

Wisdom Booklet 15



WISDOM QUIZ

Matthew 5:14

"Ye are the light of the world. A city that is set on an hill cannot be hid."



How well do you understand the concept of being light?

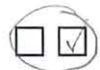
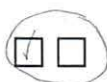
1 Scripture teaches that Christians are like mirrors reflecting Christ's light to others.

(Read Ephesians 5:8.)

- Christians are far more than mirrors. With Christ in our hearts we are a source of light, not merely a reflection of light. Thus, Paul exhorts *"For ye were sometimes darkness, but now are ye light in the Lord..."* (Ephesians 5:8).

Christians begin shining as light the moment they are saved.

(See II Corinthians 4:4–6.)



2 Because Christ is the same, every Christian shines with the same brightness.

(Read Proverbs 4:18 and Daniel 12:3.)

- Scripture declares that *"... a man's wisdom maketh his face to shine..."* (Ecclesiastes 8:1). When Stephen testified, the counsel members *"... were not able to resist the wisdom and the spirit by which he spake. . . . And all that sat in the council, looking stedfastly on him, saw his face as it had been the face of an angel"* (Acts 6:10, 15).

Though the brightness of Christians may vary on earth, we will all shine with equal brightness in heaven.

(See I Corinthians 15:39–42.)



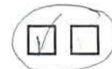
3 The brighter a Christian shines, the more an unbeliever will be attracted to him.

(Read John 3:19–21.)

- Sometimes Christians are not aware of the intense animosity they create when they radiate the truth of the Gospel. Light exposes what is hidden. For this reason all who live Godly in Christ Jesus shall suffer persecution. On the other hand, light gives direction, and those who are looking for Christ will be drawn to it.

The longer a Christian lives, the brighter he shines.

(See Hebrews 5:12.)



4 The light of a Christian may become dim, but it will never go out.

(Read Matthew 6:23 and Luke 11:34–35.)

- The phrase "light of a Christian" refers to the effectiveness of his witness. This can certainly be diminished by carnal living and even turned to darkness. The corporate light of a church can also go out, according to Revelation 2:5, *"Remember therefore from whence thou art fallen, and repent, and do the first works; or else I will come unto thee quickly, and will remove thy candlestick out of his place, except thou repent."*

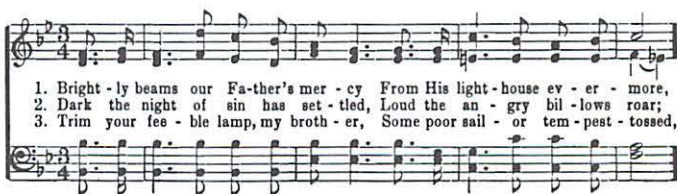
A Christian who has his light put out can have it relit.

(See Romans 13:12 and I John 1:6–7.)



Total Correct 4

Let the Lower Lights Be Burning



WISDOM WORKSHEET ON MATTHEW 5:14



**"YE ARE THE LIGHT OF
THE WORLD."**



Just as ships on a dark and troubled sea set their courses by the bright signals of a lighthouse, so the people of the world receive warning and direction from radiant Christians.

The lighthouse has a continual responsibility, regardless of whether or not its message is heeded by the sailors.

"When I say unto the wicked, O wicked man, thou shalt surely die; if thou dost not speak to warn the wicked from his way, that wicked man shall die in his iniquity; but his blood will I require at thine hand" (Ezekiel 33:8).

**"A CITY THAT IS SET ON
AN HILL CANNOT BE
HID."**



Lights on a hill are seen from farther distances than the same light on a lower level; they communicate a message of life, provision, and protection; they are observable from many directions; they are not obscured by surface obstructions.

Linguistics

Languages,
Grammar, Vocabulary,
Communication



LIGHT

Greek: φῶς (FOCE)

DEFINITION: The brilliance, brightness, or radiance of something; especially of the sun, a fire, or a lamp.

God is light. He is the brilliance of all that is properly related to Him: His Son, His Word, and believers.

"For ye were sometimes darkness, but now are ye light in the Lord: walk as children of light" (Ephesians 5:8).

FUNCTIONS OF LIGHT

- To produce growth
- To dispel darkness
- To clarify details
- To provide warmth
- To reveal colors
- To transmit messages
- To retard disease

Light is so vital that it is the first thing God created after the heaven and the earth.

Do Resource A.

WORLD

Greek: κόσμος (KOSS-moss)

DEFINITION: The created universe, the earth, the inhabited world, humanity now ruled by the prince of darkness. (See Colossians 1:13.)

Christians are not a light in the world, they are the light. Without them there would be no light in this present world.

CITY

Greek: πόλις (PAW-liss)

DEFINITION: Metropolis; the combined presence and influence of many people.

CANNOT BE HID

Greek: οὐ δύναται κρυβῆναι (oo DOO-nah-tie krew-BAY-nye)

INSIGHT: Christians are to be visible in the world, but not to be of the world. They are under constant surveillance.

Do Resource B.

History

Archaeology,
Geography, Prophecy,
Music, Art, Literature



**How is light related to an
understanding of history?**

Before Christ, Satan's program was to stop Christ from being born. He worked through rulers and nations to attempt to destroy the Godly seed.

Since Christ, Satan's goal has been to destroy the light of the Gospel. He does it by discouraging and persecuting Christians.

Without understanding this perspective, the study of history becomes a meaningless conglomeration of names, places, and dates.

The final event of history will be the brilliant return of Christ.



**Jerusalem, the
city from which the
light of the Gospel
spread**

**Who were the true light-bearers
during the time of the Crusades?**



The Crusades, lasting from 1096 to the 1300s, were organized to reconquer lands seized by the Moslems.

While feudal lords were gathering armies to recapture Jerusalem, the Waldensians were effectively carrying the torch of the Gospel throughout Europe.

Waldensians, named after their leader, Peter Waldo, believed that every man should have a Bible in his own tongue and that it should be the final authority in all of life.

Do Resource C.

Science

Chemistry, Biology,
Astronomy, Geology,
Physics, Mathematics



How does light help us understand the nature of God?



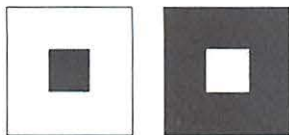
White light is the perfect combination of light colors.

White light is the perfect combination of the three basic light colors: red, blue, and green. A deficiency or overabundance of any one of these colors cannot produce white light.

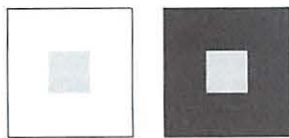
Similarly, God is a unity of three persons (Trinity), and we have a proper concept of God only when the Father, Son, and Holy Spirit are each given their proper place in our lives.

Do Resource D.

How does an evil world perceive the size and strength of radiant Christians?



Which of the inner squares is larger?



Which of the inner squares is darker?

Radiant Christians appear to be larger in number and brighter in witness when they shine for the Lord in a spiritually dark world.

How do the functions of light illustrate the potential of Godly Christians?

Do Resource E.

Law

Government,
Economics, Logic



How do the characteristics of light reveal the nature of God's laws?



His laws are:

1. CONSISTENT

Light always travels at the same speed. Even when it is reflected or refracted, its speed and path are predictable and dependable.

2. UNIVERSAL

Light functions in the same way for every person in the world, regardless of culture, status, or belief.

3. TIMELESS

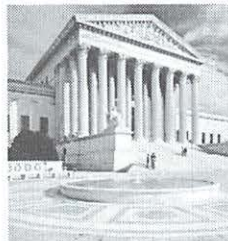
The characteristics of light do not change from one age to another. They operate today as they did when God created them.

4. CLEAR

Light illuminates whatever is around it. It reveals hidden things and shows the way to those who otherwise would be in darkness.

How should Christians enlighten government?

- By obeying the laws
- By interceding regularly
- By encouraging officials
- By making wise appeals



United States Supreme Court

If Christians fail to be light within a nation, the people will stumble in darkness.

Do Resource F.

Medicine

Health,
Nutrition, Behavior,
Counseling



How does the LASER illustrate the potential power of Christians?

When the normally random nature of light waves is brought together in unison, into a single beam of a single wavelength of light, it has incredible power and usefulness. It can cut through steel or perform a delicate eye operation.



L.A.S.E.R.: Light Amplification by Stimulated Emission of Radiation

Do Resource G.



How does God's presence cause our countenance to "shine"?

When Moses returned from being in God's presence for forty days, the "... skin of his face shone ..." (Exodus 34:29).

When Christ was on the Mount of Transfiguration, "... his face did shine as the sun ..." (Matthew 17:2).

When Christ is in our heart and we are delighting in Him and His Word, the joy of our heart should cause our face to shine. "A merry heart maketh a cheerful countenance ..." (Proverbs 15:13).

Do Resource H.



How does Satan counterfeit God's light?

Read II Corinthians 11:13-15.



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

WHAT ARE THE FUNCTIONS OF LIGHT?



- What means could a pastor use to illuminate a mayor? . . . 586
- How did Paul use fire to preserve the life of the Gospel? 588
- How did a prophet use spiritual perception to calm the fears of his servant? . . . 592
- How did Christ use the law to save an adulteress from death? 593

DO YOU KNOW GREEK "ROAD SIGNS"?



- How does Greek punctuation differ from English punctuation? 595
- How does Greek punctuation explain the importance of Christians? 596

WHO WERE LIGHTS IN THE DARK AGES?



- Why were French Christians slaughtered? 597
- How did a sudden death contribute to translating the Bible? 598
- Why did a Bible cost so much in France? 599



- How did Peter Waldo slip Bibles into wealthy homes? . . 600
- How did the Roman Catholic Church respond to the Waldensians? 601
- How did Oliver Cromwell and John Milton help the Waldensians? 602

WHAT DOES THE SPEED OF LIGHT TEACH?



- How is light unlike any other known substance? 603
- What travels faster than light? 604
- Is a "light year" an accurate measurement? 605
- What causes darkness? 606

HOW ARE CHRISTIANS LIKE LIGHT?



- How does white light illustrate the Trinity? 607
- How can light be felt when it is not seen? 608
- What causes the northern lights? 609
- Why are darkness and light both needed to see? 611

HOW DO PARENTS GIVE LIGHT?



- Why does God compare a father to a lamp and a mother to light? 613
- What are "the reproofs of instruction"? 614
- How should parents' commands that violate Scripture be treated? 615

HOW DO LASERS ILLUSTRATE UNITY?



- How does laser light differ from ordinary light? 617
- How do atoms give off light? 618
- What do lasers and locusts have in common? 620
- How were early Christians like laser light? 620

HOW CAN WE MAKE OUR FACES SHINE?



- What accents will cause people to look at your face? 622
- Can you name six eye traps? 623
- How can the eyes communicate messages? 626



LEARN WORDS THAT DESCRIBE HOW TO BE LIGHT IN DARKNESS.

The paradox of decision making is that those who are in positions of authority often do not have the greatest power. Those with the greatest power are individuals who are under authority exercising the skills and attitudes of proper appeal.

It is for this reason that God often puts the “Nebuchadnezzars,” “Pharaohs,” and “Ahasueruses” in positions of leadership and the “Daniels,” “Josephs,” “Mordecais,” and “Esthers” in positions of influence. Daniel, Joseph, Mordecai, and Esther are examples to us of how we are to be light to those who are over us in the Lord.

With their Godly attitudes and wise appeals, they turned the course of history and brought glory to the God whom they served. Only in eternity will we realize the importance of fulfilling the God-given responsibility of wisely appealing to our authorities.

“That ye may be blameless and harmless, the sons of God, without rebuke, in the midst of a crooked and perverse nation, among whom ye shine as lights in the world” (Philippians 2:15).

ACTIONS OF THOSE WHO ARE LIGHT

- ☐ Illuminate
- ☐ Mirror
- ☐ Pattern
- ☐ Activate
- ☐ Guide
- ☐ Warm

CHARACTERISTICS OF THOSE WHO ARE LIGHT

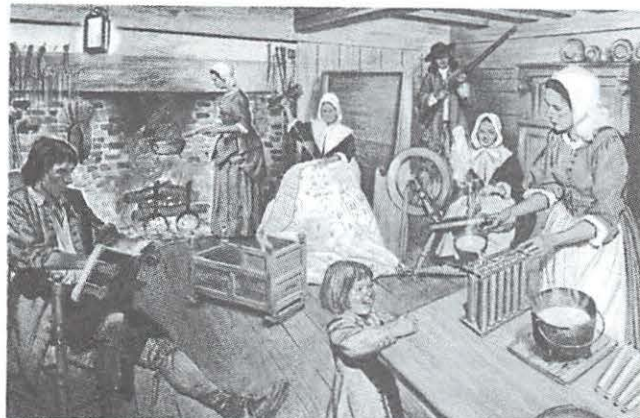
- ☐ Truthful
- ☐ Precise
- ☐ Dependable
- ☐ Persuasive
- ☐ Perceptive
- ☐ Compassionate



The goal of this resource is to demonstrate how to write an effective letter of appeal to one in a position of leadership.

STEP 1

**Identify truth that you must
ILLUMINATE.**



Painting by H. Charles McBarron from *The World Book Encyclopedia*, 1985 World Book, Inc.

Candlemaking in colonial America

PRONUNCIATION: il-lu-mi-nate (i-lū-mə-nāt)

DEFINITION: To provide light; to give insight; to make clear; to enable to understand.

ETYMOLOGY: The Latin word *illuminare*, meaning “to light up,” comes from the word *lumen*, “light.” When we illuminate something in a spiritual sense, we “light up” the truth so that others can see it clearly. A *luminary* is a celestial body that gives light or a notable person in a specific field.

USAGE: As a verb—(to) **illuminate**

I must **illuminate** the Gospel so others can understand it clearly.

As a noun—**illumination**

As a child of light, I need to be a walking **illumination** of truth.

As an adjective—**illuminative**, **illuminating** (participle)

The **illuminative** words that I speak can turn hearts to the truth.

SYNONYMS:

Verb: to enlighten, to clarify, to elucidate

Noun: enlightenment, clarification, elucidation, insight, understanding

Adjective: enlightening, clarifying, revealing, exposing (participles)

ANTONYMS:

Verb: to darken, to obscure, to confuse, to cloud

Noun: darkness, obscurity, confusion

Adjective: darkening, obscuring, confusing (participles)

Illumination must be TRUTHFUL.

PRONUNCIATION: truth-ful (trüth-fəl)

DEFINITION: Telling or disposed to telling the truth.

ETYMOLOGY: Our word *truth* goes back to the Old English *treowth*. Its root means “to be firm, solid, steadfast.” The truth is absolute. It never changes; it is solid and steadfast.

This same root gives us *trust*, *betroth*, and *truce*. These words all refer to the quality of unchangeableness.

USAGE: As an adjective—**truthful**

The **truthful** words of Scripture need to be lifted by Christians.

As a noun—**truthfulness**

Truthfulness is necessary in illuminating God’s Word.

SYNONYMS:

Adjective: honest, veritable, candid, frank

Noun: honesty, verity, candidness, frankness

ANTONYMS:

Adjective: dishonest, deceitful, untruthful, deceptive

Noun: dishonesty, deceitfulness, deception, untruthfulness

EXAMPLE:



Bible Art Series, Standard Publishing, Cincinnati

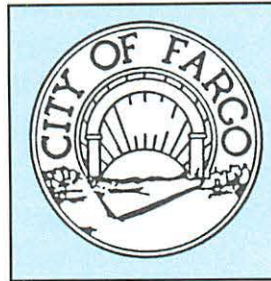
“Thou art the man.”

Nathan illuminated truth for David. During David’s reign as king of Israel, his discernment and judgment became clouded by the things which had taken place in his personal life. It was essential for the entire nation that these hindrances be removed.

Nathan did not simply say, “You have sinned, and you are wrong.” Rather, he carefully thought through an appeal which would be most likely to bring the desired response from David.

First, he told David of a situation of injustice. The account was so effective that David became incensed and pronounced severe judgment on the offender, whoever he was. Nathan then said, “. . . *Thou art the man . . .*” (II Samuel 12:7).

APPLICATION:



Office of the mayor

In the city of Fargo, North Dakota, a proclamation was issued by the mayor giving official recognition and acceptance to the sodomites in the community.

A Godly pastor in the city was deeply grieved by the proclamation. He knew from Scripture that sodomy is a type of sin, not a classification for a “misunderstood minority.”

He knew that if sodomy were accepted and encouraged, it would run rampant in the city and bring mental, moral, physical, and spiritual destruction to the entire community.

This pastor demonstrated wise initiative by writing a letter directly to the mayor for the purpose of bringing illumination to the subject of “homosexuality.” The pastor received the following response to his letter.



OFFICE OF THE MAYOR • CITY OF FARGO

June 25, 1985

“Dear Pastor,

Thank you for your kind and thoughtful letter about the proclamation.

I’m certain we both agree that the best of all worlds would be one in which there was no discrimination and thus, no need for such a proclamation.

However, I believe our difference comes from the interpretation of the very Scripture you quote. Since the preponderance of evidence concludes that a person has no control over the sex to which he or

she is attracted, it is difficult for me to conclude that the Bible means to condemn such people. Indeed, condemnation of such helpless victims seems directly counter to Christian teachings.

Another aspect of the issue is the English version of these passages. I have heard that the passages in their original languages did not condemn homosexuality. I am not prepared to argue this, but if you have training in these languages, I would enjoy visiting with you about it.

A final issue any public official must address is the role of any particular religion in government. We must have over a dozen religions in Fargo—each having its own work of religious literature. One must be careful to allow each of them to worship without infringing upon others.

In any event, please write or stop in to visit. Thanks again for writing and have a nice summer.”

Sincerely,

Mayor and President
Board of City Commissioners

Used by permission.

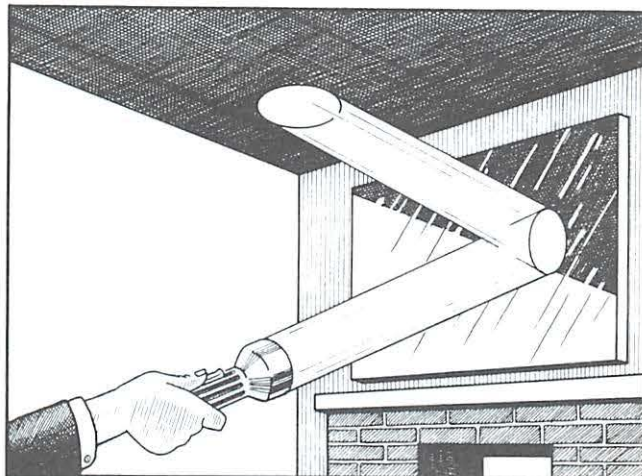
QUESTIONS FOR EVALUATION

1. How has our society corrupted the proper need for discrimination with the improper activity of human prejudice? Can you define each term?
2. Are the Scriptures unclear about sodomy and therefore open to interpretation?
3. Does a person have no control over the sex to which he or she is attracted?
4. Are sodomites helpless victims?
5. Does God condemn “homosexuality”?
6. How does the mayor’s question about the “original languages” of Scripture confirm our need to study them in these resources?
7. What does the original language say about “homosexuality”?
8. What is the role that religion should have in government? Notice how the mayor based his proclamation on the concept of a pluralistic society. (See *Wisdom Booklet 8*, pages 293–300.)

If appropriate, read the supplementary resource on sodomy. Avoid discussing the details of evil.

STEP 2

Clarify the truth that you must MIRROR.



World Book, Inc.

We are to reflect God’s truth as a mirror reflects light.

PRONUNCIATION: mir-ror (mir-ər)

DEFINITION: To reflect a true and faithful image. The clarity of the image depends upon the quality of the mirror.

ETYMOLOGY: *Mirror* comes to English from the French word, *mirer*, “to look at.” This word developed from a Latin root which means “to wonder at.” A *mirror* is for *admiring*, and when the world views Christians, they should see the *miracle* of Christ’s image in us.

Image is *derived* from the Latin word *imago*, which has the same meaning as *imitate*, “to give an accurate *representation* of the original.”

USAGE: As a verb—(to) **mirror**

Our lives as Christians must **mirror** the glory of the Lord who lives within us.

As a noun—**mirror**

The Law of God is a **mirror** to show us the perfection of Christ’s holiness.

SYNONYMS:

Verb: to reflect, to picture, to show forth, to manifest

Noun: reflection, image, picture

ANTONYMS:

Verb: to contrast, to reverse, to contradict, to oppose, to distort

Noun: reversal, opposite, dissimilarity, distortion, dissemblance

The image of a mirror must be **PRECISE**.

PRONUNCIATION: pre-cise (pri-sīs)

DEFINITION: Distinct or correct in sound or statement; adhering strictly to proper form.

ETYMOLOGY: Something that is *precise* has been “cut” to its most exact form. *Precise* comes from the Latin prefix *prae*, meaning “in front,” and the root *caedere*, meaning “to cut.” An incision is a “cut into” something; scissors are used for “cutting.”

USAGE: As an adjective—**precise**

Precise words reveal the truth with clarity.

As a noun—**precision**

The **precision** with which we imitate Christ determines the effect of our image.

SYNONYMS:

Adjective: exact, specific, accurate, meticulous

Noun: exactness, accuracy, meticulousness

ANTONYMS:

Adjective: inaccurate, indefinite, indistinct

Noun: inaccuracy, indistinction

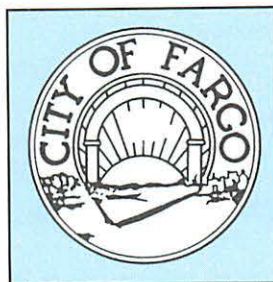
EXAMPLE:

God made us in His image so that as Christians, we can reflect the glory of the Lord as we become more and more like Christ. *“But we all, with open face beholding as in a glass [mirror] the glory of the Lord, are changed into the same image from glory to glory, even as by the Spirit of the Lord” (II Corinthians 3:18).*



As a potter, God formed us in His image.

APPLICATION:



Office of the mayor

When the pastor received the mayor's letter, he wrote a wise and gracious response. In it he focused God's light on the truth about sodomy. Notice the respectfulness and precision of the pastor's letter.

The Mayor of the City of Fargo
City Hall
Fargo, North Dakota 58102

“Dear Mr. Mayor,

Thank you for the letter expressing your reasoning behind the recent proclamation. I really did not expect a reply. Your kind and prompt reply has encouraged me to go into more detail with your permission.

I recently finished a Bible school study for adults on ‘Being Alert to Spiritual Danger.’ Two of the true/false questions were: ‘Homosexuality is not mentioned very much in the Bible,’ and ‘Some people are born with homosexual tendencies.’ The answer to both questions is ‘false.’

The Bible does not mention ‘homosexuality,’ because that word is not a Scriptural term.¹ Man's terms remove the moral and spiritual connotations of a sin and treat it as something outside God's realm of control.

The Bible uses at least fifteen different terms to identify, describe, and condemn the sin of ‘sodomy.’²

These terms and the contexts in which they are used explain why any nation which permits sodomy will be destroyed. Sodomy is the ultimate moral consequence of ‘the lie.’ When men change the truth of God into a lie, they worship and serve the creature more than the Creator. *‘For this cause God gave them up unto vile affections [of sodomy].’*³

It is not true that some people are born ‘homosexuals.’ It is true that every person is born with a sin nature and that this sin nature is capable of every kind of lust and vile affection. However, in order to engage in the perversion of sodomy, people must first reject the moral laws of God which are

written in their hearts.⁴ Then God gives them up 'to uncleanness through the lusts of their own hearts, to dishonour their own bodies between themselves.'⁵

It is true that some people are born without the ability or interest to have a physical relationship with the opposite sex. These are called 'eunuchs' in Scripture.⁶ However, this is vastly different from having a burning lust for the same sex.

The sin of sodomy is the final stage of moral decay in a society. By its very nature it cannot be contained or controlled once it is given public acceptance. It constantly preys upon new victims. When God-given sexual desires are once fulfilled in a perverted way, there is a binding association with perversion. A cycle of destruction begins as new passions and perversions are sought to replace burned-out lusts.

It is important to realize that the basic temptations which result in sodomy are common to all people,⁷ and that man's solutions cannot cure sodomy. Only the power of God's truth and the grace of God can bring freedom. God declares, 'Behold, I am the Lord, the God of all flesh: is there any thing too hard for me?'⁸

You may think that this has turned into a thesis. I am so thankful to you for the opportunity to express myself and back it up with the Bible. I am including the footnotes and the fifteen terms God uses to describe sodomy in an enclosure.

I know that you want to do the right thing. The question is: 'Whose ways are right?' The answer is surely, 'God's ways are the right ways.' I thank you for representing me and assure you that I am praying for you.

God has stated that public officials are His ministers to punish evildoers and to praise those who do well.⁹ You have an opportunity to do something GREAT for God through the office that you hold. I encourage you to 'go for it.'

Please let me know how I may assist you."

Sincerely,

FOOTNOTES:

1. Some modern versions use the word "homosexual." It is a term devoid of immoral implications and fails to

properly remind the reader of the abominable practice of the men of Sodom and God's resulting judgment on that sin.

2. The full sin of sodomy is detailed in Ezekiel 16:49–50: pride, fullness of bread, abundance of idleness, failure to straighten the hand of the poor and needy, haughtiness, and committing abomination before God. The abomination of sodomy is clearly described in all its horror in Genesis 19 and also in Judges 19.
3. Romans 1:25–26
4. Romans 2:15
5. Romans 1:24
6. Matthew 19:12
7. I Corinthians 10:13
8. Jeremiah 32:27
9. Romans 13:4

Used by permission.

SODOMY TERMS:

Study the supplementary resource.

QUESTIONS FOR EVALUATION

1. What would you say to someone who tells you not to use Scripture when writing to a public official? (See Ephesians 6:17.)
2. Can Scripture be "over-used" in such a letter?
3. What gave this pastor the freedom to use so much Scripture in his letter?
4. What promise of results has God given when His Word is properly used? (See Isaiah 55:8–11.)

STEP 3

Our lives are to be what others should **PATTERN.**



PRONUNCIATION:

pat-tern (pat-ərn)

DEFINITION: To match or imitate a standard or person which is regarded as an ideal.

ETYMOLOGY: *Pattern* is derived from the Latin word *patronus*, meaning "to patronize." It means "to visit regularly, go to regularly, and

support.” A *patron* is someone worthy to be imitated; thus, we get the idea of a *pattern*.

The Latin root for *patron* also means “father.” A *pattern* then, is a “fatherlike” example. *Paternal* means “fatherly”; an Old Testament *patriarch* was a “father” of the nation of Israel; and a *patriot* is someone who loves the country his “fathers” founded.

USAGE: As a verb—(to) **pattern**

The testimonies of Scripture allow us to **pattern** our lives after the heroes of the faith.

As a noun—**pattern**

Christians are to provide a **pattern** of good works.

SYNONYMS:

Verb: to emulate, to follow, to imitate, to copy

Noun: model, standard, criterion, rule

ANTONYMS:

Noun: contradiction, paradox, hypocrite

Adjective: contradictory, hypocritical, paradoxical

A pattern must be DEPENDABLE.

PRONUNCIATION: de-pend-a-ble (di-pen-də-bəl)

DEFINITION: Able to be relied upon at all times; capable of being used for aid and support.

ETYMOLOGY: The English root *depend* comes from the Latin *de-*, “down,” and *pendere*, “to hang.” Someone who depends on another actually “hangs onto him” and counts on him for support.

If we are to be an example for someone, he must be sure that he can count on our pattern to hold when pressure comes and it is tested.

USAGE: As an adjective—**dependable**

A true example of Godliness is always a **dependable** source of encouragement.

As a verb—(to) **depend**

The success and well-being of a city **depend** upon the active involvement of the Christians within it.

As a noun—**dependability**

The **dependability** of a Christian to withstand temptation is what many unbelievers have been searching for.

SYNONYMS:

Adjective: reliable, trustworthy, unflinching, trusty, unchanging (participle)

Verb: to rely, to count on, to trust, to rest

Noun: reliability, trustworthiness, infallibility

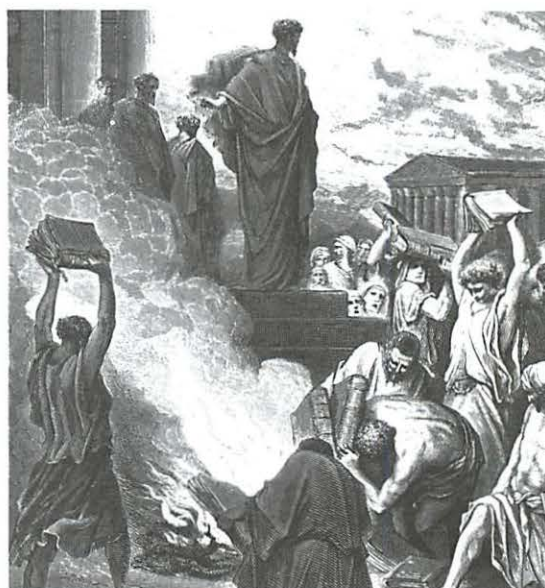
ANTONYMS:

Adjective: unreliable, untrustworthy, unsteady

Noun: unreliability, untrustworthiness, fickleness

EXAMPLE:

The apostle Paul was a pattern to the Gentile believers. As such, he was able to say, “*Be ye followers of me, even as I also am of Christ*” (1 Corinthians 11:1).



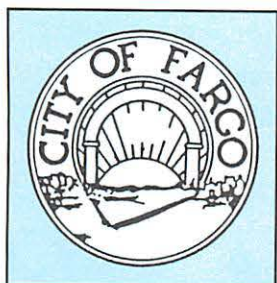
Doré Bible Illustrations

The Ephesian Christians burning occult books

When it came to the works of darkness, Paul’s life set the pattern of rejecting them and having nothing to do with them. The Ephesian believers followed this pattern by gathering all of their occult books and burning them as a public testimony.

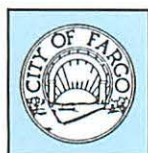
The result of their action was significant in terms of spiritual progress. “*Many of them also which used curious arts brought their books together, and burned them before all men: and they counted the price of them, and found it fifty thousand pieces of silver. So mightily grew the word of God and prevailed*” (Acts 19:19–20).

APPLICATION:



Office of the mayor

When the mayor received the pastor's detailed letter explaining God's perspective of sodomy, he read it several times and then wrote the following open and gracious response. As you read his letter, evaluate his ideas.



OFFICE OF THE MAYOR • CITY OF FARGO

July 9, 1985

"Dear Pastor,

Thank you for your detailed and interesting letter. Your letter represented the first effort anyone has made to explain in some detail the origin of these strong feelings against homosexuality.

After reading your letter several times, it appears that the differing views are virtually irreconcilable. The information I have on the subject has caused one to conclude that (a) most homosexual people have no choice, and because of that, (b) liberalization of attitudes will have no effect on whether there are more or fewer such people.

I can better appreciate the alarm my proclamations have caused good people like yourself when I read from your letter the central role this condition plays in evaluating present and future morality. My only hope is that these various views, like the various religions that are practiced in our community, can exist simultaneously and that we can all grow in kindness toward and appreciation of our fellow human beings. Your letter certainly has helped me in this regard.

My very best to you in your continuing good work."

Sincerely,

Mayor and President
Board of City Commissioners

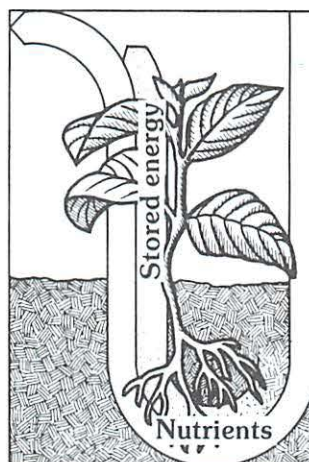
Used by permission.

QUESTIONS FOR EVALUATION

1. Whom will God hold responsible for public leaders who have no knowledge of Godly principles? (See Ezekiel 3:18, 33:8.)
2. Are the views of sodomites and the views of Scripture irreconcilable? (See II Corinthians 6:14–18.)
3. Is the hope of the mayor for a "simultaneous" existence possible? (See I Corinthians 5:13 and *Wisdom Booklet 8*, pages 293–300.)
4. How should we express kindness toward a sodomite? (See Romans 12:21.)

STEP 4

Christians need to ACTIVATE leadership.



PRONUNCIATION:

ac-ti-vate (ak-tā-vāt)

DEFINITION: To set in motion; to cause or initiate change; to start a process or an event.

The sun activates growth through the process of photosynthesis.

ETYMOLOGY: Act, action, activity, active, actor, actual, activate, agent, agency, agenda, and agile all come from the Latin *agere*, "to do." Thus an *act*, *action*, or *activity* is something done; *active* means doing many things; an *actor* is one who does something; *actual* means "done" or "in existence"; and *activate* means "to start" or "cause to do." Similarly, an *agent* or an *agency* is one who does or acts for another; an *agenda* is a list of things to be done; and *agile* means "able to act quickly or effortlessly."

USAGE: As a verb—(to) **activate**

The Christian is to **activate** leaders as the conscience **activates** a person.

As a noun—**action**

When Christians fail to take **action** against evil, they allow it to spread.

As an adjective—**active**

There is no substitute for **active** Christians.

SYNONYMS:

Verb: to motivate, to drive, to energize, to vitalize, to mobilize, to impel, to start, to initiate

Noun: effort, work, achievement, accomplishment, movement, enterprise, exertion

Adjective: vigorous, alive, lively, agile, imaginative, industrious, alert, quick

ANTONYMS:

Verb: to stop, to halt, to slow, to idle, to demotivate

Noun: inactivity, complacency, procrastination

Adjective: lethargic, slothful, complacent, dull, sluggish, unimaginative, indolent, lazy

An activator must be *PERSUASIVE*.

PRONUNCIATION: per-sua-sive (pər-swā-siv)

DEFINITION: Able to convince by reason, appeal, entreaty, or debate to a new position or course of action.

ETYMOLOGY: The Latin *persuadere* gives us our English *persuade*. *Persuasive* means “to advise; to urge.” Its root meaning, however, is “sweet; pleasant.” So to persuade is “to recommend as good” or “to draw a desired response sweetly.” Persuasiveness requires confidence in being right and enthusiasm about the results of being right.

USAGE: As an adjective—**persuasive**

The most persuasive Christian is one in whom the Holy Spirit has full control.

As a verb—**(to) persuade**

Knowing the terror of the Lord, we persuade people to turn from sin and accept Christ.

As a noun—**persuasiveness**

Persuasiveness can be used for both good and evil purposes.

SYNONYMS:

Adjective: convincing (participle), reasonable, convictional, influential

Verb: to convince, to reason with, to entreat, to convict

Noun: inducement, enlistment, encouragement

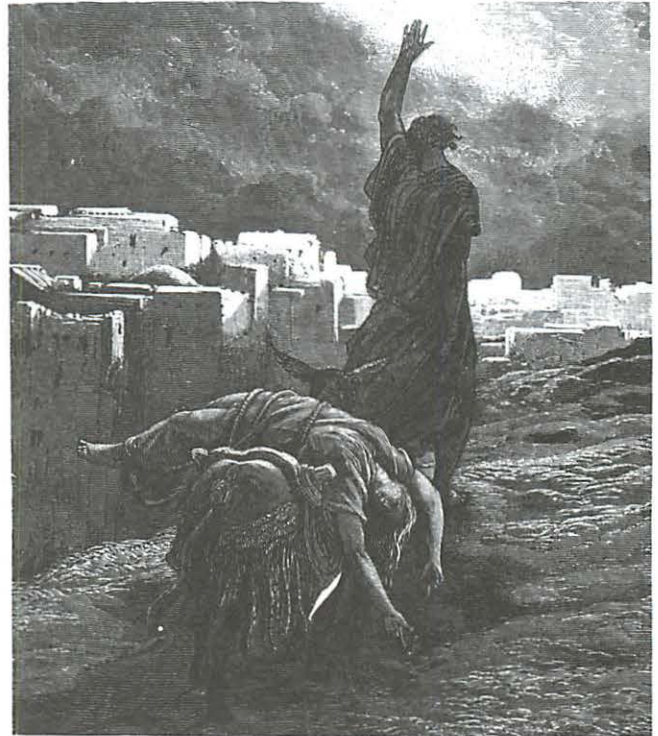
ANTONYMS:

Adjective: unconvincing (participle), ineffective, neutral, powerless

Verb: to be of no effect, to neutralize

Noun: ineffectiveness, powerlessness, neutrality

EXAMPLE:



Doré Bible Illustrations

The Levite understood the horror of sodomy as he returned with his dead concubine.

A Levite during the time of the judges became so outraged at what sodomites had done to his concubine that he used her to send a shocking message to every tribe in Israel. He thus activated the entire nation to come against the offenders and remove sodomy from their nation.

“And it was so, that all that saw it said, *There was no such deed done nor seen from the day that the children of Israel came up out of the land of Egypt unto this day: consider of it, take advice, and speak your minds*” (Judges 19:30).

In response to the Levite’s action, the entire nation gathered, and 400,000 men fought against the tribe of Benjamin because they defended the sodomites. (See Judges 19–21.)

APPLICATION:

Sodomy is a crime against God, a nation, and

the individuals involved. Until recently it was recognized as such by the laws of our land. However, a systematic campaign has been carried out to not only remove sodomy as a crime but also to punish anyone who would speak against it.

Few leaders realize the aggressive and uncontrollable nature of militant sodomites. In attempts to satisfy burned-out lusts, sodomites are on a continual search for other sodomites and new victims.

Once a person is involved in sodomy, he faces tragic battles of perverted drives, guilt, self-condemnation, and frustration. In addition, he experiences the fear of disease and rejection.

Make a further study of the supplementary resource on sodomy. Then write a well-prepared letter to the government leaders in your community. Equip them with facts so that they will know how to respond to sodomites who would put political pressure on them. You may send the supplementary resource with your letter as an enclosure.

Include in your letter the information that you will learn in the next two parts of this resource: How sodomites can conquer their sin and how we are to respond to them in proper love.

Learn from the mayor's letter what questions and presuppositions will probably be in the minds of your officials.

STEP 5

A victorious Christian can **GUIDE**.



PRONUNCIATION: guide (gīd)

DEFINITION: To show the way by leading, directing, or advising, usually by reason of greater experience with the course to be pursued.

ETYMOLOGY: *Guide* is a French word which came from the Frankish term *witan*, meaning “to look after, guard, ascribe to.” A *guide* is someone who sees ahead to watch out for someone and directs that person away from any danger or bad influence. The same root gives us *wise*, *wisdom*, *wit*, and *guise*.

USAGE: As a verb—(to) **guide**

Jesus promised that the Holy Spirit will **guide** us unto all truth.

As a noun—**guide**

A defeated Christian who tries to be a **guide** to others is like a blind man leading blind men.

SYNONYMS:

Verb: to direct, to shepherd, to teach

Noun: director, shepherd, teacher, mentor

ANTONYMS:

Verb: to neglect, to ignore, to disregard

Noun: neglecter, ignorer, disregarder

*An effective guide must be **PERCEPTIVE**.*

PRONUNCIATION: per-cep-tive (pər-sep-tiv)

DEFINITION: Having keen insight and the ability to understand cause-and-effect relationships.

ETYMOLOGY: Our word *perceptive* is an adjective form of *perceive*. This word comes from the Latin *percipere*, “to seize wholly” (*per*, “thoroughly” and *capere*, “to seize”).

Some other words from this root which mean “to seize” or “to grasp” are *have*, *heavy*, *capable*, *captive*, and *catch*.

When we perceive a truth, we actually “seize” it with our minds. Our responsibility to guide others to Christ means that we must be perceptive of their needs and of the truth.

USAGE: As an adjective—**perceptive**

Peter was very **perceptive** when he detected

bitterness and moral impurity in Simon.
As a verb—(to) **perceive**
God instructs us to **perceive** the character of those whom we meet.
As a noun—**perception**
Spiritual **perception** is the reward of those who learn self-control.

SYNONYMS:

Adjective: understanding, comprehending, discerning (participles), cognizant
Verb: to grasp, to understand, to apprehend, to comprehend
Noun: understanding, cognizance, comprehension, discernment

ANTONYMS:

Adjective: unaware, incognizant, mindless, undiscerning (participle)
Verb: to ignore, to misunderstand, to be confused
Noun: incognizance, unawareness, mindlessness

EXAMPLE:



Bible Art Series, Standard Publishing, Cincinnati

Elisha asked God to open the eyes of his servant.

Spiritual perception requires an awareness and understanding of unseen realities. When enemy forces came against Elisha, his servant became fearful. However, Elisha calmly asked God to open the young man's eyes in order that he might see the

vast array of unseen warriors that surrounded the enemy and were ready to protect Elisha. Once the servant saw this, all fear left him.

Elisha then asked God to blind the enemy soldiers, whereupon he led them into the hands of the king of Israel. (See II Kings 6:13–23.)

APPLICATION:

The mayor assumed that a “homosexual” was incapable of overcoming his lustful attractions. We know that sodomy is simply a form of sin and that *“there hath no temptation taken you but such as is common to man: but God is faithful, who will not suffer you to be tempted above that ye are able; but will with the temptation also make a way to escape, that ye may be able to bear it”* (I Corinthians 10:13).

It is essential that we proclaim and demonstrate the power of Christ to overcome any and all sensual bondage. Victory over immorality has the prerequisite of salvation and also requires spiritual perception, because we are not just engaged in a physical struggle. We are involved in spiritual warfare.

“For we wrestle not against flesh and blood, but against principalities, against powers, against the rulers of the darkness of this world, against spiritual wickedness in high places” (Ephesians 6:12).



Read *The Eagle* Story and study the steps that can be followed by a sodomite to gain victory over his habit.

STEP 6

A wise person uses truth to WARM.

PRONUNCIATION: warm (wôrm)

DEFINITION: To communicate friendliness or sincerity.



A sincere smile communicates warmth.

ETYMOLOGY: Our word for emotional warmth is a descriptive term which comes from the warmth which a light can produce. The root of these words means “to burn” or “to boil.”

The excitement and sincerity of our witness should “boil over.” The joy of salvation is a greater cause for rejoicing than anything the world has to offer. Our warmth should be that much greater than the world’s.

USAGE: As a verb—(to) **warm**

When Jesus revealed Himself from the Old Testament Scriptures, His words **warmed** the disciples.

As a noun—**warmth**

Everyone ought to be able to sense the **warmth** of a Christian.

As an adjective—**warm**

Even though Christians must hate sin they should generate a **warm** response toward the sinner.

SYNONYMS:

Verb: to affect, to touch, to move, to stir, to melt

Noun: fervor, excitement, intensity, sincerity, friendliness

Adjective: fervent, ardent, excited, cordial

ANTONYMS:

Verb: to callous, to harden, to deaden

Noun: apathy, indifference, unconcern

Adjective: dead, lifeless, cool, apathetic

A warm Christian will be **COMPASSIONATE**.

PRONUNCIATION: com-pas-sion-ate
(kəm-pash-ən-it)

DEFINITION: Feeling or showing pity; sharing the suffering of another in the inclination to give aid or support; showing mercy

ETYMOLOGY: *Compassionate* comes from the Latin *com*, “with,” and *pati*, “to suffer.” Having compassion for someone may involve personal suffering in the attempt to help him. Other related words which involve suffering or hurt are *passion*, *patient*, and *passive*.

USAGE: As an adjective—**compassionate**

A **compassionate** Christian will be firm in warning those who are on their way to destruction.

As a noun—**compassion**

It is not a demonstration of **compassion** to encourage a sinner to continue in his sin.

SYNONYMS:

Adjective: pitiful, sympathetic, merciful, charitable, sensitive

Noun: pity, concern, sympathy, commiseration, mercy, sensitivity

ANTONYMS:

Adjective: judgmental, perjurious, callous, insensitive

Noun: harshness, coldness, insensitivity



“... Go, and sin no more.”

EXAMPLE:

The attitude which we must have toward sin and the sinner was beautifully portrayed by Christ. He hated sin, but He loved the sinner. He spoke out against evil, but He provided a remedy for those caught in it.

When the woman taken in adultery was brought to Him by the Pharisees, Jesus knelt down and wrote in the dust. Whatever He wrote convicted the Pharisees, along with His words, "He that is without sin, cast the first stone." From the oldest to the youngest, the Pharisees filed out.

Then Jesus, turning to the woman, said, ". . . *Where are those thine accusers?*" The Law required at least two or three witnesses to convict a person. A quorum was not present; therefore, Jesus said ". . . *Neither do I condemn thee: go, and sin no more.*" (See John 8:3–11.)

Thus, the very law that gave harsh judgments for sin provided deliverance for the woman taken in adultery. God balances His Law with mercy toward those who repent.

APPLICATION:

The most effective way to communicate genuine love is to give a person what is needed, not what is wanted. A sodomite needs deliverance from the bondage of sin, not acceptance of his perversion. He needs to know that victory is possible and that there are those who have achieved it.

One who practices sodomy must understand that the temptations which brought him to his present moral bondage are common to all. However, God provides a clear way to overcome these temptations.

Be able to give clear testimony from your own life that you have consistently overcome moral temptations by entering into Christ's victory and following the steps outlined in *The Eagle Story*. Express that you are confident that the same steps which have been effective for you can be used by others regardless of what their particular failure may be.

Then use the following testimonies to reinforce the fact that there is freedom from sin because God's promise in Romans 6:14 is true: ". . . *Sin shall not have dominion over you.* . . ."

". . . Speaking the truth
in love . . ." (Ephesians 4:15).



"My eyes were opened to victory."

"Although I knew Romans 6–8 for years and even taught it to others, I lived all of my life in moral defeat. I got involved in 'homosexuality' and no one was aware of my plight. Then I heard of the principles of Christ's death, burial, and resurrection; the Lord opened my eyes to the way of victory. Now I have complete freedom from the chains of sin."

"I have been struggling for years."

"For many years I had been struggling with moral impurity. Although I read several books on having victory over sin, I just couldn't put it all together. When I realized that my power to rise above temptations comes from my identification with the death, burial, and resurrection of Christ, I finally experienced victory over sin."

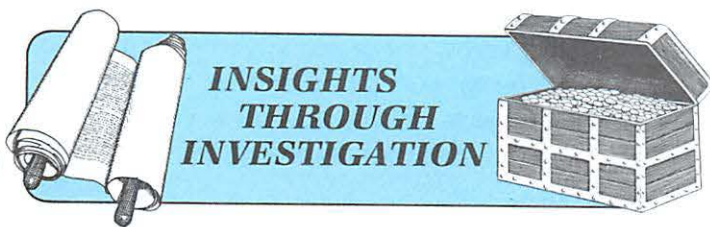
"When I understood humility, it worked!"

"For half of my life I have struggled with a lust problem that I just could not conquer. I engrafted Romans 6 into my mind, and it worked fairly well. But then I fell back into sin; some 'key' was missing, and I couldn't put my finger on it. 'Later, through a tragic experience, something profound happened to me, and I learned the meaning of the word 'humility.' Now that I have combined humility with Romans 6, I found that it really does work!'"

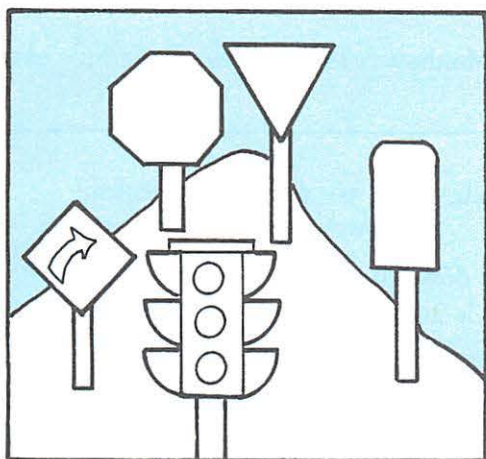
"Now I have freedom from this sin."

"I was so encouraged to learn about overcoming sinful habits. I memorized Romans 6 and then meditated on these verses at least twice a day all year. However, I still was not free of my sin. You see, the shame that my sin produced kept me from confessing the problem to one in authority over me. Finally, in desperation I decided deliverance was more important to me than my remaining dignity, and I confessed my sin. Now I have freedom from sin in this area and even freedom from its desire."

Date completed _____ Evaluation _____



DO YOU KNOW THE "ROAD SIGNS" OF THE GREEK NEW TESTAMENT?



Perhaps the first goal in learning to drive an automobile is to learn the road signs. Without understanding these signs, driving can be extremely dangerous.



©World Book, Inc.

Can you imagine a driver operating a car without being able to recognize stop signs?

Just as the highways have signs, so does the Greek New Testament. These "signs" are called *punctuation marks*. The English language also has punctuation marks, but these are different from those in Greek. Observe the differences for yourself.

ENGLISH

GREEK

Comma ,

Comma ,

Period .

Period .

Colon :

Colon •

Semicolon ;

Semicolon •

Question Mark ?

Question Mark ;

Apply your new understanding of Greek punctuation marks to Matthew 5:13b–14. Write the correct mark in each box.

ἐὰν δὲ τὸ ἅλας μωρανθῇ
if now the salt be saltless,

ἐν τίνι ἀλισθήσεται εἰς
with what shall it be salted? unto

οὐδὲν ἰσχύει ἔτι
nothing is it strong any longer,

εἰ μὴ βληθῆναι ἔξω καὶ
except to be cast out, and

καταπατεῖσθαι ὑπὸ τῶν ἀνθρώπων
to be trampled by the men.

Ἑμεῖς ἐστε τὸ φῶς τοῦ κόσμου
You are the light of the world;

οὐ δύναται πόλις κρυβῆναι
not is able city to be hidden

ἐπάνω ὄρους κειμένη
upon a mountain being set;

Without looking back, see how many of the New Testament's "road signs" you can remember. Write those in the space provided.

Question Mark Period
Colon Semicolon

DISCOVER THE IMPORTANCE OF "BEING" VERBS.

Verbs of "being" or *stative* verbs appear in every language.

In English, these verbs should be familiar to every reader. They are commonly called *linking* verbs. The most common linking verb is "to be."

Singular

I am
You are
He, She, It is

Plural

We are
You are
They are

As in English, Greek has a "to be" verb. It is the verb εἰμί (ay-ME).

Singular

εἰμί	(ay-ME)	I am
εἶ	(ay)	You are
εστί	(ess-TEE)	He, She, It is

Plural

ἐσμέν	(ess-MEN)	We are
ἐστέ	(ess-TEH)	You are
εἰσὶ	(ay-SEE)	They are

Stative verbs, unlike action verbs, picture the subject as *being* something, rather than *doing* something. Objects which follow these verbs can be either nouns (predicate nouns) or adjectives (predicate adjectives).

Predicate nouns rename the subject, while predicate adjectives describe the subject.

εἰμί ἅγιος (ay-ME HAH-gih-oss) I am holy.

εἰμί ἀπόστολος (ay-ME ah-POSS-taw-loss) I am an apostle.

Matthew 5:14 provides an example of the εἰμί verb.

Ἑμεῖς ἐστε τὸ φῶς τοῦ κόσμου.
You are the light of the world;
οὐ δύναται πόλις κρυβῆναι
not is able city to be hidden
ἐπάνω ὄρους κειμένη.
upon a mountain being set;

The object φῶς (FOCE) renames the subject. Christ is telling His disciples that they are actually the light of the world. In other words, Christians who manifest the beatitudes equal the light of the world.

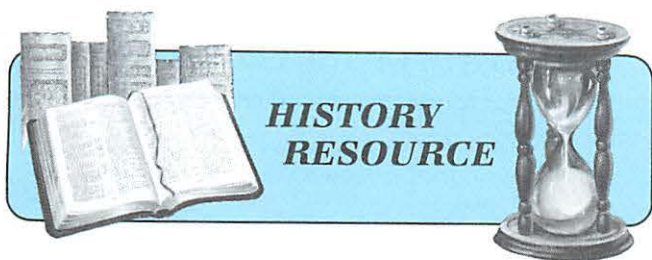
CHRISTIANS = LIGHT OF THE WORLD

Without Christians who shine brightly, this world would be in total darkness.

Date completed 9/7/00 Evaluation _____

CHRISTIANS =





HISTORY RESOURCE

HOW DID THE LIGHT OF SCRIPTURE SHINE IN EUROPE BEFORE THE REFORMATION?



History of the Waldenses, J.A. Wylie

The Waldensians were charged with rebellion against the state church authority because they dared to preach the Gospel and distribute copies of the Bible. Despite persecution, they remained loyal and productive citizens. Organized slaughter only increased their numbers and their determination.

Through gloomy gateways, weary travelers entered the narrow streets of the city of Lyon. Richly ornamented carvings decorated the dignified row houses. Their overhanging roofs almost touched as the projecting peak cast deep shadows on the cobblestones below.

Lyon had long been famous for its trade and commerce. For more than five hundred years, this French city had been the center of the European silk industry. The clicking sound of looms could be heard in almost every house. Trees had been planted outside the old gray walls where silkworm cocoons produced the city's main source of wealth.

One particular evening, a wealthy merchant family was preparing supper when they heard a knock on the door. A cheerful greeting met them as they opened it to find two poorly dressed but sincere young men who desired to sell assorted pieces of jewelry.

Normally the head of the household would have quickly turned the young men away due to the lateness of the hour. Yet this time, he invited them in to show their wares.

One of the men politely asked, "Sir, would you be pleased to buy any rings, or seals, or trinkets? Madame, will you look at some handkerchiefs or pieces of needlework for veils? They are of good price."

Not finding anything that caught her eye, the wife asked, "Have you anything more?" Immediately the other young man eagerly responded in an unusual and puzzling way.

"Oh yes, I have commodities far more valuable than these, and I will make you a present of them if you

will keep my presence a secret." With their curiosity thus aroused, the family hesitantly agreed.

To their surprise the young man quickly lifted out of a concealed compartment a small book. With carefully measured words he explained, "This inestimable jewel is the Word of God, by which He communicates His mind to men."

For the first time in their lives, the family actually understood the Word of God when they read in their own language from the Gospel of John about God's redeeming love in Jesus Christ.



History of the Waldenses, J.A. Wylie

A Waldensian missionary reveals his "pearl of great price" to a French family.

Who were these young men who dared to spread the light of the Word of God around the French countryside, sharing the Scriptures with anyone who would listen?

These were the disciples of Peter Waldo, known in history as the Waldensians. Because of their desire to be “poor in spirit” and to take no thought for the comforts and ease of life, they were called by others “The Poor Men of Lyon.”

They lived during a time when the medieval Roman Catholic Church was a powerful force. During the Dark Ages, popes went forth as conquering princes extending their control by the sword. The greatest conquests were realized during the papacy of Innocent III.

No dissent from the teaching authority of the Roman Catholic Church was tolerated. Enlisting the aid of princes and emperors, the dominance of the Church was ensured in all areas of Europe. Wave after wave of inquisition kept the populace under control.

Competition was keen between political leaders and church leaders. All of Europe was fascinated by the fervent alarm of Peter the Hermit as he described the desecration of the Holy Land by infidel hordes. The darkness of religious frenzy swept the people into the Crusades to rid Palestine of Moslem influence and “liberate” the holy city.



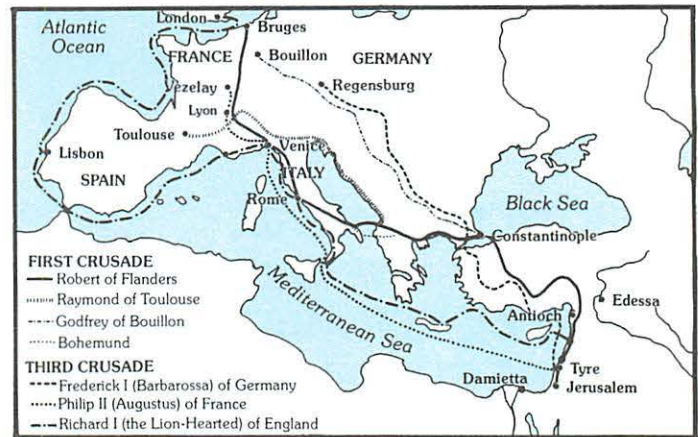
Dover Publications, Encyclopedia of Source Illustrations

Returning from a crusade

The princes and nobles were moved less by religious enthusiasm and more by the “carnal” prospects of glory, wealth, and lands. The Church was motivated by the possibility of gathering more lands and leaders under its influence. Thus, both vigorously promoted the cause of the Crusades.

During the First Crusade (1096–1099), Jerusalem was captured. The Third Crusade (1189–1192) won an agreement with the Turks to allow Christians to visit Jerusalem.

THE PATH OF THE CRUSADES



Between 1096 and 1270, eight crusades were attempted. However, at the end of this time, the Turkish forces were as entrenched in the Holy Land as ever before.

THE LIGHT-BEARER IN A DARK AGE

Peter Waldo lived in the bustling, medieval city of Lyon. His success and reputation as a merchant were well-known. In the midst of his prosperity, the following tragedy led to the salvation of his soul.

After a festive banquet, Peter Waldo and his friends engaged in pleasant conversation. Suddenly, a fellow merchant was taken in a seizure and died. From that moment, the merchant of Lyon became a diligent seeker of spiritual truth.

“What if death should overtake me in like manner? Would my soul be ready for the journey?” Peter Waldo became aware of a guilty conscience that could not be satisfied by the vain ceremonies and false doctrines of the Roman Catholic Church.



French Government Tourist Bureau

The Church of Notre Dame de Fourvieres located in Lyon, France, gives testimony to the strength of Roman Catholicism in this city where Peter Waldo once was a merchant.

The Bible could have answered every one of his questions. But as rich as he was, Peter Waldo did not have access to the greatest of all treasures—the Word of God. The few copies that existed in France lay tucked away on the shelves of monastic libraries in a language the common people could not understand.

After a long and difficult search, Peter Waldo was able to purchase a copy of the Bible. The large sum of money he paid was nothing to him in comparison to the truth he was able to learn from it.

The light of the Gospel removed the burden from his soul and comforted his life. The Bible taught him how to be saved and ended his darkness. He now desired to bring that light into the lives of those around him.

Two important decisions accompanied Peter Waldo's salvation. First, he gave away his material possessions to minister among the poor of France. Second, he determined that the Gospel that had given him new life must be made available in the language of the people who were seeking it.

Vows of poverty were commonplace during medieval times. Monks and hermits turned their backs on the wealth of the world in an attempt to gain spiritual merit. Peter Waldo's case was different. His vow did not lead him to a life of contemplation behind the cloistered walls of a monastery.

As he distributed the last of his worldly goods, a crowd of scoffers mocked his "foolish" decision. He replied, "Citizens and friends, I am not out of my mind, as you seem to think, but I am avenging myself of those who were oppressing me in making me a lover of money more than a lover of God.

"This act I do for myself and for you: for me, so that if from now on I possess anything you may indeed call me a fool; for you, in order that you, too, may be led to put your hope in God and not in riches."



The Waldensians, the First 800 Years, Giorgio Tourn

Although he did not consider himself to be a reformer, Peter Waldo is included in the Reformation Monument in Worms, Germany. The Bible and walking staff symbolize his desire to enlighten Europe with the knowledge of the Gospel.

Peter Waldo held meetings with the poor in their cottages and visited the sick and dying. He gathered those who would listen into the quiet fields of the French countryside to teach them and to pray with them. His followers became known as "the poor in spirit." They were common people whose meditation on the Scriptures made them aware of the needs of others.

The light of God's Word broke through to the people of France by the determined hand of Peter Waldo. With the help of several scholars and at his own expense, he translated the New Testament into the vernacular.

The "Lingua Romana" or "Romaunt" tongue was the common language of southern Europe. Long before any complete versions of the Bible existed in German, English, or Spanish, Peter Waldo had his New Testament ready for circulation by 1180.

When the New Testament was finished, it could not be widely circulated. The printing press had not yet been invented, and hand-written copies demanded long hours of patient labor.

God surrounded Peter Waldo with many disciples who were eager to share the light they had



A Complete History of the Waldenses, Alexis Muston

French countryside where Peter Waldo shed the light of the Gospel

received. They were required to commit to memory and be able to accurately recite whole Gospels and Epistles.

The time not spent in laboriously transcribing the Scriptures they used to travel as missionaries. They found access not only to the broken-down cottages of the poor, but also to the stately castles of the French nobility.



History of the Waldenses, J.A. Wylie

Peter Waldo with two of his disciples sharing the Scriptures with the common people

Their method was simple. Taking up the occupation of booksellers or peddlers, they carried boxes of trinkets door to door throughout the countryside. Upon entering a house to sell some wares, they cautiously hinted at other goods, more valuable than precious jewels, that they would show with the householder's permission.

From under their pack or cloak, they would then reveal a New Testament or a Bible. They spoke of Christ as the "Light of the World" and urged the family to make a place in their home for the Holy Book and a place in their hearts for its Divine Author.



History of the Waldenses, J.A. Wylie

A Waldensian church on Castelluzzo Mountain

A twelfth-century poet immortalized the ministry of the missionary-peddlers in the following lyric:

"Oh, lady fair, I have yet a gem,
Which a purer luster flings,
Than the diamond flash of the jewel'd crown
On the lofty brow of kings.
A wonderful pearl of exceeding price,
Whose virtue shall not decay;
Whose light shall be as a guide to thee,
And a blessing on thy way."
The lady glanced at the mirroring steel,
Where her form of grace was seen,
Where her eyes shone clear, and her dark
locks waved
Their clasping pearls between:
"Bring forth thy pearl of exceeding worth,
Thou traveler gray and old;
And name the price of thy precious gem,
And my pages shall count thy gold."
The cloud went off from the pilgrim's brow,
As a small and meager book,
Unchased with gold or diamond gem,
From his folding robe he took;
"Here, lady fair, is the pearl of price,
May it prove as such to thee!
Nay, keep thy gold—I ask it not,
For the Word of God is free."
The hoary traveler went his way,
But the gift he left behind
Hath had its pure and perfect work
On that high-born maiden's mind;
And she hath turned from the pride of sin,
To the lowliness of truth,
And given her trustful heart to God
In its beautiful hour of youth.

This early Waldensian seal symbolizes the thrust of their ministry. The candle signifies the light and warmth of the Bible. The Latin phrase "Lux Lucet in Tenebris" literally means "Light shines in darkness." Waldensian preachers shed spiritual light on the Dark Ages by preaching and distributing God's Word.



The Waldenses of Piedmont, A.W. Mitchell



History of the Waldenses, J.A. Wylie

The Waldensians left either a trail of churches or the stakes of martyrdom wherever they went.

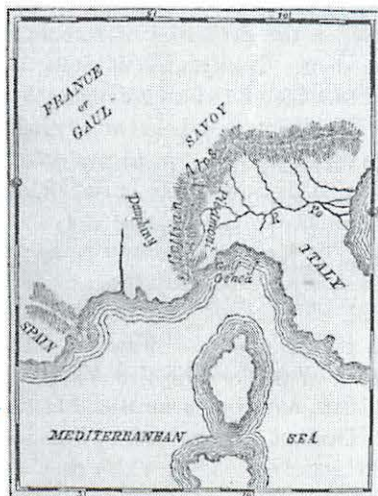
Peter Waldo and his followers were scorned and persecuted by the established religious leaders of their day. The words used against them were very colorful.

Culturally, they were accused of being “self-taught babblers who presumed to speak without having studied with the doctors of theology.” Socially, they were called “drifters, spongers, hysterical females.” Morally, they were indicted as “imposters and counterfeits who pretended fine discourses, but who really sowed rebellion.”

The Waldensians taught the absolute authority and inspiration of the Bible, the Trinity of the Godhead, the sinful state of man, free salvation by faith in Jesus Christ, and the cardinal truth of the atoning death and justifying righteousness of Christ.

They denied the authority of the pope, the system of indulgences, and purgatory. They believed that prayer in a barn was just as effective as prayer offered in a church, and that the Roman Catholic Church was the harlot mentioned in the book of Revelation.

With the burning truths of God’s Word engraved on their hearts, they evangelized the south of France and the northwest of Spain and descended eastward into the Rhine and Danube valleys reaching Poland, Bohemia, and Germany.



The Waldenses of Piedmont, A.W. Mitchell

In 1208, a full-scale crusade against the Waldensians was launched by Pope Innocent III. Considering God’s Word to be “dangerous” in the hands of uneducated laymen, medieval church representatives condemned the Waldensians’ emphasis on personal Bible study and evangelism as heresy.



Culver

Papal representatives denounced the “heresies” of the Waldensians.

Peter Waldo died in 1217 while spreading the Gospel throughout Bohemia. He is remembered and honored not because he was a wealthy and successful merchant, but because he was the first in Europe to warm the hearts of the common people with the Word of God in their own language.

The organized persecution of the Waldensians intensified after the death of Peter Waldo. Although they were expelled from Lyon and hunted down by the ecclesiastical and political armies of France, the Waldensians continued to teach and preach. They wrote tracts, organized public discussions, and preached in the marketplaces of Europe.



A Complete History of the Waldenses, Alexis Muston

The Waldensians were forced to flee to the safety of the impenetrable French and Italian Alps where their missionary activities continued, and they took on the name of the region, the Vaudois.



History of the Waldenses, J.A. Wylie

A family of Vaudois answering the questions of soldiers

Waldensian representatives appeared at the Third Lateran Council with an appeal to Pope Alexander III. They sought his permission to continue preaching and his approval of their evangelistic ministries. They also presented the pope with a copy of their Bible.

After being questioned by a papal committee, the "Poor Men of Lyon" were officially forbidden to preach and were excommunicated by the pope.

The Waldensians refused to obey the papal decree, citing the words of Peter and John before the Sanhedrin: "... Whether it be right in the sight of God to hearken unto you more than unto God, judge ye" (Acts 4:19).

Like a city set on a hill, the Waldensians remained true to the teaching and practices of the New Testament. They remained a beacon of truth during an age dominated by superstition and spiritual darkness.



The Waldenses, the First 800 Years, Giorgio Tourn

Cromwell and Milton prepare Cromwell's "Protest" to the Duke of Savoy.

The persecution of Waldensians in 1655 took almost two thousand lives. A callous Europe was incensed, and in England, Oliver Cromwell voiced great concern. John Milton, astounded by the

oppression, penned one of his famous sonnets on this subject:

Avenged, O Lord, thy slaughtered saints, whose bones
Lie scattered on the Alpine mountains cold;
E'en them, who kept thy truth so pure of old,
When all our fathers worshipped stocks and stones,
Forget not: in thy book record their groans,
Who were thy sheep, and in their ancient fold
Slain by the bloody Piedmontese, that roll'd
Mother with infant down the rocks. Their moans
The vales redoubled to the hills, and they
To heaven. Their martyred blood and ashes sow
O'er all the Italian fields, where still doth sway
The triple tyrant; that from these may grow
An hundred-fold, who having learnt thy way
Early may fly the Babylonian woe!



The Waldenses, the First 800 Years, Giorgio Tourn

Even into the 1900s, Waldensian young men distributed the Scriptures, continuing the legacy of Peter Waldo.

PROJECT

1. How did the great cost of producing a Bible multiply its value to those who purchased it? (See Matthew 6:21.)
2. Why did the "uneducated" Waldensians become wiser than the learned theologians of their day? (See Psalm 119:97-99.)
3. How did the evangelistic methods of the Waldensians guarantee their success? (See Joshua 1:8, Psalm 1:2-3.)
4. How did God judge France for its persecution of the Waldensians and later, the Huguenots? (See Psalm 12:8 and relate it to the French Revolution.)

Date completed 9/7/00 Evaluation _____



**AUTHORITY
THROUGH
ACCURACY**

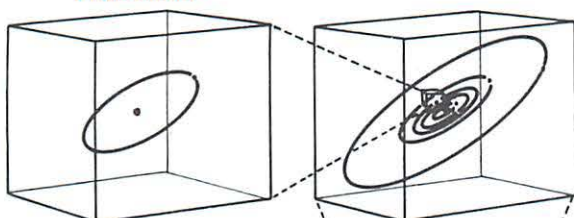
HOW DOES THE SPEED OF LIGHT ILLUSTRATE THE CONSISTENCY WHICH CHRISTIANS SHOULD HAVE?



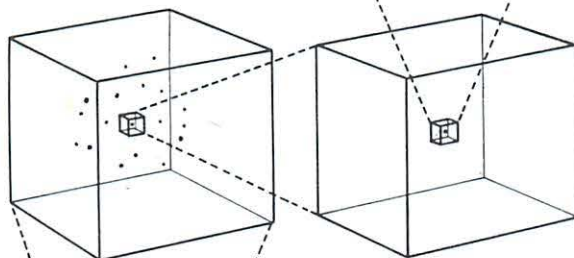
Earth—moon: 920,000 miles
5 light seconds

The speed of light is neither influenced by the world nor diminished by outer space.

Each box represents a thousand-fold increase in the length of one side.

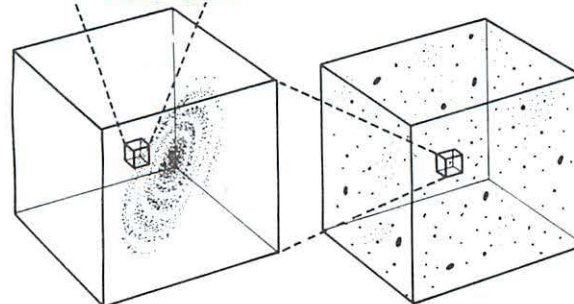


Inner planets: 920,000,000 miles
1.4 light hours



Solar neighborhood: 920,000,000,000 miles
2 light months

Nearby stars: 920,000,000,000,000 miles
157 light years



Nearby galaxies: 920,000,000,000,000,000 miles
157,000 light milleniums

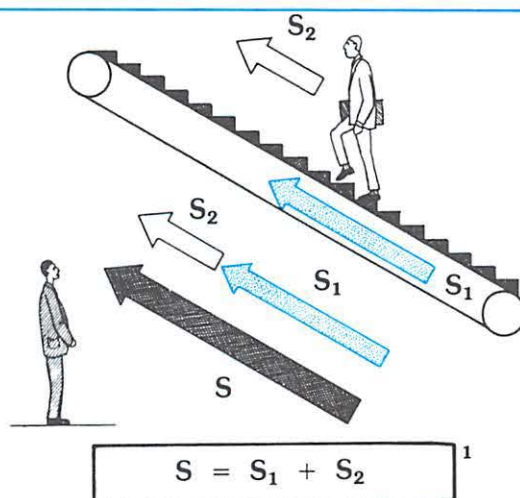
Milky Way: 920,000,000,000,000,000 miles
1,570 light centuries

Redrawn, *The Universe, Time-Life*

1 THE SPEED OF LIGHT IS A UNIVERSAL CONSTANT.

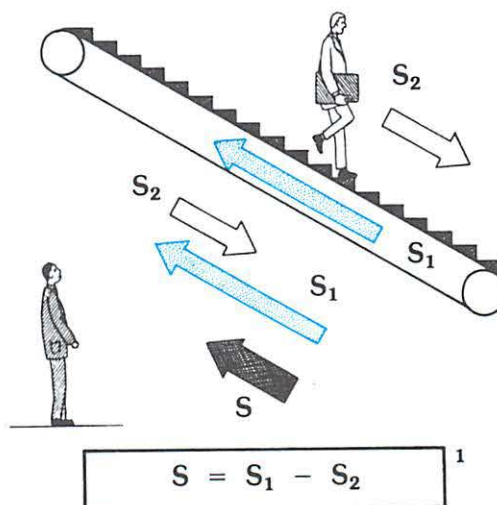
Light is unlike any other known substance. It travels at a constant speed, regardless of how fast its source is moving or how fast an observer is moving.

Consider a person walking up an "up" escalator. That person's speed, as seen by an observer standing on the main floor, is equal to the speed of the escalator plus the speed with which the person is walking¹.



The speed of a man walking up an escalator is equal to the sum of his walking speed plus the speed of the escalator.

Redrawn, *Physics for the Modern Mind*

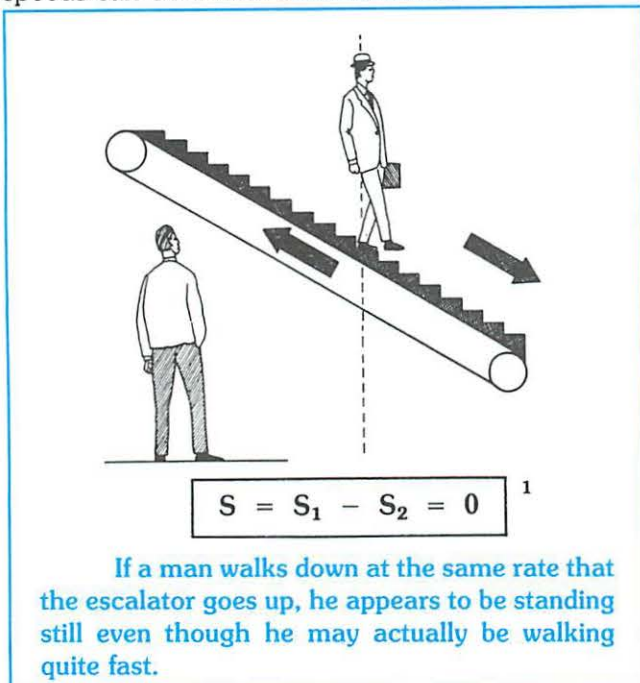


The speed of a man walking down an "up" escalator is equal to the difference between his walking speed and the speed of the escalator.

Redrawn, *Physics for the Modern Mind*

A person can actually remain stationary if he walks down an escalator at the same rate that the escalator is moving up. This phenomenon is possible

because in all cases of our normal experience, speeds can be added and subtracted¹.



Redrawn, Physics for the Modern Mind

The only instance in which speeds cannot be added or subtracted is light or objects traveling at close to the speed of light. If a person were to carry a flashlight on an imaginary "express" escalator traveling upwards at 100,000 miles per second, the speed of light would remain the same, regardless of which way the beam is directed. Normal physics would suggest that the speed of that light should be 186,282 miles per second plus 100,000 miles per second when the beam is pointed up the escalator and 186,282 miles per second minus 100,000 miles per second when the beam is pointed down the escalator. However, shining the light up the escalator does not make the light go faster, and shining the light down the escalator does not slow it down.

The speed of light remains constant because it cannot be added to or subtracted from the speed of any other object.

The consistency of the speed of light allows it to be used as a measuring instrument in the universe.

The speed of light is used by many astronomers as a unit of measure to express the distance between stars. Can you calculate the distance that light appears to travel in one year if it travels 186,282 miles in one second?

A light year is usually rounded off to about six trillion miles. It is expressed as 6×10^{12} miles.

¹ Please note that the accuracy of the formula involving speed is limited to situations where direction of travel is exactly the same or exactly opposite.

CALCULATION #1

Calculate the distance light travels in a year.

$$\begin{array}{r}
 186,000 \text{ miles per second} \\
 \times 60 \text{ seconds per minute} \\
 \hline
 11,160,000 \text{ miles per minute} \\
 \times 60 \text{ minutes per hour} \\
 \hline
 669,600,000 \text{ miles per hour} \\
 \times 24 \text{ hours per day} \\
 \hline
 2,678,400,000 \\
 13,392,000,000 \\
 \hline
 16,070,400,000 \text{ miles per day} \\
 \times 365 \text{ days per year} \\
 \hline
 80,352,000,000 \\
 964,224,000,000 \\
 \hline
 4,821,120,000,000 \\
 5,865,696,000,000 \text{ miles per year}
 \end{array}$$

2 THERE IS NO VISIBLE SPEED THAT IS GREATER THAN THE SPEED OF LIGHT.

There is strong evidence that nothing ever travels faster than the speed of light in a vacuum. All forms of radio waves, X rays, and gamma rays are merely differing wavelengths of light; all travel at the same speed, but nothing travels faster. Magnetic and electrical currents can also approach the speed of light, but they cannot exceed it. The speed of light appears to be the ultimate speed possible.

CALCULATION #2

What is the fastest way to travel from one side of the earth to the other?

Calculate the time it would take light to travel through a hole that was dug from one side of the earth to the other. The diameter of the earth is 7,927 miles.

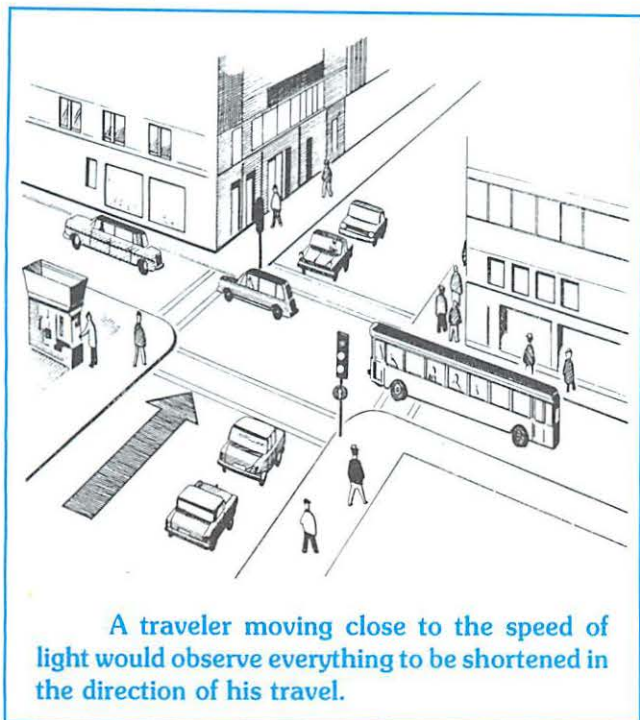
$$\text{Time} = \frac{\text{distance}}{\text{speed of light}}$$



3 THE SPEED OF LIGHT TRANSCENDS THE LIMITATIONS OF TIME AND DIMENSIONS.

Because the speed of light is constant, many curious things begin to happen when an object approaches the speed of light. An object's dimensions

are shortened in the direction of its motion, while at the same time its mass increases. An object's mass actually doubles as its speed reaches eighty-six percent of the speed of light. The most surprising phenomenon, however, is that time appears to speed up as an object approaches the speed of light. Clocks that are moving slower also appear to tick more slowly.



A traveler moving close to the speed of light would observe everything to be shortened in the direction of his travel.

Redrawn, *Physics for the Modern Mind*

This evidence suggests strongly that a light year may not be an adequate measure of time or distance. Apparently time does not "run" at the same speed throughout the whole universe. Instead, time appears to be dependent on a person's speed. For example, a traveler passing by a bank at approximately the speed of light would observe his wristwatch to be running faster than the clock in the bank. On the other hand, the bank president would see his bank's clock running faster than the traveler's watch.

Time is dependent on the relative speed of the observer. This means that light from a distant star 100,000 light years away may indeed require much less than 100,000 years to reach us. Its light "clock" is "ticking" differently than ours. The distance itself may also be greatly reduced because of the nature of ultra high speeds to shrink dimensions in the direction of their travel.

4 THE SPEED OF LIGHT VARIES ONLY AS IT PENETRATES SUBSTANCES OF DIFFERING OPTICAL DENSITIES.

When light enters a transparent substance such as water, glass, or a diamond, it appears to slow

down. In water, light travels at only 139,000 miles per second. Light travels even more slowly in glass, 124,000 miles per second. In a diamond, it slows to about 78,000 miles per second. The relationship of the speed of light in a vacuum to its speed in a substance is called the *index of refraction*. The greater the index, the more slowly light travels through the substance.

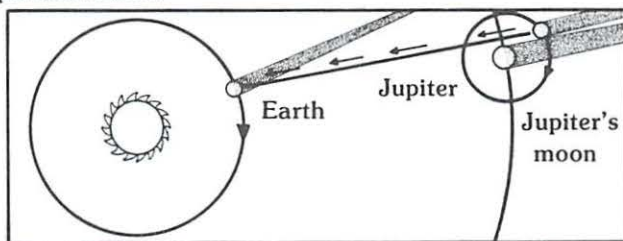
CALCULATION #3

Calculate the index of refraction for water, glass, and a diamond.

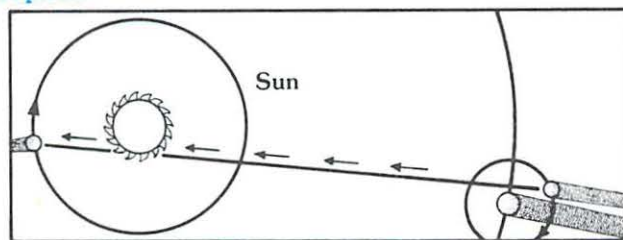
$$\frac{\text{speed of light in a vacuum}}{\text{speed of light in a substance}} = \text{index of refraction of the substance}$$

5 THE SPEED OF LIGHT WAS DISCOVERED BY THE SUN'S REFLECTION FROM A MIRROR.

The speed of light was first estimated by a Danish astronomer, Ole Roemer, in 1676. Roemer observed that the eclipses of Jupiter's moons changed predictably, depending on whether the earth was on the side of its orbit closest to Jupiter or farthest away. He postulated that the difference was due to the changing position of the earth. Light required several minutes longer to travel across the diameter of the earth's orbit around the sun. Using this ingenious technique, Roemer calculated the speed of light as being between 135,000 and 145,000 miles per second. That is less than a twenty-five percent error.



When the earth carried observers closest to Jupiter, the eclipse of Jupiter's moons occurred eleven minutes earlier than when the earth was farthest from Jupiter.



Redrawn, *Physics for the Modern Mind*

Six months later when the earth's orbit brought observers the farthest away from Jupiter, the eclipse appeared eleven minutes later.

CALCULATION #4

If Roemer estimated the diameter of the earth's orbit to be 3×10^{11} meters (300 billion) and measured the total difference in time between the predicted and actual eclipses as 22 minutes, calculate the speed of light which he reported.

$$\text{speed} = \frac{\text{distance in meters}}{\text{time in seconds}}$$

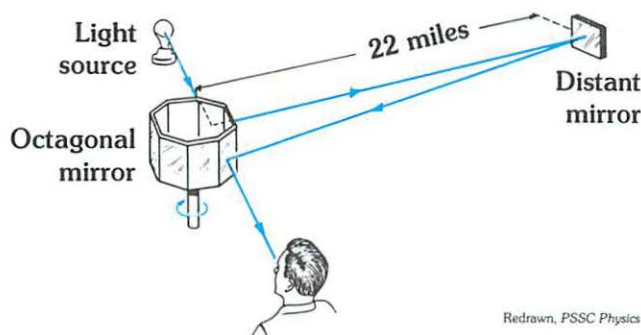
$$\text{speed of light} = \frac{300,000,000,000 \text{ meters}}{22 \text{ minutes} \times 60 \text{ seconds/min.}}$$

$$\text{speed of light} =$$

Today the diameter of the earth's orbit is estimated to be 2.94×10^{11} meters (294 billion), and the difference in the times of the eclipses has been determined to be 16 minutes and 20 seconds. What is today's estimate of the speed of light (in meters)?

$$\text{speed of light} =$$

In 1850, a French physicist named Jean Bernard Leon Foucault used a rotating mirror to measure the speed of light. Foucault used sunlight that entered through a narrow slit. The light was reflected off the rotating mirror onto a stationary concave mirror, back to the rotating mirror, and then back to a screen. Foucault noticed that as the mirror began to spin, the image on the screen moved. The second image was a result of the slight movement of the rotating mirror during the time that was required for the light to travel back and forth from the concave mirror.



Redrawn, PSSC Physics

Foucault's results were extremely close to the value of 186,284 miles per second that Albert Michelson, an American scientist, arrived at in 1949, using the same technique. Michelson however, used a distance of more than 22 miles between the rotating mirror and the stationary concave mirror.

Michelson's increased accuracy determined the speed of light to an accuracy within 3,000 meters

per second of today's estimates. Today the best estimate of the speed of light is 186,282 miles per second.

CALCULATION #5

Michelson calculated the speed of light to be 186,284 miles per second. Calculate the time it required light to travel from the light source to the observer.

$$\text{speed of light} = \frac{\text{distance}}{\text{time}}$$

$$\text{time} = \frac{\text{distance}}{\text{speed of light}}$$

$$\text{time} = \frac{44 \text{ miles}}{186,284 \text{ miles/sec.}}$$

$$\text{time} =$$

6 IF THE SPEED OF LIGHT IS BLOCKED, IT BECOMES DARKNESS.

As light enters other substances, it is slowed down. If light is slowed to a complete stop, it is said to be absorbed. Light that is absorbed produces only darkness.

PROJECT

Match each statement with the most applicable truth of Scripture.

- ☐ 1. Christ, as the Light, is a universal constant.
- ☐ 2. Christ created light by His Word.
- ☐ 3. Christians will someday overcome the limitations of time and space.
- ☐ 4. Christ set aside His glory when He came into the world.
- ☐ 5. A Christian's light is measured by others.
- ☐ 6. Christians are not to be darkness.

- | | |
|--------------------|------------------------|
| A. Genesis 1:3 | D. I Thessalonians 5:5 |
| B. Philippians 2:7 | E. Hebrews 13:8 |
| C. Matthew 5:16 | F. I Corinthians 15:52 |

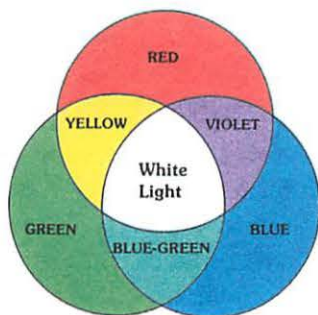
Date completed 9/11/09 Evaluation _____



SCIENCE RESOURCE

HOW DO THE FUNCTIONS OF LIGHT ILLUSTRATE THE POTENTIAL OF A GODLY CHRISTIAN?

When Jesus said to His disciples, “Ye are the light of the world . . .” (Matthew 5:14), He revealed an important relationship between Christians and the triune God. Christ is light. (See John 1:4.) God is light. (See I John 1:5.) The Holy Spirit reveals the light of God’s Word. (See John 14:26.)



White light is composed of three primary colors—red, blue, and green.

The triune nature of God is paralleled not only in man (body, soul, and spirit), but also in light. White light is three colors in one—red, blue, and green. If any one of these primary colors is missing, the light will not be white.

To the degree that a Christian dedicates his body to the Lord (Romans 12:1), yields the members of his body to Christ’s control (Romans 6:13), and allows the Word of God to live in his heart (John 15:7), he will demonstrate the following functions of light to those around him.

1 LIGHT DISPELS DARKNESS.

Light spreads out in all directions without slowing down or changing its course. It continues faithfully until it is absorbed by an object that blocks its path.

The further light reaches out, the greater the area it illuminates. For example, a lamp placed on the floor illuminates a relatively small area, but when a lamp is placed on a lampstand, it illuminates the whole room.

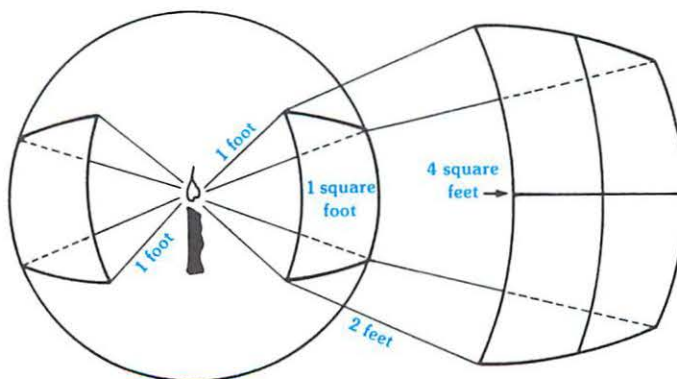


The shepherd gives light for his sheep.

Light from distant stars has traveled trillions of miles in order to reach the earth. It has crossed the paths of countless other rays of starlight without losing its identity or changing its direction. Yet, light from the same star has traveled in countless other directions, and each ray travels independently of the others.

The area illuminated by a light source is proportional to the square of the distance the light travels. As the distance from the source increases, the area that is illuminated also increases.

The mathematical formula to compute the area illuminated by a candle is four times pi times the radius squared ($4\pi r^2$), where the radius (r) is the distance from the light source. For example, the total area illuminated at a distance of one foot is $4 \times 3.1416 \times 1^2$ which is 12.57 square feet.

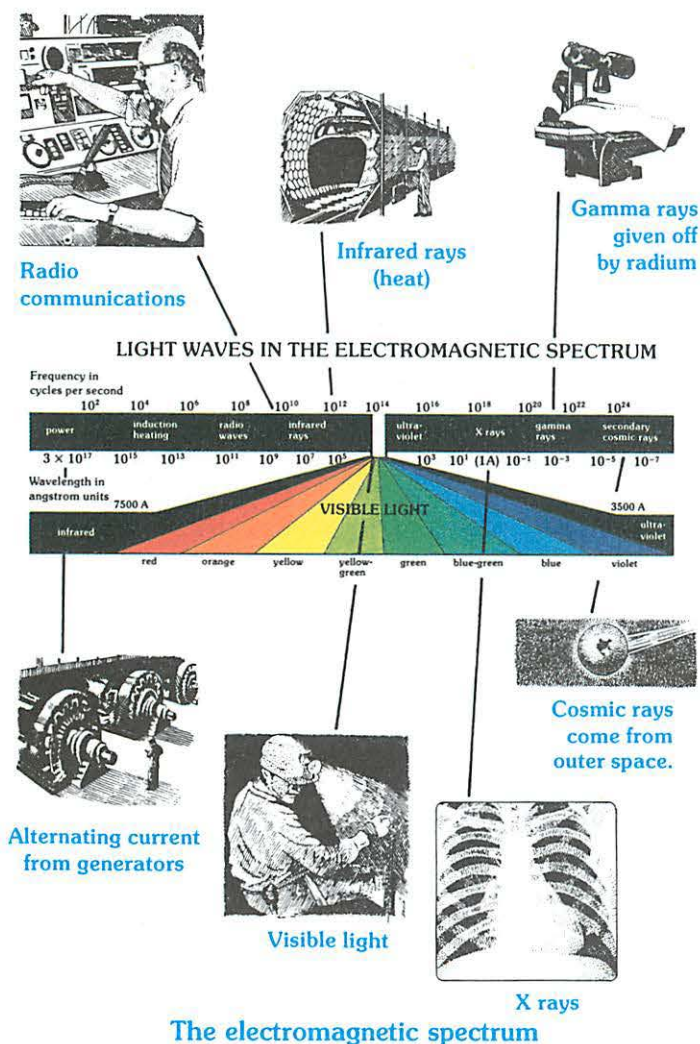


At a distance of two feet, the candle illuminates almost fifty square feet. If the distance doubles to four feet, the light will illuminate almost two hundred square feet. Doubling the distance to eight feet will illuminate almost eight hundred square feet. Every time the distance is doubled, the area illuminated is increased fourfold.

Because the amount of light remains constant, the intensity of the light decreases as greater and greater areas are illuminated, a characteristic called the *inverse square law*. This law states that the intensity of a light source is inversely proportional to the square of the distance that light has traveled.

2 LIGHT CAN BE FELT EVEN WHEN IT CANNOT BE SEEN.

Light is an infinite range of electromagnetic radiation which includes radio signals, infrared rays, ultraviolet rays, X rays, gamma rays, and cosmic rays. Only a small band of light is actually visible to the eye.



Violet light, for example, has a wavelength of approximately 4,000 angstroms. This is so short that 63,500 wavelengths could fit in the space of one inch.

In comparison X rays, which are invisible to the eye, have wavelengths of ten angstroms or less. One billion of these waves could fit lengthwise in the space of the eye of a needle.

The wavelengths of gamma rays and cosmic rays are even smaller. Gamma rays are less than one thousandth of an angstrom, or four million times smaller than the wavelengths of the violet light.

Infrared rays are also invisible to the eye. Their wavelengths are too long for the eye to detect, but they can be felt by the skin. Infrared light is a form of heat radiation. It warms the skin much like visible light, but it cannot be seen.

Infrared-sensitive telescopes allow soldiers to "see" in the dark by detecting the "heat" from their enemies. Infrared light is also used to keep food warm in restaurants or to heat small rooms.

Radio waves are much longer than infrared light waves. Radio waves may have wavelengths that span many miles. While they are also invisible to the eye, they carry the signals that are picked up by radios. These signals are then converted into sound vibrations which the ear can hear.

The waves that carry television signals are shorter than radio waves but longer than that of visible light. Television wavelengths range from approximately eighteen feet for very high frequency (VHF) signals down to approximately fourteen inches for ultra high frequency (UHF) signals.

3 LIGHT PRODUCES ENERGY AND GROWTH.

Light is converted into chemical energy through a process called *photosynthesis*. Each year light provides the power to combine fifty trillion pounds of hydrogen with three hundred trillion pounds of carbon to form food for green plants.

Chlorophyll is the substance which absorbs the light and converts it into stored energy. Chlorophyll breaks down water into its components of oxygen and hydrogen. The oxygen is released into the air, and the hydrogen is combined with carbon dioxide to form sugars. These sugars are used by plants for food.

Chlorophyll is green because of an atom of magnesium that is in the center of the chlorophyll

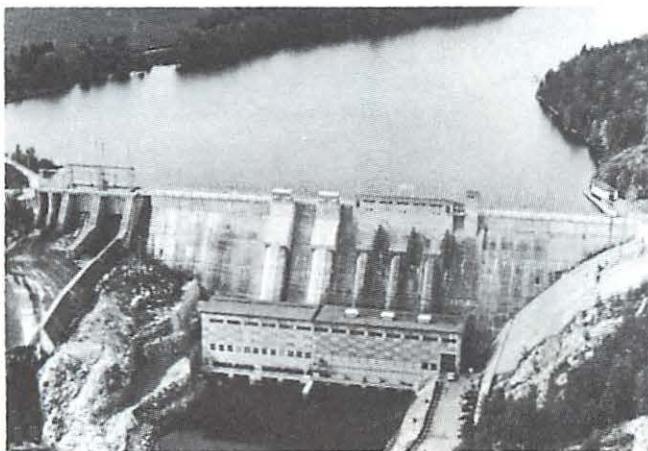
molecule, just as blood is red because of an atom of iron that is in the center of the hemoglobin molecule.

Without light, a plant cannot produce chlorophyll, and without chlorophyll, green plants cannot grow. Without green plants, animals that graze (herbivores) would soon starve. Even animals that eat only meat (carnivores) are dependent on light for their food, which comes from a long chain of food suppliers that ultimately depends upon light as its source of energy.



A food chain from light to food

The process of photosynthesis indirectly produces electricity as well. Coal and oil-fired generators use the energy that was once stored in plants. Burning these *fossil fuels* releases the stored energy and allows it to be converted to electricity.



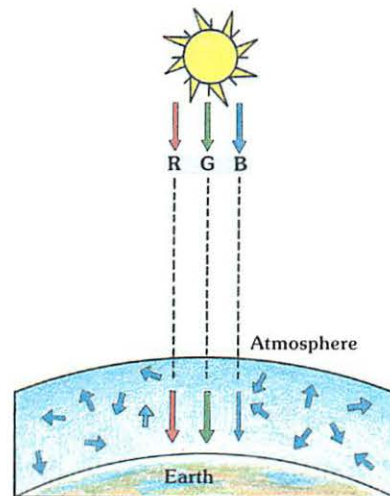
Ontario Hydro

Even electricity that is produced by hydroelectric plants results from the indirect energy of the sun. Water flowing downhill turns the electrical generators, but it is the sun that evaporates the water and returns it to the mountain peaks so that the streams driving the turbines can continue to flow.

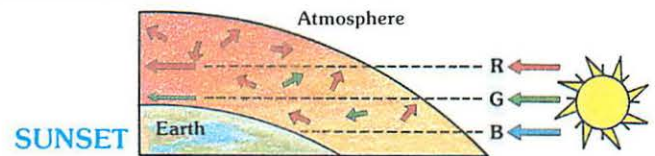
4 LIGHT REVEALS COLORS.

The color of the sky is the result of light that is reflected off particles in the atmosphere. Because blue wavelengths of light are reflected more than any other color, the sky appears blue.

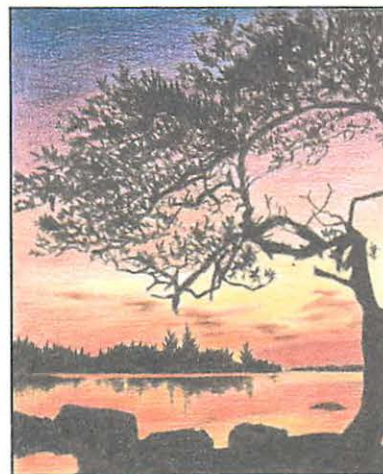
However, as the sun sets, most of the scattered blue light falls beneath the horizon, where it is out of sight. With the blue filtered out, the sunset bursts forth into brilliant yellows, oranges, and reds.



NOON DAY



SUNSET



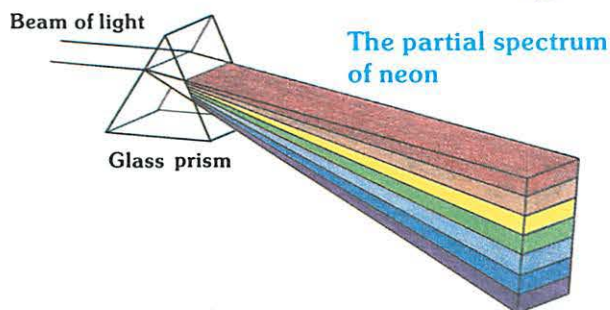
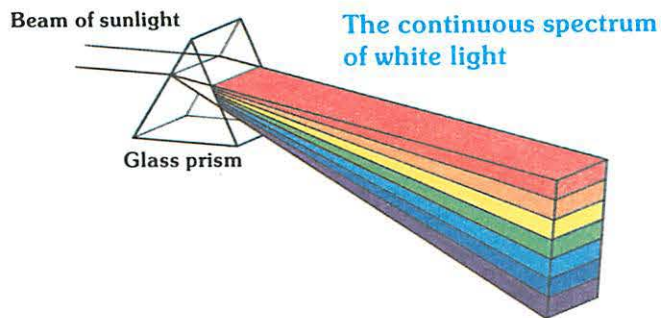
Sunset



Aurora Borealis

Perhaps the most glorious exhibition of light is the *aurora borealis* or *northern lights*. The northern lights are caused by particles from the sun that are bent by the magnetic poles of the earth. As these particles collide with the atmosphere, they create light.

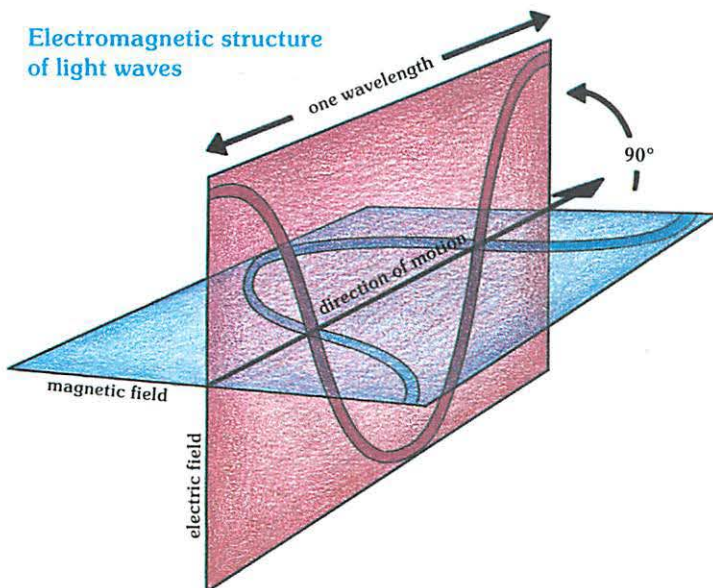
As the sun's rays enter the earth's atmosphere, they slow down. The atmosphere acts as a prism which bends the light and separates it into individual colors.



A prism separates white light into a rainbow of colors called a *spectrum*. Each color of the visible spectrum is a necessary component if the light is truly white. But not all light sources produce “white” light. If a color is missing, a dark shadow is revealed when the light passes through a prism.

Light is an electromagnetic form of radiation. Sometimes it is best explained as tiny particles called *photons*. At other times it can be explained only by using the concept of waves. Light acts both as a wave and as a particle, yet it is completely consistent. Both models of light are in harmony with each other, and each model reveals special qualities of light’s nature.

Electromagnetic structure of light waves



Redrawn, Light and Color

A wavelength is the distance from one peak to the next. Color changes as the wavelength changes.

For example, color is best explained by looking at light as a wave. Because waves can have a continuous range of wavelengths, the color of light is explained by light of different wavelengths. Red light has a wavelength of approximately 7,000 angstroms. As the wavelength of light shortens, the color changes.

Light waves are made up of both an electric and a magnetic field. The two fields vibrate at right angles to each other.

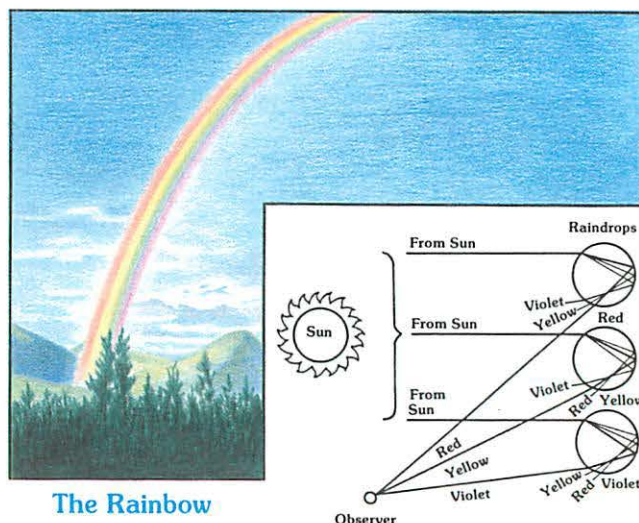
Wavelength of visible rays

The wavelengths (λ) of visible light are what we see as colors. Red has the longest waves, violet the shortest.

	Angstroms*	
violet	4,000	
blue	4,500	
green	5,500	
yellow	6,000	
orange	6,500	
red	7,000	

*An angstrom is a measure of length equal to 0.0000001 millimeters. It takes 250 million angstroms to make an inch.

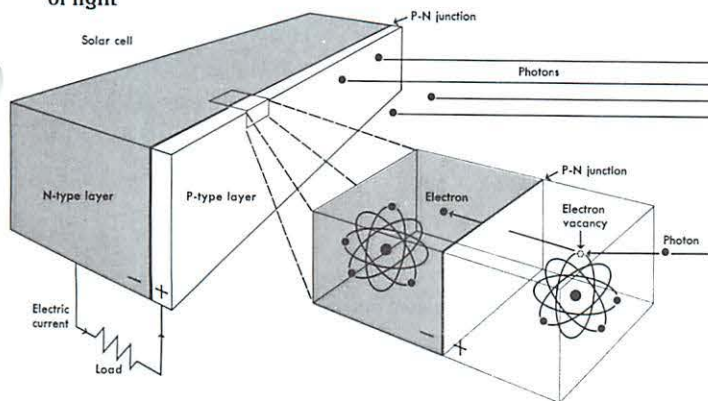
Redrawn, Light and Color



The Rainbow

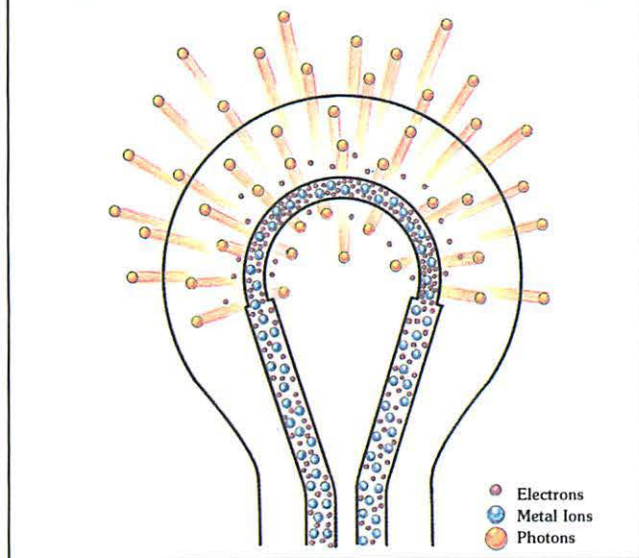
On the other hand, the photoelectric effect of light gives evidence that light is packaged in tiny bundles called *photons*. The study of light as a series of photons has led to the branch of science called *quantum mechanics*. Quantum mechanics suggests that all matter, not just light, acts as both particles and waves.

Photoelectric effect of light



Light also behaves like a stream of particles. When light particles (photons) strike certain substances, they “knock” electrons loose. A combination of two such materials can actually cause an electric current to flow. This is called a *photoelectric* or *solar cell*. It produces electricity directly from light.

THE PHOTOELECTRIC EFFECT IN REVERSE



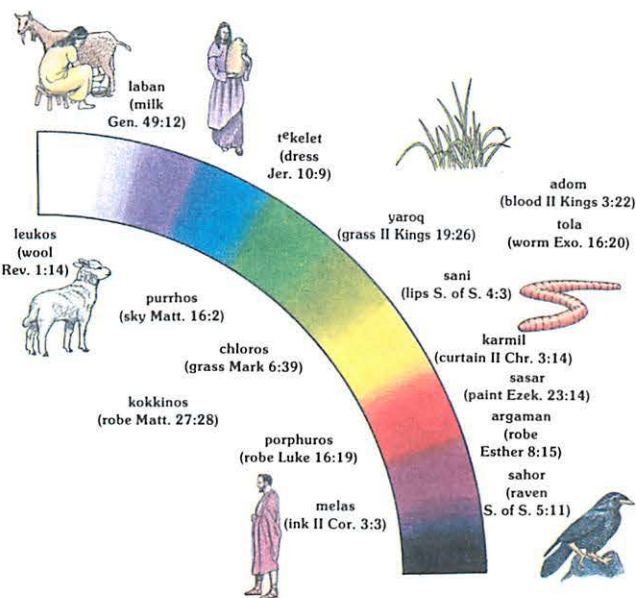
Redrawn, *Physics for the Modern Mind*

Electricity can also produce light. When an electric current is passed through a thin wire, photons of light are given off.

Regardless of whether light is acting as a wave or a photon, it is subject to laws:

- It travels in a straight line at a constant speed.
- It is reflected off surfaces at exactly the same angle with which it strikes the surface.
- It travels the same path through a lens every time.
- Even when it is bent as it travels from water to air, its path is completely predictable.

Colors in the Bible



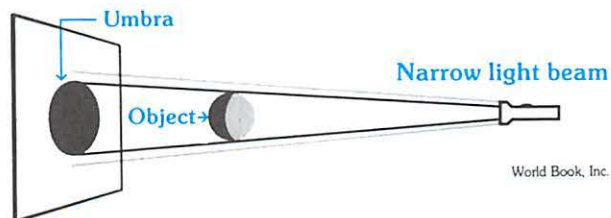
The Hebrew and Greek languages of the Bible used the names of objects to describe color.

5 LIGHT CLARIFIES DETAILS.

Details of objects are seen by the contrasts of light and darkness.

A shadow is actually the absence of light. Yet, without light there are no shadows. A shadow forms only when there is a sharp contrast between light and darkness. Darkness alone does not form a shadow.

The outline of a shadow is defined by straight lines drawn from the light source past the edge of something “opaque.” An opaque substance absorbs light and leaves a void which cannot be seen. The remaining light which is not absorbed outlines the shape of the object and forms the shadow, thereby giving it detail.



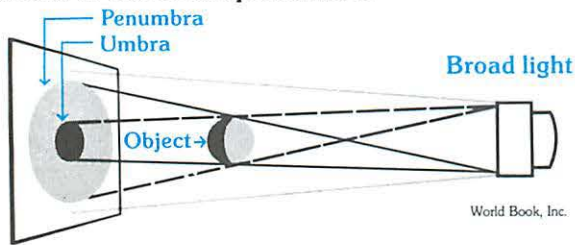
World Book, Inc.

Light sources that are narrow and pointed produce the sharpest images. The darkest part of the shadow is called the *umbra*. All the light is blocked in this area of a shadow.

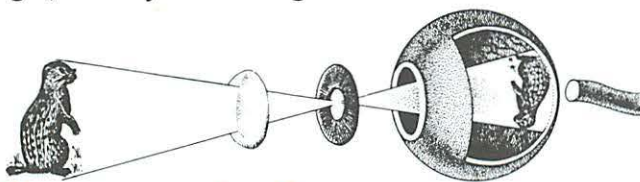
Shadows require bright, sunny days with strong light sources. The sharpest shadows are formed by bright point sources of light that are far

away. Broad sources of light that are close form diffused shadows.

Light sources that are wide and diffuse cause lighter shadows. The halo around the darkest shadow is called the *penumbra*.



There are no shadows on cloudy days because there is no single source of light. The clouds scatter light, thereby eliminating shadows.

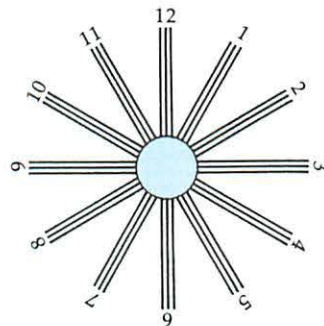
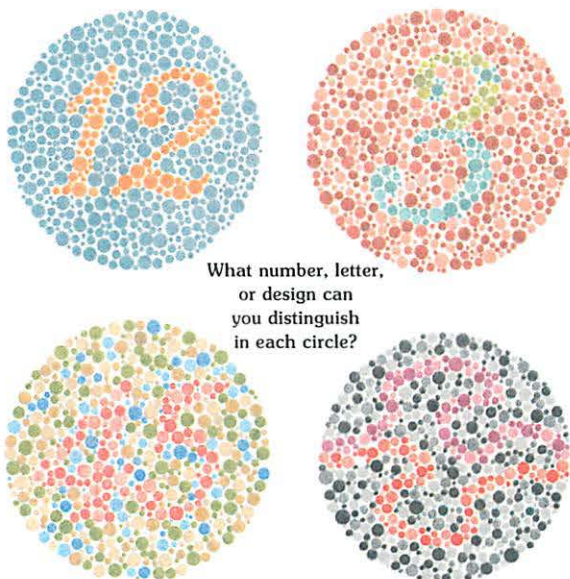


How we see details

Light is focused onto the retina by a lens which changes shape. The lens flattens to see distant objects and thickens to see close objects. Light that is brought into sharp focus produces a clear image which guides, coordinates, and protects the other members of the body.

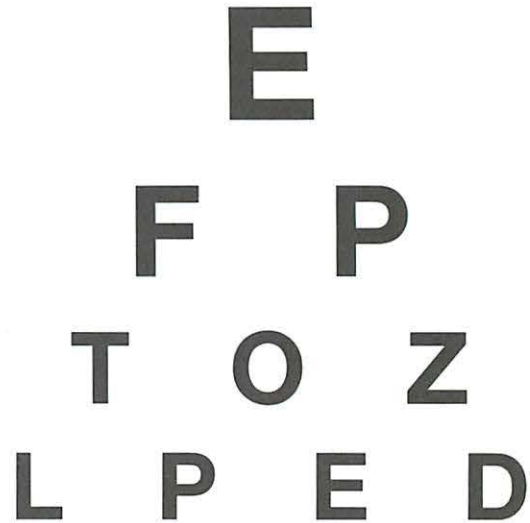
People who can see only black and white are said to be *color-blind*. About eight percent of men and one-half percent of women cannot see all the colors. The most common type is red-green color blindness, in which red and green both look gray and cannot be distinguished from each other.

A Test for Color Blindness



All the lines shown are equally black. Astigmatism, if present, may make some lines appear darker or lighter than others.

A Test for Astigmatism



A Test for 20/20 Vision

Can you read these letters from twenty feet?

6 LIGHT RETARDS DISEASE.

Light stimulates the production of vitamin D in the skin. Without sunlight, the body soon becomes vitamin D deficient. Vitamin D is one of the ingredients necessary during digestion to enable the body to absorb calcium.

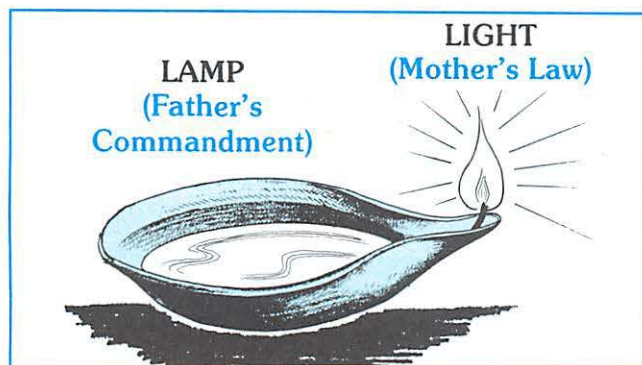
When the body cannot absorb calcium, it uses the calcium stored in the bones. Over a long period of time, this depletion of calcium results in a disease called *osteoporosis*. The bones grow extremely fragile and can break under the slightest stress.

Nursing homes have discovered that patients who must remain inside most of the day do not receive enough sunlight to produce adequate amounts of vitamin D. By changing the artificial lighting inside the patients' rooms to more closely approximate that of real sunlight, patients have discovered that their bones have grown stronger.

Date completed 9/14/00 Evaluation _____



HOW DO THE COMMANDMENTS OF THE FATHER AND THE LAWS OF THE MOTHER GIVE LIGHT?



Just as Christians have a responsibility to be light to the world, parents have an obligation to give light to their children. The light of the parents is the Biblical teaching and the daily instruction which will direct sons and daughters in their early years and guide them during their later years.

Scripture is very precise in explaining how each parent is to function in the training process. Specific responsibilities and limitations are given to each parent. When these are understood and carefully followed, conflicting commands are avoided, and proper instructions are reinforced.

DEFINING RESPONSIBILITIES

"My son, keep thy father's commandment, and forsake not the law of thy mother . . . For the commandment is a lamp; and the law is light; and reproofs of instruction are the way of life" (Proverbs 6:20,23).

Within the analogy of a lighted lamp, there is a wealth of practical direction for the father and the mother as they give discipline to their sons and daughters.



1 How does a lamp picture the commandments of a father?

The lamp in Proverbs 6:23 was a small clay container filled with oil. A wick was added to the

lamp, which drew from the oil the resources to produce light when lit. Just as the lamp required continuous filling with oil, so the father must be filled with the Holy Spirit. (See Ephesians 5:18.) This command is in the present tense, requiring continuous action.

The vessel was kept clean to maintain the efficiency of the light. When fragrance was added to the oil, the light projected a sweet savor throughout the house. Just as the wick will not function without the lamp, nor the lamp without the wick, so the father and mother are to demonstrate oneness in their teaching and discipline of their children.

As the lamp was placed on a higher plane, the outreach of its light was extended, and more people were benefited by it. Similarly, as the father grows to spiritual maturity in his life, he is able to provide clearer commands for his wife to teach the children.

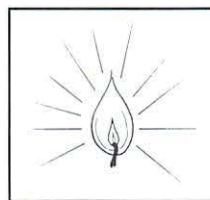
The lamp was the foundation and support of the light, just as the father must assume the greater responsibility in the marriage and for the family.

A lamp was often made of clay and was subject to breakage. Every father must remember that his health and strength continue by the grace of God. A wise father will avoid careless actions or foolish habits which will weaken or damage his body.

The darker the night, the more essential was the lamp. The more difficult the situations faced by a family, the more vital is the need for the father's commands.

Every command that a father gives must be in harmony with the principles of Scripture and the greatest commandment of all:

"... Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, and with all thy soul, and with all thy mind. This is the first and great commandment. And the second is like unto it, Thou shalt love thy neighbour as thyself. On these two commandments hang all the law and the prophets" (Matthew 22:37-40).



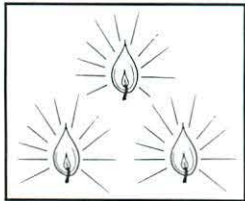
2 How does light picture the law of a mother?

The light of a candle provides illumination so that everyone within its range can see clearly how to carry out his responsibilities. The brighter the light, the greater the illumination.

The light of a lamp is fragile. It can be blown out by a sudden gust of wind; it can be extinguished by those around it; or it can be snuffed out by being covered.

When the father gives a Biblically-based command such as "I want our family to be up each morning for *Wisdom Searches*," it is the responsibility of the mother to work out the guidelines in order for this objective to occur. Her "law" would include bedtime and rising schedules for the children, preparations for breakfast, and coordination of morning routines.

Just as God's Law is an expression of His love, so the law of the mother confirms her love for her husband and her children. She is like the virtuous woman in Proverbs 31, of whom it was said, "*She openeth her mouth with wisdom; and in her tongue is the law of kindness. She looketh well to the ways of her household, and eateth not the bread of idleness. Her children arise up, and call her blessed; her husband also, and he praiseth her*" (Proverbs 31:26-28).



3 What are reproofs of instruction?

The reproofs of instruction are the consequences that come from the Lord when His Law or His commandments have been violated. If the father gives a command which is not in harmony with the principles of Scripture, he will experience "the reproofs of instruction."

For example, a man may say to his wife, "We need a new car, so I want you to sign this loan agreement with me. With what I am making, we can easily pay it off." This command, of course, violates the many Scriptures which teach us to keep out of debt and warn us that "*the borrower is servant to the lender.*" (See Proverbs 22:7 and Romans 13:8.)

The reproofs of instruction in this case may come in the form of financial pressures from unexpected bills.

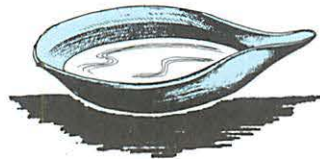
If a mother prescribes laws which contradict God's Law, she will face the reproofs of God's instruction. These reproofs may be expressed by a loss of fellowship with the Lord, pressures within herself, tensions with her husband, and conflicts with her children.

If, for example, the telephone rings and the mother instructs the child to answer it and say that

she is not home, this deception would not only violate Scripture, but also teach her child to distrust her and to lie whenever it is not convenient to tell the truth.

If a child disobeys the commandment of the father or the law of the mother, he will be in line for both the corrective discipline of the parents and the reproofs of God.

EXAMPLES OF THE COMMAND OF THE FATHER AND THE LAW OF THE MOTHER



Father's Command	Mother's Law
Be alert during Family <i>Wisdom Searches</i> .	Put children to bed early. Share excitement for rising.
Have meals on time.	Organize kitchen, plan menus, assign tasks.
Keep the home neat.	Assign where clothing, toys, books are kept.
Have a grateful spirit.	Teach children to write thank you notes.
Have a growing relationship with God.	Schedule personal devotional time.
Learn to be good musicians.	Schedule music lessons and practice time.
Minister to the needs of others.	Invite dinner guests or arrange meal for shut-in.



4 What happens when the father fails to give commands?

When a father fails to fulfill his God-given responsibility as the spiritual leader of the family, the mother and the children become keenly aware

of the void and will usually try to fill it in ways which God did not ordain.

If the mother begins giving the commands, the children will tend to become resentful and react to her as a "domineering" mother. The father will either react to his wife for stepping into his position of authority or further abandon his leadership responsibilities.

The resulting tension between the parents will cause the children to become insecure and motivate them to challenge the authority of both parents. If the children fail to receive proper leadership within the home, they will often react to authority outside the home in an attempt to find leadership that will set limits for them.



5 *What if the command of the father violates Scripture?*

A command which violates God's Word is never to be carried out by a wife or children. God is over the father, and each one in the family is subject to the authority of Scripture.

When a command violates Scripture, the one receiving it should first evaluate his or her own life to see if the command was given as a reaction to rebellion, laziness, ungratefulness, or some other destructive attitude.

Every wrong attitude must be confessed and corrected before dealing with the father's unscriptural command. After evaluating attitudes, the basic intention of the command should be determined. If the objective of the command is right, but the way of achieving it is wrong, then a creative alternative should be suggested.



In the case of the husband asking his wife to cosign the new car loan, the basic intention might have been more reliable transportation. The wife could then have suggested, "Let's use our need for a new car to strengthen our prayer life. We can pray that God will keep this car running, direct us to a good mechanic, provide a better car, or give us grace to respond to irritations when the car doesn't work. Meanwhile, we can reevaluate our budget and begin setting money aside for a new car."

Notice that in making this appeal, the wife is actually fulfilling her responsibility to work out the procedures by which the father's command can be properly achieved. At this point

the husband must realize that his wife's suggestions are not a rejection of him, but simply an expression of the ability and responsibility which God has given her.

The human response of the father would be to feel that his authority had been challenged. However, a spiritual response would be to recognize that God gave him a wife as a helpmeet and that He will give her cautions to help him avoid costly mistakes. As the father welcomes and respects his wife's counsel, he affirms both her and God's work through her. The marriage is thus strengthened, and true spiritual light is given to the children.

Scripture gives several illustrations of wives who followed wrong commands and failed to offer creative alternatives. When Abraham told his wife, Sarah, to lie, saying that she was his sister, God rebuked her through Abimelech. (See Genesis 20:1-16.)

Later, both Abraham and Sarah experienced the reproofs of life when the same deception they used was repeated by their son Isaac and their grandson Jacob. (See *Character Sketches*, Volume III, pages 263-265.)



6 *What if the mother fails to give the light of her laws?*

When God designed His "structure of authority," He actually gave the potential of greater power to those who are under authority than to those who are in authority. Those under authority have the power of influence, which if properly exercised can be tremendously helpful in guiding those in authority.

This is especially true in the relationship between a husband and his wife. Many husbands have acknowledged that their motivation for spiritual pursuits can be quickly destroyed by negative attitudes or lack of enthusiasm from their wives.

When a husband gives a command to his family and the wife fails to work out the proper procedures to carry it out, many consequences may occur.



First, the father may attempt to give the laws himself. Very often, however, he is not sensitive to the needs and responses of the children; thus, he may be too harsh or demanding. The wife will then try to compensate by being more lenient than she should be, and the children will sense a divided authority.

Meanwhile, when the wife does not fulfill her function in the family, she will feel inadequate and inferior. She may try to compensate for these destructive feelings by withdrawing, reacting, or looking outside the family for her approval and fulfillment.



7 *How should the father and mother work together in giving light?*

Even though the father and mother have different responsibilities in family training, there is a constant need for them to communicate with each other in order to gain proper perspective and wise counsel.

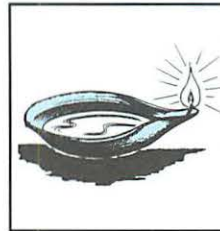
The mother tends to be more alert to details and to immediate consequences. On the other hand, the father is more alert to attitudes and long-range objectives. The purpose of discussion, prayer, and counsel between parents is for each one to sharpen his or her own perspective and then help the partner see the situation through that perspective.

It is wise for a husband to ask his wife how she feels about a command before he gives it and also to work out with her the parameters within which she should design her laws. He should then come to the mental resolution that he will not intrude into his wife's area of responsibility. If he has any suggestions about her laws, he should discuss them with her privately.

In a family without a father, the mother should explain to the children that God is their Father and that she will clarify the commands that He has given in His Word by the laws which she makes. (See Psalm 68:5.)

When the mother is missing from the home, the father needs to get a woman's perspective by gaining counsel from his mother, his sister, or a Godly older woman in the church. He also needs to listen much more carefully to his children and learn how to ask questions which will allow them to express their real needs and feelings.

He may overlook the importance of laws, causing his children to become insecure and frustrated by the lack of clear procedural instruction. The father's command tells what he wants done; the law explains how it is to be done.



8 *How should parents discipline when commands or laws are violated?*

The analogy of the lamp and light is especially useful in determining responsibilities of correction when children disobey. The parents should first determine if the child disobeyed a procedural law established by the mother or if he is rejecting the command issued by the father.

If the disobedience violates a procedural law, the mother should discern whether the child has misunderstood her law or is willfully rebelling against it. When laws are misunderstood, further instruction should be given. When laws are purposely disobeyed, Scriptural correction should be administered.

When the mother's discipline does not achieve the desired correction in the child's attitude and behavior, it can be assumed that the child is reacting to the command behind the law and therefore needs further discipline from the father.

In either case, the father must confirm the position of the mother as lawgiver and be ready to support her in whatever way is necessary.

PROJECT

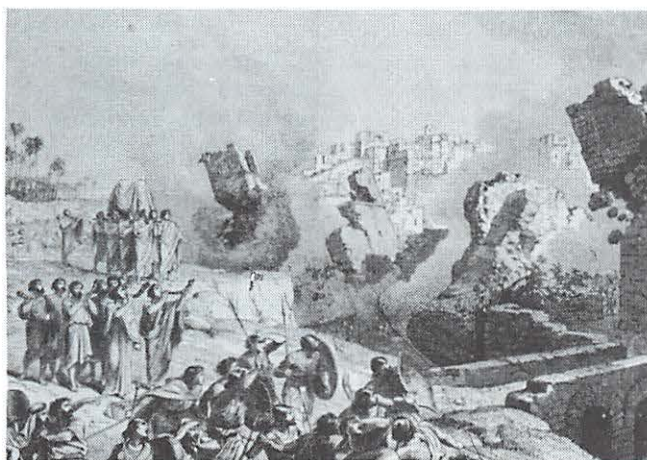
- Write down as many of your mother's instructions as you can remember. Then list the spoken or unspoken commands of your father that stand behind each instruction.
- Discuss how the concept of commands and laws operates in an employment relationship.
- Evaluate how a government's laws must be in harmony with God's commands.
- Discuss how the church is to work out the laws which will fulfill God's commands of the Great Commission.

Date completed _____ Evaluation _____



MEDICINE RESOURCE

HOW DOES THE LASER ILLUSTRATE THE POTENTIAL OF UNIFIED CHRISTIANS?



The conquest of Jericho was both a miracle and a message of the power of God's people when they apply the principle of the laser to their living.

HOW DID THE LASER GET ITS NAME?

The word *laser* is an acronym for the phrase "Light Amplification by Stimulated Emission of Radiation." Each of these words describes an aspect of a laser.

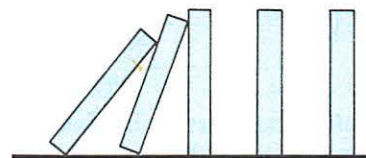
A laser beam is a light beam that is amplified thousands of times. It can become incredibly powerful as it radiates in narrow, straight beams without deviating one way or the other. It may range in frequency from radio waves to X rays. Some lasers are visible. Others are invisible. The first lasers were called *masers* because they produced light in the form of microwaves.

WHAT MAKES LASER LIGHT DIFFERENT FROM ORDINARY LIGHT?

Ordinary light is made up of many different colors and spreads out in all directions. Laser light has only one color and travels in only one direction.

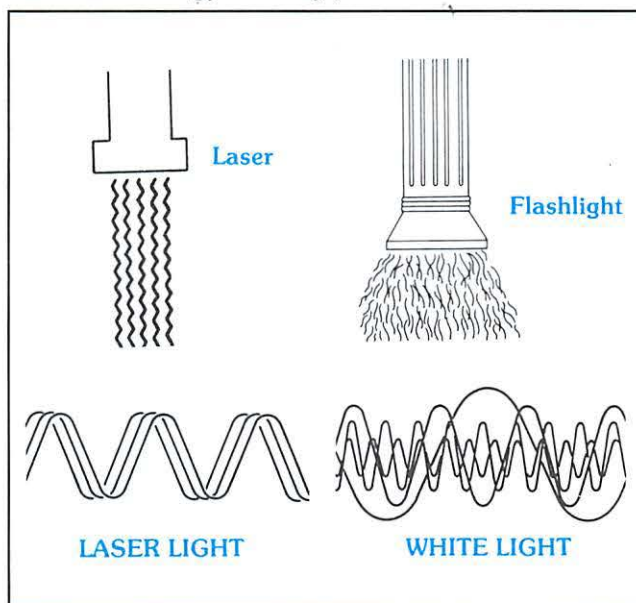
Laser light also has one other distinctive quality. Each bit of light is synchronized with every other bit of light. The entire beam moves in unison like soldiers marching in step. Each stride is the same, and each foot falls in rhythm with every other foot.

Because the waves travel in unison, each wave of light amplifies every other wave. It is the effect of synchronization that gives the laser its tremendous power.



Like a row of dominoes, one photon of light triggers the release of another.

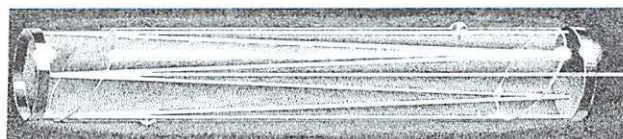
By the time a row of falling dominoes reaches the end of the row, the last one falls over with a single thud. But unlike the dominoes, each photon of laser light combines with the energy of the photon it triggers. By the time laser light reaches the end of its "row," the energy of the laser beam is equal to the combined energy of every photon that was released.



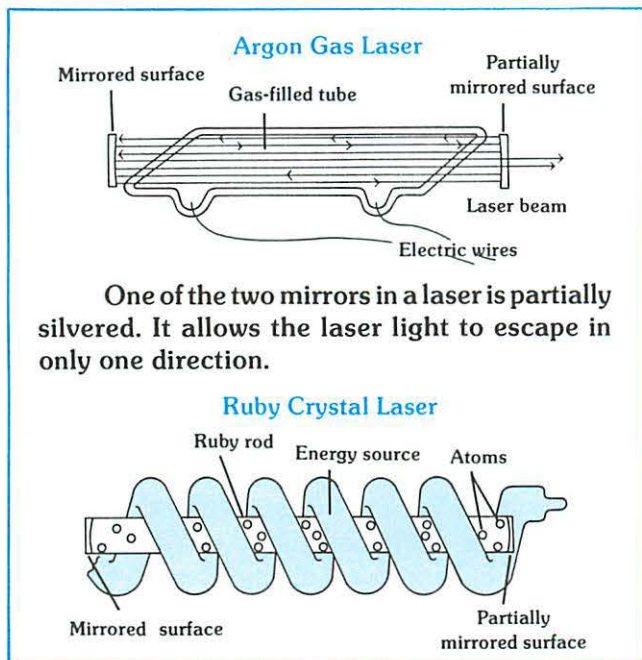
The light of a flashlight spreads out and loses intensity. The beam of a laser is narrow and does not grow dimmer with distance.

WHAT CHANGES ORDINARY LIGHT INTO LASER LIGHT?

A laser is made up of a container of "lasing" material, a power source, and two mirrors, one at each end of the laser.



When the power is turned on, the lasing material has energy pumped into it so that it is filled with extra energy.



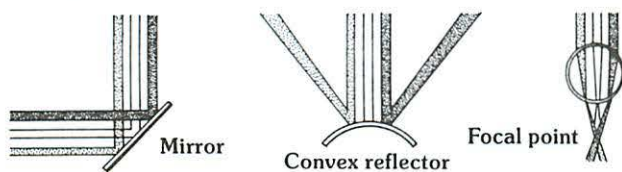
One of the two mirrors in a laser is partially silvered. It allows the laser light to escape in only one direction.

An external source of energy must be used to excite the “lasing” material so that light is given off.

While in this “excited” state, the lasing material begins to give off light. Much of the light escapes through the sides of the container, but some of it bounces off the mirrors and back into the lasing material.

This reflected light stimulates more light to be given off. The new light is identical to the light that stimulated its release. These light waves travel in the same direction, are the same color, and are in step with each other.

Each time the light is reflected off the mirrors and back into the lasing material, more light joins the ranks. Before long all the light in the container is moving together. It bounces back and forth between the two mirrors, being amplified and gaining strength until it finally is powerful enough to shine through one of the mirrors and emerge as a powerful beam of laser light.

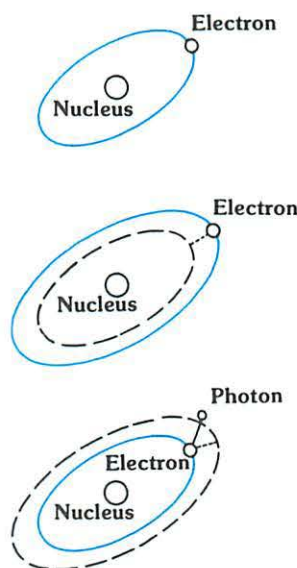


Laser light can be reflected, bent, and focused just like ordinary light.

HOW DO ATOMS GIVE OFF LIGHT?

An atom is made up of a nucleus and several outer layers of electrons arranged in shells. The normal arrangement of these electrons is called the *ground state*. Different lasing materials have their own unique ground state arrangement of electrons.

When energy is pumped into an atom, the electrons become excited and are pushed into shells that are farther away from the nucleus. As the electrons “fall” back down to the ground state, they give off energy in the form of light. Both the number and the size of shells through which they “fall” determine the kind of light that the electrons emit.



The normal arrangement of electrons is called the ground state.

When an atom is “excited,” the electrons jump to higher energy shells.

Energy is released in the form of light when an electron is stimulated to fall back to its ground state.

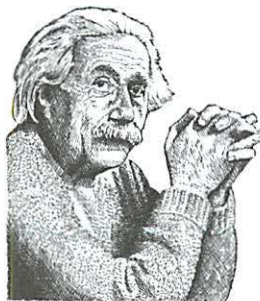
WHO MADE THE FIRST LASER?

The first laser that produced visible light was built in 1960 by an American physicist. The lasing material was a ruby crystal that gave off a brilliant red light.

By the 1970s almost any substance could be made to “lase.” Gases, liquids, and even food coloring dyes have all been made into lasers.

In 1980, however, it was discovered that God had made the first laser. It is located on Mars and operates continuously throughout each Martian day.

As the sun rises on Mars, carbon dioxide molecules in the atmosphere are excited by the infrared rays of the sun. This creates a natural laser that has the power of a thousand nuclear reactors. As Mars rotates, the laser moves westward much like a sunrise on Earth.

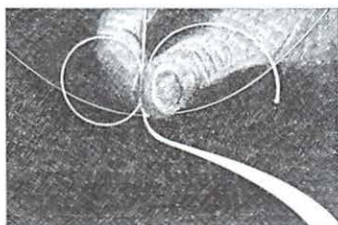


As early as 1917, Einstein conceived the idea of a laser. His comment at the time was reported to be, “A splendid light has dawned on me. . . .”

HOW DO LASERS PROVIDE A SUPERIOR COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEM?

Because laser light travels in narrow beams, it can be sent through thin, transparent fibers in much the same way that electricity travels through wires.

The advantage of lasers is that the fibers can be thinner than a human hair and not pick up static the way electrical signals do. This allows thousands of telephone cables to be bundled tightly together without one call interfering with another.



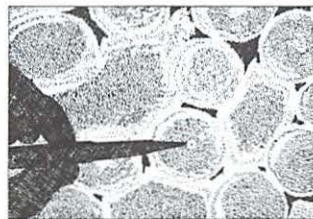
A single optical fiber may be less than five ten-thousandths of an inch in diameter.

No one can eavesdrop on a laser telephone conversation because optical fibers cannot be "tapped." Copper telephone lines must be amplified every mile or so, but laser signals can go up to seventy miles.

HOW ARE LASERS BEING USED IN SURGERY AND IN INDUSTRY?

During the 1800s science-fiction writers imagined a sword of light that was more powerful than any metal sword.

Today we have the laser. Lasers come in all shapes and sizes. Some lasers can punch a tiny hole through a single red blood cell. Others create pulses of energy powerful enough to set off nuclear reactions.

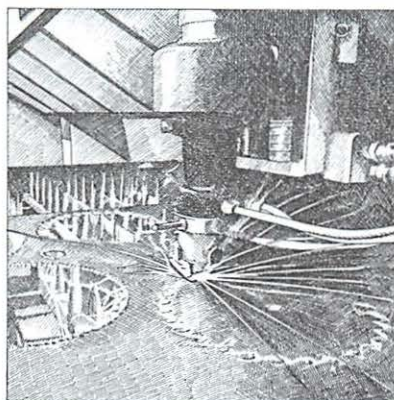


Micro-engraver

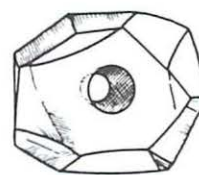


Light scalpel

Some "light swords" can be used to "weld" the retina of the eye back into place if it has been detached. Other "light swords" can cut through steel plates and then weld them together.



Steel-cutting torch

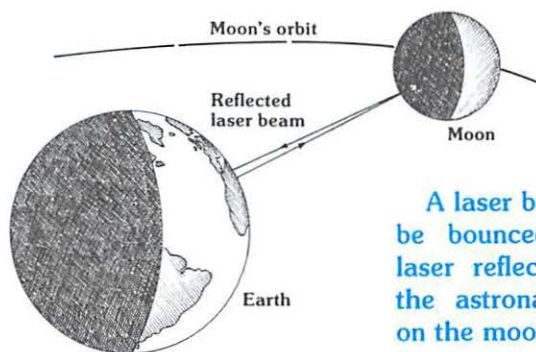


Diamond drill

One type of laser cuts out cloth for making clothes. Another drills holes in diamonds. There is even a laser that is so tiny that it can go inside a blood vessel and clean it out, thus preventing strokes and heart attacks.

HOW DO LASERS MEASURE DISTANCES?

Because a laser beam travels at the speed of light, it can be sent out and bounced off a distant object almost instantly. By measuring the time it takes the beam to travel out and back, a surveyor can measure the distance with extreme accuracy.



A laser beam can be bounced off a laser reflector that the astronauts left on the moon.

Even the distance of objects as far away as the moon can be measured to within inches. Geologists use lasers to measure the movement of the earth's crust by monitoring the distance between mountains and continents.

HOW DO LASERS DETERMINE VALUE?



UPC symbols

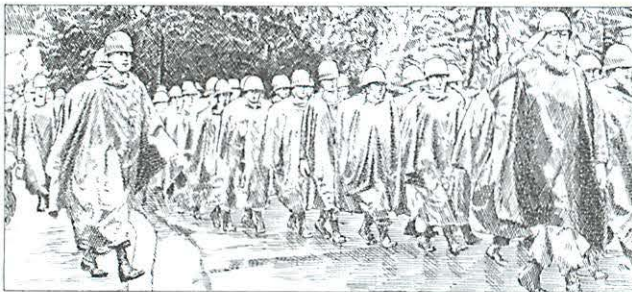
In many grocery stores a laser reads the UPC symbols on packages. As the check-out clerk passes a package over the counter, a laser shines its light through a window under the check-out counter. The computer adds up the price and updates the store's inventory.

HOW IS SYNCHRONIZATION ILLUSTRATED IN THE WORLD OF NATURE?

During a locust plague, the ground swells like an earthquake. This occurs because the little locusts march in unison, and the combined effect of their marching creates amazing dimensions of power.

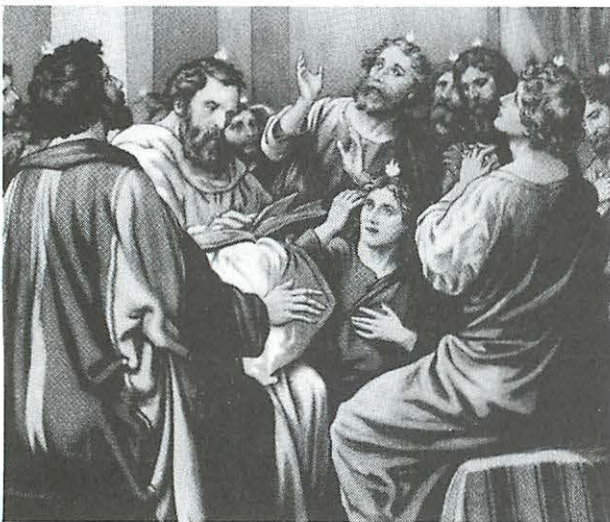


The locust caused the earth to "...quake before them..." (Joel 2:10).



The power that the armies of Israel must have had while marching around Jericho is indicated by the fact that an army must "break step" before crossing a bridge, lest their unified footsteps cause it to collapse.

HOW DOES THE PRINCIPLE OF THE LASER ILLUSTRATE THE POTENTIAL OF UNIFIED CHRISTIANS?



Bible Art Series, Standard Publishing, Cincinnati

"... The place was shaken..."

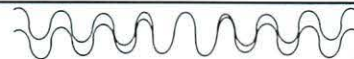
The power of united Christians was demonstrated in the early church. They continued in one

accord in the upper room (see Acts 1:13-14), in the Temple, and from house to house (see Acts 2:46).

When persecution came, the singleness of heart only increased, and "...when they had prayed, the place was shaken where they were assembled together. . . . And the multitude of them that believed were of one heart and of one soul . . ." (Acts 4:31-32).

THE POWER OF JUST TWO "SYNCHRONIZED" BELIEVERS

Christ promised that if even two Christians were to agree in prayer about a particular matter their prayers would be answered. (See Matthew 18:19-20.)



When two waves meet that are "in sync," they amplify one another. Waves that are "out of sync" cancel each other out.

A room that appears dark still contains light; however, it is diffused. If this light were gathered together and synchronized into a laser beam, it would penetrate the darkness. Similarly, a few Christians in a community may not be noticed as individuals, but if they are united in heart and life, they will be a powerful witness for Christ.

No wonder Satan does all he can to cause disunity among Christians and defeat the final desire of Christ that Christians be one, even as He and the Father are one. (See John 17.)

The same acronym from which the laser derives its name also describes the believer's life.

Light

"For ye were sometimes darkness, but now are ye light in the Lord: walk as children of light" (Ephesians 5:8).

Amplification

"Saying, Surely blessing I will bless thee, and multiplying I will multiply thee" (Hebrews 6:14).

Stimulated

"And let us consider one another to provoke unto love and to good works" (Hebrews 10:24).

Emission

"It is the spirit that quickeneth . . ." (John 6:63).

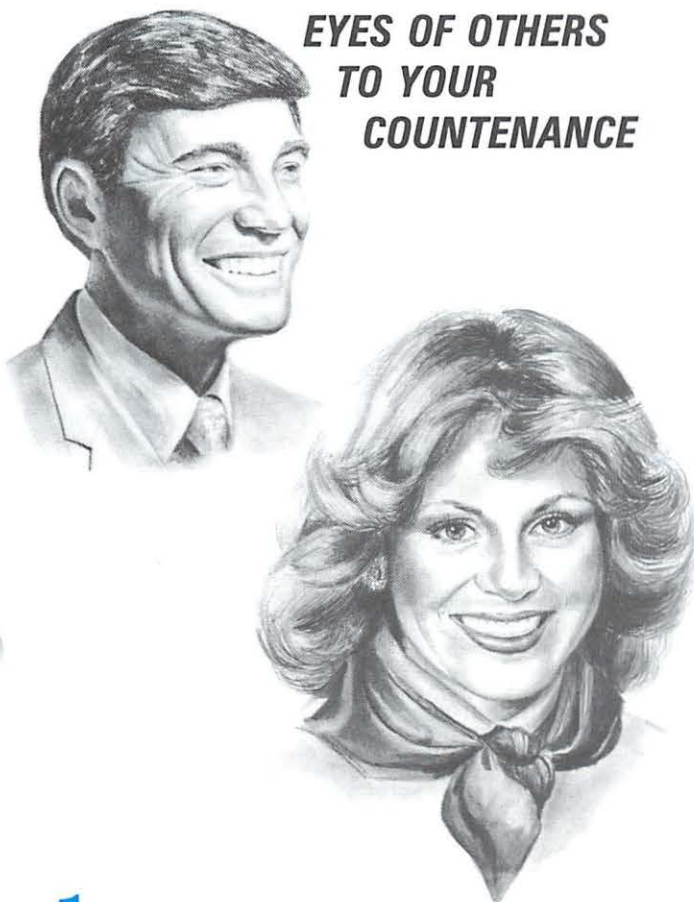
Radiation

"... Look straight before thee. . . . Turn not to the right hand nor to the left . . ." (Proverbs 4:25, 27).

Date completed 9/19/00 Evaluation _____



LEARN TEN WAYS TO DIRECT THE EYES OF OTHERS TO YOUR COUNTENANCE



1 WEAR A SMILE.

Your face reveals your inner attitudes, your needs, your joys, your struggles, and your victories. A cheerful countenance provides a ministry of encouragement for others. Apart from your actual words, your countenance can be the most effective means you have to express the love of the Lord Jesus Christ to others around you. In fact, your face can actually cancel the effect of your words, so powerful are its expressions.

A smile brightens the countenance, giving it a healthy glow. It causes the eyes to sparkle and the facial muscles to be relaxed. A smile reveals a cheerful spirit, and thus draws others to you.

A sad countenance demonstrates a selfish spirit because it forces the sympathies of others to determine what trouble is at the root of the frown. Observers tend to look away from a frown because it makes them feel awkward.

A smile draws observers because it says, "I care," "I have noticed you," or "I am experiencing the joy of the Lord inside." Observers tend to answer a smile with a smile of their own.

2 CHOOSE COLORS WHICH ENHANCE YOUR SKIN TONES.

When God created the world, He made the seasons, each with its special characteristics and special coloring. He designed tremendous variety in hue, intensity, and shading. All of nature harmonizes with the Creator's color plan.

During the time of the Bauhaus School of Art in Germany, Johannes Itten noticed that his students consistently chose colors for their paintings that were complementary to their own skin tone, hair, and eyes in both tone and intensity.

Mr. Itten concluded that everyone has a personal palette of colors, to which he is drawn naturally and that those colors are the very ones that look best on him.

Itten's theory has been adapted to the four seasonal palettes as guides for clothing, makeup, and wardrobe planning. Your natural coloring is either cool (blue undertones) or warm (yellow undertones).

- **THE WINTER PALETTE** has either blue-based colors or true colors—colors with a balance between blue and yellow, black and white.
- **THE SUMMER PALETTE** has either blue, rose, or gray undertones. Because of these undertones, winter and summer are the cool palettes.
- **THE AUTUMN PALETTE** is based on golden tones.
- **THE SPRING PALETTE** is based on clear, yellow undertones. Autumn and spring are the warm palettes.

When you wear the right colors next to your face, your complexion is smoothed and clarified. Lines, shadows, and circles are minimized. A healthy color is drawn out, pushing the clothing color into the background.

When you wear the wrong colors, your complexion will look pale, sallow, or "muddy." Lines or shadows around the mouth and nose and dark circles around the eyes will be accentuated. Blotches on the face and the effects of aging will be emphasized.

Wrong colors tend to draw attention to themselves, causing your face to retreat into the background.

WHICH GROUP IS BEST FOR YOU?

WARM TONES

Yellow-based colors

COOL TONES

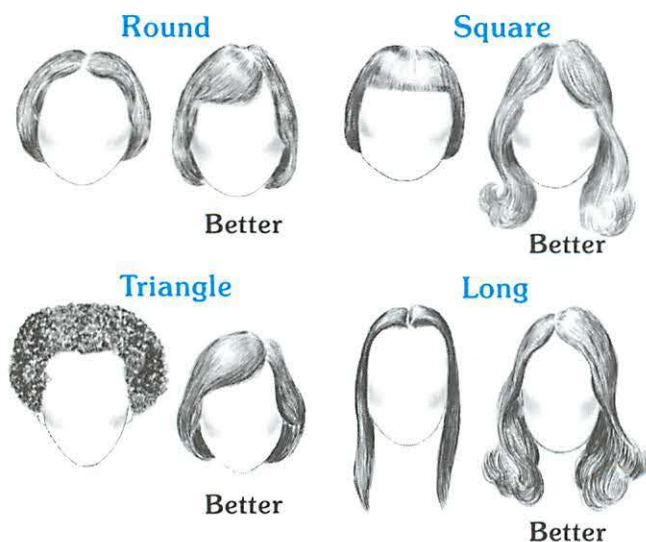
Blue-based colors



3 CHOOSE A HAIRSTYLE WHICH COMPLEMENTS THE SHAPE OF YOUR FACE.

Your hair provides a frame for your face. Basically, there are six facial shapes: oval, round, square, rectangle, triangle, long oval. The goal in choosing the proper frame for the face is to “ovalize” that shape as much as possible.

Consider the following examples.



Fine hair

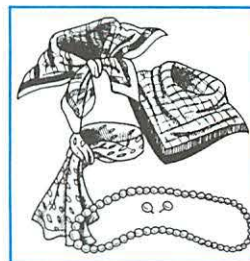
Curly hair

Thin hair

Fine hair should be cut short and in layers to add thickness and volume. Curly hair is best controlled when kept close to the sides of the head. If it is left too long on the sides, the shape of the head will appear too round, and the excess volume of hair will detract from the face. Thinning hair and a receding hairline are made less noticeable by a shorter hairstyle.

Your hairstyle should also be proportionate to your overall appearance and should communicate a message of obedience to the authorities in your life. (See I Corinthians 11:14–15.)

4 WEAR SPECIAL ACCENTS NEAR YOUR FACE.



Special accents near your face draw the attention of the observer to your countenance.

Women can wear scarves, bows, lace trim on collars, ruffles at the neckline, a flower on the shoulder or in the hair (if appropriate for the occasion), or appropriate jewelry—earrings, short necklace, brooch or stickpin.



Men can accent their faces by wearing a tie, a collared shirt when wearing a sweater, and by contrasting shirt colors with their suits. Men should note that facial hair tends to obscure the countenance.

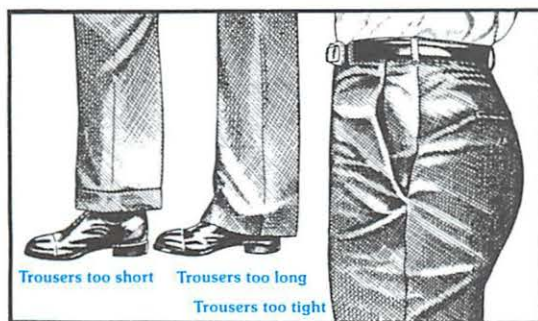
5 WEAR CLOTHING THAT FITS PROPERLY.

Clothing that is too snug draws the attention of the observer away from your face in addition to declaring to the world that you are not conscientious about how you look.

Clothing that is too baggy has the same effect. People notice that your clothes do not fit well and wonder if you have been ill or have lost a great deal of weight.



Conscientious attention to details when preparing your wardrobe will prevent the eyes of others from being drawn to flaws in your presentation of yourself.



Many times people do unreasonable things to clothing that does fit well, such as pulling a belt too tight or constantly tugging at a skirt when seated, pulling the hem out of proportion.

Anything unusual will draw an observer's attention. If the attention is on the garment, it is not on your face.

6 AVOID EYE TRAPS.

• EYES ARE ATTRACTED TO SKIN.

Low or plunging necklines, shirts or blouses with several buttons open, bare shoulder styles (sundresses, off-the-shoulder sleeves, strapless or halter tops), slits in skirts, bare backs, and bare midriffs—all draw the eye of the observer to see just how far the opening goes.

Bare leg designs such as short skirts or pants (shorts) draw the observer's attention to the legs.

• EYES ARE ATTRACTED TO TEASING.

Sheer fabrics and clinging fabrics reveal by suggestion rather than by fact. The effect of this suggestiveness is a greater allurements than bold nakedness would be. Bright spots of color strategically placed on a garment or lacy designs on sheer hose for women draw the eyes of observers away from the face.

• EYES ARE ATTRACTED TO WRITTEN MESSAGES.

Many of the messages on tee-shirts draw the eyes of the observer to read what is written. This distraction is magnified when the message is one of a double or suggestive meaning. The wearer of the garment must realize that the observer's eyes are drawn away from the face to that portion of the anatomy where the message appears.

• EYES ARE ATTRACTED TO FADS.

Unusual details on garments such as jagged hemlines, garish colors (including clashing colors or loud colors of hose), details placed in unexpected places on a garment, strange lines in the garment design, and jangling jewelry all draw the observer's curiosity and attention.

• EYES FOLLOW THE LINES OF ACCESSORIES.

A string of beads knotted low and hanging to the waist, for example, will draw the observer's eyes down the length of the string. Long scarves, fringes, chain belts around the hips, sweatshirts or sweaters knotted around the hips all have this effect.

Long, dangling earrings draw attention away from the face to the shoulders. Sandals which lace up to the knee draw attention the entire length of the cords. Shoes (especially with high heels) that have open, slipper-type backs draw attention to ankles.

• EYES ARE ATTRACTED TO EXCESSES.

Cosmetics should be used to enhance facial appearance by minimizing flaws in skin. Excessive use of these products (e.g., unnatural colors, heavy eye makeup, false eyelashes, or makeup improperly applied) draws attention away from the countenance. Excessively long nails and dark, bright shades of nail polish will draw attention to hands and feet.

7 PRACTICE PERSONAL DISCIPLINES OF NEATNESS, CLEANLINESS, EXERCISE, AND WEIGHT CONTROL.

A grateful spirit and good stewardship demand that clothes be kept clean, orderly, and well-pressed. The most expensive garment can look shoddy if not properly maintained.





Personal hygiene and fitness are necessary as well, if flaws are not to distract the observer's eye.

Proper rest and carefully exercised discipline in scheduling obligations all contribute to the total impression of a Spirit-controlled personality.

The outer man cannot present a positive message, however, unless the inner man is properly nurtured day by day.



8 STAND TALL—SIT GRACEFULLY.

Sagging posture draws attention to itself; slouching in a chair communicates a lack of alertness and often disrespect. Flaws in posture draw the observer's attention away from the face to the problem.

HEAD—chin parallel to the floor; ears directly over shoulders.

NECK—upright, straight column rising from the shoulders.

STOMACH—pulled in and up; keep these muscles in tone.

KNEES—slightly flexed; never locked.

FEET—weight evenly distributed over balls and heels. Feet should be as parallel to each other as possible—neither pointed out nor in.



SHOULDERS—rolled back and down, relaxed rather than stiff.

BACK—straight and tall, having only a slight curve at the waistline.

DERRIERE—the pelvis should be tipped somewhat down and under.

A lady's knees must always be kept together when sitting. For the best impression and good health, legs should be crossed at the ankles. Her body should not look as though it were "draped" over the chair.



9 MATCH YOUR CHOICE OF CLOTHING TO THE OCCASION OR ACTIVITY.

Discretion or deference means wearing the right thing at the right time to the right place.

Wearing the wrong thing to an activity calls attention to its inappropriateness; therefore, the eye of the observer is distracted from your countenance.

When preparing to attend an event, decide what is the goal of the activity and what are its requirements in terms of modesty and propriety. Do not simply evaluate what everyone else in the situation is going to do or what is the least that is expected. Set a good example for others.



Casual



Business or Church



Formal

Wise stewardship would require that the garments you choose be more classic in style so that they can be worn out rather than phased out of style.

Scripture also teaches that your moderation should be known unto all men. To be deliberately years behind in style when there is no problem with convictions is to make a mockery of the separation God requires and to place unnecessary barriers between you and the people you desire to reach with the message of the Gospel.



The casual look can be "dressed up" to fit the occasion.

Where no matter of conviction is involved, it is generally good advice not to be the first to adopt a new style, nor to be the last to discard an old one.

Can you identify the eye traps in these pictures?
What could you do to alter them?

1



2



3



4



5



6



10 SAY THE RIGHT THINGS WITH YOUR EYES.

It has been said that “the eyes are the window of the soul.” Your eyes reveal your thoughts and attitudes.

Your eyes can communicate a spirit of boldness versus a spirit of discretion. Staring at another person, looking too long or with implied intimacy, winking with a flirtatious eye, and challenging someone’s authority are all done with eyes that have not been brought into proper discipline.

WHAT ARE THESE EYES SAYING?



Eyes reveal a person’s character. Insincerity, dishonesty, or treachery are often conveyed with eyes that avoid contact with the observer.

Expressive eyes will draw the observer’s attention to your countenance. “Keep your heart with all diligence” (see Proverbs 4:23) so that your expression is an edifying one.

PROJECT

- Study the following words in Scripture by using your concordance: countenance, eyes, modest, apparel, attire, adorning, and hair. Summarize in your own words God’s instructions to His children concerning their appearance.
- Take the quiz on page 625 to demonstrate your understanding of problems in appearance which Christians should avoid.

- Your choice of clothing gives a message. In the light of what you have learned, go through your closet and evaluate each outfit. Where would the observer’s eyes be drawn when that outfit is worn? What is the overall message given by your wardrobe? Do any items need to be discarded because they give a confusing or negative message?
- Review a clothing catalog or magazine with your parents. Evaluate where the observer’s eyes would be drawn for each outfit you see pictured. What is the message conveyed by the clothing and the posture of the model?
- Visit a public place such as a shopping mall or airport with your father. Observe how people passing by are dressed. Evaluate not only clothing, but also posture and movement of the people you observe. What messages are conveyed by the various outfits, bearing, and movements?

Can you identify five things this lady has done to make it easy for you to focus on her countenance?



- Make it your aim to smile at as many people as possible in one day. Try to keep a tally on how many people this includes. Record the responses you receive. Be careful to exercise discretion in expressing an undue level of familiarity with members of the opposite sex or strangers.

Date completed _____ Evaluation _____