter Wilson when he began the assembly? A peanut!



He opened the shell, picked up the peanut and said, "No one has ever seen this peanut before, and now that you have seen it, no one will ever see it again." He then popped it into his mouth and ate it as the audience laughed, clapped, and cheered with delight.

4 *He yielded his life to the Holy Spirit.*

The zealous fervor and diligence of Walter's life, however, failed to produce the lasting spiritual fruit for which he personally longed.

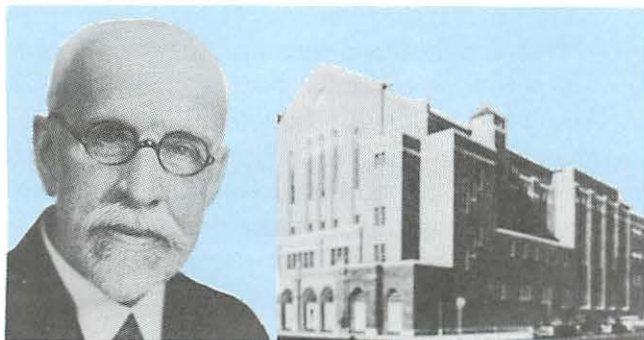
Then in 1913 a returned missionary asked Walter a very penetrating question, "What is the Holy Spirit to you?"

"Well, He is one of the persons of the Godhead," responded Walter.

The missionary persisted, "But do you have a personal relationship with Him?"

Walter listened as the missionary explained, "When the Spirit has His own way in your soul, He will do freely what He came to do—reveal the Scriptures, exalt the Savior, magnify the Father, and give power in service and victory in the battle with Satan."

Walter studied the Scriptures that the missionary suggested. "If you will seek to know the Holy Spirit personally, He will transform your life. Read John 14 and 16 and see if you really do know the Spirit. If you find you do not, then come to Him immediately, in faith, and make Him the Lord of your life."



Torrey-Gray Auditorium, Moody Bible Institute

James M. Gray

Torrey-Gray Auditorium

Two weeks later, Walter went to hear a respected Christian leader, Dr. James Gray, who worked with Robert Torrey. During the message, Dr. Gray read, *“I beseech you therefore, brethren, by the mercies of God, that ye present your bodies a living sacrifice . . .” (Romans 12:1).*

Then he leaned over the pulpit and said, “Have you noticed that this verse does not tell us to whom we should give our bodies? It is not the Lord Jesus Christ Who asks for them. He has His own body. It is not the Father Who asks for them. He remains upon His throne. Another has come to earth without a body. God could have made a body for Him as He did for Jesus, but He did not do so. God gives you the privilege and the indescribable honor of presenting your body to the Holy Spirit to be His dwelling place on earth. If you have been washed by the blood of the Lamb, then yours is a holy body, washed whiter than snow. It will be accepted by the Spirit when you give it to Him. Will you do so now?”

That night Walter went home, entered his room, lay prostrate on the floor, and in the presence of God reviewed the spiritual fruitlessness he had felt in his life. Then he addressed a prayer to the Holy Spirit, “I have mistreated You all of my Christian life. I have treated You like a servant. When I wanted You, I called for You; when I was about to engage in some work, I beckoned You to come and help me perform my task.

“I shall do so no more, just now I give You this body of mine; from my head to my feet, I give it to You. I give you my hands, my limbs, my eyes, my lips, and my brain—all that I am within and without I hand over to You for You to live in it the life that You please.

“You may send this body to Africa, or You may lay it on a bed of affliction. It is Your body from this moment on. Thank You; I believe that You have accepted it . . . we now belong to each other.”

After this experience Walter gave the same witness and the same message, but now they had new power and far greater results.

5 He learned the value of time.

Opportunities for service increased as the Holy Spirit found new freedom and expression in Walter Wilson.

One night he sat down to evaluate his schedule. He was practicing medicine, helping his father-in-law manage a large company, assisting in the pastorate of a large church, giving radio messages six mornings a week, and providing spiritual leadership for his family of eight children.

He designed a chart in which he could faithfully record what he did every fifteen minutes during the next three days. After filling it in, he evaluated each time segment by three rules: ❶ Did it bring glory to God? ❷ Did it bring blessing to others? ❸ Was it profitable to me?



After putting a line through each time segment that failed the test, he discovered that almost half the chart was marked. He then yielded his time to the Holy Spirit so that he could be more productive in the responsibilities which God had given to him.

THE PREPARATION OF HIS MESSAGE

1 He rightly divided the Word of Truth.

The primary source of Walter Wilson’s wisdom, strength, and joy was the Word of God. He read it, studied it, memorized it, and was able to effectively quote it to those who were seeking salvation or growth in their Christian walk.

He knew where to find each verse that dealt with salvation or the answer to particular questions which often keep people from receiving salvation.

From the first day he preached on the street corner, a Bible was in his hand and in his heart.

2 He searched out the facts of nature.

The Scottish preacher who gave Walter a challenge for soulwinning also gave him a book he had written, *God's Two Books—Natural Revelation and Special Revelation*. This fascinating book revealed how interesting facts of nature related to the Scriptures and inspired Walter's delight in researching more interesting facts.



National Park Service

The Giant Sequoia

to bring Scriptural truths into vivid clarity and practical application.

3 He motivated people to see their spiritual needs.

With the diagnostic perception of a skilled physician, Walter Wilson helped people identify their spiritual needs. He asked perceptive questions and usually approached needs from an entirely unexpected direction.

Walter discovered most of his facts about nature from reading books. However, whenever it was possible, he learned firsthand of the wonders of God's creation in nature.

He stood beneath a giant 265-foot Sequoia tree in California and reviewed the sequence of creation as he observed that this tree was over 6,000 years old.

He experimented in his home with the *Cereus* plant that bloomed every night at eleven o'clock.

He learned why chickens always hatch at the larger end of the egg.

He rehearsed what he had learned and freely drew upon it

While speaking to the employees of a large factory, he became aware of a huge six-foot-four-inch tall worker who claimed to be an atheist.

He started his message by saying, "The person who says there is no God must be a very wise person. He must have traveled all through the heavens and visited all the stars and planets. He must have discovered the origins of all of nature and understood the profound wisdom of all that is made. . . ."

After speaking of the wonders of the Creator and His salvation, he quoted Psalm 14:1, "*The fool hath said in his heart, There is no God.*"

When he gave the invitation, the tall atheistic worker walked up to the platform, put his hand out, and said, "I am that fool; I want Jesus Christ to save me right now."

4 He learned how to clearly explain the Gospel.

The following Scriptural outline was used by Walter Wilson and is used by many other effective soulwinners to bring people to salvation.

As you present these verses, have the person with whom you are talking read them from the Bible. You might want to mark them in your Bible for easy reference.

Limit the discussion to the Scriptures and what they say, taking care to avoid discussing your own opinions of peripheral matters.



- **HELP THE PERSON ESTABLISH THE FACT OF HIS SINFUL CONDITION AND HIS HELPLESSNESS TO FULFILL GOD'S REQUIREMENTS.**

"For all have sinned, and come short of the glory of God" (Romans 3:23).

Explanation:

"All" includes me and you and everyone else who is in the world. We were all born sinners.

"For there is not a just man upon earth, that doeth good, and sinneth not" (Ecclesiastes 7:20).

"But we are all as an unclean thing, and all our righteousnesses are as filthy rags. . . ." (Isaiah 64:6).

- **EXPLAIN THAT THE CONSEQUENCE OF SIN IS PHYSICAL AND ETERNAL DEATH.**

"For the wages of sin is death..." (Romans 6:23).

Explanation:

Notice that the payment for sin is death. Sin is not paid for by doing good works, being a church member, or living a good life.

Breaking God's law is a criminal offense, and under God's just laws the penalty required is death.

God will take "...vengeance on them that know not God, and that obey not the gospel of our Lord Jesus Christ: Who shall be punished with everlasting destruction from the presence of the Lord, and from the glory of his power" (II Thessalonians 1:8-9).

- **EXPLAIN THAT GOD HATES SIN BUT LOVES THE SINNER.**

"But God commendeth His love toward us, in that, while we were yet sinners, Christ died for us" (Romans 5:8).

"For God so loved the world, that he gave his only begotten Son, that whosoever believeth in him should not perish, but have everlasting life" (John 3:16).

- **HELP THE PERSON UNDERSTAND THAT HE MUST RECEIVE GOD'S PAYMENT FOR HIS SIN BY AN ACT OF HIS CONSCIOUS WILL.**

"... the gift of God is eternal life through Jesus Christ our Lord" (Romans 6:23).

"But as many as received him, to them gave he power to become the sons of God, even to them that believe on his name" (John 1:12).

"That if thou shalt confess with thy mouth the Lord Jesus, and shalt believe in thine heart that God hath raised him from the dead, thou shalt be saved" (Romans 10:9).

- **ASSIST THE PERSON IN ACCEPTING CHRIST PERSONALLY.**

Whenever possible, encourage the person to pray out loud. If the person desires salvation but needs assistance in prayer, you might suggest that he or she repeat after you the following prayer:

Thank You, God, for loving me and sending Your Son to die for my sin. Right now I repent of my sin, and I do receive Jesus Christ as my personal Savior.

As Your child I turn my entire life over to You so You can glorify Yourself through me.
Amen

- **REVIEW THE DECISION WITH THE PERSON TO MAKE SURE HE UNDERSTANDS HIS DECISION.**

The following questions may be helpful at this point.

☐ Since you confessed Christ as your Savior, according to the Bible, what are you now? (I am saved, or I am a Christian. If he is unsure, have him read Romans 10:9 again.)

☐ Now that you are a Christian, where will you spend eternity? (In heaven. If he is uncertain, have him read I John 5:13.)

Following this discussion, suggest that he thank God for cleansing his sin, making him a Christian, and giving him eternal life.

- **GIVE SIMPLE INSTRUCTIONS ON HOW TO BEGIN GROWING AS A CHRISTIAN.**

Explain that the Holy Spirit now lives within his spirit and that the Holy Spirit will begin teaching him the truths of the Bible. Suggest that he begin reading the book of Romans or the Gospel of John.

Then encourage him to pray daily and become established in a Bible-believing church so that other Christians can help him grow spiritually.

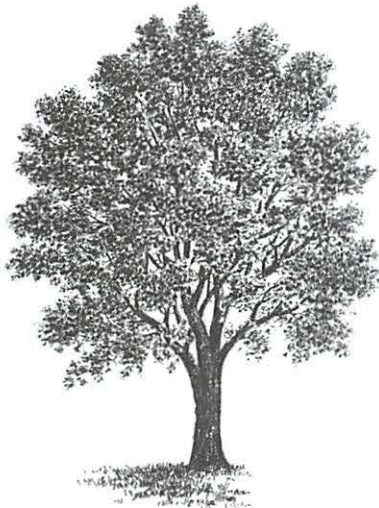
Date verses memorized _____

5 *He knew how to begin conversations.*

Walter Wilson was a master at opening conversations that would quickly lead to spiritual matters. In counseling others how to do this he wrote, "It is quite necessary that some subject of mutual interest shall be found if you would gain the attention of the stranger or the friend whom you wish to win for Christ."

If he saw a man reading a newspaper, he would ask him whether or not he knew what the most advertised event in the world was. Then he would describe how this event is advertised in every newspaper, on every bank statement, on every calendar, and in every letter.

He would explain that God's purpose for "advertising" the date of Christ's death is that every person would know and accept the Savior. Finally he would ask, "Has God's advertising campaign about the birth of His Son been effective or completely vain in your life?"



The miracle of a limb

If he met a person outdoors, he would point to a limb on a tree and ask, "Have you ever noticed the miracle of a limb on a tree?" Then he would describe a tree he once saw. It was about forty-two inches in diameter and had a seventy-five foot limb about ten inches in diameter.

He further explained that the fibers of the limb did not penetrate the tree more than about twenty-one inches. No engineer has ever been able to manufacture a pole of any kind of material and anchor it to another pole with that kind of leverage. It would break off with its own weight.

After further discussion he would ask if the person had allowed God to do any miracles in his own life.

When talking with a lawyer, he would ask, "Can anyone practice law before the Supreme Court of the United States?" The lawyer would answer that only those who were recognized by the Chief Justice are permitted to plead in that court.

Walter would then ask him if he had arranged for anyone to represent him at the Great White Throne in the Supreme Court of the universe.

6 *He dealt wisely with difficult situations.*

Walter did not try to correct the ideas of the other person immediately. He reminded himself that his goal was to bring his new friend to the Savior. All other discussions were sidetracks.

• **RESPONDING TO ONE WHO DOES NOT BELIEVE**

When Walter was met with the statement, "I do not believe the Bible," or "I do not believe in Christ," he would cheerfully respond, "I am not as interested in what you do not believe as I am in what you do believe." As he drew out of the person the testimony of what he did believe, it often became obvious to both that it was not adequate for gaining entrance into heaven.

• **RESPONDING TO ONE WHO IS SELF-RIGHTEOUS**

Many with whom Walter talked thought at first that their good works would bring them to salvation. He would patiently reason with them, "If good works could atone for our sin, how can we know when we have done sufficient good to blot out our misdeeds from God's record?"

He would then quote and explain Ephesians 2:9, "not of works," Romans 4:5, "to him that worketh not," Titus 3:5, "Not by works of righteousness which we have done," and conclude by asking, "Do you realize that you are in direct competition with Jesus Christ? He did all the good works that you need for salvation."

• **KNOWING WHEN TO BE QUIET**

By being in tune with the Holy Spirit and with the spirit of the person to whom he was talking, Walter Wilson knew when to speak and when to be quiet.

PROJECT

Memorize the steps and verses needed to bring a person to salvation.

Date completed _____ Evaluation _____



HOW CAN MATHEMATICS MOTIVATE US TO BE PEACEMAKERS?

The Great Commission commands us to go into all the world and preach the Gospel to every person. (See Matthew 28:19-20.)



The prospect of evangelizing the entire world dismays most Christians. When they consider the current world population, they view the task as impossible.

The conclusion of these Christians is inaccurate because they have failed to use mathematics to give them correct data. Accurate data will, in turn, give them a proper perspective.

How long would it take to evangelize the entire world if you led just one person to Christ each day and each one of them did the same?

ANSWER _____

STEPS TO SOLVE THIS PROBLEM

1 Know the world population.



The world population (as of July 1, 1985) is 4,845,000,000.

2 Visualize the factors of the problem.

Today I win one	Total # <u>2</u>
Tomorrow we each win one	Total # <u>4</u>
The next day we each win one	Total # <u>8</u>

The total each day is *double* the total of the previous day; thus, the answer is the number of days that the doubling process must occur before the world population is reached.

3 Know what math skills are required.

The problem can be solved with simple addition:

- By doubling the number of Christians each day, we would eventually reach the world population figure:

Day 1	Day 2	Day 3	Day 4	Day 5	Day 6
1	2	4	8	16	32
<u>+1</u>	<u>+2</u>	<u>+4</u>	<u>+8</u>	<u>+16</u>	<u>+32</u>

- Another method is to multiply each total by two:

Day 7	Day 8	Day 9	Day 10	Day 11	Day 12
64	128	256	512	1024	2048
<u>× 2</u>	<u>× 2</u>	<u>× 2</u>	<u>× 2</u>	<u>× 2</u>	<u>× 2</u>

Finish the problem by multiplication or learn to work with exponents, scientific notation, and logarithms.

4 Understand how exponents and scientific notation can help in expressing the world population.

An exponent is a number written above and to the right of another number called the base (e.g., 10^3 ; 3 is the exponent and 10 is the base). The exponent tells how many times the base number is used as a factor of a number. For example,

$$10^3 = 10 \times 10 \times 10 = 1000$$

(three factors of 10)

Standard Number	Factored Form	Exponent Form	Spoken
10	10 (one factor of ten)	10^1	ten or ten to the first power
100	10×10 (two factors of ten)	10^2	one hundred or ten squared
1,000	$10 \times 10 \times 10$ (three factors of ten)	10^3	one thousand or ten cubed
10,000	$10 \times 10 \times 10 \times 10$ (four factors of ten)	10^4	ten thousand or ten to the fourth power
100,000	$10 \times 10 \times 10 \times 10 \times 10$ (five factors of ten)	10^5	one hundred thousand or ten to the fifth power

Can you write one million, ten million, one hundred million, and one billion in standard, factored, and exponent form?

Standard Number	Factored Form	Exponent Form
1,000,000 =	$10 \times 10 \times 10 \times 10 \times 10 \times 10$	10^6
10,000,000 =	$10 \times 10 \times 10 \times 10 \times 10 \times 10 \times 10$	10^7
100,000,000 =	$10 \times 10 \times 10 \times 10 \times 10 \times 10 \times 10 \times 10$	10^8
1,000,000,000 =	$10 \times 10 \times 10 \times 10 \times 10 \times 10 \times 10 \times 10 \times 10$	10^9

When an astronomer deals with large numbers or a microbiologist deals with very small numbers, there is a need to convert them to a more workable form. This is called *scientific notation*.

Scientific notation expresses a large or small number in the form of $a \times 10^n$

- To convert a number to scientific notation, use the following steps.
 - Establish the decimal point. 3,479,500.
 - Move the decimal point so that only one digit of the number appears to the left of it. 3.479500
 - Count the number of places you have moved the decimal. 6 5 4 3 2 1
 - Write that number as the exponent of 10 in your notation. 3.479500×10^6
 - Drop all unnecessary zero's from the original number. 3.4795×10^6

Express the following numbers in scientific notation.

$$\begin{array}{ll}
 4,000,000 = 4 \times 10^6 & 50 = 5 \times 10^1 \\
 2,000 = 2 \times 10^3 & 792 = 7.92 \times 10^2 \\
 80,000 = 8 \times 10^4 & 629,000 = 6.29 \times 10^5
 \end{array}$$

- Express the population figure (P) in the original problem using scientific notation.

$$\begin{array}{l}
 P = 4,845,000,000 \\
 P = 4.845 \times 10^9
 \end{array}$$

5 Develop a mathematical equation which expresses the problem to be solved.

Days	Multiplication	Christians
		Write these answers:
Day 1:	2	$= 2^1 = 2$
Day 2:	2×2	$= 2^2 = 4$
Day 3:	$2 \times 2 \times 2$	$= 2^3 = 8$
Day 4:	$2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2$	$= 2^4 = 16$
Day 5:	$2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2$	$= 2^5 = 32$
Day 6:	$2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2$	$= 2^6 = 64$

$$\text{Equation: } 2^n = P$$

What does this equation mean?

n = the number of days that it would take to reach each person with the Gospel.

P = the world population (4,845,000,000).

- Enter the scientific notation for P into the formula.

$$2^n = P$$

$$2^n = 4.85 \times 10^9$$

6 Understand what logarithms are.

A logarithm (abbreviated *log*) is another name for an exponent. In the equation $100 = 10^2$, 2 is the log of the number 100 to the base 10. A logarithm whose base is ten is written \log_{10} .

The \log_{10} of 10^3 is 3.

The \log_{10} of 10^4 is 4.

What is the \log_{10} of 10^5 ? 5

What is the \log_{10} of 10^9 ? 9

Logarithms are used to simplify extensive multiplication and division calculations by allowing them to be worked out with the simpler processes of addition and subtraction.

For example, the equation

$$100 \times 10 = 1000$$

can be written

$$10^2 \times 10^1 = 10^3$$

The equation,

$$1,000,000 \times 10,000 = 10,000,000,000$$

can be written

$$10^6 \times 10^4 = 10^{10}$$

Observe what happens to the logarithms; in this example they were added.

Logarithms can only be added when they have the same base.

Since the equation

$$10^6 \times 10^4 = 10^{10}$$

has a common base of 10, the logarithms 6 and 4 are just added, i.e.,

$$10^6 \times 10^4 = 10^{6+4} = 10^{10}$$

Express the following equations using logarithms and solve.

$$1,000 \times 10,000 = 10^3 \times 10^4 = 10^{3+4} = 10^7$$

$$100 \times 1,000 = 10^{\boxed{2}} \times 10^{\boxed{3}} = 10^{\boxed{2} + \boxed{3}} = 10^{\boxed{5}}$$

$$10 \times 1,000 = 10^{\boxed{1}} \times 10^{\boxed{3}} = 10^{\boxed{1} + \boxed{3}} = 10^{\boxed{4}}$$

$$100 \times 100 = 10^{\boxed{2}} \times 10^{\boxed{2}} = 10^{\boxed{2} + \boxed{2}} = 10^{\boxed{4}}$$

If each base in the equation

$$2^n = 4.845 \times 10^9$$

were the same, we could find "n" by adding the logarithms. In other words, if 2 and 4.845 could be rewritten in a different form with a base 10 so that if

$$2 = 10^a$$

and

$$4.845 = 10^b$$

then the original equation could be rewritten:

$$(10^a)^n = 10^b \times 10^9$$

and we could find "n" by addition and multiplication.

It is for this reason that Logarithm Tables were developed. The Table of Common Logarithms are all the logarithms which have the base of 10.

7 Learn to use the Table of Common Logarithms.

The "n" labeling the left column of the chart represents the number we wish to rewrite using the base 10 and a logarithm. On this chart "n" ranges from 1.0 to 5.4.

The columns labeled 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9 represent the hundredths place of "n." So if we wished to rewrite the number 1 using a log to the base 10, first find "1.0" under the "n" column and read across the chart to the column labeled "0."

n	0	1	2	3
1.0	.0000	.0043	.0086	.0128

1.00 = 10^0

1.01 = $10^{.0043}$

1.02 = $10^{.0086}$

What is the \log_{10} of 1.03? $10^{?}$

Referring to the chart, the \log_{10} of 5.00 is .6990. We write that expression as

$$5.00 = 10^{.6990}$$

$$\text{or } \log_{10} 5.00 = .6990$$

$$\log_{10} 5.01 = .6998$$

$$\log_{10} 5.10 = .7076$$

$$\log_{10} 5.02 = .7007$$

$$\log_{10} 5.11 = .7084$$

What is \log_{10} 2.00? 3010

What is \log_{10} 4.84? 6848

What is \log_{10} 4.85? 6857

- Learn to compute the log of a number which lies exactly between two numbers on the Table of Common Logarithms.

To find the \log_{10} of 5.335, it is necessary to take the "mean" or "average" of \log_{10} 5.33 and \log_{10} 5.34.

$$\log_{10} 5.335 = \frac{\log_{10} 5.33 + \log_{10} 5.34}{2}$$

$$\log_{10} 5.335 = \frac{.7267 + .7275}{2} = .7271$$

What is $\log_{10} 4.845$?

$$\log_{10} 4.845 = \frac{\log_{10} .6848 + \log_{10} .6857}{2}$$

$$\log_{10} 4.845 = \frac{.6848 + .6857}{2} = .68525$$

Rewrite 2 in terms of a log to base 10.

$$2 = 10^{.3010}$$

Rewrite 4.845 in terms of a log to base 10.

$$4.845 = 10^{.68525}$$

Now rewrite the equation by substituting 2 and 4.845 with the logs to the base 10.

$$2^n = 4.845 \times 10^9$$

$$(10^{.3010})^n = 10^{.68525} \times 10^9$$

Working with the right side of the equation, add the logarithms together.

$$(10^{.3010})^n = 10^{.68525 + 9} = 10^{9.68525}$$

$$(10^{.3010})^n = 10^{9.68525}$$

8 Simplify this equation by making some further observations about exponents.

The standard number for the expression

$$(10^2)^3$$

can be found by factorization.

$$(10^2)^3 = 10^2 \times 10^2 \times 10^2 = 10^{2+2+2} = 10^6$$

$$\text{so } (10^2)^3 = 10^6 = 1,000,000$$

Notice that the exponents 2 and 3 were multiplied together to get the exponent 6. The

logarithms 2, 3, and 6 can be written in the simple equation

$$2 \times 3 = 6$$

In the same way in the equation

$$(10^{.3010})^n = 10^{9.68525}$$

the logarithms can be written in the simple equation:

$$(.3010)n = 9.68525$$

In order to further simplify this equation it is important to understand that what is done to one side of an equation must be done to the other side of that equation. If we divide, for example, by 2 on one side of the equation, we must divide by 2 on the other side of that equation.

For example, take the equation

$$2 \times 3 = 6$$

$$\frac{2 \times 3}{2} = \frac{6}{2}$$

$$3 = 3$$

Now apply this same principle to our equation by dividing by the known logarithm on the left side of the equation.

$$\frac{(.3010)^n}{(.3010)} = \frac{9.68525}{(.3010)}$$

$$n = \frac{9.68525}{.3010}$$



Divide to find the "n" in our equation $2^n = P$.

$$n = 32.17691$$

Write this answer in the box on page 332.

Date completed 10-21-91 Evaluation _____



SCIENCE RESOURCE

HOW DO STARS ILLUSTRATE THE GLORY OF PEACEMAKERS?

"And they that be wise shall shine as the brightness of the firmament; and they that turn many to righteousness as the stars for ever and ever" (Daniel 12:3).



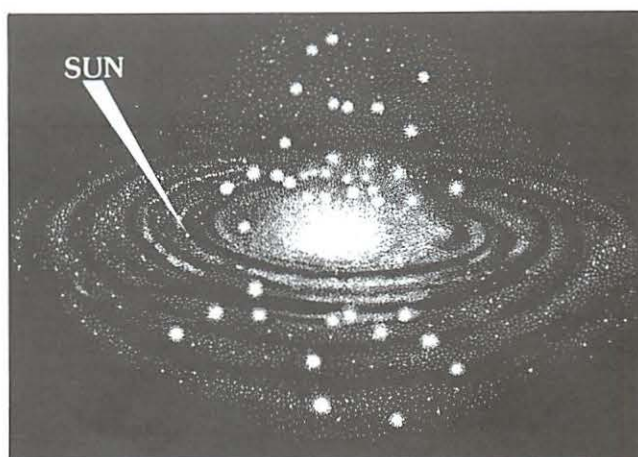
"There is one glory of the sun, and another glory of the moon, and another glory of the stars: for one star differeth from another star in glory" (1 Corinthians 15:41).

Peacemakers are Christians who turn others to God's righteousness. The following characteristics of stars can be seen in the ministry of peacemakers.

1 STARS ARE THE PRIMARY SOURCE OF LIGHT IN THE UNIVERSE.

The amount of light that comes from stars is hard for our minds to comprehend. Just a section of a star about the size of a small flashlight lens (one square inch) shines with the brilliance of 1,500,000 candles. When you consider that an average star has more than 9,434,000,000,000,000,000 square inches over its surface, that is an incredible amount of light.

The sun is our closest star. It gives us direct light, warms the earth during the day, and gives reflected light off the surface of the moon at night. If the sun were to suddenly disappear, it is estimated that it would take the world population less than three days to burn up all the fuel in the world trying to stay warm.



After ©World Book, Inc.

Our sun is one of billions of stars God placed in the Milky Way Galaxy. The sun produces 99.999% of the light that warms the earth.

Without the sun, the earth would be totally dark. The only light in our solar system would be the starlight from distant stars. Even the closest of those stars shines only as brightly as a candle seen from a distance of ten miles. Without the sun, the moon would merely be a black shadow moving across the sky. Venus, Mars, and Jupiter could be recognized only as tiny black specks silhouetted against the backdrop of the stars.

It is comforting to know that Scripture confirms that the sun will never fail. It will remain a constant source of warmth and light until God's appointed time, when it will be darkened at the time of judgment described in Joel 2:31.

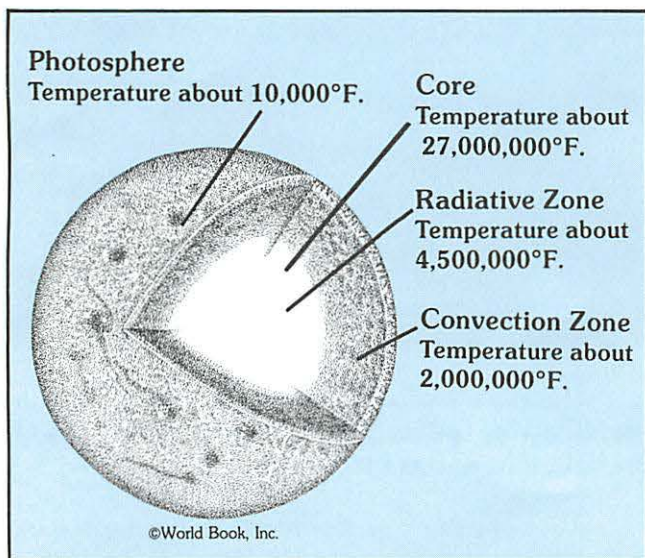
2 STARS GIVE OF THEMSELVES IN ORDER TO PRODUCE LIGHT.

Stars produce light through a process called *nuclear fusion*. In this process, two atoms of hydrogen collide with such force that they fuse together to form one atom of helium. A temperature of more than 10,000,000°F is required for this reaction which results in explosions that release light.

Under these conditions the electrons that surround the nucleus of the hydrogen and helium atoms have been stripped away. Only the protons and neutrons remain. When these protons and neutrons fuse together, almost 30% of the original mass is lost, being converted into energy in the form of light and heat.

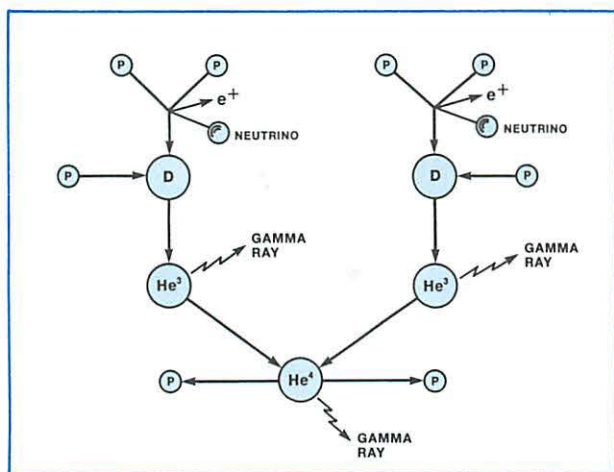
This conversion causes the sun to weigh less with every reaction. The sun literally consumes itself in order to produce light. In fact, the sun is exploding so rapidly that it is losing about 4,000,000 tons each second. In comparison, the atomic bomb

that destroyed Hiroshima converted only about two hundredths of a single ounce of matter into energy.



ENERGY FROM THE SUN

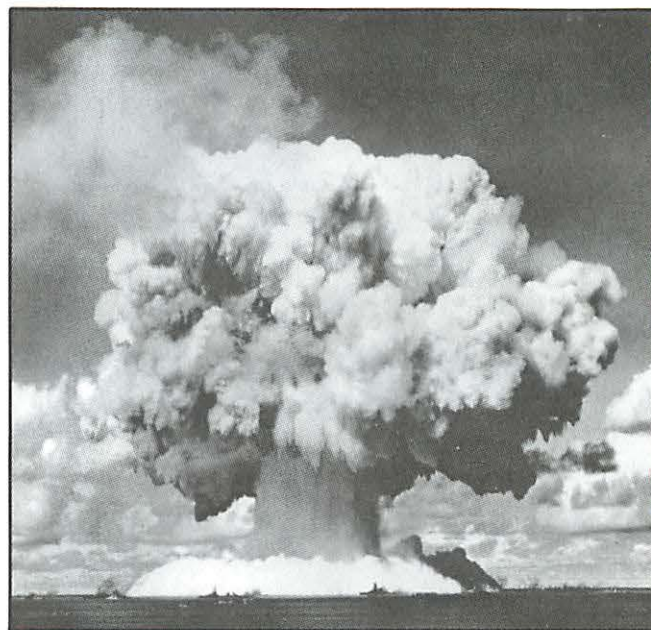
Because the sun is so large, more than 320,000 times the size of the earth, it is estimated that at its present rate of nuclear reaction there is enough hydrogen to last for at least five billion years. If, however, the sun were made of coal, it would burn out in about 5,000 years.



Beyond the Known Universe

A proton-proton reaction

The nuclear reaction of most stars is called a "proton-proton reaction." Two protons fuse together to form a *deuterium atom*. The deuterium atom then combines with a third proton to form an atom of light helium (He³). When two light helium atoms collide, they produce a normal atom of helium and release two free protons to continue the chain reaction. The amount of mass that is lost during the reaction is equal to the amount of energy that is released.



Defense Department

An atomic explosion

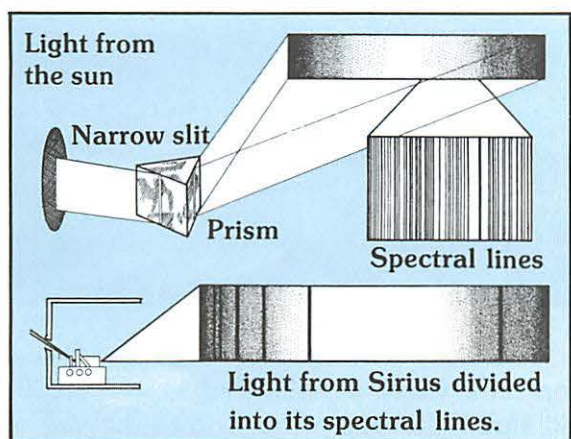
Stars are like giant nuclear reactors that change *hydrogen gas* into *helium gas*. The process is called *nuclear fusion*. Fusion reactions are five times more powerful than the fission reactions of an atomic bomb.

3 THE LIGHT FROM A STAR REVEALS ITS INNER COMPOSITION.

Starlight normally appears white because it is a mixture of many different colors. When the colors are separated using a prism or spectroscope, it becomes obvious that some colors are brighter and other colors are missing entirely.

If the starlight is first passed through a thin slit before going through a prism, its light is broken into hundreds of lines that are separated by obvious gaps. These are called *spectral lines*. Each star has its own unique set of these lines. They act like "fingerprints" to identify the chemical elements from which a star is made.

Some elements were actually discovered in starlight before they were discovered on earth. For example, in the mid-1860s, mysterious lines were found in the light from the sun. These lines did not fit the spectral lines of any of the known elements. The unknown substance was named helium after the Greek word *helios*, meaning "sun." It was not until 1895 that helium was discovered on the earth when scientists found a substance that had exactly the same spectral lines as the element on the sun known as helium.



After, The Universe

THE "FINGERPRINT" OF A STAR

How can a star's temperature be taken?

Spectral lines can also reveal the temperature of distant stars. When a substance such as iron is heated, it begins to glow red, then orange, then yellow, and finally white. The intensity of the spectral lines changes, too. Red spectral lines are the brightest when iron is first heated. Orange and yellow lines get brighter as the iron gets hotter. The intensity of these spectral lines in starlight functions as a thermometer that measures the temperature of a star.

How can there be more to starlight than the eye can see?

Starlight is much more than visible light. It includes radiowaves, infrared rays, ultraviolet rays, X rays, and gamma rays. While these are all forms of light, they have different wavelengths and frequencies. They also have their own unique spectral fingerprints that can be used to identify a star's composition.

Stars are made of mostly hydrogen atoms. These hydrogen atoms act like miniature radio transmitters with a characteristic wavelength of 21 centimeters. An astronomer, searching for stars that cannot be seen through an ordinary telescope (sometimes called a "light" bucket), uses a dish-shaped radio antenna to look for sources of hydrogen. When the receiver picks up a signal at this wavelength, the astronomer knows that he has located a hydrogen source, an "invisible star." Using this technique, researchers have been able to map outlines of entire galaxies that have never been seen by man.

4 A STAR'S LIGHT IS MOST EVIDENT WHEN CONTRASTED AGAINST THE DARKNESS.

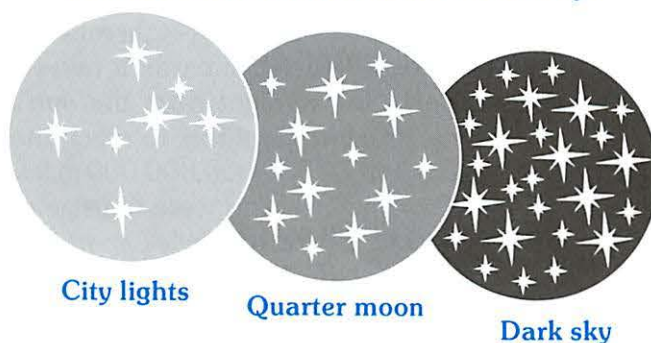
Most people have never seen a sky full of stars

because closer stars appear so bright that they mask out the light from all except the brightest stars.

The unaided eye could see hundreds of stars during the day if it were not for the brightness of the sun. Sunlight so overpowers the light from other stars that they cannot be seen during the day. At night, city lights produce enough distracting light that only a few stars can be seen. Even the reflected light of a full moon is enough to conceal all but a few stars.

It is only when one's surroundings are the darkest that starlight is really noticeable. The heavens seem to open up with starlight, and the Milky Way literally glows with millions of stars that can be seen only when all the distracting lights of the world have been "turned off."

Number of stars visible to the unaided eye



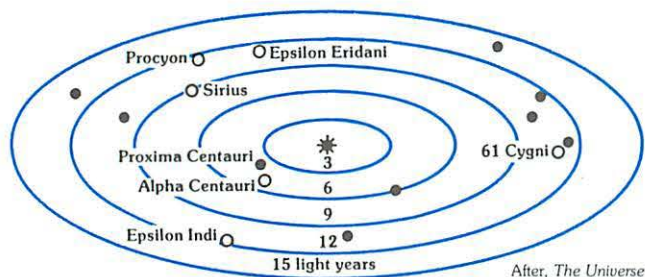
Most of the stars in heaven have never been seen.

5 THE WARMTH OF A STAR CAN BE FELT AT GREAT DISTANCES.

Stars are so hot that a speck of star material the size of a match head would burn up anyone within a 100-mile radius of it. Because of this tremendous heat, the warmth of a star can be felt at great distances.

These distances are hard to comprehend. For example, the distance between the earth and the sun varies from 91,400,000 to 94,500,000 miles. To get an idea of how far this is, consider that if the sun were reduced to the size of a basketball,

the earth would be 107½ feet away with a diameter of only 1/10 of an inch.

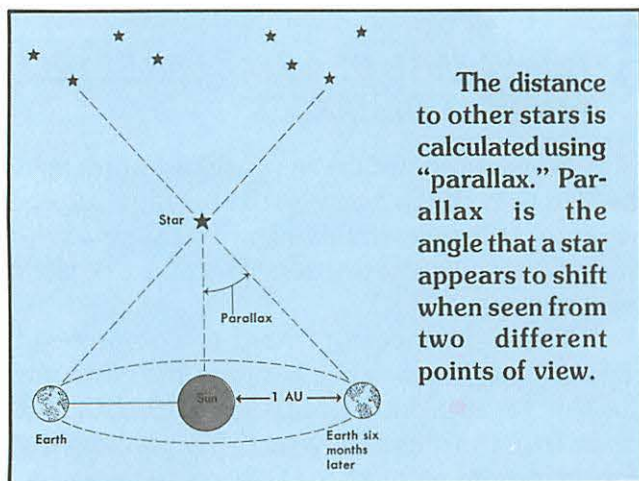


DISTANCES BETWEEN OUR SUN AND OTHER STARS

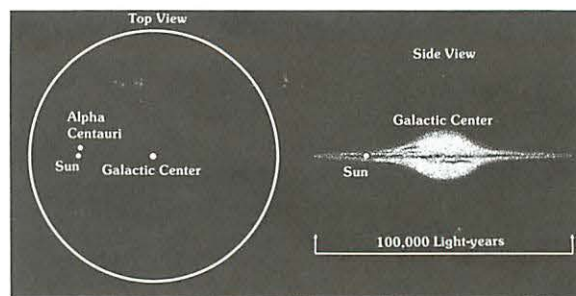
Because the distances between objects in the universe are so great, most distances are measured in the amount of time it takes for light to travel from place to place. Sunlight traveling at the rate of 186,282 miles per second still takes eight minutes and twenty seconds to reach the earth. It takes a little over 4.2 years for starlight from the sun's nearest neighbor, Proxima Centauri, to reach the earth. That is more than 24,360,000,000,000 miles. If our sun and Proxima Centauri were the size of pinheads, they would still be 100 miles apart.

It is incredible to realize that God has placed the earth at the precise point necessary for the sun to keep the earth at just the right temperature. The earth's distance from the sun varies less than 3.1 million miles. That would be three and one-half feet if the sun were the size of a basketball. Such a delicate balance keeps the earth at a point where it is never too cold or too hot. It is the perfect temperature for water, which makes up fifty to seventy percent of our bodies, to exist as a solid, a liquid, and a vapor.

If the earth were further away from the sun, the oceans would freeze. If the earth were any closer to the sun, they would boil. If the earth were anywhere other than where God placed it, life would be impossible.



The distance to other stars is calculated using "parallax." Parallax is the angle that a star appears to shift when seen from two different points of view.

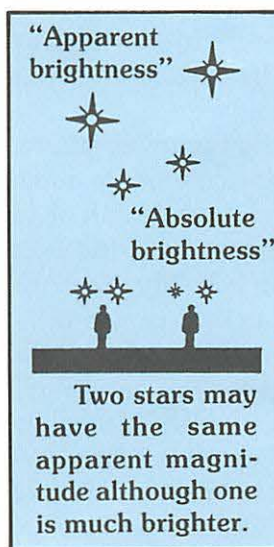


The *Milky Way Galaxy* is a group of several billion stars where our sun (Sol) is located. If we could shrink the size of our sun to the size of a period on this page, Alpha Centauri would still be 100 miles away.

6 NO TWO STARS ARE EXACTLY ALIKE.

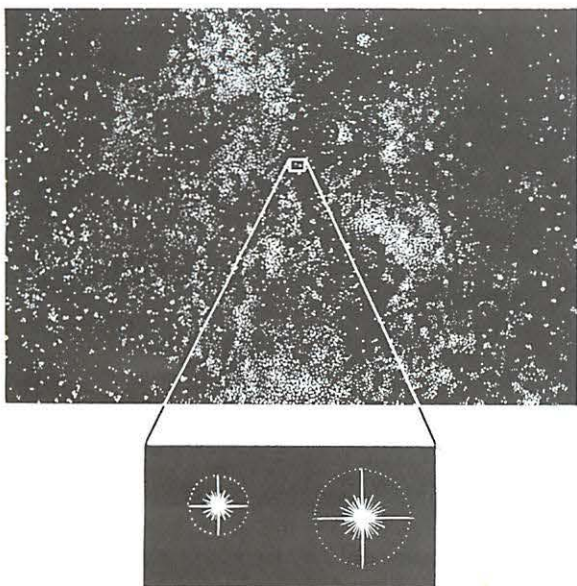
Stars come in all different shapes and sizes. Some are more than a billion miles in diameter while others are probably less than ten miles in diameter. They also have different temperatures, brightness, and densities.

The surface temperature of stars ranges from about 5,000°F. to about 50,000°F. The span of temperatures within a star's core is even greater, ranging from a few million degrees to an excess of ten billion degrees. The temperatures of stars are recorded by the letters O, B, A, F, G, K, M, R, N, and S. "O" stars are the hottest and "S" stars are the coolest.



The brightness of stars is measured in terms of "apparent magnitude." The "apparent magnitude" of a star is its brightness as seen from the earth. Sirius is the brightest star in the sky. It is about 1,000 times brighter than the faintest star we can see with the unaided eye. That faint star, however, is about six billion times brighter than the faintest object that has been photographed through a telescope.

The term "absolute magnitude" refers to a star's actual brightness. It compares the brightness of stars as if they were all the same distance from the earth. Both apparent magnitude and absolute magnitude are expressed as numbers. The smaller the number, the brighter the star.



Which star is emitting the most light? The star on the right appears brighter in the sky only because it is closer. Actually the star on the left is giving off ten times as much light, but it is many times farther away.

TYPES OF STARS

Main sequence stars—Most stars fit into this category. They are stars that like our sun, are average in temperature, density, and brightness.

Neutron stars—Neutron stars are very small but incredibly dense. They are made almost entirely of neutrons and send pulses of energy rather than a steady flow.

Supernovas—Supernovas are stars that suddenly become so bright they can be seen even during daylight. One such star erupted in 1054. The Chinese recorded that it was visible for twenty-three straight days. Then it dimmed slowly over the next three years until it disappeared from sight.

Red giant—Red giants are cool stars that are thousands of times larger than our own sun, but not as hot.

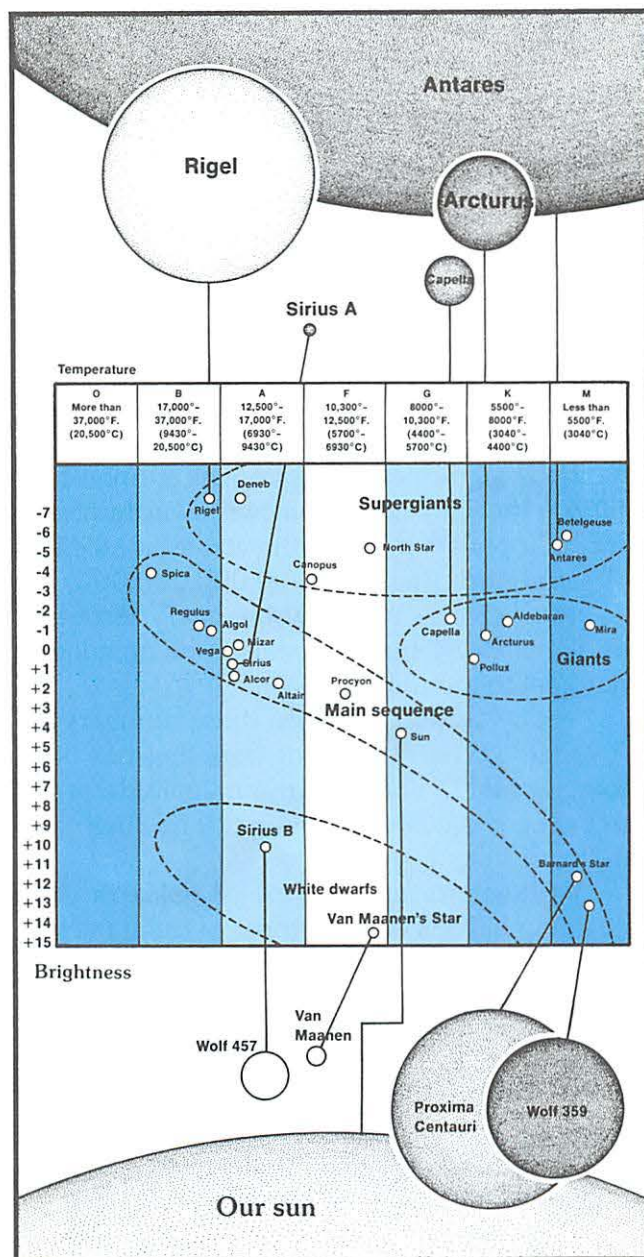
Quasars—Quasars are very bright objects that appear to be on the fringes of the universe. Because of a “red shift” in their spectral lines, astronomers believe that quasars are racing away from the center of the universe at almost the speed of light.

Binary stars—Binary stars are pairs of stars that rotate around each other. The light from these stars changes regularly as the two stars eclipse one another.

White dwarf—White dwarfs are small stars that give out much more light than their size suggests.

Black hole—A black hole is a star that traps light by gravity. Because no light is able to escape a black hole’s pull, it appears as a shadow in the sky.

Stars also vary greatly in their densities. Some are less dense than the air we breathe, while other stars are so dense that a cubic inch of their core may weigh more than a billion tons. Density of that magnitude is similar to compressing a gallon of milk down to the size of a grain of salt.



After ©World Book, Inc.

Astronomers classify stars by their brightness, temperature, color, and size. Two men, Hertzsprung and Russell, grouped stars as “Super Giants,” “Giants,” “Main Sequence,” and “White Dwarfs.”

7 THE NUMBER OF STARS INCREASES MAN'S ABILITY TO SEE HIS WORLD FROM GOD'S PERSPECTIVE.

Man is so small in comparison with the natural universe that he appears to be like an ant in the midst of a forest or a lone minnow swimming in the sea.

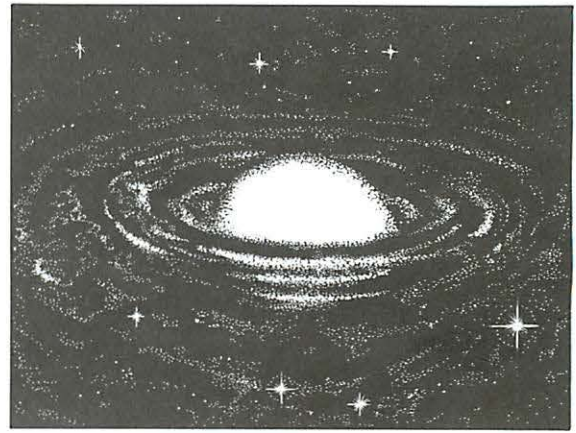
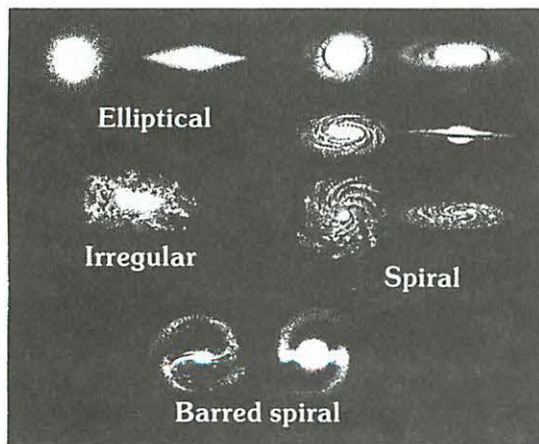
The average person can see about 2,000 stars on a clear, moonless night. As the earth orbits around the sun, some stars move out of view, and new stars come into view. During the course of a year only about 6,000 of the brightest stars are visible.

With the aid of a small telescope, the number of visible stars jumps dramatically. For example, a three-inch telescope will bring into focus over one hundred "unseen" stars for every one that the unaided eye could see. More powerful telescopes reveal that there are so many stars in the Milky Way Galaxy alone that it would take a person 4,000 years just to read their names if he read at a rate of one name per second. If all these stars could be seen, the sky would appear as an unblemished blanket of starlight. Not even the smallest part of the sky would be dark.

Radio telescopes reveal that there are more than a million other galaxies like our own just in the area of the Big Dipper's cup. Altogether it is estimated that there are more than 200,000,000,000,000,000 stars in the universe. With new stars being discovered almost every day, there appears to be no edge or outer limit to the universe.

Yet by God's standards, these numbers are not so large. The number of stars that has been photographed is similar to the magnitude of the number of molecules of sodium chloride in a mere handful of salt.

While there are billions of galaxies each containing billions of stars, most of them fall into one of four shapes.



The Milky Way Galaxy

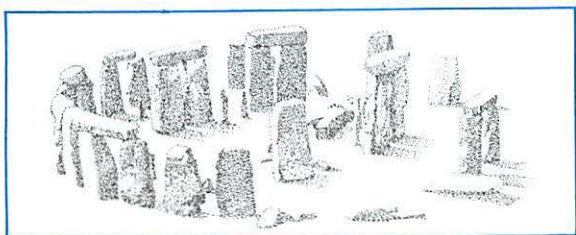
"When I consider thy heavens, the work of thy fingers, the moon and the stars, which thou hast ordained; What is man, that thou art mindful of him? . . ." (Psalm 8:3-4).

8 EACH STAR HAS AN APPOINTED POSITION THAT IS PREDICTABLE YEAR AFTER YEAR.

The Egyptians observed that when Sirius appeared in the eastern sky, the Nile was about to flood. This was a very important event. When the Nile overflowed, it deposited a fine silt that fertilized the ground and ensured a bountiful harvest. Priests that could predict the date of the flood had great power and influence. Before long every temple in Egypt was aligned with the sun or a prominent star. One temple built around 2780 B.C. had a long corridor 1,500 feet in length. As the sun set at the end of midsummer day, it was in just the right position to illuminate the entire length of the corridor. This lasted for only two minutes and allowed the Egyptians to calculate the length of a year to within one second. By knowing the length of the year, the priests could predict the Nile's flooding.

The Mayas of Central America also farmed by the stars. They knew it was time to prepare for planting when the sun reached a predictable point in the sky. Huge observation decks were built in open fields so that the position of the stars and sun could be measured.

In Britain, on a large plain near Salisbury, a ring of immense stones was erected to mark the point at which the sun would rise and set at certain times of the year. On the twenty-first of June (the longest day of the year), the sun rose directly above the "heel" stone of the ring. Further investigations revealed twenty-four other perfect alignments that



Stonehenge

marked the position of the sun, moon, and stars and allowed the builders of Stonehenge to predict eclipses of the sun and moon.

These observations confirmed for the Egyptians, the Mayas, and the builders of Stonehenge, that the movements of the sun, moon, and stars were reliable and predictable. The stars did not just wander about in the sky. They had fixed patterns in which they moved.

Big Dipper several thousand years ago

Present position and movements

Future Big Dipper

The Big Dipper has not always looked like a dipper. In fact, all stars move in relationship to one another. Yet their movements are all predictable.

9 STARS GIVE DIRECTION TO THOSE WHO ARE LOST.

Because the “courses” of the stars are predictable, it is possible to determine a person’s location anywhere on the surface of the earth by using only an almanac, a sextant, and a calendar watch.

An almanac lists the precise geographic positions of key stars for every day and hour of the year. The geographic position of a star is the point on the earth at which the star is directly overhead. An accurate watch is required in order to note the correct date and time. A sextant is used to measure the observed angle of a star above the horizon. This indicates how far away a person is from the star’s known geographic position and defines a circle of possible positions where the observer could be located. A “fix” is determined by repeating the process for several stars and drawing a circle for

each star. The intersection of the circles marks the position of the observer.



Using a sextant to find a ship’s position

1

The observed angle of a star is measured.

2

The angle of the star defines a “circle of position.”

3

Sighting two or more stars “fixes” the ship’s position.

3

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10 STARS ARE SIGNS THAT POINT THE WAY TO CHRIST.

A star pointed the Wise Men from the East to Christ. There are several theories about what the Wise Men saw. It may have been a supernova that was visible only in the eastern sky. It may have been a comet. Whatever the Wise Men saw, it was created especially by God for this one purpose.

Many believe that the Wise Men saw a conjunction of the planets Mars, Jupiter, and Saturn. Such a conjunction is very rare, but one is known to have occurred in the spring of 7 B.C. This is the same year that Jesus was thought to have been born, and the shepherds watch their sheep by night only during the spring when the sheep are giving birth to their lambs.

A conjunction of planets occurs when two or more planets are aligned so that their combined reflected light makes them the brightest “star” in the sky. In 7 B.C., Mars, Jupiter, and Saturn lined up no fewer than three times. The conjunction took place in the constellation called Pisces, the Fish. Ancient astronomers, including the Wise Men, would have known that this was the House of the Hebrews. A conjunction of three planets in the House of the Hebrews would certainly have fulfilled the prophecy, “. . . There shall come a Star out of Jacob, and a Sceptre shall rise out of Israel . . .” (Numbers 24:17).

11 EACH STAR WAS PERSONALLY NAMED BY GOD.

Astronomers use numbers such as 3C 48, 3C 273, M31, M33, NGC 6822, and IC 1613 to name stars and galaxies. Each of the approximately 6,000 stars that are visible with the unaided eye also have common names such as Alkaid, Alioth, Alcor, Mizar, Megrez, Phecda, Dubhe, and Merak (these are found in the Big Dipper).



The Stars Speak, Stuart Custer

The Pleiades and nebulosity

The only stellar bodies that are named in Scripture are Arcturus, Orion, and the Pleiades. These are named in Job 9:9, 38:31-32, and Amos 5:8. Because these names were given by God from the foundation of the world, it is not surprising that almost every culture has the same names for the stars.

12 THE MESSAGE OF THE STARS HAS BEEN TWISTED AND MISUSED BY MAN.

The pagan study of the stars is called *astrology*. The difference between astrology and astronomy is that astrologers worship the stars themselves and believe that the stars and planets have a direct influence on man's destiny. Horoscopes attribute the power to influence lives to the stars rather than to God, Who created the stars. This is a form of misplaced worship that is common today.

Astronomers study the physical characteristics of stars, but do not worship them or attribute divine power to them.

The Tower of Babel is a good example of the misuse of the stars. Its builders attempted to make a tower whose top was like the heavens, so that they

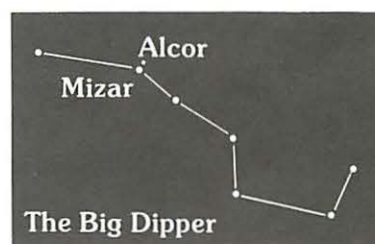
might exalt themselves as gods. (See Genesis 11:4.) This error of misplaced worship has repeated itself over and over again throughout history.



Donald J. Wiseman

The Babylonians were astrologers who worshiped the stars. They built "star towers" intended to reach heaven. Remains of these towers suggest what the Tower of Babel may have been like.

PROJECT 1



On a clear night consider the heavens. Review what you have learned about the stars. Try to identify various stars and formations. A test for 20/20 vision is being able to see Alcor twinkling next to Mizar in the Big Dipper.

PROJECT 2

Write out the twelve main points in this resource. Under each one list as many analogies and insights as you can to the life and work of a peacemaker. For example:

1. Stars are the primary source of light in the universe.
 - Christians are the light of the world. (See Matthew 5:14.)
 - God's Word is the light shining from Christians. (See Psalm 119:105.)
 - Unbelievers live and walk in darkness. (See Proverbs 4:19.)
 - Christians must shine consistently. (See Philippians 2:15.)

Date completed _____ Evaluation _____



LAW RESOURCE

HOW WAS THE FOUNDING OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLIC INFLUENCED BY A PEACEMAKER IN EUROPE?



C. Werckshagen

Seventy thousand French Protestants were murdered during the St. Bartholomew Day Massacre (August 27, 1572).

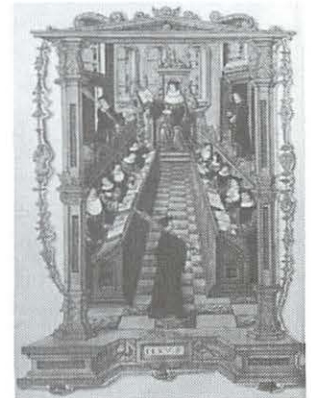
The year was 1509. Seventeen years ago Columbus had discovered the New World. Michelangelo was painting his masterpiece, the ceiling of the Sistine Chapel of Rome, and in England, the infamous King Henry VIII had just assumed the throne after the death of his father, Henry VII, founder of the powerful Tudor dynasty.

On July 10 of this same year, in the sleepy French town of Noyon, Gerard Chauvin and his wife Jeanne bore a son whom they named Jean. Little did they dream that historians would one day call their son, who was eight years old when Martin Luther nailed his 95 theses to the church door of the Wittenberg castle in Germany, "the most famous and influential Protestant reformer after Martin Luther," or that his book, *Institutes of the Christian Religion*, written when Jean was only twenty-six, would be considered as "one of the few books that

have profoundly affected the course of history." We know Jean Chauvin better by his English name, John Calvin. George Bancroft, the eminent historian and founder of the U.S. Naval Academy, wrote that "he who does not honor the memory and influence of Calvin betrays his ignorance of the origin of American liberty."

As a child, John's sharp mind, quiet and serious nature, and "somewhat unpolished and bashful" temperament made him an accomplished and diligent student. John also early evidenced an unusual interest in spiritual matters, worshiping God devoutly and fervently. Even while John was a very young child, his father made plans for him to enter the clergy.

In 1523, when he was only fifteen, John traveled to the University of Paris to study theology. The classes and libraries there opened up entire new worlds to the boy, and he hungrily devoured the classics and the writings of the early church fathers. From his teachers, John learned to write with clarity, force, and eloquence.



Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris

The University of Paris during the Middle Ages

During his stay in Paris, he lived with his uncle near the Church of St. Germain. As the young scholar walked daily under the tower's shadow, no one dreamed that one day he would rally the forces of reformation in a movement that would sweep across Scotland, England, and America.

How did this young and inexperienced student gain such monumental stature? God used a conversation with his cousin, Robert Olivetan, to convict John's heart and expose him to the saving knowledge of the Gospel.

TRUTH ENLIGHTENS A LEGAL MIND.

Protestants in Paris were being whipped, burned, and imprisoned. This led the two cousins into a discussion of religion. Robert defended the Word of God, while John championed the cause of the Catholic Church.

The friendly debate lasted for days. John's logical mind was slow to accept the irrefutable evidence drawn from the Scriptures. Ultimately, Robert dealt the convicting blow that John could not dispute.

"There are only two religions in the world. In

one, invented by men, man supposes he can save himself by ceremonies and good works; the other is that one religion which is revealed in the Bible, and which teaches men to look for salvation arising solely from the free grace of God.”



John Calvin: His Life, His Teaching, and His Influence

John Calvin and his cousin, Robert Olivetan

Fearing that his attempts to please God might be in vain, John Calvin went to the Bible. As he read from the Book of Isaiah, the convicting power of the Holy Spirit overwhelmed him.

John Calvin cried out to God as he shook off the spiritual shackles of medieval Catholicism. “O Father, His sacrifice has appeased Thy wrath; His blood has washed away my impurities; His cross has borne my curse; His death hath atoned for me!”

On that day, peace flooded the heart of John Calvin. “God Himself produced the change. He instantly subdued my heart to obedience. The full knowledge of the truth, like a bright light, disclosed to me the abyss of errors in which I was weltering; the sin and shame with which I was defiled.

“Only one haven of salvation is there for our souls, and that is the compassion of God, which is offered to us in Christ.” By accepting the peace of salvation, John had taken the first, important step toward becoming a peacemaker.

After John’s conversion, God worked through his father to help him make a clean break with the Catholic Church. “When I was as yet a very little boy, my father had destined me for the study of theology.

“But afterwards, when he considered that the legal profession commonly raised those who followed it to wealth, this prospect induced him suddenly to change his purpose.

“Thus it came to pass that I was withdrawn from the study of theology, and put to the study of law. To this pursuit, I endeavored faithfully to apply myself in obedience to the will of my father.” He received his Doctor of Law degree from the University of Paris at the age of twenty-two.

Friends who had been troubled by religious contradictions gathered in Calvin’s Paris home to be comforted and challenged by him from the words of Scripture. Encouraged by a small group of professors and fellow students, John began to proclaim the peace of God throughout the French countryside.

Those who listened to the young preacher expound the Scriptures “heard him gladly” and implored him to become their pastor. Many were attracted by his sincere manner and his “new doctrine.”



John Calvin: His Life, His Teaching, and His Influence

The academic leaders of France rejected John, however, and he spent the next three years of his life as a wandering and homeless teacher. While preaching in a small village, a message from Noyon informed him of his father’s death.

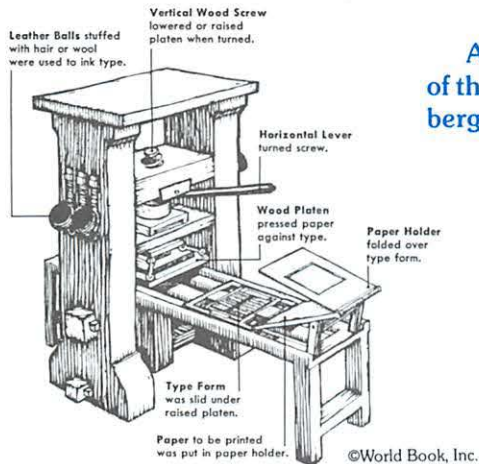
John Calvin returned to his hometown. There he was briefly imprisoned for his Bible-centered teaching. While in jail, he dedicated himself to the cause of Christ in Europe.

Preaching that individuals could make peace with God without the ceremonies and rituals of the Church soon forced John Calvin into seclusion.

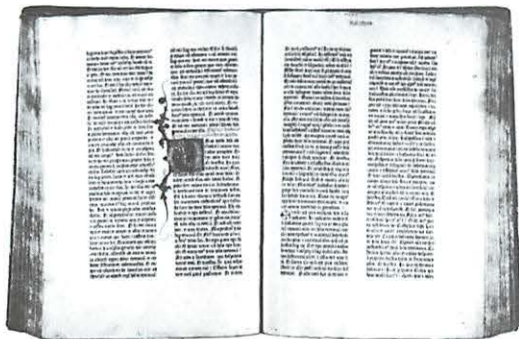


Under the protection of Queen Margaret of Navarre, he began work on two documents that would shake the religious foundations of sixteenth century Europe.

First, he helped to translate the Bible into French. This opened up the truth of Scripture to all the people of France, not just the few who spent years in language studies. With the aid of the printing press, the new translation was quickly distributed throughout France.



A drawing of the Gutenberg press



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The Gutenberg Bible was the product of the Gutenberg press.

Second, he began to record the basic Christian doctrines in a work that would later be published as *The Institutes of the Christian Religion*.

Because of the Biblical positions he promoted in his writings, many Christians began to fear for his life. "You are no longer safe in France," friends told John Calvin in 1534. "If they catch you, you might burn for your doctrines."

The dedicated reformer finally heeded their advice and fled to Basel, Switzerland.



Brown Bros.

Huldreich Zwingli

When he arrived, Basel was already under the Protestant leadership of Huldreich Zwingli and William (Fr. Guillaume) Farel. Here in 1536, at the age of twenty-six, he published his *Institutes*.



John Calvin: His Life, His Teaching, and His Influence

John Calvin's publication of his own work was necessary because he was unable to gain open support from other European scholars like Erasmus.

Because he had willingly obeyed his father, John Calvin's blend of legal training and Bible knowledge enabled him to set forth the truths of Christianity with brilliant clarity.

When Huldreich Zwingli died, William Farel and other Christians in Switzerland implored John Calvin to come to Geneva to establish a blueprint for a "visible Church as the kingdom of God on earth."

Quotations taken from James C. Hefly, *Heroes of the Faith* (Chicago: Moody Press, 1963), page 85; and William Wileman, *John Calvin* (London: Banks and Son), pages 14, 24, 28; and David A. Fisher, *World History For Christian Schools* (Greenville: Bob Jones University Press, 1984), page 313.

ESTABLISHING A BIBLICAL GOVERNMENT

John Calvin and William Farel both realized that neither church nor government would endure without its members being committed to basic Biblical principles.

Thus, in 1537, one year after the publication of his *Institutes*, Calvin designed a confession of faith for the Christians of Geneva. This confession was more than a statement of belief; it was the foundation of a Christian community based upon the Word of God, particularly the principles of Old Testament Law.

The Geneva city council adopted Calvin's concepts; however, those who rejected its Biblical disciplines mounted a campaign of opposition. In 1538, Calvin and Farel were banished from the city.

While John Calvin was in Strasbourg experiencing the death of his vision, his accusers suffered violent deaths, and the people of Geneva mounted

1500

1510

1520

1530

THE WORLD OF JOHN CALVIN



John Calvin was born in the French village of Noyon on July 10, 1509.



The birth of the Reformation
 • October 31, 1517, Martin Luther tacked his Ninety-Five Theses to the church door in Wittenberg.



John Calvin: His Life, His Teaching, and His Influence

Robert Olivetan and his cousin, John Calvin, discussed the conflicts of faith versus works in 1523.

As a young evangelist, John Calvin took the Gospel to the peasants of France.



John Calvin: His Life, His Teaching, and His Influence

In 1534, John Calvin was forced to flee from his beloved homeland.



John Calvin: His Life, His Teaching, and His Influence

Calvin's famous interview with the Dutch scholar Erasmus took place in 1535.

1500

1510

1520

1530

a growing campaign to recall him to leadership. After much entreaty, he returned to Switzerland in 1541.

With strong backing from the people, he guided the council to proclaim the inauguration of the reign of God in the city of Geneva.

"In the name of Almighty God. That whereas the preservation of the Holy Gospel of our Lord Jesus Christ in all its purity is the highest of human actions, we, the Syndics and the Councils greater

and lesser, of the city of Geneva ordain as follows: There shall be established in our city a government in accord with the Gospel of our Lord Jesus Christ."

It was no small task which faced thirty-two year-old John Calvin. Mismanagement and factions had brought ruin to the city from within, and from without there was the threat and later attempts of invasion by France. The Swiss republic had degenerated into rioting, drunkenness, filth in the streets, and corruption in government.

1540



Pictorial History of Protestantism

Calvin published his *Institutes* in 1536.

1550



William Farel and John Calvin formulated the Geneva Articles.

1560



John Calvin: His Life, His Teaching, and His Influence

John Calvin preached his final sermon (1564).

1570



Pictorial History of Protestantism

The St. Bartholomew Day Massacre in Paris (August 27, 1572)



Calvin: His Life and Times

The beautiful Swiss city of Geneva became Calvin's home during the later years of his life.

John Calvin in his study just before his death (1564).



John Calvin: His Life, His Teaching, and His Influence

1540

He established a teaching structure throughout the country and required regular church attendance. His focus was not only on inward morality, but on outward cleanliness. He designed a drainage and water supply system which was superior to any other city in Europe.

Every department of government and civil administration was covered in his reforms. The supply of vegetables, bread, and meat were regulated to avoid spoilage. Any stale merchandise was destroyed.

1550

1560

A "scaffolding act" based upon Old Testament regulations required rails and shutters to prevent the common occurrence of children falling out of windows.

The model government of Geneva attracted thousands of Christians who were forced to flee their countries because of religious persecution. They came to Switzerland on foot, horseback, and in covered wagons.

Among those who came to live and study under the teachings of John Calvin was the

1570

courageous Scottish reformer John Knox. What he saw and learned made a deep impression upon his life. He said of his experience that it was "the most perfect school of Christ that ever was on earth since the days of the Apostles."

When John Knox returned to Scotland in 1559, he brought fresh strength and direction to the reformation movement in his land. Under his leadership, Scotland threw off the yoke of Roman Catholic control and became a Protestant nation. Its Parliament established a statement of faith which incorporated John Calvin's teachings.



John Knox
ca. 1514-1572

The Presbyterian church became the official church of Scotland. Many of its members later came to America and provided leadership for the founding of the American republic.

THE IMPACT OF JOHN CALVIN'S LIFE AND MINISTRY



JOHN CALVIN'S SWITZERLAND

The Biblical teachings which John Calvin published in the language of the people influenced the thinking of multitudes throughout Europe. The development of the printing press multiplied the outreach of his books.

So effective were his teachings in France that by 1564, over two thousand Protestant congregations with approximately four hundred thousand members had been established. These French "Calvinists" were called Huguenots. Their growing strength alarmed the Roman Catholic monarchy, and a series of bloody persecutions was initiated against them.

John Calvin originally wrote the *Institutes* as an appeal to the king of France in defense of the Huguenots as loyal citizens. His appeal was ignored, and the persecutions continued.

The most horrifying incident during this period of religious oppression took place in 1572. Catherine de Médicis, the Italian mother of the king of France, instigated a massacre against the Huguenots in Paris. On August 27 (St. Bartholomew's Day), French troops murdered seventy thousand Protestants.



C. Werckshagen

Catherine de Médicis encouraged her son to murder the French followers of John Calvin.

Thousands of Huguenots fled from France to Switzerland and other European countries. Those who remained behind continued to grow in numbers and influence.



Louvre, Paris

Henry IV
1553-1610

In 1589 Henry IV came to the throne. He was friendly toward the Huguenots, and in 1598 he signed the edict of Nantes.

This famous decree gave the first official recognition to the French Protestants. Huguenots were allowed to worship freely in 100 communities.

Under the new religious freedom, the French Christians rapidly multiplied. They formed common bonds with Christians in Switzerland, Germany, and England.

Thirty years later, during the reign of Louis XIII, Cardinal Richelieu rose in power. He virtually ruled France from 1624 to 1642.

His zeal for the Catholic Church motivated him to declare war on the Huguenots. He led French troops against them, and after overcoming them, he revoked the edict of Nantes in 1628.



Brown Bros.

Cardinal Richelieu
1585-1642

By the time of the reign of Louis XIV, more than two hundred and fifty thousand Huguenots were forced to flee France. Most of these were the skilled craftsmen, merchants, doctors, and lawyers of the country. Their absence not only created an economic loss to France but also a spiritual void, which was quickly filled by humanistic forces. This influence eventually led to the French Revolution.

Meanwhile, many Huguenots came to America. Their faith and skills were greatly influential in shaping the new Republic so that it would be built on the Scriptural principles which they had learned from the teachings of John Calvin.



Darley, Inc.

Paul Revere's Midnight Ride

One of the many influential leaders in America who were of Huguenot background was Paul Revere. His famous ride to warn his countrymen of approaching danger is a symbolic reminder to us of the fact that "the price of freedom is eternal vigilance."

HOW DID JOHN CALVIN INFLUENCE ENGLAND AND THE AMERICAN REPUBLIC?

John Calvin left an amazing legacy to guide his people—both from his life and from his writings. He rose early in the morning and made the most of each day. He was punctual and faithful in keeping appointments, whatever the weather.

From his pen flowed sixty-two books with a combined 40,000 pages of print. He was a prolific letter writer as well.

He corresponded with Martin Luther, Philip Melancthon, John Knox, King Henry VIII and Thomas Cranmer, Archbishop of Canterbury.

The principles of both civil and church government which John Calvin taught would take years to be fully implemented. However, they became the seeds of a new republic that was to influence the world.



Brown Bros.

Henry VIII 1491-1547

In his correspondence with Henry VIII, Thomas Cranmer, and the Duke of Somerset, Calvin gave extensive guidance in directing the reformation in England.

John Calvin taught that the state should be separate from the church; however, both were to be operated by Biblical principles.



Culver

Thomas Cranmer 1489-1556

The state was, therefore, to preserve the freedom of the church so that the church could teach Biblical truth, and the church was to reinforce the Biblically based laws of the state.

A strong emphasis was to be placed on the education of the youth—both boys and girls, but separately. One of John Calvin's assistants tutored Princess Elizabeth of England.

The emphasis that John Calvin put on promoting good music is not without significance, since the songs of a nation can be more powerful in influencing people than the laws of a nation.

Thus, John Calvin used choirs to lead the people in singing spiritual truth, and gave congregations the following instructions, "The children shall sing loudly and distinctly, the people giving the closest attention and memorizing the melody as sung, until, little by little, everyone gets accustomed to singing in unison."

Songs gave the backbone to the reformation and the pilgrimage of Christians to America. They also gave strength and courage to the martyrs and to the thousands who had to flee their countries.

The ministry which John Calvin visualized for pastors was the most exciting that the church had known since apostolic days.

Fueled by persecution and suppression, the Biblical truths which John Calvin taught spread like a flame through Europe and were brought to America.

The International Monument of Geneva became the heritage which inspired the concept of Christian liberty and influenced the early charters of America.

THE PRINCIPLE OF THE BALANCE OF POWER

One of the foundational teachings of John Calvin was the sinful nature of man. He affirmed the truth of Jeremiah 17:9, *"The heart is deceitful above all things, and desperately wicked: who can know it?"*

As John Calvin applied this truth to government, he saw the need to protect citizens from rulers who would misuse and abuse God-given power. The persecutions which he and his followers suffered at the hands of political leaders who had wrongly used religious teachings to suppress the truth reinforced the need for a balance of power within government.

The existence of three branches of government in America can be traced beyond the monarchy of England, back to the principles of Scripture which God originally gave to the nation of Israel.

The "executive branch" consisted of leaders such as Moses, Joshua, and the judges; the "judicial branch" was composed of the priests and Levites who interpreted and carried out the Law; and the "legislature" was made up of the elders of Israel who were the heads of families.

This tripartite structure continued even after Israel turned from God's ideal to choose a king. The king, as the chief executive, was instructed to write his own personal copy of God's Law and read it daily. (See Deuteronomy 17:18-19.) The Levites and priests were to teach and execute the Law, and the elders of Israel were to manage the family units within Israel.

Isaiah 33:22 provides a significant reference to God's control of this threefold form of government. *"For the Lord is our judge [judicial], the Lord is our lawgiver [legislative], the Lord is our king [executive]; He will save us."*

HOW DID JOHN CALVIN PROMOTE "WORLD PEACE?"

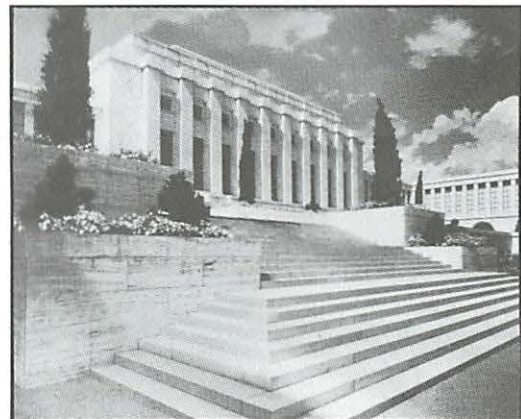
True peace is only possible in the world as the Lord Jesus Christ is acknowledged as King and His laws are obeyed. John Calvin emphasized this requirement in one of his final messages to the Lords of the Council of Geneva. "There is no power on earth but God, King of kings, and Lord of lords."



The cross on the Swiss flag represents Christianity.

Because the Lord Jesus Christ and His principles were adopted by the government of Switzerland, its people have enjoyed unusual blessings from the Lord. Ironically, other nations which have not acknowledged Christ as King have tried to use Geneva as a place in which to work out international accords, agreements, and conventions.

The League of Nations was headquartered in Geneva until it was dissolved in 1946.



U.P.I.

League of Nations Building

The Geneva Convention of 1864 provided for the humane treatment of prisoners and wounded persons during war time. The International Red Cross is also located in Geneva.

PROJECT

John Calvin emphasized the depravity of man's heart and the need to maintain peace by establishing a balance of power governed by the principles of Scripture. Discuss how the three branches of government outlined in the United States Constitution are designed to meet this need.

Date completed _____ Evaluation _____



MEDICINE RESOURCE

HOW DO PROBLEMS IN OUR FEET ILLUSTRATE CONDITIONS THAT HINDER PEACEMAKERS?



Courtesy of the Trustees of the British Museum, London

Traveling over the Alps

During the 1500s thousands of Christian Huguenots walked over the Alps to settle in Geneva, Switzerland. They helped John Calvin establish a Biblically based government. Their witness greatly influenced the founding of America.

"How beautiful upon the mountains are the feet of him that bringeth good tidings, that publisheth peace; that bringeth good tidings of good, that publisheth salvation; that saith unto Zion, Thy God reigneth!" (Isaiah 52:7).

Messengers who walk on mountains must have feet which are in excellent condition or the message will not get through. After traveling over the rugged heights, feet will be swollen and bruised. They will, however, be beautiful in the eyes of those whose lives were transformed by the good news which they brought.

The following conditions which hinder the function of feet provide clear illustrations of the conditions that also hinder the effective witness of peacemakers.

1 INACTIVE FEET HINDER THE CIRCULATION OF BLOOD THROUGHOUT THE BODY.

The foot actually serves as an auxiliary pump, contributing to the circulation of blood throughout the body. When a person is inactive, the average

adult heart must bear the sole burden of pumping more than eleven pounds of blood every minute. Some of that blood must be lifted only a few inches to reach the brain. The blood that flows to the feet, however, must be lifted as much as sixty inches before it returns to the heart.

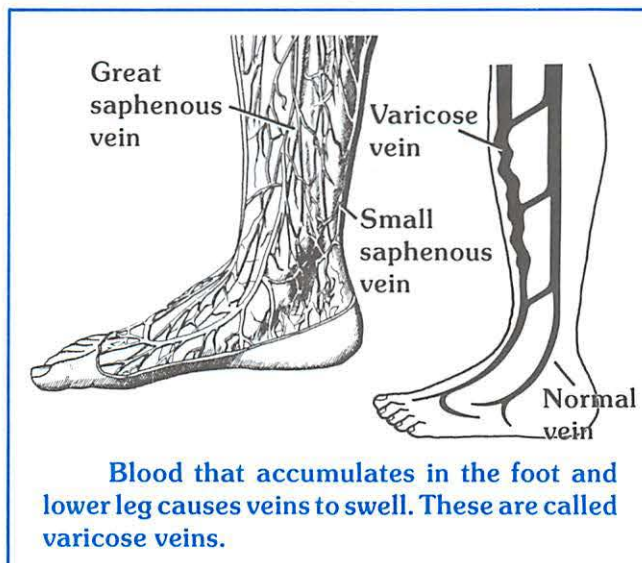
Sitting and standing for long periods of time slows circulation and causes the feet to swell as blood accumulates. As the heart strains to lift the accumulated fluids, blood pressure increases.

Soldiers who are required to stand at attention for long periods of time have been known to faint from inactivity. So much blood builds up in their feet and legs that the brain suffers from lack of oxygen.



©World Book, Inc.

The exercise of walking helps to pump blood back to the heart. With each step the sole of the foot is compressed and then relaxed, creating a pumping action which forces blood out of each foot. Valves located in the veins of the leg prevent the blood from flowing backwards as the foot relaxes. This increased circulation brings a fresh supply of oxygen to all members of the body.

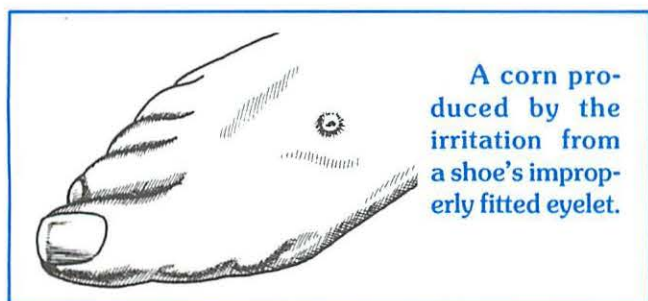


After Anatomy, A Regional Atlas of the Human Body and Aging Slowly

2 IMPROPERLY SHOD FEET CAUSE IRRITATION THAT RESULTS IN HARDNESS AND PAIN.

A corn is a hardened layer of skin that grows to protect the foot from irritation. These irritations often come from shoes that do not fit properly. As a

shoe rubs against a foot, it irritates the nerves at the point of contact. This irritation stimulates the flow of blood to the area, promoting healing and repairing damaged cells. However, as the area swells with blood, the pressure inside the improperly-fitting shoe increases and irritates the spot more deeply.

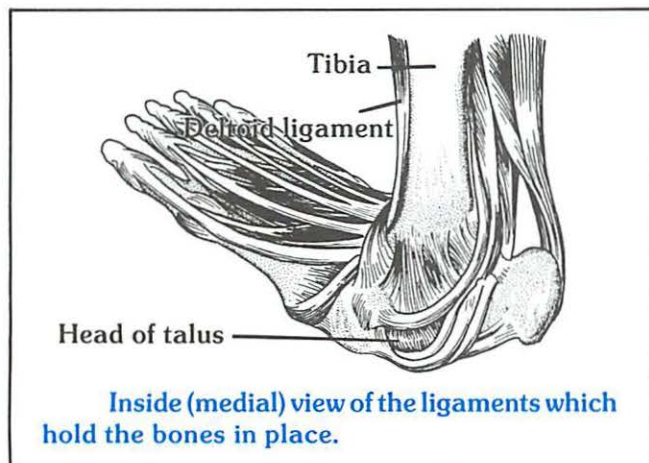


The increased blood supply also promotes the growth of new cells to protect the irritated site. As the new cells push the old cells upward, a characteristic corn-shaped bump forms. The central core of the corn is made up of old layers of skin. Unfortunately these old layers become so hardened that they often irritate the soft new skin that forms underneath them. The result is a painful cycle. Pressure irritates the skin. The skin builds up protective layers which, in turn, harden and cause more pressure.

Surgical removal of the corn offers only a temporary solution. It reduces the pain, but unless the source of the irritation is removed, the painful corn will return.

3 **WRONGLY PLACED FEET TEAR LIGAMENTS AND LIMIT STRENGTH AND FLEXIBILITY.**

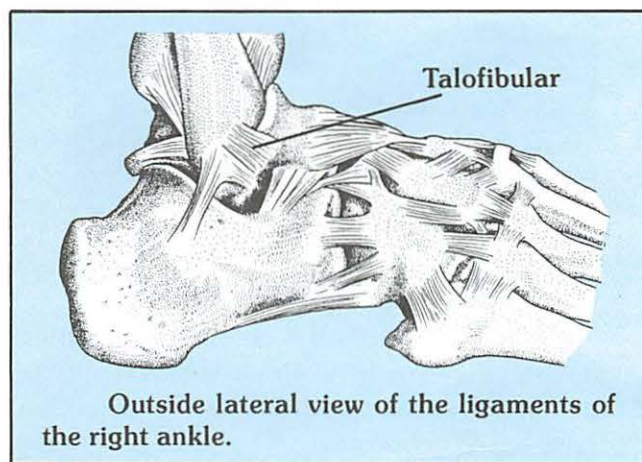
A sprained ankle results from stretching the ankle ligaments beyond their elastic limits.



After Anatomy, A Regional Atlas of the Human Body

When the foot stumbles and twists in a direction that it was not intended to move, the talofibular (tal-loe-FIBB-yuh-ler) ligaments that hold the lower end of the fibula in place are damaged. These ligaments are relatively weak and are the most likely to give way under stress. A network of nerves surrounds this part of the ankle and makes the sprain extremely painful.

The deltoid ligaments hold the inside of the ankle together. They are triangular-shaped ligaments that connect three major bones: the tibia, calcaneus, and the talus. The deltoids are very strong ligaments; however, repeated sprains can weaken them to the point that they may give way with even a slight stumble.



After Anatomy, A Regional Atlas of the Human Body

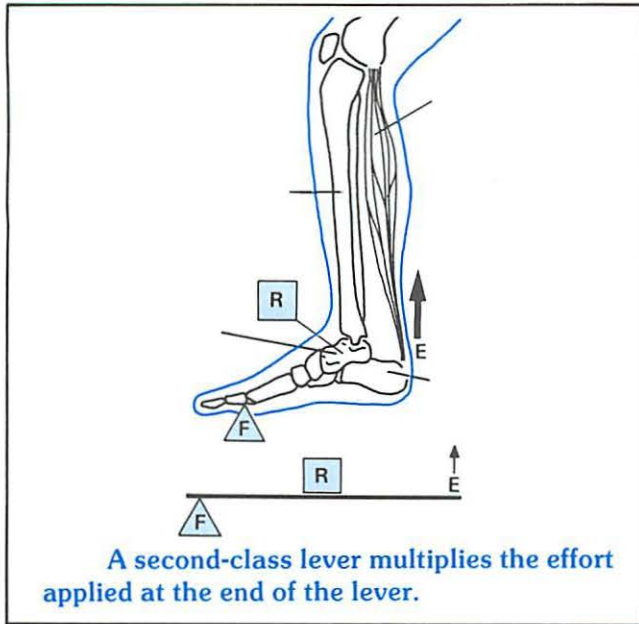
Once a ligament of the ankle has been stretched or torn, the ankle becomes loose, limiting the power and flexibility of the foot.

4 **A RIGID FOOT LOSES THE MULTIPLYING POWER THAT COMES WITH FLEXIBILITY.**

The foot is basically a second-class lever system. It is one of the few such systems in the body that can actually multiply the force of a muscle.

The calf muscle, or *gastrocnemius* (gas-trock-NEE-mee-us), lifts up on the heel, or *calcaneus* (kal-KAY-nee-us), much like a person lifts up on the handles of a wheelbarrow. The ball of the foot acts as the "fulcrum," and the "load" rides on the talus, which is halfway between the ball and heel. Because the "force" of the gastrocnemius muscle acts at a distance that is further away from the "fulcrum" than the "load," its force is multiplied. In fact, it is multiplied by a factor of almost two. That means that a force of only seventy-five pounds is required to lift a 150-pound man.

A rigid foot loses this multiplying effect, making it impossible for a person to run and jump.



After Anatomy, A Regional Atlas of the Human Body

5 UNCLEAN FEET LEAD TO INFECTIONS THAT CAUSE ITCHING AND BURNING.

There are more than twenty species of opportunistic fungi that lie in wait to infect the moist and sweaty members of the body. The symptoms of itching, burning, peeling, and blistering of the feet are commonly called "athlete's foot." The medical term for it is *dermatophytosis* (der-mat-uh-fuh-TOE-sis).

Dermatophytosis may not endanger one's life, but it can be a persistent nuisance. Small cracks between the toes are usually the first signs that a fungus has taken up residence. In time the cracks gradually begin to peel and itch. They may itch so badly that a person is likely to scratch away his own skin. The cracks and scratches allow bacteria to enter. The bacteria then may infect the connective tissue and lymph vessels of the feet and legs. This infection causes much more serious diseases that can potentially spread throughout the rest of the body.

The key to preventing athlete's foot is clean, dry feet. Skin is constantly flaking off as new skin forms beneath it. If this old dead skin is not rubbed off, it can become saturated with moisture and perspiration, especially between the toes. This is a perfect breeding ground for any fungal spores that might contact the feet. Washing and drying our feet daily eliminates this breeding ground of infection and can prevent athlete's foot even in the midst of constant exposure.

Sunlight and fresh air are also enemies of fungi. The ultraviolet rays of the sun and oxygen in the air have cleansing effects which kill the fungi that cause athlete's foot. Tests demonstrate that healthy feet that are clean and dry are far less likely to become infected than feet that are allowed to soak in perspiration all day long without being cleansed.

Fungi and bacteria breed together on unclean skin. Most disease-carrying bacteria reproduce very quickly; some double their number every twenty minutes. Thus, under the right conditions, just one bacteria cell in an unclean area could produce one billion bacteria in ten hours.



NASA

A bacterium cell divides into two identical cells by a process known as *binary fission*.

6 FEET EXPOSED TO COLD ARE SUSCEPTIBLE TO PAINFUL AND DAMAGING FROSTBITE.

Frostbite is most likely in those members of the body which are farthest away from the heart, such as the feet. By the time that blood reaches the feet it may be several degrees cooler than it was at the heart. And if the feet are inactive, they can cool down to the point where they freeze. This condition is called *frostbite*.

When the fluids within the body's cells freeze, they expand and may rupture the cell's walls just as ice can shatter the walls of a glass milk bottle. If not treated promptly, the damaged cells can become infected with gangrene and require the amputation of the entire member.



By kind permission of The Cavalry and Guards Club, London, *A Very Gallant Gentleman*, by J.C. Dollman

A doomed member of Robert Scott's expedition to the South Pole (1901-1904).

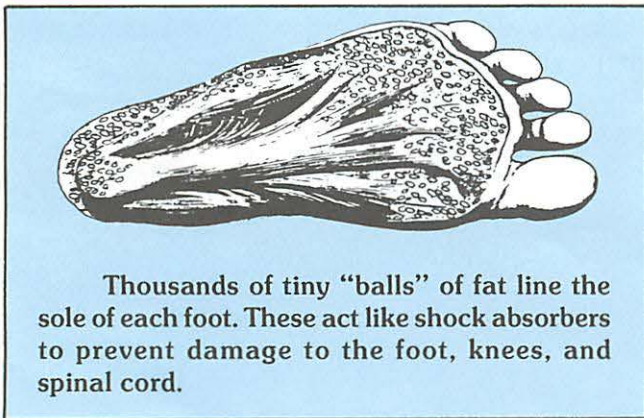
Frostbite is usually first evident as a small whitish circle. The white indicates that an area has frozen and the flow of warm red blood has become blocked. As more of the skin freezes, the circle grows larger, and the skin feels hard to the touch. Because the tips of nerves are also being frozen, there is usually no pain associated with frostbite. The numbness, however, increases the likelihood that surrounding areas may also be frozen without the victim knowing it.

Feet can be protected from frostbite in two ways. First of all, feet that are active promote circulation, flooding the feet with a constant supply of warm blood. Inactive feet are the most likely to be frostbitten.

A second way to prevent frostbite is to properly insulate feet against the cold. Insulation prevents the feet from losing the warmth that the blood provides. Boots and shoes that are worn in cold weather must also be loose and non-binding. Tight-fitting foot coverings hinder circulation and restrict the flow of blood that warms the feet.

7 UNCUSHIONED FEET MAY DAMAGE THE SPINE AND THE BRAIN.

As a person walks, the entire weight of his body is concentrated onto relatively small areas of the foot. This process creates tremendous forces within the foot. The heel usually strikes first. Then, as the body moves forward, the weight is transferred along the outside edge of the foot to the fifth metatarsal joint. From there the weight rolls across the ball of the foot to the "great toe." Finally, the heel lifts off the ground, the great toe pushes forward, and the body's weight is transferred to the heel of the other foot.



Thousands of tiny "balls" of fat line the sole of each foot. These act like shock absorbers to prevent damage to the foot, knees, and spinal cord.

After Principles of Anatomy and Physiology

Normal walking exerts about sixty-five pounds of pressure per square inch on the sole of the foot.

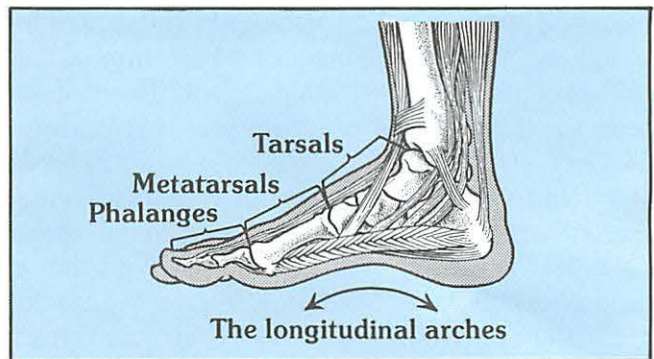
Jogging can double that stress. Sports such as basketball and tennis increase the stress even more.

To prevent damage, the foot contains a built-in cushioning system made up of thousands of tiny balls of fat. These balls are a specialized form of adipose tissue. Pressure flattens the balls and diverts the vertical shock to a harmless horizontal force. This transfer protects the brain and spinal cord from being jolted constantly as a person walks.

Since the average adult walks approximately 1,000 miles /year, any "uncushioned" weight can take its toll on the spine and the brain. An obese person, for example, lays down large amounts of adipose tissue throughout the body, but the protective cushioning of the feet is not increased proportionately. This lack of cushioning for the extra weight often results in battered feet, back problems, and unexplained headaches.

8 FLAT FEET MAKE IT DIFFICULT TO KEEP THE BODY BALANCED.

Some physiologists insist that there are three arches in each foot. Others can confirm only one. Whatever the case, the arched structure of the foot plays an important role in keeping the body balanced.

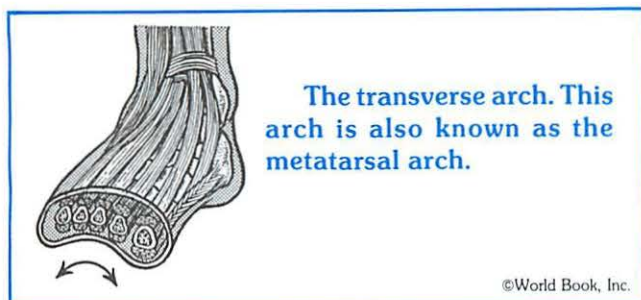


World Book, Inc.

The two *longitudinal arches* run from the heel to the toes. One is called the *medial or inner arch*. It starts at the heel and rises to the talus bone, and then follows the third metatarsal to the base of the third toe. The second longitudinal arch, called the *lateral or outer arch* also begins at the heel, but supports the cuboid bone and the fifth metatarsal (the little toe). These arches are said to be the most perfectly formed arches known to man.

Balance is maintained as the body rocks forward and backward above these arches. Leaning forward transfers more weight to the toes. Leaning backward moves the center of balance toward the heel of the arch. As the weight shifts, the arch flattens

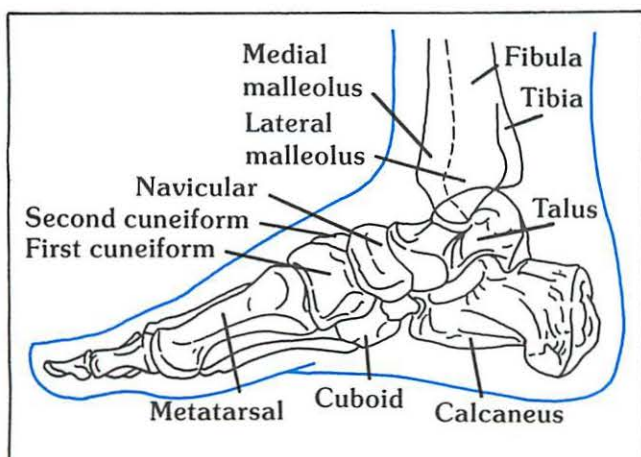
to help to maintain balance. A person whose arches are already flattened has a less stable base upon which to balance.



Balance from side to side is aided by a third arch, the *transverse arch*, which runs across the center of the foot from the outside edge to the instep.

9 ANY FOOT BONE OUT OF PROPER POSITION CAN THROW THE ENTIRE SKELETON OUT OF ALIGNMENT.

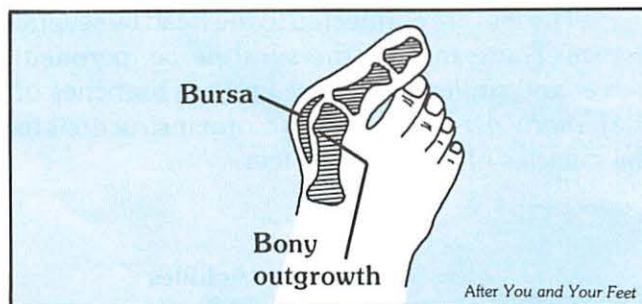
The talus bone is the one bone upon which the entire body rests its full weight. It is the foundation of the body. No other single bone in the body can affect as many other bones as the talus. If the talus is injured or twisted out of its proper position, the entire skeletal structure can be thrown out of alignment. Even a minor shift in the position of the talus can shorten or increase the length of a leg by as much as an inch. A shortened leg rotates the pelvic bones, putting a "kink" in the spine and irritating the spinal cord. This condition creates a sense of pain in almost every member of the body.



Used by permission. Leonard Dank

The talus is connected directly or indirectly to at least eight other bones: the tibia and fibula above and the calcaneus, navicular, cuboid, and three cuneiforms below. Any misalignment of these bones can greatly alter the position of the talus.

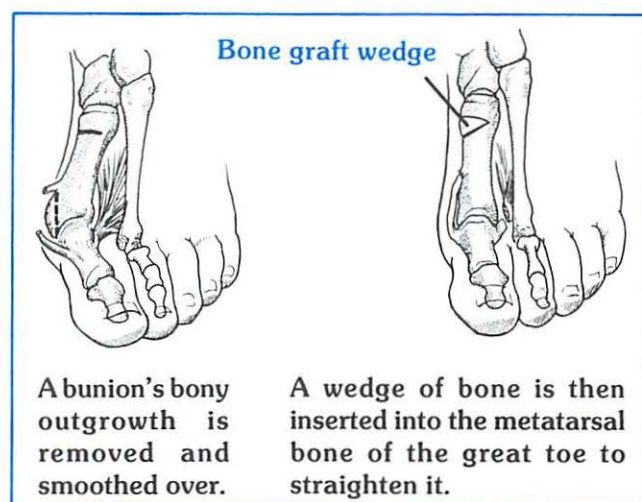
10 A DEFORMED JOINT WHICH PRODUCES IRREGULAR GROWTH CAN AFFECT GENERATIONS TO COME.



Bunions normally affect the second joint of the "great toe." However, they occasionally show up on the second joint of the little toe. Bunions on the little toe are called "bunionettes" or "tailor's bunions."

A bunion results from the distortion of the first metatarsal joint which irritates the protective sack, or bursa, that cushions the joint. Most bursas are particularly sensitive to changes in atmospheric pressure that accompany major weather changes. When the weather changes, the swollen bursa begins to ache.

The formation of bunions is considered to be hereditary. Those born with a triangular first metatarsal head are far more likely to have bunions than those born with a square first metatarsal head. Shoes with pointed tips greatly aggravate this hereditary condition by bending the great toe inward.



A bunion's bony outgrowth is removed and smoothed over.

A wedge of bone is then inserted into the metatarsal bone of the great toe to straighten it.

Reproduced with permission from Tachdjian, M.O.: *Pediatric Orthopedics*. Philadelphia, W.B. Saunders Company, 1972

Treatment of bunions may require surgery. In extreme cases the offending joint must be removed entirely. In milder cases the great toe can be straightened by reshaping the tendons that position the toe. However, until the deformed joint is corrected, the pain of walking will persist.

11 ABNORMAL REFLEXES IN FEET ARE THE RESULT OF INTERRUPTED MESSAGES FROM THE BRAIN.

The feet are connected to the head by several nerves. These include the *sural nerve*, *peroneal nerve*, and *saphenous nerve* and are branches of the *femoral nerve* that carries motor instructions to the muscles of the legs and feet.



Achilles reflex

The nerve connections can be tested in several ways. The *Achilles reflex* is a response to tapping the Achilles tendon. When the reflex is normal, the foot jerks downward. The absence of the reflex indicates that nerves are blocked between the foot and the head and is common in those people suffering from alcoholism and diabetes.

Babinski reflex



The *Babinski reflex* is normal in children under eighteen months of age. The great toe extends upward when the sole of the foot is stimulated. However, this reflex disappears as the nerve fibers of the spinal tract mature.

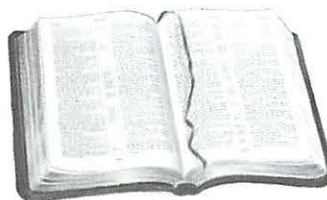


Plantar reflex

After eighteen months of age normal reflex causes the toes to curl downward. This response is called the *plantar reflex*. Lack of a plantar reflex in older children indicates nerve damage.

When messages from the head are interrupted, the foot cannot respond properly. A person's gait

becomes awkward and imbalanced, and the strength to carry burdens is lost. A person with damaged nerves is often incapable of carrying even his own body's weight.



THE ANALOGY BETWEEN FEET AND PEACEMAKERS

God uses feet to describe the role of Christians in the Body of Christ. His reference to them indicates that their function in the body is more important than they realize.

"If the foot shall say, Because I am not the hand, I am not of the body; is it therefore not of the body?" (I Corinthians 12:15).

"Nay, much more those members of the body, which seem to be more feeble, are necessary" (I Corinthians 12:22).

Feet are not as attractive as hands. Yet *"... those members of the body, which we think to be less honourable, upon these we bestow more abundant honour; and our uncomely parts have more abundant comeliness" (I Corinthians 12:23).*

When the foot is damaged or is not functioning properly, it hinders the entire body. Similarly, a damaged Christian affects the entire Body of Christ. *"And whether one member suffer, all the members suffer with it . . ." (I Corinthians 12:26).*

The purpose of God's analogy is that Christians be motivated to work for the peace and benefit of one another so that there is no division within the Body of Christ. (See I Corinthians 12:25.)

PROJECT

On a separate sheet of paper write out the eleven main points in this resource, rewording each to describe desirable qualities of peacemakers. Then list as many analogies and insights as you can that relate to hindrances and responsibilities that peacemakers face.

Examples:

- Active feet increase circulation, bringing a fresh supply of oxygen to the whole body. Christians need to be active peacemakers, bringing people to Christ. These new believers add a freshness to the Body of Christ.
- Just as feet have direct contact with the ground, those who witness for Christ must have direct contact with the world.

Date completed _____ Evaluation _____