

# Wisdom Booklet 18



## WISDOM QUIZ

Matthew 5:17

*"Think not that I am come to destroy the law, or the prophets: I am not come to destroy, but to fulfill."*



*How well do you understand the concept of God's Law?*

True/False

**1** The initial purpose of the Law was to do away with sin.

(Read Romans 7:11-14.)

- The first purpose of the Law was to establish the reality of sin. "... For without the law sin was dead" (Romans 7:8). The second purpose of the law was to expose sin. "... I had not known lust except the law had said, Thou shalt not covet" (Romans 7:7). With the reality of sin established, Christ was then sent to fulfill the demands of the Law and to procure our salvation.

God designed the Law to bring people to Christ.

(See Galatians 3:24-25.)

**2** During New Testament times, sin was not determined by violations of the Law.

(Read I John 3:4.)

- Paul emphasizes an important balance whenever he speaks about the Law. On the one hand, the Law can never bring us salvation. "Knowing that a man is not justified by the works of the law, but by the faith of Jesus Christ..." (Galatians 2:16). On the other hand, every Christian is to live in harmony with the righteousness of the Law. (See Romans 2:13-15.)

The Law was not designed for righteous people.

(See I Timothy 1:9.)

**3**

God wants the righteousness of the Law to be fulfilled in every Christian.

(Read Romans 8:1-4.)

- Once we become Christians, by the "law of faith... Do we then make void the law through faith? God forbid: yea, we establish the law" (Romans 3:27-31). By faith and in the power of the Holy Spirit, we are able to fulfill the righteousness that is in the Law.

If Christians live contrary to God's Law, they will be disciplined by Him.

(See Hebrews 10:28-29.)

**4**

If Christ would have destroyed the Law or the prophets, He would have contradicted Himself.

(Read Luke 24:13-25.)

- The entire Law and prophets speak of Christ. They predict and personify His life and ministry. Thus, Jesus said of Old Testament Scripture, "Search the Scriptures; for... they are they which testify of me" (John 5:39).

A person who does not believe the Law cannot believe in Christ.

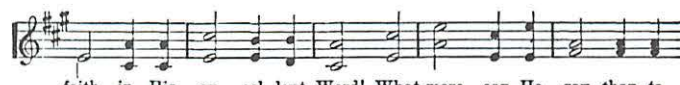
(See John 5:46-47.)

Total Correct 3

## How Firm a Foundation



1. How firm a foun-da-tion, ye saints of the Lord, Is laid for your
2. "Fear not, I am with thee, O be not dis-mayed, For I am thy
3. "When thro' the deep wa-ters I call thee to go, The riv-ers of
4. "When thro' fier-y tri-als thy path-way shall lie, My grace, all-suf-



fi-ant in His ex-cel-lent Word! What more can He say than to  
God, and will still give thee aid; I'll strength-en thee, help thee, and  
sor-row shall not o-ver-flow; For I will be with thee thy  
fi-cient, shall be thy sup-ply; The flames shall not hurt thee, I



you He hath said, To you who for ref-uge to Je-sus have fled?  
cause thee to stand, Up-held by My right-eous, om-nip-o-tent hand.  
tri-als to bless, And sanc-ti-fy to thee thy deep-est dis-tress.  
on-ly de-sign Thy dross to con-sume, and thy gold to re-fine.

# WISDOM WORKSHEET ON MATTHEW 5:17



**“THINK NOT THAT I  
AM COME TO  
DESTROY THE LAW,  
OR THE PROPHETS”**

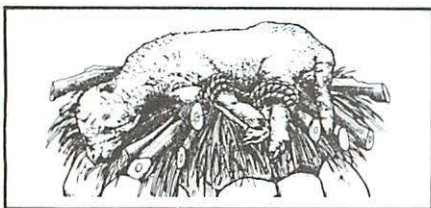


Doré Bible Illustration

Jesus knew that to keep the spirit of the Law fully, He must violate the contradictory traditions and interpretations which had been added to the Law. For example, the spirit of the Law was to do good at all times, even though work was prohibited on the Sabbath.

The Law and the prophets are simply shadows of Christ and His perfection. (See Colossians 2:16-17.) If Christ were to break the Law, He would violate His nature and Himself.

**“I AM NOT COME TO  
DESTROY, BUT TO  
FULFILL.”**



God's Law had to be fulfilled perfectly in order for anyone to enter into heaven. Christ accomplished this requirement with His life, death, and resurrection. Now every one who enters into Christ through salvation also enters into Christ's perfect fulfillment of the Law and is thereby worthy of heaven because of His righteousness.

## Linguistics

Languages,  
Grammar, Vocabulary,  
Communication



### THINK

Greek: νομίζω (naw-MID-zoe)

DEFINITION: To suppose, to consider, to believe, to conclude.

INSIGHTS: The aorist subjunctive verb combined with the negative μή (mā) indicates an absolute prohibition: do not begin to think in this way.

### TO DESTROY

Greek: καταλύω (kah-tah-LOO-oh)

DEFINITION: κατά means “down,” plus λυω means “to loose or to dissolve.” The preposition κατά makes this compound verb more emphatic: to dissolve down, to demolish, to abolish, to subvert, to overthrow.

### Do Resource A.

### LAW

Greek: νόμος (NAW-moss)

INSIGHTS: The Mosaic Law, the five books of Moses, the entire Old Testament legal system.

#### The Pentateuch

Penta—five

Genesis

Exodus

Leviticus

teuch—case for papyrus scrolls

Numbers

Deuteronomy

### PROPHETS

Greek: προφήτης (praw-FAY-tace)

INSIGHTS: The expression “the Law and the prophets” describes the entire Old Testament. The prophets elaborated on God's Law and gave practical applications of it, along with warnings and promises.

### FULFILL

Greek: πληρόω (play-RAW-oh)

DEFINITION: To complete, to carry out, to perform fully.

### Do Resource B.

## History

Archaeology,  
Geography, Prophecy,  
Music, Art, Literature



**How did the ministry of John the Baptist demonstrate the real purpose of the Law?**



John the Baptist

John was a voice in the wilderness preparing people for the Lord's coming. He spoke with authority and gave practical instruction. Those who rejected John also rejected Christ.

John called for repentance from sin and from dead works of self righteousness. Similarly, the Law came from the wilderness and is a schoolmaster to bring men to Christ. (See Galatians 3:24.)

**How did Paul use the Old Testament to win people to Christ?**

In the synagogues Paul reasoned with the Jews from the Old Testament Scriptures. (See Acts 18:4.) He verified his message by the Old Testament, even commending the Bereans for checking what he said against the Old Testament Scriptures. (See Acts 17:11.) He also used the Old Testament to give illustrations.

Paul  
in a  
Roman  
prison



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Even in prison Paul persuaded his visitors “. . . **concerning Jesus, both out of the law of Moses, and out of the prophets . . .**” (Acts 28:23).

**How did Paul picture Christ by using the Old Testament?**

### Do Resource C.

# Science

Chemistry, Biology,  
Astronomy, Geology,  
Physics, Mathematics



How does the rabbit show the accuracy of the Law?

A famous naturalist once wrote, "Through anatomical analysis we have determined that Moses was incorrect about the rabbit chewing its cud."

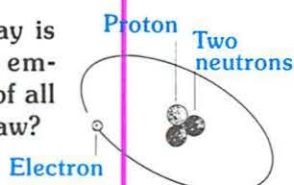


Cottontail rabbit

However, the precise accuracy of Moses' (God's) statement about the rabbit in Deuteronomy 14:7 was reaffirmed in later research. (See *Character Sketches*, Volume II, page 72.)

## Do Resource D.

What way is Christ the embodiment of all scientific law?



Scientists are baffled by the power that holds the atoms together. However, the Scriptures tell us that "... by him [Christ] all things consist [are held together]" (Colossians 1:16-17).

## Do Resource E.



What do shadows teach us about the Law?

The Law requires at least two witnesses to verify truth. (See II Corinthians 13:1.)

- A shadow is only cast if there is a reality behind it.
- The reality must be seen to fully understand the shadow.
- The reality of the substance does not do away with the shadow.

Read chapter three of Galatians, substituting the word "shadow" for "Law" and "substance" for "Christ."

# Law

Government,  
Economics, Logic



What are the three basic purposes of the Law?

1. To expose and define the sinful condition of every person.
2. To reveal the holy, just, and merciful nature of God.
3. To direct every person to the Lord Jesus Christ and His payment for sin.

What two key witnesses confirm the continuing validity of the Old Testament Law?

The Law requires at least two witnesses to verify truth. See II Corinthians 13:1.



## 1. OUR CONSCIENCE

God has written His Law in the conscience of every person. Thus, the laws men make throughout the world reflect the Ten Commandments.

## 2. CHRIST'S MINISTRY

Jesus reaffirmed the law by stating that upon His two commandments "hang all the law and the prophets." (See Matthew 22:36-40.)

How does misunderstanding the term "legalism" lead to anarchy?

Many misinformed people react to Biblical standards by crying, "Legalism!" Legalism is applying self-effort to earn salvation by works.



Guillotine

The French Revolution became an example of this wrong thinking.

## Do Resource F.

# Medicine

Health,  
Nutrition, Behavior,  
Counseling



How do hidden treasures in the Law reveal insights on the development of a child?

The depth of wisdom and precise accuracy of the law is illustrated in the seven convocations of Israel. They demonstrate how intricately interwoven God's Law is with basic aspects of life.

The major developmental stages of a baby in the womb are pictured by these seven feasts. The schedule of the feasts and the timetable of birth development both follow the lunar calendar.



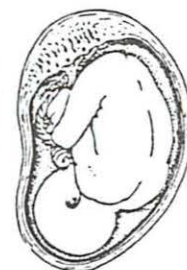
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The blood of the lamb applied to the home caused the death angel to "pass over."

The first feast is Passover, which occurs on the fourteenth day of the first month. The first stage in birth development is ovulation, which also occurs on the fourteenth day.

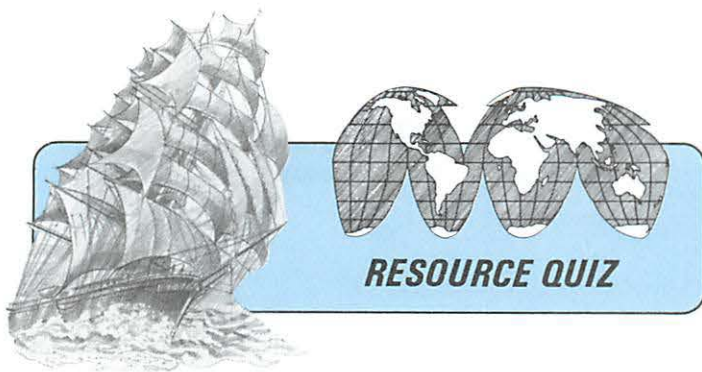
The seventh feast occurs on the fifteenth day of the seventh month. It is the Feast of Tabernacles during which the family lives outside their home.

It is at this point of development that the survival of the unborn child is possible outside the womb.



Seventh month

## Do Resource G.



## RESOURCE QUIZ

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

### HOW DOES THE OLD TESTAMENT LAW RELATE TO NEW TESTAMENT BELIEVERS?



- If someone accurately accused you of being pharisaical, what would you be guilty of? . . . . . 735
- What motivates people to become pharisaical? . . . . . 736
- How is the term *legalism* misused in our day? . . . . . 738
- What are the different kinds of righteousness? . . . . 744

### HOW DO GREEK NEGATIVES CONFIRM THE PERMANENCY OF THE LAW?



- In English two negatives make a positive. What do two negatives do when combined in the Greek language? . . . . . 745
- In Greek, how can you make a strong negative statement even stronger? . . . 746

### WHY WAS IT IMPOSSIBLE FOR CHRIST TO DESTROY THE LAW?



- How could Jesus reveal Himself in the Law and prophets? . . . . . 747
- What four kinds of types exist in the Old Testament? . . 748
- How do we know that the Old Testament accounts are written for our instruction? . . . . . 751
- In what ways did the life of Joseph portray the life of Christ? . . . . . 752

### HOW ARE GOD'S FARMING LAWS ESSENTIAL TO THE HEALTH OF A NATION?



- What happens to soil when the law of rest is violated? . . 753
- Why is interbreeding of species forbidden by God? . . 756
- When does static electricity indicate that God's Law has been violated? . . . . . 759
- If you find a bird with her young, what may you take from the nest? . . . . . 760

### HOW IS THE NEED FOR INDESTRUCTIBLE LAWS ILLUSTRATED IN ALGEBRA?



- How can a misplaced dot cause financial disaster? . . . . 761
- Why must you multiply or divide before adding or subtracting? . . . . . 762
- How is the principle of balance essential to "equalities"? . . . . . 763

### HOW DID THE DESTRUCTION OF GOD'S LAW IN FRANCE PRODUCE THE "REIGN OF TERROR"?

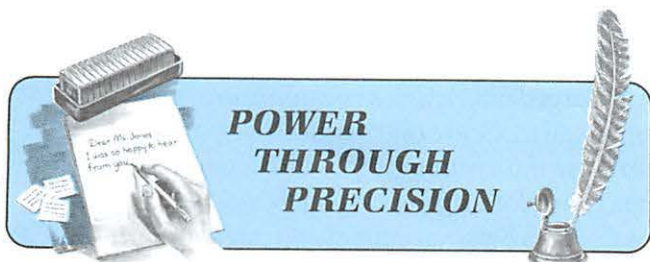


- How does the rule of the majority destroy the law of God? . . . . . 766
- What Biblical doctrine is hated most by atheists? . . . . 767
- When did France push God's light out of its country? . . . . . 767
- How does a dictator rise to power? . . . . . 769

### HOW DO THE FEASTS OF ISRAEL ILLUSTRATE THE DEVELOPMENT OF A CHILD IN THE WOMB?



- How does the "Jewish" calendar differ from our calendar? . . . . . 771
- How does the Feast of Trumpets relate to the hearing of an unborn child? . . . . 774
- What is the double significance of blood in the Feast of Atonement? . . . . . 775
- How do the feasts give clear direction to wise parents? . . . 778



## POWER THROUGH PRECISION

**LEARN WORDS THAT EXPLAIN HOW  
OLD TESTAMENT LAW RELATES TO  
NEW TESTAMENT BELIEVERS.**



Doré Bible Illustrations

### Moses coming down from Mount Sinai

Since the Church began, there has been serious misunderstanding regarding the place of Old Testament Law in the life of a New Testament believer.

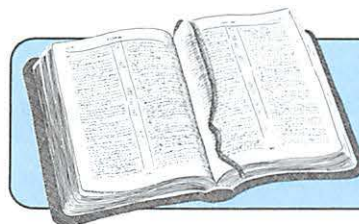
This misunderstanding was the topic of several epistles which Paul wrote to the early churches. It became the reason for calling the first church council. (See Acts 15.)

This issue continues to cause confusion in our day. Many non-Christians believe that by keeping the law they can earn salvation. Some Christians are under the bondage of believing that they must keep the law in order to maintain their salvation.

On the other side of the problem are growing numbers of Christians who have thrown out the law because of the mistaken idea that it has no relationship to a born again Christian.

***"Do we then make void the law through faith? God forbid: yea, we establish the law" (Romans 3:31).***

The challenge of this study is to explore the concepts in New Testament words which explain the purpose and function of Old Testament Law in the daily walk of the believer.



## WISDOM QUIZ

### HOW WOULD YOU RESPOND?

Several of your Christian friends urge you to go with them to a "Christian rock concert." They explain that its purpose is to "reach the lost."

You know, however, that the music is sensual and makes provision for the flesh, which violates Romans 13:14. You also remember that another Christian friend was saved out of the "drug rock culture" and has told you that this type of music is defeating to him, thus violating Romans 14:13 and 21.

You also know that the performers act, look, and sound just like evil performers of the world, and you want to avoid all appearance of evil according to I Thessalonians 5:22.

So you graciously say to your friends, "I am just not able to go with you." When they demand a reason and you try to explain some of the above points, they quickly say,

**"Aren't you being pharisaical and legalistic?"**

- If they are open to reason, what would you say to them?

### YOUR RESPONSE MUST BE BASED ON THE FOLLOWING TERMS:

## 1 PHARISAISM

**Pronunciation:** far-ə-sā-iz-əm

**Definition:** Pharisaism involves three aspects:

- (1) Rigid observance of outward rules,
- (2) without inward convictions, (3) thus producing visible inconsistencies.

**Etymology:** Pharisaism refers to a religious group which was organized before the time of Christ with

the express purpose of insuring that the Law of God would be kept. The Pharisees separated themselves for this purpose. The word *Pharisee* in the Hebrew means “to separate.”

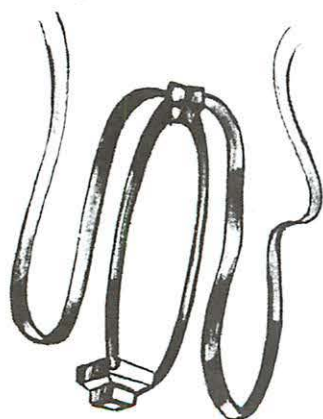
In their zeal to keep the Law, the Pharisees developed an ever-increasing number of detailed and tedious rules. As it turned out, these rules were balanced by an equal number of inward expressions of corruption.

Jesus exposed this hypocrisy during His earthly ministry. “Woe unto you, scribes and Pharisees, hypocrites! for ye pay tithe of mint and anise and cummin, and have omitted the weightier matters of the law, judgment, mercy, and faith: these ought ye to have done, and not to leave the other undone” (Matthew 23:23).

### Etymological Insights:

- The inconsistency of the Pharisees was no reason either for them or for others to stop doing what God’s law required (e.g., tithing, praying, fasting, etc.)
- The essence of pharisaism is not the keeping of rules but the violation of more important rules. Jesus referred to this as the leaven of the Pharisees in Luke 12:1, “. . . Beware ye of the leaven of the Pharisees, which is hypocrisy.”
- Pharisaism is based on a desire for the praise of men rather than the approval of God. This explains why the Pharisees focused on external form and freely violated inward Godliness.

Jesus explained this in Matthew 23:5-7: “But all their works they do for to be seen of men: they make broad their phylacteries, and enlarge the borders of their garments, And love the uppermost rooms at feasts, and the chief seats in the synagogues, And greetings in the markets, and to be called of men, Rabbi, Rabbi.”



Zondervan Pictorial Encyclopedia



After Great People of the Bible and How They Lived, Readers' Digest

**A phylactery (fi-lak-tə-rē) worn by a Pharisee**

- Enlarged phylacteries became one of the symbols of pharisaism. God commanded His people to “... lay up these my words in your heart and in your soul, and bind them for a sign upon your hand, that they may be as frontlets between your eyes” (Deuteronomy 11:18).

The pharisees neglected the first part of this command. Then rather than observing the analogy of the second part, denoted by the word *as*, they applied it literally and overdid it.

Little boxes containing Scripture and bands with Scripture references written on them were tied around their foreheads and around their left arms.

God certainly did not mean for us to put the literal Bible into our hearts. Neither is it effective to simply memorize Scripture for memorization’s sake. Rather His desire is that we engraft and internalize its truths and have them transform our minds and lives through the work of the Holy Spirit.

- Pharisaism projects the false impression that a person has arrived in perfection. “*The Pharisee stood and prayed thus with himself, God, I thank thee, that I am not as other men are . . .*” (Luke 18:11). **In reality we are all sinners and only able to achieve righteousness by God’s grace.** We are all only one step away from major failure, and if we say that we do not sin, His Word is not in us. (See I John 1:10.)

### Insights into human nature:

- When we know that we have a superior way of life, it is easy for others to misunderstand our confidence as an attitude of pride.
- Lacking interest and involvement in the lives of others, not going out of our way to be friendly, and looking down on others are also evidences that may project real or imagined pride.
- When we establish a Godly standard in our lives, it will show itself sooner or later in outward actions, attitudes, or disciplines.
- When another person observes a higher standard in us, their moral conclusions are immediately threatened, and they scrutinize our lives to see if the standard is consistently applied, if it has beneficial results, and if our attitude is positive about it.

- If an observer can find any inconsistency, he then has a reason for not accepting this standard for himself. He concludes, "If it doesn't work for the one who has it, why should it work for me?"

- If he can find no inconsistency, our standard will motivate him either to change or to react to us emotionally.

First response to the question, "Aren't you being pharisaical?":

"Do you see an inconsistency in my life which would cause you to ask that question?"

### Synonyms of pharisaism:

**Hypocrisy** (hi pok ri sē)—from "play actor," literally "one who plays a part." The demonstration of a false appearance of virtue or a deceitful show of good character, counterfeiting genuine Godliness.

**Ostentatiousness** (os ten tā shus nes)—The quality of showing off for public praise; pretentious; deliberately conspicuous.

### Antonyms of pharisaism:

Genuineness, sincerity, humility, transparency, unfeigning, forthrightness.

## 2 LEGALISM

**Pronunciation:** (lē gəl iz əm)

**Definition:** A violation of God's intent for a law by misapplying the law. Legalism results in placing unscriptural pressure on others to conform to the misapplication.

**Etymology:** The word is made up of two parts: *Legal* and *ism*. *Legal* refers to the Old Testament Law given to the nation of Israel.

*Is* is a suffix which in this case refers to a doctrine, theory, or system of beliefs.

In the days of the Apostle Paul, Judaizers were active in the young churches. They falsely taught that a person must keep the Mosaic Law in order to become a Christian or to remain a Christian. Their sign of making a new disciple was circumcision, and they would glory in the number of converts by the number of men whom they could circumcise. (See Galatians 5:10–12.)



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**Paul reasoned with the early Christians that salvation is by faith, not by keeping the Law.**

Paul, while acknowledging the benefit of circumcision (see Romans 4:11–12) and even circumcising Timothy (see Acts 16:3), sharply rebuked those who tried to make this the basis of salvation. He reasoned with the Christians at Rome that God's righteousness came to Abraham before he was circumcised; therefore, circumcision had nothing to do with salvation.

"And he [Abraham] received the sign of circumcision, a seal of the righteousness of the faith which he had yet being uncircumcised: that he might be the father of all them that believe, though they be not circumcised; that righteousness might be imputed unto them also" (Romans 4:11).



Bible Art Series, Standard Publishing, Cincinnati

**Abraham received the righteousness of faith before he was circumcised.**

Based on this important point, Paul refused to allow Titus to be circumcised since it would imply that he was agreeing with the Judaizers' false doctrine. (See Galatians 2:3.)

Paul even identified his gospel as, "the gospel of the uncircumcision." (See Galatians 2:7.) And he warned the Galatian Christians of the serious consequences of depending upon circumcision and the keeping of the Law for salvation:

*"Behold, I Paul say unto you, that if ye be circumcised, Christ shall profit you nothing. . . . Christ is become of no effect unto you, whosoever of you are justified by the law . . ." (Galatians 5:2, 4).*

Paul's conclusion in verse six does not refer to the medical benefits of circumcision, but to the false spiritual implications for which it was used:

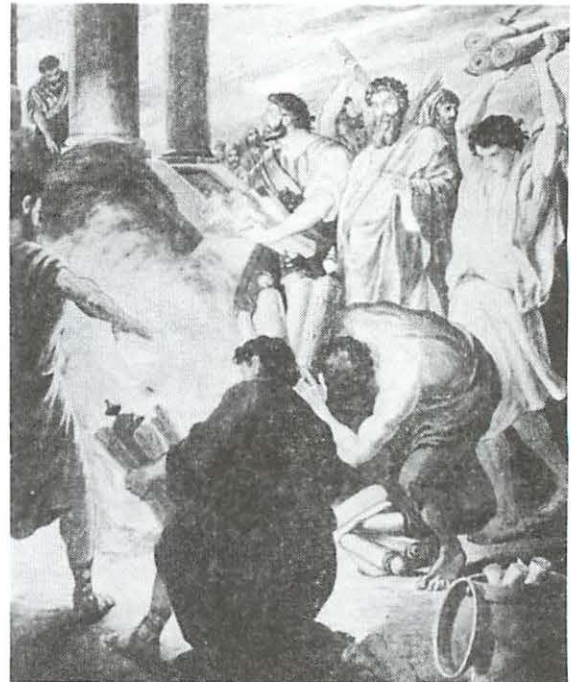
*"For in Jesus Christ neither circumcision availeth any thing, nor uncircumcision; but faith which worketh by love."*

Paul condemned those who preached salvation through circumcision as perverting the Gospel of Christ. (See Galatians 1:7.) His conclusions were firmly established by the first church council.

They unanimously approved a letter to the Gentile believers which began, *"Forasmuch as we have heard, that certain which went out from us have troubled you with words, subverting your souls, saying, Ye must be circumcised, and keep the law [to be saved]: to whom we gave no such commandment"* (Acts 15:24).

### ***Etymological Insights:***

- The practice of legalism in the Scripture refers only to the attempt of "false brethren" to convince believers that they had to be circumcised and keep the whole law in order to be saved. This false doctrine made void all that Christ did on the cross because it substituted the keeping of the law for the righteousness of Christ.
- To use the term *legalism* to condemn Christians who are seeking to live the Christian life by Godly standards is a perversion of the term and a direct violation of the spirit and the message of Scripture.



Bible Art Series, Standard Publishing, Cincinnati

**Christians in Ephesus burning their occult books in accordance with Paul's teaching to cleanse their lives and to maintain high standards.**

- Scripture teaches us that if another believer has a stricter standard than we have, we are not to despise him for it, but rather to show deference to him and the standard. Paul illustrates this important point in the matter of meat that was offered to idols. *"For meat destroy not the work of God. All things indeed are pure; but it is evil for that man who eateth with offence. It is good neither to eat flesh, nor to drink wine, nor any thing whereby thy brother stumbleth, or is offended, or is made weak"* (Romans 14:20-21).

The most obvious way to despise a fellow Christian who is seeking to live by a stricter standard is to call him a legalist.

- The balancing truth is that one who has higher standards should not judge those who do not live up to them. He must realize that God looks on the heart and that the process of Spiritual growth varies in each believer. Furthermore, God has a more severe judgment for division and disharmony in the Church than he does for various standards of Christian conduct.

Thus, Paul summarizes the matter in Romans 14:3-4: *"Let not him that eateth despise him that eateth not; and let not him which eateth not judge him that eateth: for God hath received him. Who art thou that judgest another man's servant? . . ."*

- God has called Christians to the highest possible standards. We are not to fashion ourselves according to the lust of the world, the flesh, or the devil, “But as he which hath called you is holy, so be ye holy in all manner of conversation [manner of life]: Because it is written Be ye holy; for I am holy” (1 Peter 1:15–16).

It is significant that Peter’s quote is from Leviticus 11:44 where God warns His people not to eat unclean meats. Peter would not use a quote from the Old Testament Law and reject the context in which it was used.

- Based on God’s desire for a holy people, we are to exhort one another daily, lest any of us be hardened to the deceitfulness of sin. (See Hebrews 3:13.)

Any exhortation must have the qualities of longsuffering and gentleness. Parents are to disciple their children on the basis of high standards, and pastors are to appeal to their congregations to live Godly lives; but believers are never to force their higher standards on fellow believers.

Second response to the question: “Aren’t you being legalistic?”:

“Do you feel that I am forcing my standards on you?—That is not my intention.”

Third response to the question:

“Why would you use the term legalism? Do you know what the term means?”

(Legalism refers to the false doctrine of trying to earn or maintain salvation by keeping the law. It does not refer to God’s command for Christians to live holy and Godly lives.)

**Caution:** Whenever you explain spiritual truth to another person, it must be done with the most genuine humility and meekness, especially when responding to an emotionally-charged accusation. Meekness is yielding your right to be heard and to be understood.

Wise Christians are to follow the instruction of II Timothy 2:24–25: “And the servant of the Lord must not strive; but be gentle unto all men, apt to teach, patient, In meekness instructing those that oppose themselves. . . .”

### 3 SCHOOLMASTER

**Pronunciation:** (skül mas tər)

**Definition:** One who assists the parents in training up their children to be mature and productive.



Colonial Williamsburg

A schoolmaster in Colonial America

#### Etymology:

The word *school* comes from the Greek *scholē*, which means “leisure,” literally “studies undertaken during leisure time.” It presupposes that the student is actively involved in chores or work appropriate for his age.

The word *master* comes from the Latin *magister*, which is the origin of the word *magistrate*, “one who is entrusted with official responsibility.”

The term *schoolmaster* in Greek is *paidagogos*. From this word we get the term *pedagogue* or tutor, a servant whose office it was to take the children to school (e.g., instructor or teacher).

Paul used the term *schoolmaster* to picture the first function of the Old Testament Law:

*"But before faith came, we were kept under the law. . . . Wherefore the law was our schoolmaster to bring us unto Christ, that we might be justified by faith" (Galatians 3:23-24).*

## **HOW THE LAW FUNCTIONS AS A SCHOOLMASTER**

### **1 The law establishes the reality of sin.**

With precise legal reasoning, Paul made it clear that without law, there is no sin:

*"What shall we say then? Is the law sin? God forbid. Nay, I had not known sin, but by the law: for I had not known lust, except the law had said, Thou shalt not covet" (Romans 7:7).*

The fact that the law establishes the reality of sin certainly explains the strong motivation that sinners have to reject it. Where there is no law, there is no sin.

### **2 The law defines what sin is.**

The law not only establishes the fact of sin, but clearly defines what it is.

First and foremost, sin is an act of rebellion against God. David expressed his understanding of this when he wrote, *"Against thee, thee only, have I sinned, and done this evil in thy sight . . ." (Psalm 51:4).*

Jesus confirmed this point even more when He explained that whatever offense we commit against another Christian, we actually commit against Him. (See Matthew 25:45.)

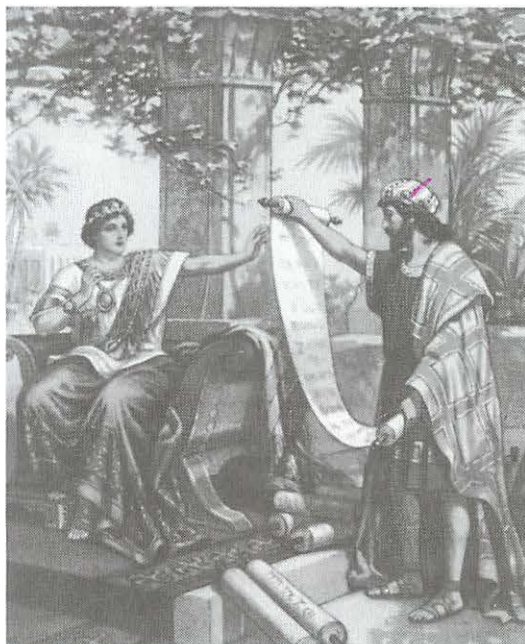
*In very specific terms, sin is any action on our part which oversteps the holy standards of God. "Whosoever committeth sin transgresseth also the law: for sin is the transgression of the law" (1 John 3:4).*

The newspaper of a certain city carried the account of a man who was fined and jailed for allowing his dog to starve to death while he was out of town. The city had a law against doing that. The same paper reported another account in which a man who was looking after his aged mother purposely withheld food and water from her so that she starved to death. The account concluded with the statement that no charges could be brought against this man because the authorities could find no law which required the son to feed his aged mother.

### **3 The law when understood brings repentance.**

Because God's Law reflects His holy character, it clearly reveals our lack of holiness when we look into it as a person would a mirror. When King

Josiah gathered an offering and paid carpenters, builders, and masons to repair the house of God, the high priest found the book of the Law. He brought it to the king, and the king's scribe began reading it to him:



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#### **The scribe read the Law to King Josiah.**

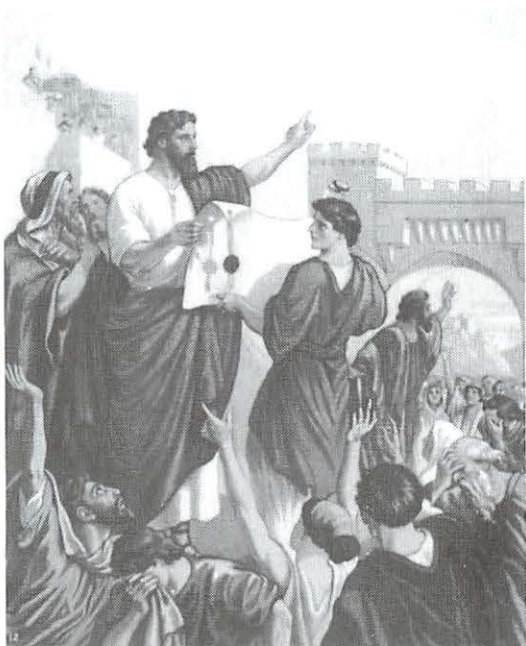
*"And it came to pass, when the king had heard the words of the book of the law, that he rent his clothes. And the king commanded . . . Go ye, inquire of the Lord for me, and for the people . . . for great is the wrath of the Lord that is kindled against us, because our fathers have not hearkened unto the words of this book, to do according unto all that which is written concerning us" (II Kings 22:11-13).*

Another illustration of the power of the Law to bring repentance and spiritual awakening occurred in the days of Ezra and Nehemiah:

*"And Ezra the priest brought the law before the congregation both of men and women, and all that could hear with understanding, upon the first day of the seventh month [the time of the feast of trumpets].*

*"And he read therein before the street that was before the water gate from the morning until midday, before the men and the women, and those that could understand; and the ears of all the people were attentive unto the book of the law. . . .*

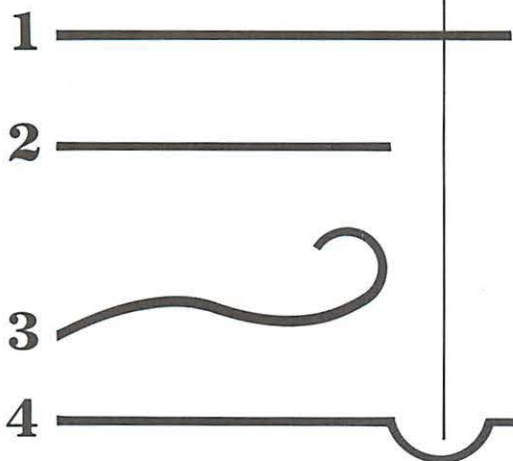
*"So they read in the book in the law of God distinctly, and gave the sense, and caused them to understand the reading. And . . . all the people wept, when they heard the words of the law" (Nehemiah 8:2-3, 8-9).*



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When the people heard the Law, they wept.

How do the following four lines illustrate the ways we violate God's Law?



### Quiz

Look up the following verses. Match each one to the most appropriate line which it describes.

☒ Proverbs 17:23

☒ Galatians 1:7

☒ Romans 3:23

☒ I John 3:4

☒ Isaiah 53:6

☒ Matthew 15:3

## How does God define sin?

There are many Scriptural terms which are used to define the way in which we violate God's Law. Some of these terms are: iniquity, evil, unrighteousness, disobedience, corruption, wickedness, offense, and abomination. Each of these terms can fit into one of the following four descriptions:

### 1 Transgression

**Pronunciation:** (trans gre shən)

**Definition:** An act which goes beyond the limits of God's Law.

**Etymology:** From the Latin word *gradior* meaning "to pass." The prefix *trans* means "across or beyond."

**Synonyms:** An overstepping, a trespass.

**Usage:** A transgressor of God's Law usually has an attitude of presumption. He is arrogant, brash, forward, and overconfident. "Sin is the *transgression* of the law" (I John 3:4).

### 2 Shortcoming

**Pronunciation:** (short kum in)

**Definition:** A thought, word, deed, attitude, or motive that does not measure up to the standards of God's Law.

**Synonyms:** Deficiency, insufficiency, omission, lack, want, imperfection.

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

### 3 Perversion

**Pronunciation:** (pər vər zhun)

**Definition:** A turning from truth or propriety; a diversion from the true intent or object. Literally, taking that which God designed for one purpose or function and using it for an ungodly or adverse function.

**Synonyms:** Corruption, debacle (debased), depravity, twist, defilement, misapplication, distortion.

**Usage:** The perversion of Scripture occurs when it is willfully misinterpreted or misapplied. "... there be some that trouble you, and would *pervert* the gospel of Christ" (Galatians 1:7). "A wicked man taketh a gift [bribe] out of the bosom to *pervert* the ways of judgment" (Proverbs 17:23).

## 4 Circumvention

**Pronunciation:** (sar kum ven shan)

**Definition:** The act of accomplishing a wrong purpose by human strategy or deception.

**Etymology:** From the Latin *venio* meaning “to come.” The prefix *circum* means “around”; hence, the literal meaning of *circumvent* is “to go around.”

**Synonyms:** Deviation, evasion.

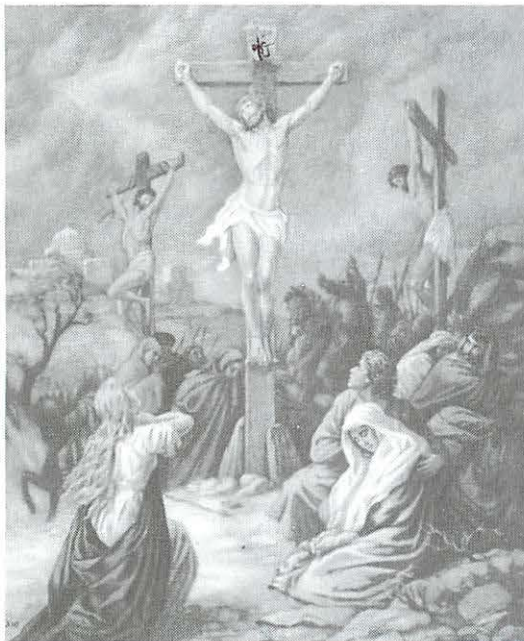
Verb forms: Bypass, skirt, avoid, frustrate, side-step.

**Usage:** When our paths circumvent the Law of God, we lead others astray. “All we like sheep have gone astray; we have **turned every one to his own way**; and the Lord hath laid on him the iniquity of us all” (Isaiah 53:6).

## 4 FULFILL

**Pronunciation:** (ful fil)

**Definition:** To perform all the requirements of God’s Law.



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**On the cross Christ cried out, “It is finished.” His perfect life and death had fulfilled all the demands of God’s holy Law.**

**Etymology:** *Fulfill* is a tautological compound. A *tautology* is a term which repeats itself for emphasis. If something is full, it is filled; if it is filled, it is full. Therefore, to fulfill a requirement leaves no doubt that it is completed.

### Practical application:

#### 1 Christ fulfilled the Law perfectly.

No human being could ever hope to measure up to the requirements of God’s Law because the Lord demands perfection in keeping a Law that is perfect. “*The Lord looked down from heaven upon the children of men, to see if there were any that did understand, and seek God. They are all gone aside, they are all together become filthy: there is none that doeth good, no, not one*” (Psalm 14:2–3).

Christ’s fulfillment of the Law is confirmed over and over in Scripture: “*For such an high priest became us, who is holy, harmless, undefiled, separate from sinners, and made higher than the heavens; Who needeth not daily, as those high priests, to offer up sacrifice, first for his own sins, and then for the people’s: for this he did once, when he offered up himself*” (Hebrews 7:26–27).

#### 2 We fulfill the law perfectly when we enter into Christ’s death, burial, and resurrection at salvation.

There are two ways in which we must fulfill the Law of God. The first way is to keep it perfectly in order to be qualified for heaven. This, of course, we cannot do in our own ability. That is why Christ came into the world.

When we become Christians, we become part of Christ spiritually, and thereby a part of all that He accomplished through His life, death, and resurrection. As God sees us in Christ, He accepts us as having fulfilled the Law. Therefore, there is no need to fear the eternal curse of the Law for any violations of it.

“*For as many as are of the works of the law are under the curse: for it is written, Cursed is every one that continueth not in all things which are written in the book of the law to do them. But that no man is justified by the law in the sight of God, it is evident: for, The just shall live by faith. . . . Christ hath redeemed us from the curse of the law, being made a curse for us . . .*” (Galatians 3:10–11, 13).

The second aspect of keeping the law relates to our daily walk while we are on this earth. As Christians, God desires that we live in harmony with His principles by the power of the Holy Spirit so that we can enjoy the temporal benefits which keeping the Law provides.

**Words which explain how we fulfill the law by being in Christ:**

## Justified

**Pronunciation:** (jus ti fīd)

**Definition:** The condition of being declared “not guilty” by a judge.

**Etymology:** From the Latin words *justus*, meaning “just” and *facio*, meaning “to make.” The act of justification assumes that there is a guilty person involved, but that through the merits of Christ, that person is declared righteous before the Judge of all the earth.

“Therefore being **justified** by faith, we have peace with God through our Lord Jesus Christ” (Romans 5:1).

## PROJECT

Learn and sing the hymn “Complete in Thee.”

### Complete in Thee

Aaron R. Wolfe  
Refrain, James M. Gray

Talmadge J. Bittkofer

1. Com-plete in Thee! no work of mine May take, dear Lord, the place of Thine;  
2. Com-plete in Thee! no more shall sin, Thy grace hath conquered, reign within;  
3. Com-plete in Thee—each want supplied, And no good thing to me de-nied;  
4. Dear Sav-iour! when be-fore Thy bar All tribes and tongues as-sem-bled are,

Thy blood hath pur - don bought for me, And I am now com-plete in Thee.  
Thy voice shall bid the tempt-er flee, And I shall stand com-plete in Thee.  
Since Thou my por - tion, Lord, wilt be, I ask no more, com-plete in Thee.  
A - mong Thy cho - sen will I be, At Thy right hand, com-plete in Thee.

REFRAIN  
Yea, jus - ti - fied! O bless-ed thought! And sanc-ti - fied! Sal-va-tion wrought!

Thy blood hath pur - don bought for me, And glo - ri - fied, I too, shall be!

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## Complete

**Pronunciation:** (kum plēt)

**Definition:** Having no deficiency; perfect.

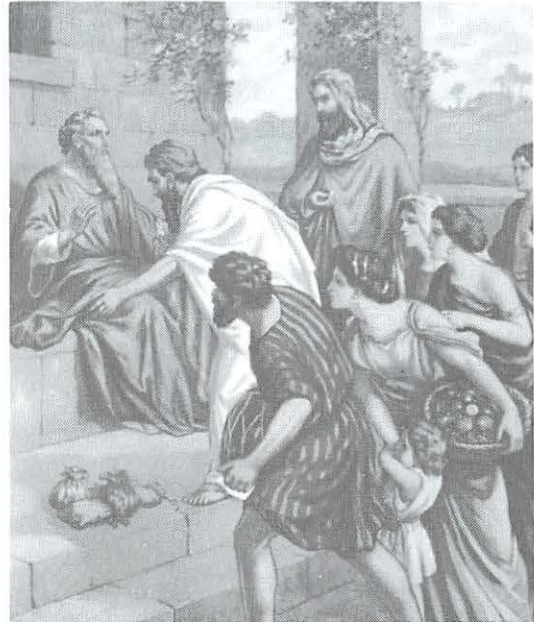
**Etymology:** From the Latin words *con*, meaning “with” and *pleo*, meaning “to fill.” The Latin word was derived from the Greek πληρώω (play-RAW-oh), the primary sense of which is “to fill full.”

“And ye are **complete** in him, which is the head of all principality and power” (Colossians 2:10).

## 5 RIGHTEOUSNESS

**Pronunciation:** (rī chus nās)

**Definition:** Conformity of heart and life to God’s Law.



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**Because Job feared God and hated evil, God described him as “a perfect and an upright man.”**

**Etymology:** From the Latin root *recitus*, which literally meant “to stretch something straight.” Thus, *right* refers to a straight line of conduct in contrast to a *crooked* way or wrong conduct.

**Synonyms of righteous:** Moral, honorable, ethical, honest, upright, just, Godly, God-fearing, holy, pure in heart, virtuous.

“Little children, let no man deceive you: he that doeth righteousness is righteous, even as he is righteous” (1 John 3:7).

## The two kinds of righteousness:

Just as there are two ways in which we fulfill the Law, there are two ways in which we are righteous before God. When we become Christians, we are immediately made righteous before God through the finished work of Christ. Thereafter, God looks at us as righteous in Christ.

*"For as by one man's disobedience many were made sinners, so by the obedience of one shall many be made righteous" (Romans 5:19).*

The second aspect of righteousness is that which God accomplishes in us as we yield ourselves to Him and allow the Holy Spirit to control our lives. This righteousness requires our active involvement as revealed in the following verses:

*"For what the law could not do, in that it was weak through the flesh, God sending his own Son in the likeness of sinful flesh, and for sin, condemned sin in the flesh: That the righteousness of the law might be fulfilled in us, who walk not after the flesh, but after the Spirit" (Romans 8:3-4).*



## Practical righteousness requires personal discipline.

After Paul made it clear that we are not saved by our own righteousness, he continually exhorted the believers to grow in grace so they could have the righteousness of the Law fulfilled in them. *"And if a man also strive for masteries, yet is he not crowned, except he strive lawfully" (II Timothy 2:5).*

This righteousness of which Paul spoke is achieved by personal discipline in the same way that an athlete competes for a prize.

*"Know ye not that they which run in a race run all, but one receiveth the prize? So run that ye may obtain. And every man that striveth for the mastery is temperate in all things. Now they do it to obtain a corruptible crown; but we an incorruptible.*

*"I therefore so run, not as uncertainly; so fight I, not as one that beateth the air: But I keep under my body, and bring it into subjection: lest that by any means, when I have preached to others, I myself should be a castaway" (I Corinthians 9:24-27).*

## By what power do we achieve practical righteousness?

The power to keep the principles of the Law is experienced by the grace of God. Paul made it very clear that his ability to live by God's Law was not within himself: *"But by the grace of God I am what I am: and his grace which was bestowed upon me was not in vain; but I laboured more abundantly than they all: yet not I, but the grace of God which was with me" (I Corinthians 15:10).*

## Grace

**Pronunciation:** grās

**Definition:** The power given by God to desire and do His will.

**Etymology:** The Greek word for grace is χάρις (KAH-riss). It denotes God's influence of the spirit in renewing the heart and restraining from sin.

Grace is a dynamic force which God gives to every person in order to desire and do His will. The function of grace is described in Philippians 2:13: *"For it is God which worketh in you both to will and to do of his good pleasure."* God gives grace to the humble. (See James 4:6.)

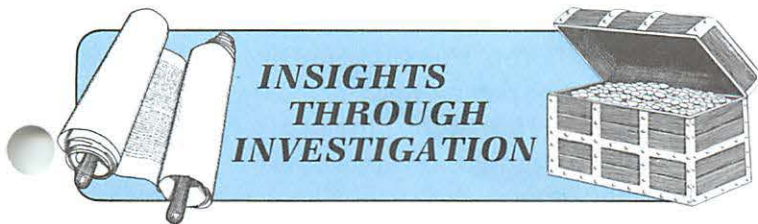
## PROJECT

- Be able to define the following words:

|  |   |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> pharisaism        | <input type="checkbox"/> perversion     |
| <input type="checkbox"/> -hypocrisy        | <input type="checkbox"/> -circumvention |
| <input type="checkbox"/> -ostentatiousness | <input type="checkbox"/> fulfill        |
| <input type="checkbox"/> legalism          | <input type="checkbox"/> justified      |
| <input type="checkbox"/> schoolmaster      | <input type="checkbox"/> complete       |
| <input type="checkbox"/> transgression     | <input type="checkbox"/> righteousness  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> shortcoming       | <input type="checkbox"/> grace          |

- Practice giving a wise and gracious response to the accusation that you are being pharisaical or legalistic.

Date completed 1/12/01 Evaluation \_\_\_\_\_



## INSIGHTS THROUGH INVESTIGATION

### GREEK INVESTIGATION 17

## HOW DO GREEK NEGATIVES EMPHASIZE THAT CHRIST DID NOT COME TO DESTROY THE LAW?



Based on Norman Rockwell's January, 1917 Calendar

If you were the father of this young lady and you wanted her to tell this man in no uncertain terms that she was not interested in matrimony, which Greek negative would you have her use?

☐ οὐ (ü)    ☒ μή (mā)

The Greek language has two main words which express “no.” Each word communicates a different intensity of the negative. One expresses an emphatic and final “no”; the other negative communicates a tentative or doubtful “no.”

When these two negatives are combined, several new shades of meaning can be expressed.

## 1 Combining the negatives multiplies their strength.

There are about ninety-six times in the New Testament when the Greek negatives οὐ and μή occur together.

When this happens, it is called a *double negative*. In English, a double negative communicates a positive statement. For example, “No, I am not disobedient,” really means “I am obedient.”

In Greek, however, a double negative always means, “No, absolutely not under any circumstances.”

In the Sermon on the Mount, Christ stated, “. . . Except your righteousness shall exceed the righteousness of the scribes and Pharisees, ye shall in no case [οὐ μή] enter into the kingdom of heaven” (Matthew 5:20).

This statement no doubt came as a shock to the multitudes because the scribes and Pharisees went to great extremes to keep the Law. If anyone was considered to be righteous before God, a scribe or Pharisee was! Yet, Christ teaches in this verse that outward righteousness will *not in any way* allow one to enter God’s true spiritual kingdom. He stresses this great truth through the use of a double negative.

The Apostle Paul uses a double negative in I Corinthians 8:13. He states, “. . . If meat make my brother to offend, I will eat no [οὐ μή] flesh while the world standeth. . . .” Paul was willing to give up any privilege to keep from offending his brethren.

## 2 Combining the negative with a question indicates the desired answer.

In the English language, it is usually difficult to discern whether a person expects a positive or negative answer to his question. In the Greek language, the presence of a negative frequently gives the expected answer away.

For example, the English translation of Matthew 13:55 reads, “Is not this the carpenter’s son? is not his mother called Mary? . . .” From these sentences, a reader would think that those who were speaking sincerely wanted answers to their questions.

The Greek translation, however, reveals that they already expected a positive answer to their questions. Matthew 13:55 more accurately reads “This is the carpenter’s son, is it not? His mother is called Mary, is she not?” We know this because the Greek negative οὐ is used. The answer to their questions is obvious: “Of course he is.”

A similar passage appears in Matthew 26:25. The setting for the verse is the Last Supper. Judas, after hearing Christ tell that He will be betrayed, asks "... Master, is it I? ..." This seems to imply a sincere desire to know whether he will be the one who will betray Christ.

The Greek translation, however, reveals a desire to cover his devious plan. The passage is more accurately translated, "Master, it is not I, is it?" The expected answer would be obvious: "No, of course not!" We know this because the Greek negative μή is used.

### 3 Combining the negative with certain tenses gives additional emphasis.

A prohibition is a command which instructs a hearer not to do or to stop doing something. Thus, all prohibitions contain a negative in them.

In English, the context of a prohibition adds any focus which is needed to understand the precise meaning of a command. In Greek, the choice of tense and mood provides the same focus without the context.

For example, when a prohibition appears in the present tense indicative mood, it insists that an action **be stopped immediately**.

When Christ drove the money changers out of the temple area, He said, "... Take these things hence; make not my Father's house an house of merchandise" (John 2:16).

By His use of the present tense, we know He is actually commanding, "Stop making [present tense indicative mood plus the negative] my Father's house an house of merchandise."

Before Christ ascended back to heaven He said to Mary, "... Touch me not; for I am not yet ascended to my Father ..." (John 20:17). From the English translation, it appears He is forbidding her to touch Him.



American Museum of Photography, Philadelphia

The Greek version, however, is more accurately translated "Stop touching me [present tense indicative mood plus the negative]." Thus, she already was touching Him at the time of His command.

When a prohibition appears in the aorist tense subjunctive mood, it prohibits an action **before it has even begun**.

For example, Christ instructed the lawyers and Pharisees, "When thou art bidden of any man to a wedding, sit not down in the highest room ..." (Luke 14:8). In His use of the aorist subjunctive mood, He actually prohibits them from even considering this thought. The Greek states more precisely, "Do not begin [aorist subjunctive mood plus the negative] to sit down in the highest room."

### PROJECT

Negatives play an important role in a proper understanding of Matthew 5:17.

- Examine the verse in Greek below.
- See if you can spot the two Greek negatives in this verse.
- When Christ said, "I came **not** to destroy the law," which negative did He use?
- What insight should we gain from His choice of this negative?
- Find the negative in the prohibition which states, "Think **not** that I am come to destroy the law."
- The verb in this prohibition is an aorist subjunctive verb. How might this verb be better translated?
- How should this negative combined with an aorist subjunctive verb influence our understanding of the sentence?

Μή νομίσητε ὅτι ἦλθον καταλῦσαι

Not think that I came to destroy

τὸν νόμον ἢ τοὺς προφῆτας οὐκ

the law or the prophets; not

ἦλθον καταλῦσαι, ἀλλὰ πληρῶσαι.

I came to destroy, but to fulfill.

Date Completed 1/16/01 Evaluation \_\_\_\_\_



## HISTORY RESOURCE

### WHY WAS IT IMPOSSIBLE FOR CHRIST TO DESTROY THE LAW OR THE PROPHETS?



After Unger

On the road to Emmaus Jesus explained to His disciples all the things that related to Himself from the Old Testament Scriptures, “. . . beginning at Moses and all the prophets . . .” (Luke 24:27).

Two bewildered disciples journeyed from Jerusalem to the village of Emmaus. As they walked, they tried to sort out all the events that had taken place during the previous days. In the middle of their conversation, the risen Savior joined them. They did not recognize Him as He asked them what things they were talking about.

The two disciples told Jesus what happened, but could not explain why the events had taken place. Still undetected, Jesus said, “. . . O fools, and slow of heart to believe all that the prophets have spoken. . . . And beginning at Moses and all the prophets, he expounded unto them in **all the scriptures** the things concerning himself” (Luke 24:25, 27).

In this remarkable account we learn that there is a “**hidden message**” throughout the Old Testament—one which the Holy Spirit alone is able to reveal. Its accuracy is affirmed by the New Testament. **It is a detailed picture of the life and ministry of the Lord Jesus Christ.**

For Christ to have destroyed the Law and the Prophets, He would have had to destroy the historical record of Himself.

### HOW COULD JESUS REVEAL HIMSELF IN THE LAW AND PROPHETS?

From the book of Genesis to the book of Malachi, the Author of Scripture wove into its pages detailed pictures of the life and ministry of Christ. These pictures are called *types*.

As soon as the early Christians knew that these types existed, they were able to search the Old Testament Scriptures to verify the accuracy of the teaching of Paul and others about the Lord Jesus Christ. Luke commended the believers in Berea saying, “*These were more noble than those in Thessalonica, in that they received the word with all readiness of mind, and searched the scriptures [Old Testament Law and Prophets] daily, whether those things were so*” (Acts 17:11).



Abraham’s willingness to offer up Isaac is a type of God giving His Son. The substitute sacrifice that God provided for Isaac is a type of Christ’s substitutionary death for us.

### WHAT IS A TYPE?

A type is the preordained representative in the Old Testament which corresponds to persons, events, or institutions in the New Testament. There are three requirements for a type:

- There must be some point of resemblance between the Old Testament type and the New Testament fulfillment. The type does not have to correspond to the fulfillment completely; Adam is a type of Christ, but only in the one aspect mentioned in Scripture—the headship of the human race.

- The type must be designed and appointed by God to represent the thing typified. This divine correspondence should not be left to the imagination of the reader, but should be identified in the New Testament, such as the serpent in the wilderness used by John as a type of Christ on the cross.
- The type must prefigure something in the future. Abraham's offering of his only son typified the future offering of God's only Son.

## WHAT KINDS OF TYPES EXIST IN THE OLD TESTAMENT?

**1 TYPICAL PERSONS** Individuals in the Old Testament are typical, not in their entire persons, but in some particular aspect of their lives or some special action which they performed. This would include such people as Adam, Elijah, and Abraham.

**2 TYPICAL INSTITUTIONS** These are ordained religious institutions begun by God in the Old Testament for the Old Testament saint, which also typified something in the New Testament.

**3 TYPICAL OFFICES** The offices ordained by God were prophet, priest, and king. Christ is typified by these offices, for He is the ultimate prophet, priest, and king.

**4 TYPICAL EVENTS AND ACTIONS** Numerous events and actions are typical, such as the exodus, the giving of the manna, and the striking of the rock by Moses.

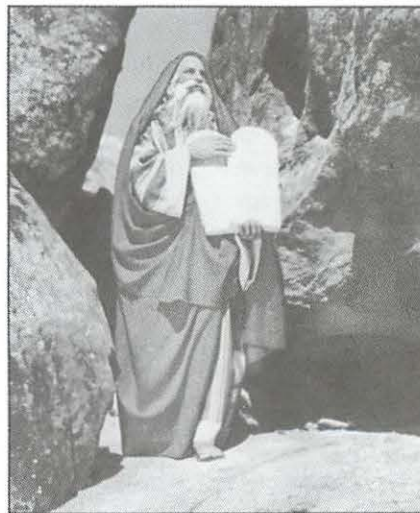


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**Abel's blood was a type of Christ's blood.**

## 1 WHAT PERSONS IN THE OLD TESTAMENT TYPIFY CHRIST?

- **ADAM**—Adam was the head of the original creation; Christ is the head of the new creation. Romans 5:14 declares that Adam was a type of "him that was to come." (See I Corinthians 15:22, 45-48; Romans 5:14, 19.)
- **ABEL**—Abel's innocent blood was shed, and it cried out for vengeance. (See Genesis 4:10.) Christ's innocent blood also cries out, but not for vengeance; His blood cries out for mercy and grace. (See I John 2:1-2.) Thus, Christ's blood speaks "better things than that of Abel." (See Hebrews 12:24)
- **MELCHIZEDEK**—Christ's priesthood was after the order of Melchizedek, not after the order of Levi. The Levitical priesthood was hereditary and transient, while Melchizedek was the only priest of his order. Melchizedek was both priest and king. (See Genesis 14:18.)
- **ISAAC**—Isaac represented the promise of the Gospel and the freedom which it brings. Isaac was willing to be offered by his father. Notice the parallels: both were innocent; both were the heir to their father; both carried their own wood to the sacrifice; both places of sacrifice were on a mountain. (See Hebrews 11:18-19 and Galatians 4:22-31.)



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**Moses as the lawgiver was a type of Christ.**

- **MOSES**—Moses was the giver of the Law; Christ was the giver of the new law, the "law" of the Gospel. Moses was also the primary intercessor of the nation of Israel; Christ intercedes for all believers. (See Deuteronomy 18:15 and Acts 7:37.)



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**In the same way that Joshua led Israel to conquer the land, Christ leads His Church to conquer evil.**

- **JOSHUA**—The name *Joshua* is the Hebrew form of the name *Jesus*. (Note the reference to Joshua in Hebrews 4:8.) The name means “Savior.” Joshua’s task was to bring his people into the Promised Land; Christ’s task is to bring His people into His promised land.
- **JONAH**—As Jonah was three days and three nights in the belly of the fish, so also Christ was three days and three nights in the belly of the earth. Some believe that Jonah actually died in the belly of the fish, but that is not necessary for the type to fit. Isaac did not actually die either. (See Matthew 12:38–41.)

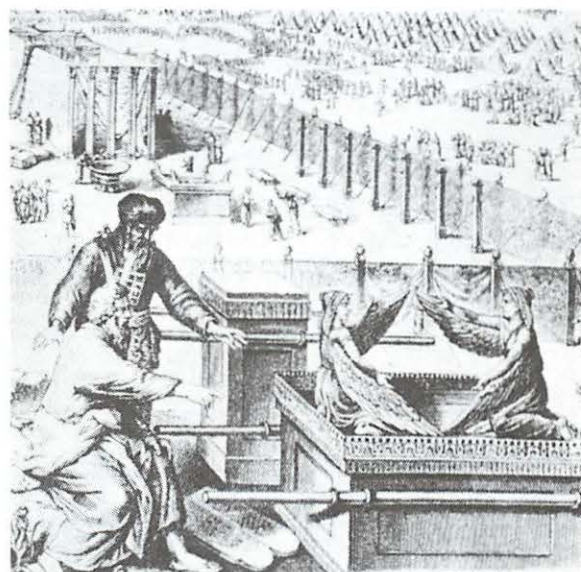


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**Jonah in the belly of the great fish for three days was a type of Christ in the grave.**

- **BOAZ**—Boaz was the kinsman-redeemer for Ruth, just as Christ is the kinsman-redeemer for the Christian. Ruth, who was a foreigner, represents Gentile believers, who “... are made nigh by the blood of Christ” (Ephesians 2:13).

## 2 WHAT INSTITUTIONS AND CEREMONIES OF THE OLD TESTAMENT TYPIFY CHRIST?



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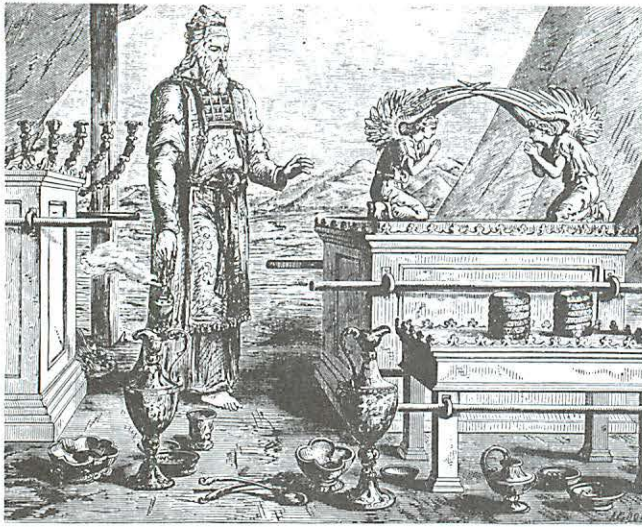
- **THE TABERNACLE**—There are so many points of reference between Christ and the tabernacle that only a very brief survey may be taken here. (See Hebrews 8:2, 9:9.)

The tabernacle was the dwelling place of God, the place where God and man met. Christ is called Emmanuel, “God with us.”

The design of the tabernacle was important. A Jew would enter through the single gate passing first the altar of sacrifice. It was here that the sins of Israel were atoned for by sacrifice of the animals.

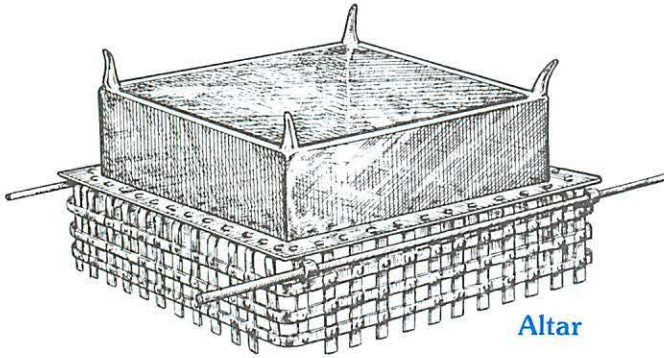
Then he would come to the brass laver where the ceremonial washing took place. In Ephesians 5:26 and Titus 3:5, the word *washing* is the Greek word for laver. The laver symbolizes the purification of the life which the altar has provided. The laver is typical of the Holy Spirit.

- **THE LAMPSTAND OR CANDLESTICK**—Because the tabernacle had no windows, it was necessary to light the tent. The candlestick was of pure, unadulterated gold. Christ is the Light of the world, pure and holy, unadulterated by sin. (See John 8:12.)



The furnishings of the tabernacle

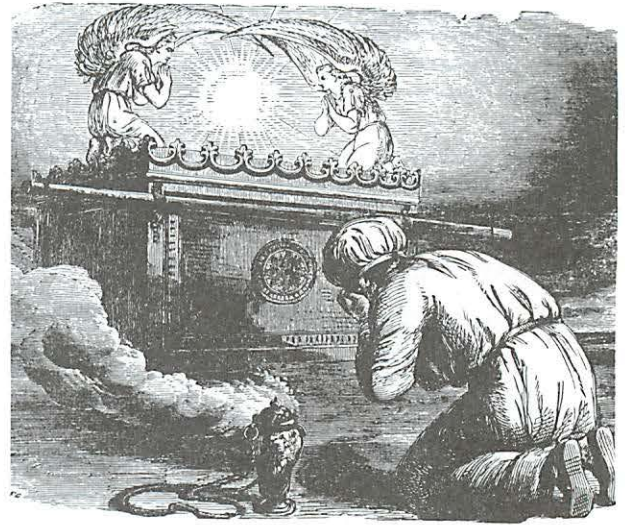
- **THE TABLE OF SHEWBREAD**—The term *shewbread* literally means “the bread of the presence.” The bread was holy, set apart for God. Christ is the Bread of life. (See John 6:35.)



Altar

- **THE ALTAR OF “INCENSE”**—This altar was of shittim wood covered with pure gold. Incense was burned continually there. Incense is often symbolic of prayer. (See Revelation 5:8, 8:3.) Christ is our intercessor, praying now before our Father, interceding on our behalf. (See Hebrews 7:25.)
- **THE VEIL**—The veil was the means of separating God from man. Until Christ died on the cross, there could be no direct access of man to God. Man had to come to a priest, who then entered into the holy of holies, passing through the veil. Christ broke down the middle wall of partition. (See Ephesians 2:14.) Now all may come to God through Christ.
- **THE HOLY OF HOLIES**—This was the very dwelling place of God among men. Christ is our holy of holies. There was no light and no need of light in the holy of holies; God provided His own light. Likewise, in heaven Christ is the only light needed.

- **THE MERCY SEAT**—The mercy seat was the place of atonement. Once a year the high priest brought the blood of the sacrifice there to atone for the sins of the nation. Christ is the high priest, the sacrificial lamb, and the mercy seat—the place of God’s propitiation. (See Romans 3:24–25.)



The mercy seat

- **SACRIFICES**—The various sacrifices all typify the work of Christ. Each one is an aspect or portion of the work. All of them together bring a totality of concept; one without the other only presents a partial picture of Christ. (See Leviticus 5–7.)

### 3 WHAT OFFICES IN THE OLD TESTAMENT TYPIFY CHRIST?



©Providence Lithograph Co.

Just as Israel rejected Jeremiah, the Jewish nation rejected Christ.

- **PROPHET**—Deuteronomy 18:15 prophesies that the Messiah would be a prophet like Moses. The function of an Old Testament prophet was to witness for God to his own people, as well as to their enemies (as Jonah did), and to witness concerning the future. Jesus is “... *that prophet that should come into the world*” (John 6:14).



The priest and the sacrifice are types of Christ.

- **PRIEST**—The priestly office of the Old Testament is especially typical of the ministry of Christ. Priests were anointed to this office with oil. The name *Messiah* means “the anointed one.” “Messiah” is applied to the high priest in Leviticus 4:3–4, 16; 6:22; 8:12.



High Priest

- **KING**—The Bible is a book of the Kingdom. The words for king and kingdom occur nearly 3,000 times in the Bible. Christ is identified as the King in the New Testament. (See Matthew 2:2.)

There are numerous prophecies about the kingship of the Messiah; David is the type of Christ the King. Christ will sit on the throne of David.



Bible Art Series, Standard Publishing, Cincinnati

David the King is a type of Christ on the throne.

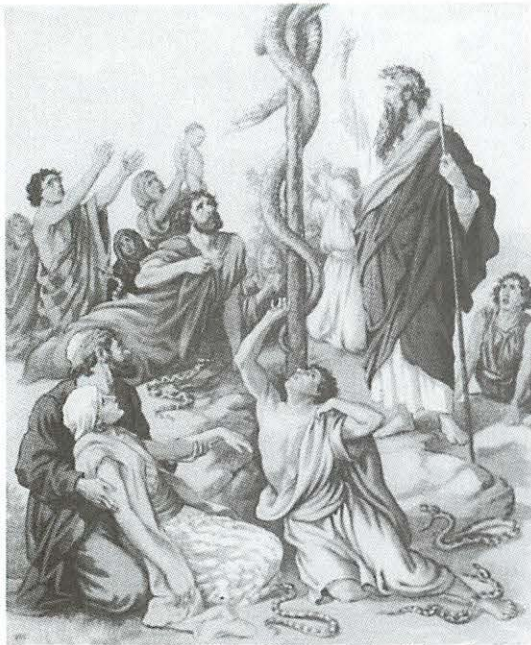
## 4 WHAT OLD TESTAMENT EVENTS AND ACTIONS TYPIFY CHRIST?



Bible Art Series, Standard Publishing, Cincinnati

Just as God provided physical deliverance through the Red Sea, so Christ provides spiritual deliverance to those who trust in Him.

- **CROSSING THE SEA**—The deliverance from the bondage of Egypt typifies the believer’s freedom from the bondage of sin. The events that followed in the wilderness “... *happened unto them for ensamples; and they are written for our admonition* ...” (I Corinthians 10:11).



Bible Art Series, Standard Publishing, Cincinnati

The serpent on the pole is a type of Christ on the cross. Just as those who looked at the serpent were physically healed, so those who believe on Christ are spiritually healed.

- **BRAZEN SERPENT**—When the Israelites sinned, God sent serpents to judge them. (See Numbers 21:4-9.) The Israelites pled with Moses for forgiveness, and God provided the method for their physical salvation. Moses made a brass serpent and raised it up in the middle of the camp. Life was preserved for those who looked at the serpent. (See John 3:14-15.)



Bible Art Series, Standard Publishing, Cincinnati

The rock in the wilderness from which the water came was a type of Christ.

- **SMITTEN ROCK**—When the Israelites were thirsty, God told Moses to smite the rock in the wilderness. (See Exodus 17:1-7.) Moses did so and water flowed from the rock. This may be alluded to in John 7:37-39. Several verses call Christ “the rock”—I Corinthians 10:4; Romans 9:33; I Peter 2:6-8.

## PROJECT

As you study the following pictures of Joseph, see if you can identify how they are types of Christ.



Bible Art Series, Standard Publishing, Cincinnati

1 Joseph was a beloved son by his Father. So was Jesus



Bible Art Series, Standard Publishing, Cincinnati

2 Joseph's brothers were jealous of him and sold him. Pharisees were jealous of Jesus and had him ciled.



Bible Art Series, Standard Publishing, Cincinnati

3 Joseph forgave and God used it to save the Israelites from starvation. Jesus forgives us and saves us from hell.

Date completed 1/18/2001 Evaluation \_\_\_\_\_



## HOW ARE GOD'S FARMING LAWS ESSENTIAL TO THE HEALTH OF A NATION?



Erich Lessing, Magnum

The fertile and fruitful plain of Gennesaret in Galilee is an example of what Palestine was like when God gave it to the nation of Israel.



Landscapes of the Bible, Georg Eichholz

The once lush and fruitful forests of Palestine are now waterless stretches of barren soil and sun-scorched rock because God's law was violated.

## GOD'S LAWS PROVIDE A CONTINUAL CHOICE BETWEEN LIFE AND DEATH.

God gave the nation of Israel spectacular promises and awesome warnings, all based on the laws which He has established.

"See, I have set before thee this day life and good, and death and evil; In that I command thee this day to love the Lord thy God, to walk in his ways, and to keep his commandments and his statutes and his judgments, that thou mayest live and multiply: and the Lord thy God shall bless thee in the land whither thou goest to possess it.

"But if thine heart turn away, so that thou wilt not hear . . . I denounce unto you this day, that ye shall surely perish, and that ye shall not prolong your days upon the land . . ." (Deuteronomy 30:15-18).

## GOD'S LAWS ARE THE BASIS OF WISDOM, WEALTH, AND HEALTH.

God promised that if His people would follow His laws, they would be wiser, wealthier, and healthier than any other people in the world.

### WISDOM

"Behold, I have taught you statutes and judgments. . . . Keep therefore and do them; for this is your wisdom and your understanding in the sight of the nations, which shall hear all these statutes, and say, Surely this great nation is a wise and understanding people" (Deuteronomy 4:5-6).

### WEALTH

" . . . If ye hearken to these judgments . . . he will love thee, and bless thee, and multiply thee: he will also bless the fruit of thy womb, and the fruit of thy land, thy corn, and thy wine, and thine oil, the increase of thy kine, and the flocks of thy sheep. . . . Thou shalt be blessed above all people . . ." (Deuteronomy 7:12-14).

### HEALTH

"And the Lord will take away from thee all sickness, and will put none of the evil diseases of Egypt, which thou knowest, upon thee . . ." (Deuteronomy 7:15).

## THE TESTIMONY OF ISRAEL IS GIVEN FOR OUR INSTRUCTION.

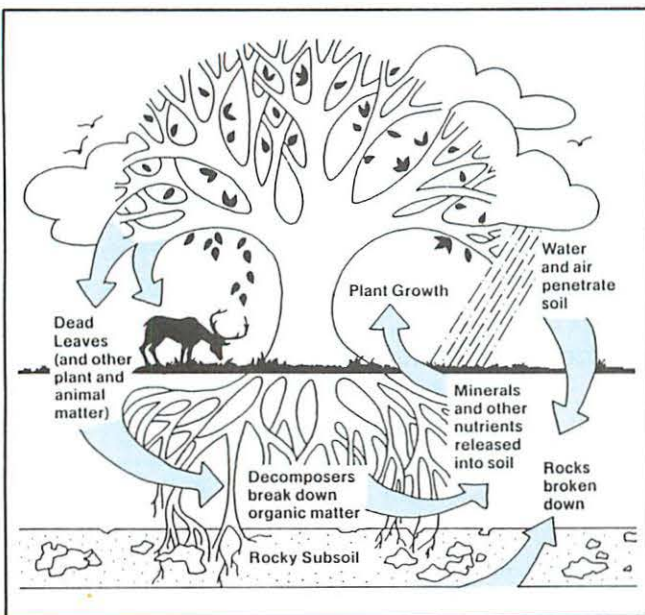
In I Corinthians 10:1-11, God summarizes His dealings with the nation of Israel. He explains the way He led them, blessed them, and also punished them. Twice in this passage He emphasizes that the Old Testament account is written for our benefit:

“... Now these things were our examples. . . . Now all these things happened unto them for ensamples: and they are written for our admonition, upon whom the ends of the world are come.”

### 1 THE LAW OF PERIODIC REST

Rest is God's chief way of restoring the fertility of soil that is farmed. God instructed the Jews to allow the soil to rest every seventh year. They were not to plow, sow, cultivate, or harvest a crop during the “sabbath” year.

“Six years thou shalt sow thy field, and six years thou shalt prune thy vineyard, and gather in the fruit thereof; But in the seventh year shall be a sabbath of rest unto the land, a sabbath for the Lord: thou shalt neither sow thy field, nor prune thy vineyard. That which groweth of its own accord of thy harvest thou shalt not reap, neither gather the grapes of thy vine undressed: for it is a year of rest unto the land” (Leviticus 25:3-5).



Soil Conservation Service, USDA

Nutrient Cycle

## WHY IS REST NECESSARY FOR THE LAND?

God does not enact laws which have no meaning or function. Each law reflects infinite wisdom which our minds can, at best, only begin to comprehend.

- **Nutrients need to be replenished in the soil**



Soil fertility is dependent upon several different factors.

The fertility of soil depends on the availability of mineral nutrients, the acidity of the soil, the amount of water in the soil, and the structure of the soil.

Plants require minerals such as carbon, oxygen, hydrogen, nitrogen, phosphorus, potassium, and a host of other “micro nutrients.” These minerals combine to form the living tissues which make up a plant. Because nitrogen, phosphorus, and potassium are especially important in the formation of the grain and fruit which we eat, they are among the first minerals depleted from the soil.

The process of harvesting crops removes these minerals from the soil and ships them in the form of grains, fruit, and vegetables to cities hundreds of miles away.



Harvesting grain removes minerals from the soil.

As the soil rests, bacteria in the soil break down old leaves, roots, and stems into reusable nutrients. Other bacteria, known as nitrogen-fixing bacteria, collect nitrogen from the air and actually turn it into fertilizer. These processes occur naturally when the soil is allowed to rest.

**MINERALS REMOVED  
FROM THE SOIL DURING HARVEST  
IN POUNDS PER ACRE**

|                             | Total Nutrient Uptake (lb/A) |                               |                  |     |    |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------|-----|----|
|                             | N                            | P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub> | K <sub>2</sub> O | Mg  | S  |
| Snap Beans<br>4 tons/A      | 138                          | 33                            | 163              | 17  | —  |
| Table Beets<br>500 cwt/A    | 360                          | 43                            | 580              | 104 | 41 |
| Lettuce<br>400 cwt/A        | 90                           | 30                            | 185              | —   | —  |
| Peas<br>25 cwt/A            | 164                          | 35                            | 105              | 18  | 10 |
| Irish Potatoes<br>500 cwt/A | 269                          | 90                            | 546              | 50  | 22 |
| Cabbage<br>700 cwt/A        | 270                          | 63                            | 249              | 36  | 64 |
| Sweet Corn<br>90 cwt/A      | 140                          | 47                            | 136              | 20  | 11 |

• **Erosion needs to be retarded.**

Soil also loses nutrients when rainwater dissolves the nutrients and washes them away. This process is called *leaching*. Leaching is most harmful when soil is first cultivated, before the young plants have emerged. Under these conditions, rainwater tends to run off rather than soak in. This “washing away” carries with it such important nutrients as sulfur, potassium, and nitrogen.



**Soil erosion**

• **Moisture needs to be restored.**

Resting the soil restores water to the ground. Weeds and other small plants use far less water than do cultivated crops. They cover the surface of the soil, preventing water from being evaporated into the air or leaching away the nutrients.

The earth was once watered by a mist which rose up from the ground. Such a “watering” system helped to prevent leaching and to maintain the fertility of the soil. Irrigation from above, whether artificial or in the form of rainfall, leaches the land and robs the soil’s fertility. (See Genesis 2:6.)

**HOW DID GOD WARN HIS PEOPLE  
THAT HE WOULD FULFILL THIS LAW  
IF THEY VIOLATED IT?**

God warned the nation of Israel that if they did not protect the land according to His laws, He would force the people to leave, either by the pollution of the land or by the invasion of foreign armies:

*“Ye shall therefore keep my statutes and my judgments, and shall not commit any of these abominations. . . . That the land spue not you out also, when ye defile it, as it spued out the nations that were before you” (Leviticus 18:26, 28).*



From *The Chronology of the Bible* by Frank R. Klassen

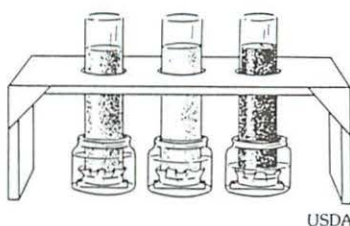
**Assyrian armies invaded Palestine and carried the people away captive.**

*“And I will scatter you among the heathen, and will draw out a sword after you: and your land shall be desolate, and your cities waste. Then shall the land enjoy her sabbaths, as long as it lieth desolate, and ye be in your enemies’ land; even then shall the land rest, and enjoy her sabbaths. As long as it lieth desolate it shall rest; because it did not rest in your sabbaths, when ye dwelt upon it” (Leviticus 26:33–35).*

## PROJECT A—SOIL TESTING

Check your local telephone book for someone in your area who does soil testing. Look in the yellow pages under “soil testing,” in the white pages under “U.S. Government Soil Conservation Department,” or contact a university extension service. Ask for information about collecting a proper soil sample for testing.

Collect a soil sample from your own lawn or garden and have it tested to determine how much fertility your soil has lost.



**Soil tests reveal what nutrients are missing from the soil.**

## 2 THE LAW OF SEPARATING “DIVERS KINDS”

When God created the world, He established a division between species in the plant and animal world. These divisions are not to be broken down.

### • Separation of Divers Animals

“Ye shall keep my statutes. Thou shalt not let thy cattle gender with a diverse kind: thou shalt not sow thy field with mingled seed . . .” (Leviticus 19:19).

God makes it very clear that man is not to attempt to mix animals of different kinds. The word “cattle” in Leviticus 19:19a is the Hebrew word **בְּהֵמָה** (be-hə-mä). It refers to all large four-legged animals collectively. This would include such different animals as lions, deer, wolves, horses, cows, sheep, and goats. Each of these is a distinct “kind” which God has created to be separate. (See Genesis 1:25.)

Throughout Greek mythology there are stories of how man attempted to produce crosses between animals of different kinds or between animals and man. Those acts are an abomination to the Lord.

Scientists once thought that a mule was an example of a cross between two different species. A mule is an offspring of a male donkey and a female

horse. These two animals look different, but studies now reveal that horses and donkeys actually belong to the same “kind.”

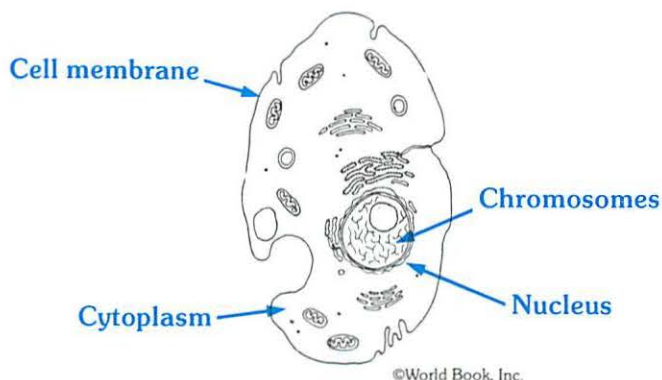


Western Wagon Wheels by Lambert Florin

**Mules get their long ears, short mane, braying voice, and endurance from their fathers. They get their large size and strong muscles from their mothers.**

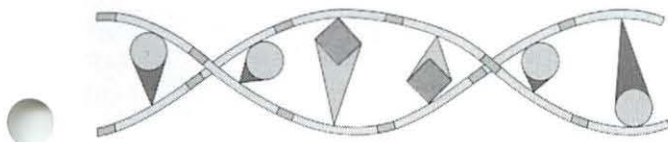
Most cells of the body contain three main parts: a *cell membrane*, *cytoplasm*, and a *nucleus*. The cell membrane surrounds a cell and holds it together. The cytoplasm is the working area of a cell. It contains *mitochondria* which produce energy, *lysosomes* which digest food, and fat droplets called *lipids* which store food.

The control center of a cell, however, is found in the nucleus of a cell. Each nucleus contains a set of threadlike structures called *chromosomes*. Chromosomes control the function of the cell and pass the cell’s characteristics on to the next generation when the cell divides.



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Chromosomes vary in length, shape, and number from one kind of animal to another. Each kind of animal has its own unique number and arrangement of these chromosomes. When animals mate, the male and female chromosomes split apart and must match one another before they can recombine to form a fertilized egg. This requirement makes it unnatural for man to mix what God has created to be separate.



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Chromosomes are like long, twisted ladders. The rungs of the ladder are made up of four molecules. The arrangement of these four molecules carries the coded information which makes one animal different from another.

The four molecules are called *thymine*, *adenine*, *guanine*, and *cytosine*.



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Human beings have forty-six chromosomes arranged in twenty-three pairs. Frogs have twenty-six chromosomes. Pea plants have fourteen.

All domestic horses, regardless of breed, have sixty-four chromosomes. Donkeys have only sixty-two chromosomes. However, horses and donkeys carry the same genetic information. Sixty of their chromosomes are exactly alike. Donkeys, however, have two pairs of chromosomes which have been fused together to form one pair.

Animals or plants which contain different genetic information or chromosomes of different lengths cannot mix.



American Genetic Association

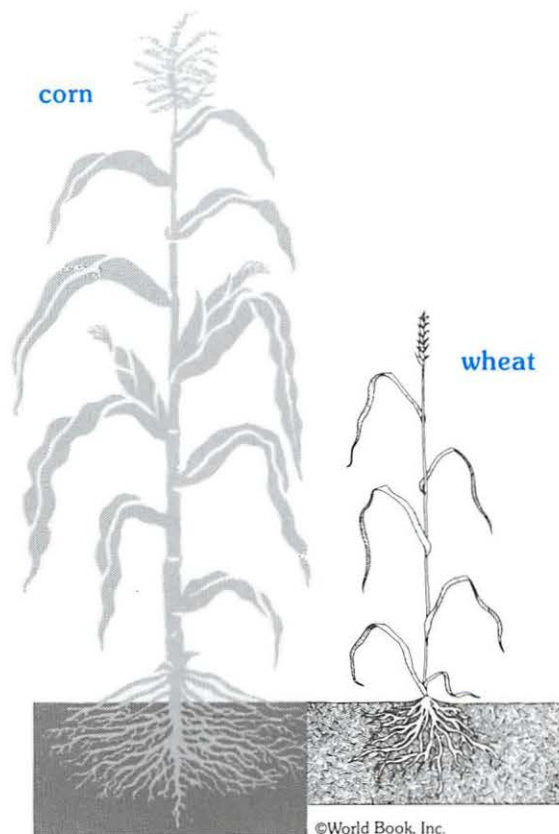
**Human chromosomes are unique. They keep man "separate" from all other things.**

### • **Separation of Divers Seeds**

*"Thou shalt not sow thy vineyard with divers seeds: lest the fruit of thy seed which thou hast sown, and the fruit of thy vineyard, be defiled" (Deuteronomy 22:9).*

When two different types of plants are grown together, one is always dominant. One kind grows faster, taller, and uses up more than its share of nutrients. This leaves the second crop without enough light, water, or minerals to develop completely.

As the second crop struggles along, it uses up enough valuable resources to prevent even the dominant crop from flourishing. The result is that neither crop is able to produce its best.



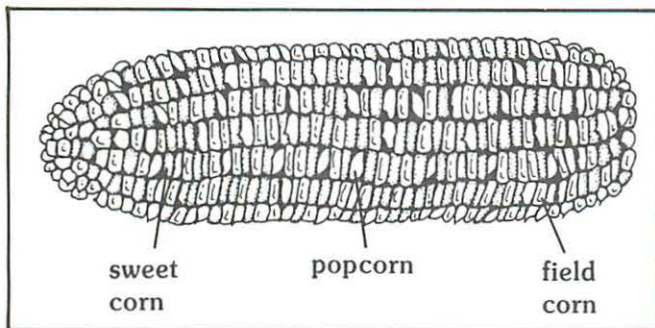
**Planting corn and wheat together in the same field dissipates both crops.**

Harvesting two different crops in one field is also extremely difficult. Because each kind ripens at a different time, a single harvest cannot gather both crops at their "ripest" point. Even if both are harvested at the same time, separating their seeds may be next to impossible.

### ***Planting Different Varieties of the Same "Kind" of Seed May Result in Useless Fruit.***

Mingling varieties of the same kind of seed also creates problems for farmers and gardeners. Plants of like species cross-pollinate to form what are called *hybrids*.

A hybrid has some qualities of each parent. For example, field corn, popcorn, and sweet corn are only different varieties of one kind of seed. If they are all planted in the same field, the ears are almost useless.



**A mixture of sweet corn, popcorn, and field corn yields a useless harvest.**

All three varieties of kernels are mixed together on the same ear. Some kernels are soft and sweet, but they cannot be dried for storage. Other kernels are small and dry easily, but they pop when heated. Those that are useful for making flour cannot be ground with a millstone because the sweet corn turns the flour into a soggy paste.

### • **Separation of Divers Fibers**

*“Thou shalt not wear a garment of divers sorts, as of woollen and linen together” (Deuteronomy 22:11). (See also Leviticus 19:19c.)*

Wool and linen garments each have their own advantages. Wool is the soft undercoat of various hairy mammals, particularly sheep. It was an acceptable offering for the priest. Linen is made from the fibers of flax plants and was prescribed for the priest's coat, turban, and girdle. (See Ezekiel 44:17-18.)



Grant Heilman

**A sheep being sheared of its wool**

Wool is durable and warm, while linen is quite strong and cool. When wool is used alone, it forms threads with uniformly spaced twists. The twists are

the result of the natural curliness of wool. These twists prevent wool fabric from losing its shape when stretched or wrinkled. Thus, wool garments are almost wrinkle free.

Linen threads, however, are long and smooth. When woven, they trap almost no air. This characteristic makes wearing linen cool. The long fibers, however, make linen articles wrinkle easily.



International Linen Promotion Commission

**Flax being harvested**



©World Book, Inc.

**Flax plant from which linen is made**

The passages found in Deuteronomy and Leviticus which prohibit mixing linen and wool would also apply to any other threads of different origin.

In his book *Behavioral Kinesiology*, Dr. John Diamond provides some interesting insight on one of the consequences of mixing divers kinds of fiber:

“... Synthetic fibers impair the activity of the thymus gland and thus reduce the energy. It may be that synthetics alter the normal ionization of the air around the body.

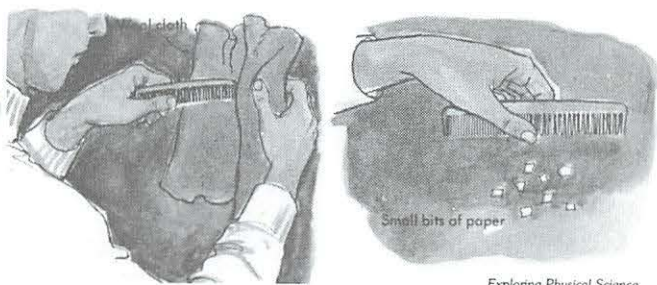
“I always recommend that clothing made only of 100% natural fiber be worn. . . . Synthetic-fiber undergarments which are tightly fitted are especially detrimental. . . .

"What about sports clothing? It is discouraging to see so many people jogging and warming up in artificial fiber clothing that is depleting their energy!"

## ***Clothing manufacturers have discovered other good reasons for not mixing different fibers.***

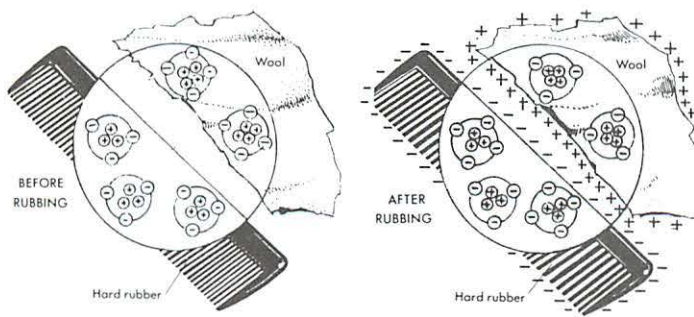
Wool is electropositive. That is to say that it gives up negatively-charged electrons to other things. Linen is electroneutral. It will give or receive electrons easily. When wool and linen rub against each other, electrons leave the wool and migrate to the linen. This action sets up a static electric charge which causes "static cling," "frizzy hair," and electric "shocks."

To demonstrate this, rub a wool sweater against a balloon. The balloon strips electrons away from the wool, forming a positive charge on the wool and a negative charge on the balloon. Since opposite charges attract, you will notice that the balloon clings to the sweater. In fact, the balloon clings to almost anything.



Exploring Physical Science

Rubbing a piece of wool with a comb has the same effect. The two unlike substances create a static electric charge on each other. Notice how the comb attracts small pieces of paper. How does the comb affect your hair?



Exploring Physical Science

Note: Static electricity is difficult to generate in humid climates. Moisture in the air allows electrons to "leak." This condition neutralizes the charges and prevents "static buildup."

The balloon and the comb are electronegative. They pick up extra electrons from the wool. These extra electrons induce a positive charge in whatever they come near. The result is that the balloon clings to walls, ceilings, clothing, furniture, and even refrigerator doors. The comb picks up paper and "frizzes" your hair.

Rub a second balloon on your wool sweater. It will also pick up free electrons from the wool and become negatively charged, just like the first balloon. The two balloons will now repel one another because they both have the same charge.

Tie a string around each balloon and allow them to dangle next to each other. Notice how the two balloons which are attracted to everything else push away from each other.



Exploring Physical Science

Linen fibers are smooth, while wool fibers are covered with rough scales. These differences affect the shrinking rates of the two fibers. When wool is wet, the rough scales work against each other and draw the fibers together, causing shrinkage to as much as fifty percent of its original size.

Linen, on the other hand, is smooth and shrinks only a little when wet. Blending the two fibers together into one thread results in a thread that would literally tear itself apart when wet. The wool fibers would shrink, while the linen fibers would not.



**Wool fiber  
enlarged 6,200  
times**



**Linen fiber  
enlarged 100  
times**

One of the major differences between wool and linen is the length of their individual fibers. Wool fibers are usually only one and a half to two inches long, while linen fibers are from six to forty inches long. God created woolen and linen fibers so that they could not be easily combined. *Spinning* is the process of making threads. A spinning machine twists the fibers together as they are being stretched apart. The result is a long, thin thread of twisted fibers.

Only fibers of similar lengths can be successfully spun into thread. Even today manufacturers have not found a way to spin wool and linen together into a single thread. What God created to be separate, man has not been able to join together.



Exploring Physical Science

**Static cling in automatic dryers is the result of unlike threads being rubbed together.**

### 3 THE LAW OF WILDLIFE CONSERVATION

*"If a bird's nest chance to be before thee in the way in any tree, or on the ground, whether they be young ones, or eggs, and the dam sitting upon the young, or upon the eggs, thou shalt not take the dam with the young: But thou shalt in any wise let the dam go, and take the young to thee; that it may be well with thee, and that thou mayest prolong thy days" (Deuteronomy 22:6-7).*

The health of a nation is in jeopardy when the balance of nature is disturbed. God has designed one species to keep another in check.

For example, a single swallow may consume as many as 1,000 mosquitoes in a single day. The loss of a dam would create an imbalance between the predators and their prey. It is easy to see how taking even a single dam could begin to affect the balance.



**Bluebirds love grasshoppers.**



**Cliff swallows love mosquitoes.**

### HOW DID CHRIST PROTECT MOTHER BIRDS SO THAT THEY MIGHT REPLENISH THEIR OWN KIND?

God created mother birds much differently than their mates. Most males have brightly colored feathers which stand out and attract attention. Females, however, have much softer colors which blend in with their surroundings.

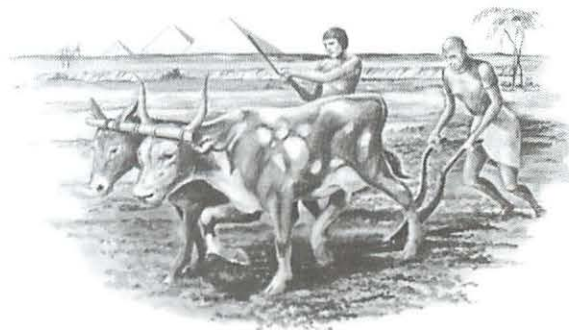
These protective colors camouflage a dam with her young, making it easy for them to hide. This demonstrates that as early as the fifth day of creation God was fulfilling the law which prohibits the taking of a dam. (See Genesis 1:20-23.)



DPI

**Can you find the dam in this picture?**

### PROJECT

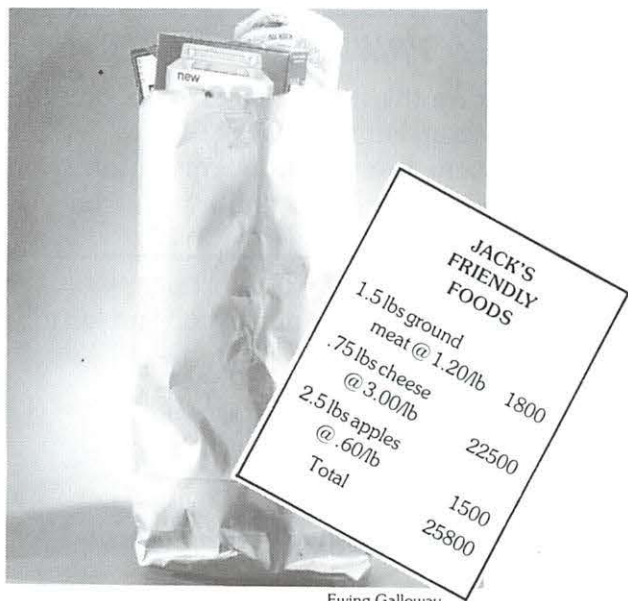


The action in this picture violates a law of God. Can you find it in Scripture? (See Deuteronomy 22:10 and II Corinthians 6:14.)

Date completed 1/25/2006 Evaluation \_\_\_\_\_

## AUTHORITY THROUGH ACCURACY

### HOW DOES ALGEBRA SHOW THE NEED FOR INDESTRUCTIBLE LAWS?



Ewing Galloway

### WHAT ALGEBRAIC LAW WAS VIOLATED HERE?

Michael walked to the grocery store to buy  $1\frac{1}{2}$  pounds of ground meat,  $\frac{3}{4}$  of a pound of cheese, and  $2\frac{1}{2}$  pounds of apples. The ground meat was \$1.20 a pound, the cheese \$3.00 a pound, and the apples \$.60 a pound. His mother had given him \$10.00 and reminded him to be sure he received the correct change.

To Michael's surprise, the meat cost \$1,800.00, the cheese \$22,500.00, and the apples \$1,500.00. His total bill came to \$25,800.00. Since he could not pay for the groceries, he had to go home without them.

The checker at the grocery store had not used the principle of decimal multiplication.

## 1

### PRINCIPLE OF DECIMAL MULTIPLICATION

When multiplying decimals:

1. Multiply as if they were whole numbers.
2. Count the total number of decimal places in the numbers being multiplied.
3. Place the decimal point in the product to show the same number of decimal places as in Step 2. Begin counting with the last digit and move left.

Michael's mother had asked him to get  $1\frac{1}{2}$  pounds of meat,  $\frac{3}{4}$  of a pound of cheese, and  $2\frac{1}{2}$  pounds of apples. The decimal equivalents for these fractions are 1.5, .75, and 2.5. To find the price of each item, multiply the amount of each item by its cost: \$1.20 for the meat, \$3.00 for the cheese, and \$.60 for the apples.

#### STEP 1:

Multiply the decimals as if they were whole numbers.

|              |              |              |
|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| $1.20$       | $3.00$       | $.60$        |
| $\times 1.5$ | $\times .75$ | $\times 2.5$ |
| 600          | 1500         | 300          |
| 120          | 2100         | 120          |
| 1800         | 22500        | 1500         |

#### STEP 2:

Count the total number of decimal places in the numbers being multiplied.

|                          |                          |                          |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| $1.\underline{20}$       | $3.\underline{00}$       | $.\underline{60}$        |
| $\times \underline{1.5}$ | $\times \underline{.75}$ | $\times \underline{2.5}$ |
| 600                      | 1500                     | 300                      |
| 120                      | 2100                     | 120                      |
| 1800                     | 22500                    | 1500                     |

#### STEP 3:

Place the decimal point in the product to show the same number of decimal places as in Step 2. Begin counting with the last digit and move left.

|                          |                          |                          |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| $1.\underline{20}$       | $3.\underline{00}$       | $.\underline{60}$        |
| $\times \underline{1.5}$ | $\times \underline{.75}$ | $\times \underline{2.5}$ |
| 600                      | 1500                     | 300                      |
| 120                      | 2100                     | 120                      |
| $1.\underline{800}$      | $2.\underline{2500}$     | $1.\underline{500}$      |

The correct price of the meat should have been \$1.80, the cheese \$2.25, and the apples \$1.50. The total bill should have been:

|                            |
|----------------------------|
| \$1.80                     |
| 2.25                       |
| + 1.50                     |
| $\underline{\hspace{1cm}}$ |
| \$5.55                     |



Ewing Galloway

Can you imagine the disorder, confusion, and eventual chaos that would result if store clerks, accountants, and bankers abolished this principle of decimal/multiplication?

For example, how much would you expect to pay for a pair of shoes that regularly sell for \$24.95, if they are on sale for 20% off? How much should the sales tax be if the local sales tax rate is 5%?

### SOLUTION

|                          |              |
|--------------------------|--------------|
| Original price of shoes: | \$24.95      |
| Percent of discount:     | $\times .20$ |
| Amount of discount:      | \$4.9900     |
| Original price of shoes: | \$24.95      |
| Amount of discount:      | $- 4.99$     |
| Sale price of shoes:     | \$19.96      |
| Sale price of shoes:     | \$19.96      |
| Sales tax rate:          | $\times .05$ |
| Amount of sales tax:     | \$ .9980     |

Practice the principle of decimal multiplication in the following problems:

$$\begin{array}{r} 2.35 \\ \times .15 \\ \hline 1175 \\ + 2350 \\ \hline 3525 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} 4.05 \\ \times .3 \\ \hline 1215 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} 2.35 \\ \times 1.5 \\ \hline 1175 \\ + 2350 \\ \hline 3525 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} 4.05 \\ \times .03 \\ \hline 1215 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} .84 \\ \times 2.9 \\ \hline 7560 \\ + 23520 \\ \hline 24360 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} 84 \\ \times .29 \\ \hline 7560 \\ + 16800 \\ \hline 24360 \end{array}$$



Ewing Galloway

Avoid confusion and frustration.

Sometimes applying the principles of addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division correctly in a problem will still bring about an incorrect answer. The error results from performing the operation (addition, subtraction, etc.) in the wrong order.

Work the following problem, varying the order of the operations in as many ways as you can. How many possible answers result?

$$5 + 2 \times 4 - 9 \div 3 =$$

The principle of order specifies that only one of these answers is correct. Which one is it?

## 2 PRINCIPLE OF ORDER

1. Perform the multiplication and division first (from left to right).
2. Perform the addition and subtraction second (from left to right).

**STEP 1** Multiplication and division first, left to right

$$\begin{array}{r} 5 + 2 \times 4 - 9 \div 3 = \\ 5 + 8 - 9 \div 3 = \\ 5 + 8 - 3 = \end{array}$$

**STEP 2** Addition and subtraction second, left to right

$$\begin{array}{r} 5 + 8 - 3 = \\ 13 - 3 = 10 \end{array}$$

Solve another problem:

$$6 \times 3 - 5 + 12 \div 4 =$$

**STEP 1**

$$\begin{array}{r} 6 \times 3 - 5 + 12 \div 4 = \\ 18 - 5 + 12 \div 4 = \\ 18 - 5 + 3 = \end{array}$$

**STEP 2**

$$\begin{array}{r} 18 - 5 + 3 = \\ 13 + 3 = 16 \end{array}$$

It is always necessary to follow the entire principle—not even a small part can be ignored or abolished. What happens when the following problem is solved, doing the multiplication and division first, but not in order from left to right?

$$\begin{array}{r} 5 + 3 \times 4 \div 2 \times 3 + 6 = \\ 5 + 3 \times 4 \div 6 + 6 = \\ 5 + 12 \div 6 + 6 = \\ 5 + 2 + 6 = \\ 7 + 6 = 13 \end{array}$$

Thirteen is not the correct answer because the operation " $2 \times 3$ " was not the first multiplication or division to perform. According to the order principle, the first multiplication or division to the left should be performed first which is " $3 \times 4$ ."

$$5 + 3 \times 4 \div 2 \times 3 + 6 =$$

$$5 + 12 \div 2 \times 3 + 6 =$$

The next multiplication or division to do, from left to right, is " $12 \div 2$ ."

$$5 + 12 \div 2 \times 3 + 6 =$$

$$5 + 6 \times 3 + 6 =$$

The third multiplication or division operation to do, from left to right, is " $6 \times 3$ ."

$$5 + 6 \times 3 + 6 =$$

$$5 + 18 + 6 =$$

All the multiplication and division for Step 1 is done. Doing the addition and subtraction in Step 2, from left to right,

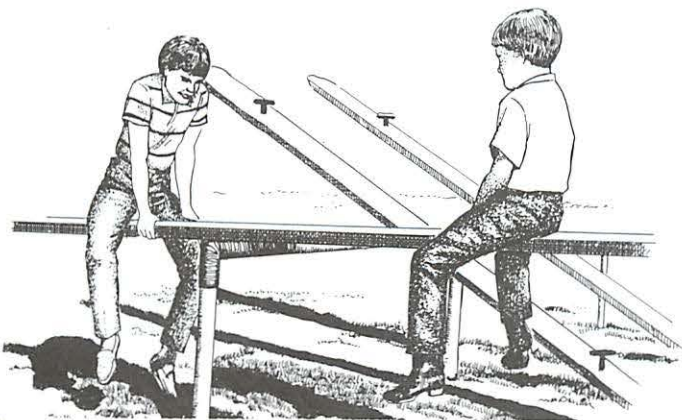
$$5 + 18 + 6 =$$

$$23 + 6 = 29$$

**Practice applying the principle of order in the following two problems.**

1.  $12 - 6 \div 3 \times 8 \div 4 + 7 =$

2.  $150 + 50 \times 5 \div 25 \div 2 - 5 =$



**When solving algebraic equations, the principle of balance must be followed, or the answer that is reached will be a false one.**

### 3 PRINCIPLE OF BALANCE

In solving algebraic equations, whatever mathematical operation is performed on one side of the equation must also be performed on the other side.

$$x + 1 = 6$$

To solve the equation above, the same mathematical operation, the subtraction of 1, must be performed on both sides of the equal sign.

$$x + 1 - 1 = 6 - 1$$

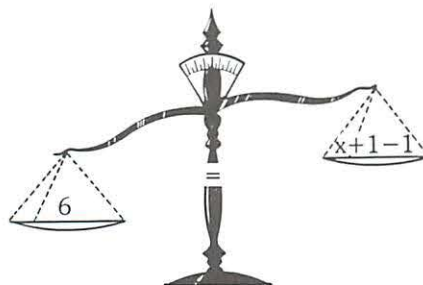
$$x = 5$$

The answer 5 is a true answer since it can be placed in the original equation instead of  $x$ :  $5 + 1 = 6$ .

Remember the principle of balance by imagining that the equality is on a balance scale with the equal sign at the middle support.



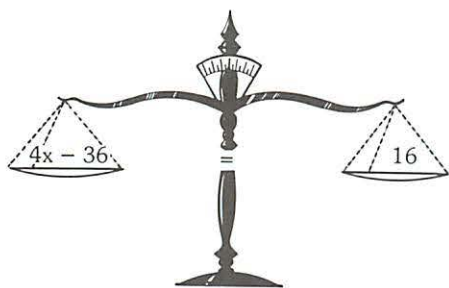
What happens to a balance if something is added to or subtracted from one side of the balance and not from the other? If, in the above example, 1 is subtracted from the right side and not the left, the balance will "tilt," since the right side now "weighs" less than the left side.



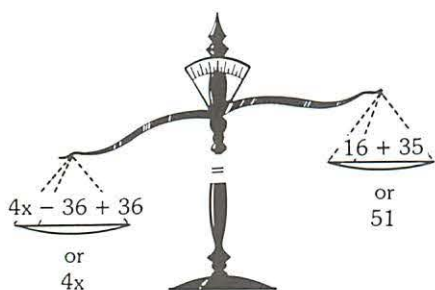
But when 1 is subtracted from both sides, there is balance.



Imagine that the equality  $4x - 36 = 16$  is on a balance scale.



What happens when “almost” the same amount is added to both sides? Add 36 to the left side and “almost” 36 (use 35) to the right. Since more is being added to the left, that side will “weigh” more, and the scale will tilt slightly to the left.



When both sides of this equality are divided by 4, the solution reached is  $x = 51 \div 4$ . Replace  $x$  in the original equality with  $51 \div 4$ .

$$4(51 \div 4) - 36 = 16$$

$$51 - 36 = 16$$

$$15 = 16$$

Since 15 does not equal 16,  $51 \div 4$  must be a false answer. And doing “almost” the same operation to both sides of the equality is not correct. The principle of balance must be followed exactly.

**Practice the principle of balance on the following equalities:**

1.  $8x - 5 = 3x + 20$

2.  $10x - 7 = 13$

3.  $3x + 5 = 35$

Each of the three principles can be used to solve one equation. Follow the solution of the next equation to see how they are used.

1.  $1.5 \times 40 \div 10 + 4 = 3x - 2$

2.  $60.0 \div 10 + 4 = 3x - 2$

3.  $6 + 4 = 3x - 2$

4.  $10 = 3x - 2$

5.  $10 + 2 = 3x - 2 + 2$

6.  $12 = 3x - 2 + 2$

7.  $12 \div 3 = 3x \div 3$

8.  $4 = x$

Determine which principle was applied to each step of solving the equation.

1. decimal  $\times$  and Order
2. Order and decimal
3. Order
4. balance
5. Balance
6. balance
7. Order and balance
8. Solution

**Now practice your skill in applying the principles of decimal multiplication, order, and balance to solve one equation. Be careful to follow each principle precisely.**

$$2.5 \times 3.6 + 1.5 \times 54 - 8 = 2x + 10 \div 5$$

## PROJECT

Read the following accounts in the life of Jesus and determine which algebraic principle each one illustrates.

- ☐ Healing the man sick with palsy (Luke 5:18-26)
- ☐ The parable of the steward (Matthew 18:23-35)
- ☐ Feeding the five thousand (Matthew 14:15-21)
  1. The principle of decimal multiplication
  2. The principle of order
  3. The principle of balance

Date completed 1/29/01 Evaluation \_\_\_\_\_



## LAW RESOURCE

### HOW DID THE DESTRUCTION OF GOD'S LAW IN FRANCE PRODUCE "THE REIGN OF TERROR"?



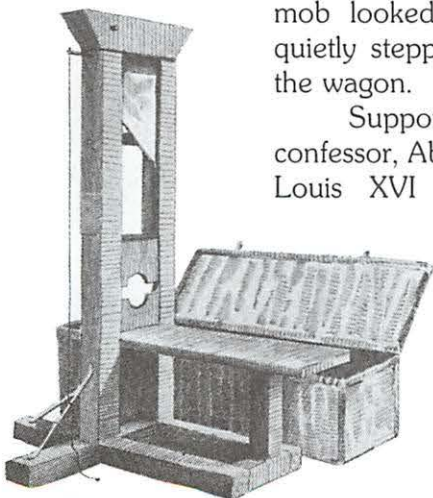
Painting by Piloty

The crowd along the way jeered as the condemned proceeded to the guillotine.

The solemn caravan took nearly an hour to travel over the two and a half miles of cobblestone streets. The Parisian thoroughfare was carefully guarded by forty thousand revolutionary soldiers. Shops and businesses had been officially closed along the narrow route leading to the "Place de la Revolution."

A bone-chilling mist hung heavily over thousands of ragged peasants, who anxiously pushed and shoved their way into the noisy square to gain a better view of the execution. As the angry mob looked on, the king quietly stepped down from the wagon.

Supported by his royal confessor, Abbé Edgeworth, Louis XVI ascended the



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scaffold stairs with dignity. He knelt to receive a final blessing and then quietly rose to his feet. The thirty-nine-year-old monarch gestured the drummers to be silent. He was ready to utter his last words.

"My people, I die an innocent man. I forgive my enemies and you also, unhappy people." The drums resumed their muffled cadence. The king was strapped to the rough-hewn plank of the ominous guillotine, and a moment later the executioner triumphantly displayed the king's severed head to the jubilant spectators.

### "CITIZENS, THE TYRANT IS NO MORE . . ."

Three days later a proclamation was issued by the leaders of the Revolution. "Citizens, the tyrant is no more. . . . Today the French people can have no other thought than liberty." Ironically, the cheering crowds would soon face a much more vicious tyrant than Louis XVI.



Brown Bros.

Louis XVI 1754-1793

Many historians have asked, "What caused the French Revolution?" Was it the abject poverty of discouraged hearts and empty stomachs? Or could it have been royal insensitivity to a failing economy and a disintegrating society? These and other historical theories have obscured the most significant reason for revolution in eighteenth-century France.



With the king gone, the lawless mobs marched through the streets of Paris to the Palace of Versailles, compelling all they met to join them.



Painting by Alfred Elmore

**When the mobs reached the palace, they burst in upon the remaining royal family and insulted them. The queen is standing with her children behind the table.**

The chief cause of the anarchy and destruction that occurred in France from 1789 to 1799 was the tragic rejection of God as the sole source of governmental authority by the philosophers of the *Age of Enlightenment*.

A wide variety of anti-God, anti-authority philosophies emerged in eighteenth-century Europe. Their goals and guidelines were prompted by many of the most respected intellectuals of the day. These humanistic ideas quickly eroded the moral fiber of European society.



**In a contemporary political cartoon, the clergy and aristocracy were pictured riding on the back of a French peasant while the birds and rabbits devoured his crops. The French Revolution, in reality, was not caused by the problems of poverty but by the unscriptural philosophies promoted by men like Jean-Jacques Rousseau.**

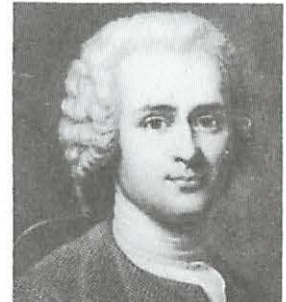
One of the most popular philosophies in eighteenth-century France was a renaissance of ancient Epicureanism. The Greek philosopher Epicurus challenged men to free themselves from their absurd fear of physical death. His teachings led to unbridled license and self-indulgence.

French Epicureans had little use for Christianity. They saw the Scriptures as gloomy, oppressive, and ridiculous. God and the Bible soon became favorite targets for their blasphemy and sarcasm.



Detail of a pastel by Maurice Quentin de LaTour, Palais de Versailles, France

**Voltaire  
1694-1778**



Keystone

**Jean-Jacques  
Rousseau  
1712-1778**

Deism also gained wide acceptance during the "Age of Enlightenment." French philosophers Voltaire and Rousseau, along with American statesmen like Jefferson and Franklin, claimed to be deists.

### ***BY ATTACKING THE RESURRECTION, ATHEISTS EMPHASIZE ITS IMPORTANCE.***

In his book *Six Discourses on the Miracles of Our Savior*, deist philosopher Thomas Woolston claimed that the resurrection of Christ was "the most notorious and monstrous imposture that ever was put upon mankind."

The French deist Voltaire vehemently attacked Christianity. In his *Philosophical Dictionary*, Voltaire contended that the entire Bible was foolishness except for the teachings that agreed with the great philosophers.

Voltaire, like other deists, was convinced that truth and wisdom could only be discovered in nature. "The great name of Deist . . . is the only name one ought to take. The only gospel one ought to read is the great book of Nature written by the hand of God and with His seal."

Deists pictured God as a great Watchmaker, Who, after creating the vast and magnificent universe, withdrew from any interaction with His creation.

By denying God's intervention in the affairs of men, they developed a wrong concept of the origin of political authority.

Another powerful force that led to the undermining of Europe's attitude toward authority was atheism. One of the most shocking statements of this philosophy was Julian la Mettrie's book, *Man a Machine*.

La Mettrie proposed that if God did exist, He did not deserve man's worship and was not a valid source of moral law. Man made his own laws, and what was good for mankind was right.

### **WHEN DID FRANCE PUSH OUT GOD'S LIGHT?**



Bettmann Archive

In 1572 the doors of Christians who lived in Paris were marked to guide the assassins in the *St. Bartholomew's Day Massacre*.



Ewing Galloway

The plot was conceived by the queen mother of France, Catherine de Médici. She views the destruction the following day. Thousands of surviving Christians fled.

Because Huguenot Christians had been murdered or forced to flee their native land, these humanistic philosophies quickly filled the spiritual vacuum that existed in France. The wisdom of men replaced the power of God.

Ungodly beliefs were promptly converted into political theories. Jean-Jacques Rousseau developed a dangerous political concept that he called "the general will of the people" in his treatise

entitled *The Social Contract*.

Rousseau justified revolution as a means of obtaining liberty when he stated, "If a people obeys through force it does well; but if it is able to shake off its yoke, it does better; for in this way a people regains its liberty. Thus the people are acting in a just way. . . ."

In his social contract theory, Rousseau argued that governments emerged as the result of a voluntary act of the people. The government's only purpose was to serve the will of its citizens, and the people were the sole source of authority.

Rousseau based his political ideas on the humanistic concepts of ancient Greece. Believing that man was the measure of all things, the Greeks had developed the notion of democracy (*demos*—people, *kratia*—rule).



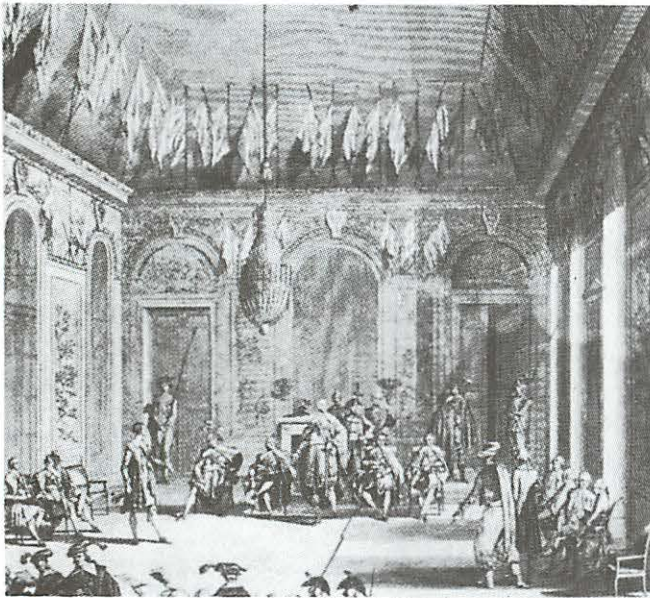
The infamous *Tennis Court Oath* bound the leaders of the Revolution together until their control was established in the nation.

The radical leaders of the French Revolution used Rousseau's philosophy to persuade the French people to overthrow the existing governmental authority (Louis XVI). They promised the masses the creation of a new and free society based upon liberty, equality, and fraternity.

### **HOW DOES THE "WILL OF THE PEOPLE" REPLACE THE LAW OF GOD?**

In reality, the absolute monarchy of Louis XVI was replaced by the tyranny of the mob, and the "will of the people" became the dictatorship of whatever group of leaders happened to seize power. The tragic consequences of violating God's principles of authority are vividly illustrated in the confusing drama of the French Revolution.

Three horrifying sounds characterized the Revolution in France. First, the sound of the plank being slid into position; second, the collar closing



Engraving, Audience du Directoire en Costume (Bulloz, Paris)

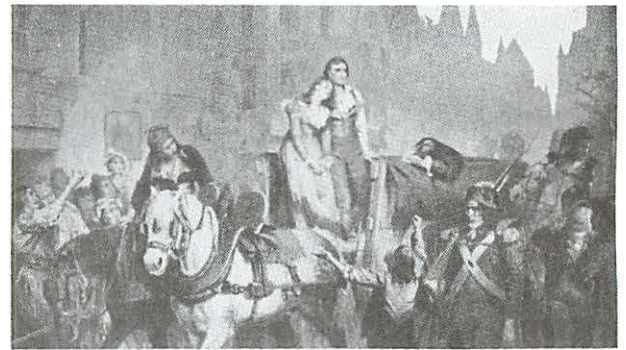
**The French Directory, composed of five men, governed France during the last half of the French Revolution (1795–1799).**

around the victim's head; and finally, the swift and deadly descent of the blade. During the Revolutionary period, "Lady Guillotine" claimed the lives of over thirty thousand Frenchmen!



**During the Reign of Terror, wholesale executions were ordered. The jailer reads the list of prisoners doomed to die.**

French citizens were arbitrarily imprisoned and later executed. Looting and vandalism accompanied a decline of the value of French money to one-fifth of its pre-Revolution value. People barricaded themselves in their homes, fearing that they might



**Thousands of innocent victims were taken in rough carts to the place of execution. Scenes like this were witnessed daily in the streets of French cities.**

be arrested and accused of conspiracy against the Revolution.

The Committee of Public Safety was finally established to control the mob violence created by the absence of law and order. French Revolutionary Maximilien Robespierre used this powerful organization to engineer major changes in the social structure of France.

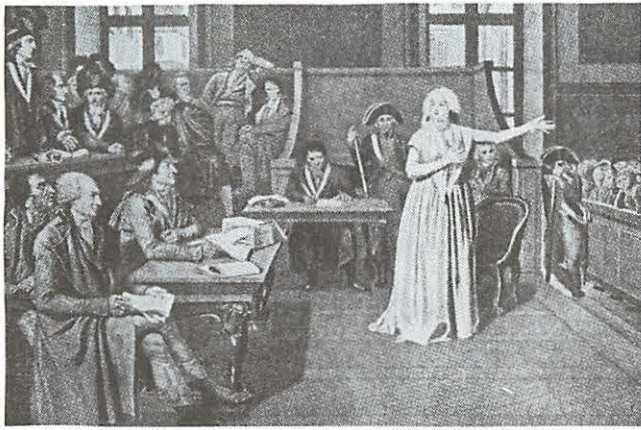


**Robespierre became an influential voice in the French Revolution and for a time was the leader of the Terror.**

Robespierre's political enemies were executed in the name of virtue and democracy. He ruthlessly murdered anyone who dared to stand in the way of his radical policies.

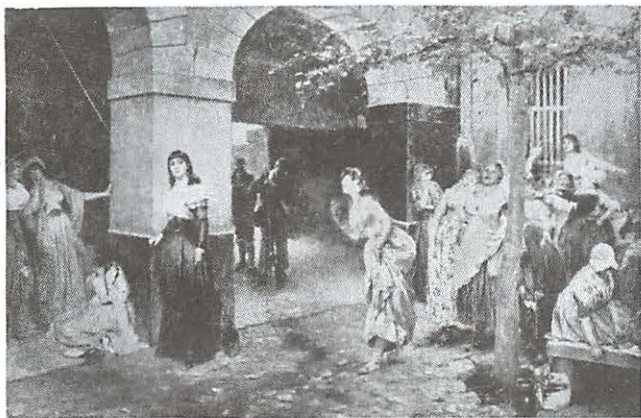
### **HOW IS REJECTION OF MARRIAGE A SYMPTOM OF BASIC REBELLION?**

In September 1792, the revolutionaries legalized divorce and abolished the marriage ceremony as a religious privilege. A new calendar was also introduced, abolishing the word "Sunday" in an attempt to destroy any memory of God.



On September 21, 1792, the monarchy was abolished in France. The following year Queen Marie Antoinette was tried and condemned to death.

The “de-Christianization” movement reached its peak during the Reign of Terror (1793–1794), when citizens were ordered to worship reason rather than God. To fill the void left by the collapse of traditional religion, Robespierre introduced the *Cult of the Supreme Being* which promoted the basic doctrines of deism.



Painting by Edouard Carpentier

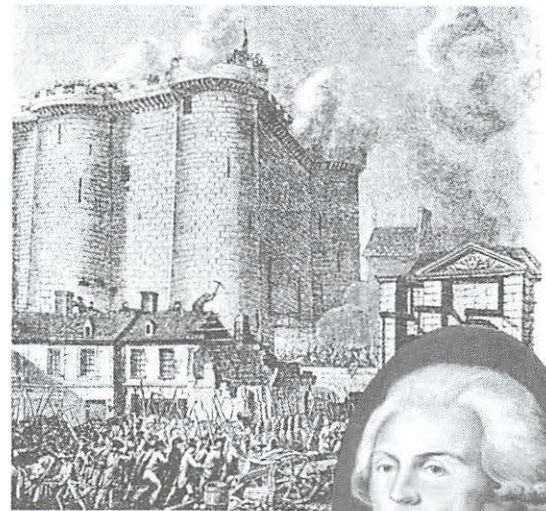
As soon as one group obtained power during the French Revolution, they were destroyed by a more extreme group of rebels. Madame Roland, a beautiful and clever woman, did much to direct the Revolution; however, when the next group came to power, she was imprisoned and beheaded. On the scaffold she exclaimed, “Oh Liberty, what crimes I committed in thy name!”

Disgusted with the senseless bloodshed of the Reign of Terror and fearing for their own heads, the National Convention arrested Robespierre and condemned him to the guillotine. The revolution had devoured its own leader. (See Proverbs 11:5.)



Ewing Galloway

Maximilien Robespierre, the eloquent speaker for the ideals of the Revolution, was shot in the jaw during his capture.



Robespierre became the victim of his own wicked policies of anarchy and terror when he was beheaded by an angry Parisian mob in 1794.



## HOW DOES A DICTATOR RISE TO POWER?

The vicious cycle of revolution came full circle in France when, plagued by political instability and economic collapse, the French people became willing to give up their freedom in return for order. They sought a strong individual with the power to restore governmental authority.

A young military hero was hailed as the savior of France. He would one day become a much more demanding dictator than Louis XVI or Robespierre. He would lead France into a series of European wars that would bring her to the brink of destruction. His name—Napoleon Bonaparte.

**THE RIGHT CONCEPT  
OF AUTHORITY**  
(See Romans 13:1-7.)

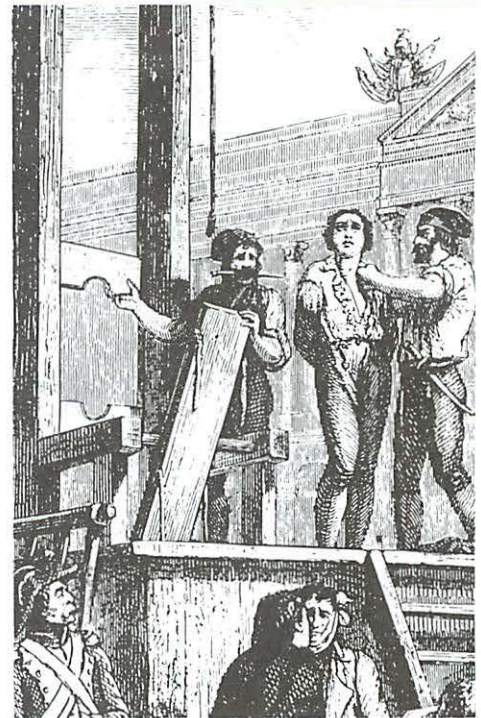


**THE WRONG CONCEPT  
OF AUTHORITY**  
(See Judges 17:6.)







All governmental authority is ordained by God. (See John 19:11.) The proper picture of authority in any relationship is established when that authority comes from above (God to government, parent to child, and husband to wife).

The wrong picture of authority clearly illustrates Voltaire's concept of *vox populi vox dei*, "the voice of the people is the voice of God." During the French Revolution, chaos and anarchy were the tragic by-products of wrong attitudes toward the origin of authority.



**THE FRENCH REVOLUTION—"A LEGACY OF LAWLESSNESS"**

|   |               |                   |   |
|---|---------------|-------------------|---|
| KING LOUIS XVI AND THE ESTATES-GENERAL                        | May-June 1789 | ABSOLUTE MONARCHY |   |
| KING LOUIS XVI AND THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY                      | 1789-1791     | LIMITED MONARCHY  |   |
| KING LOUIS XVI AND THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY                   | 1791-1792     | LIMITED MONARCHY  |   |
| THE NATIONAL CONVENTION (ROBESPIERRE AND THE REIGN OF TERROR) | 1792-1795     | DEMOCRACY         |  |
| THE DIRECTORY   | 1795-1799     | OLIGARCHY         |  |
| THE CONSULATE   | 1799-1804     | DICTATORSHIP      |  |
| THE NAPOLEONIC EMPIRE   | 1804-1815     |                   |   |

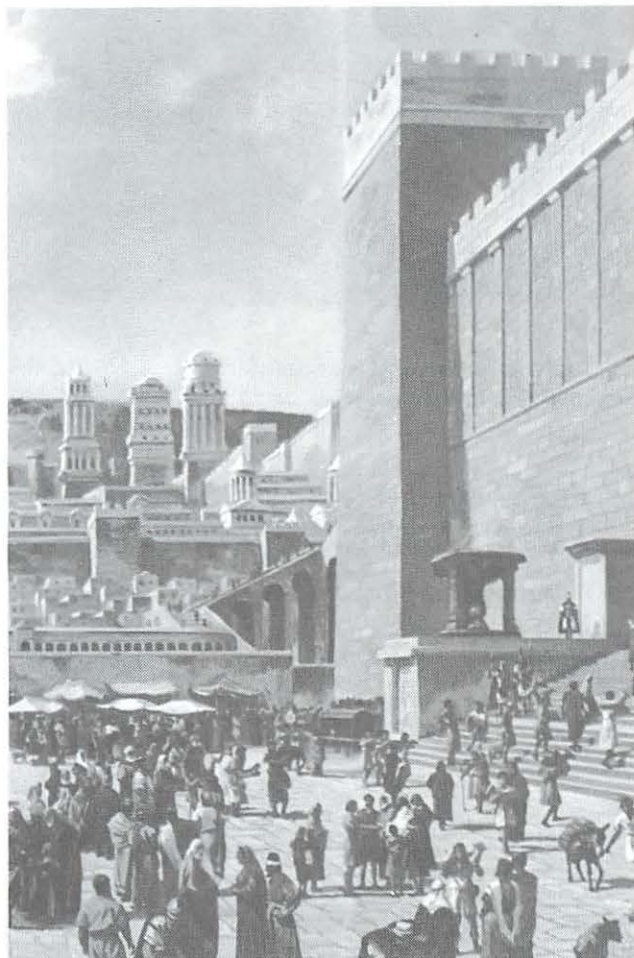
"Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity" was the battle cry of the violent masses during the French Revolution. The people of France experienced a horrible decade of anarchy and bloodshed because they violated Scriptural principles of governmental authority and attempted to establish a democracy that made every citizen a law unto himself.

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## MEDICINE RESOURCE

### HOW DO THE HOLY DAYS OF ISRAEL ILLUSTRATE THE DEVELOPMENT OF A CHILD IN THE WOMB?

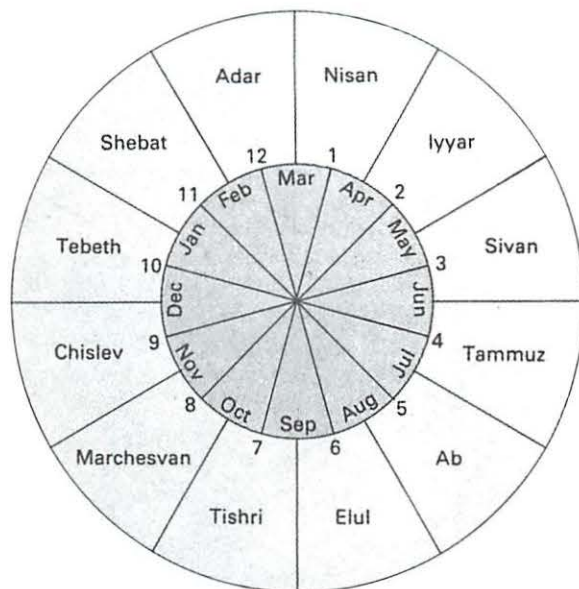


From *Great People of the Bible and How They Lived*, ©1974, The Reader's Digest Association. Used by permission.

#### In Jerusalem the feasts were times of cleansing, consecration, and rededication.

God established the holy days of Israel to prescribe a schedule which integrated every important event of the year around the worship of the Lord.

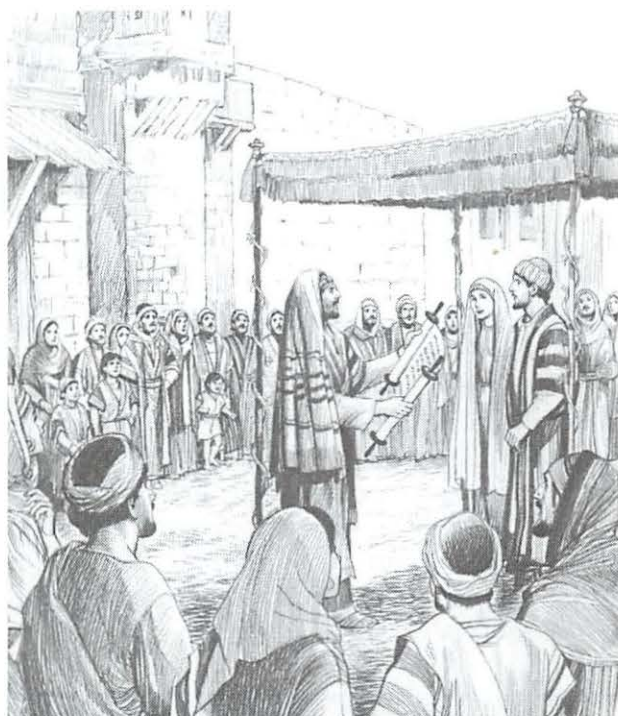
Like other aspects of the Law, the holy days and feasts provide types of Christ, which He fulfilled in His earthly ministry. Moreover, these occasions picture the stages of development of a child in the womb.



The Illustrated Bible Dictionary, IVP

#### The Jewish calendar and the Gregorian calendar

The Jewish calendar is based on lunar months. Doctors use this calendar to identify the stages of the development of an unborn child.



#### A Jewish wedding ceremony

Part of the Jewish wedding involved a blessing by family and friends that the couple would be as fruitful in having many children as Jacob their forefather had been. (See Ruth 4:11.)

*"These are the feasts of the Lord, even holy convocations, which ye shall proclaim in their seasons" (Leviticus 23:4).*

# 1 THE PASSOVER

## PRE-BIRTH EVENT: OVULATION

God instructed His people that "in the fourteenth day of the first month at even is the Lord's passover" (Leviticus 23:5).



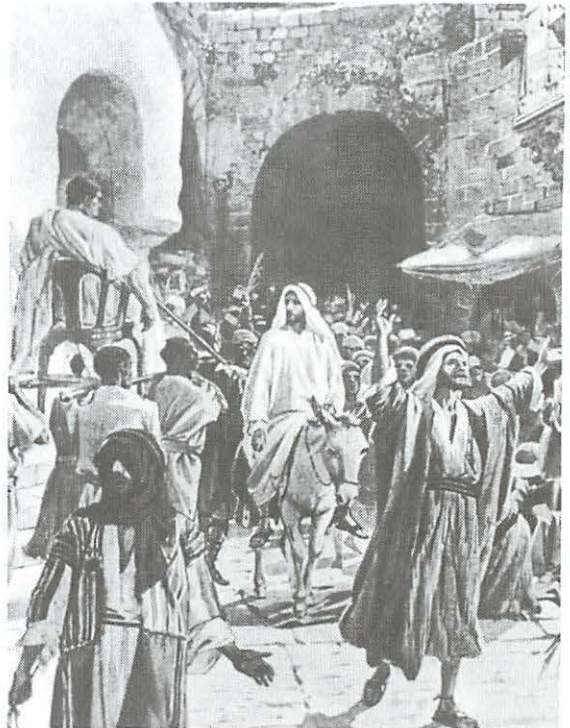
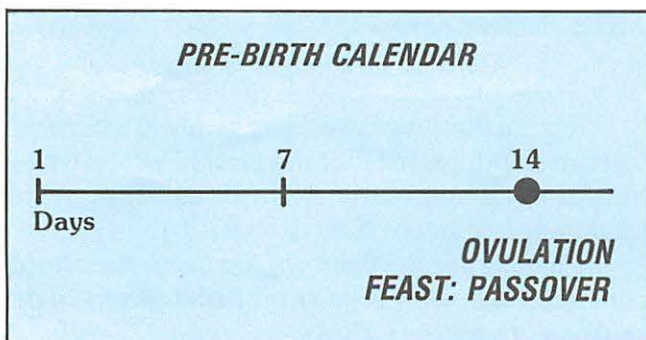
Bible Art Series Standard Publishing Cincinnati

When the father applied the blood of the lamb to his home, the death angel passed over.

The Passover commemorated the final plague upon Egypt and the deliverance of the Israelites from bondage. (See Exodus 12:11-14.) The promise of deliverance goes back to the garden of Eden when God assured Adam and Eve that He would bring deliverance through the birth of a child. (See Genesis 3:15.)

God's promise actually referred to the coming birth of His Son, the Lord Jesus Christ. In a wider application, however, God brings deliverance as Christian sons and daughters lead others to salvation.

Just as the Passover occurred on the fourteenth day of the first month, so the pre-birth event called "ovulation" occurs approximately fourteen days into the mother's "birth calendar."



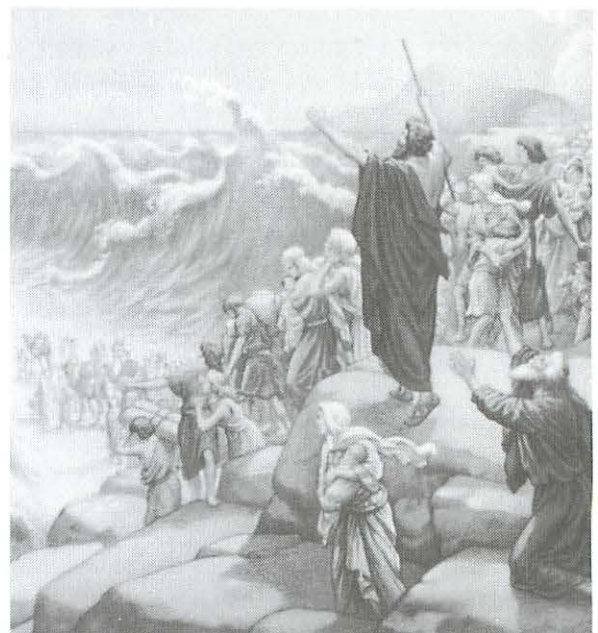
International News Photos

Christ went up to Jerusalem to celebrate the Feast of the Passover. (See John 13:1.)

## 2 FEAST OF UNLEAVENED BREAD

### PRE-BIRTH EVENT: FERTILIZATION

"And on the fifteenth day of the same month is the feast of unleavened bread unto the Lord: seven days ye must eat unleavened bread" (Leviticus 23:6).



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Moses leading the people out of Egypt

God instituted this feast as a part of the Passover when Israel left the bondage of Egypt: *"And Moses said unto the people, Remember this day, in which ye came out from Egypt, out of the house of bondage; for by strength of hand the Lord brought you out from this place: there shall no leavened bread be eaten"* (Exodus 13:3).

In Scripture leaven is usually a symbol of evil; thus, unleavened bread symbolizes holiness. God's purpose in bringing Israel out of Egypt was to call out a holy people who would serve Him.

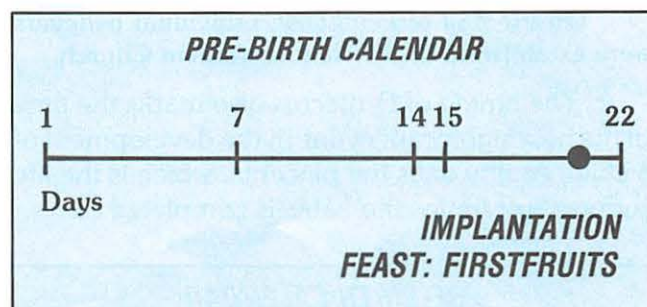
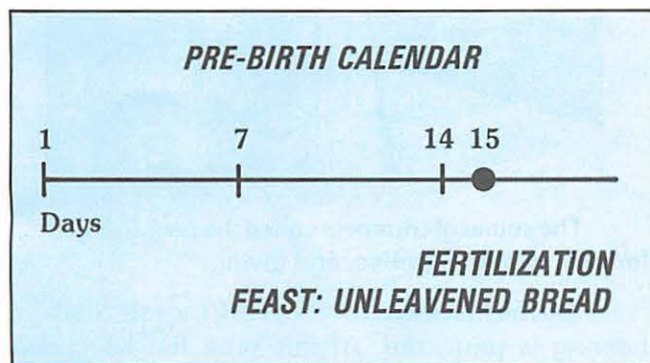
God's purpose for a married couple is that they should bear children to raise up a Godly seed who would serve the Lord.

When a husband and wife come together in marriage, the seed of the man unites with the seed of the woman within twenty-four hours after ovulation takes place.



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During the Feast of Weeks or Harvest, the people brought gifts unto the Lord, which represented the fruit of their labors.



### 3 OFFERING OF FIRSTFRUITS PRE-BIRTH EVENT: IMPLANTATION

The Offering of Firstfruits was a special time of rejoicing. It was to occur during the week of unleavened bread on the day after the Sabbath. The people were to bring an offering before the Lord as a token of the harvest that was to come. (See Leviticus 23:11.)

This offering also pictures Christ, who is *"...risen from the dead, and become the firstfruits of them that slept"* (I Corinthians 15:20).

In preparation for this offering, the seed was planted in the ground where it could be nourished. Similarly, when conception occurs at fertilization, the fertilized egg travels into the womb of the mother where it is implanted. This process takes up to a week to be completed.

### 4 PENTECOST PRE-BIRTH EVENT: ESTABLISHMENT

The next important event in the life of the nation of Israel was to take place fifty days later. This feast is prescribed in Leviticus 23:15-16 and is also called the Feast of Weeks or Harvest. It commemorated the completion of the barley harvest. Like the previous one, this feast was to be celebrated on Sunday.

*"And ye shall count unto you from the morrow after the sabbath, from the day that ye brought the sheaf of the wave offering; seven sabbaths shall be complete: Even unto the morrow after the seventh sabbath shall ye number fifty days; and ye shall offer a new meat offering unto the Lord"* (Leviticus 23:15-16).

This feast marked the establishment of the New Testament Church in Acts 2:1. At that time the Holy Spirit came upon the believers who were

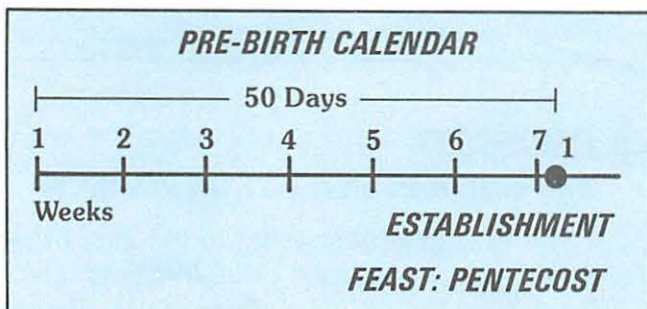
gathered together in one place and in one accord. He became God's connecting link to the believer for spiritual nourishment and purification.



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**On the day of Pentecost, individual believers were established as the New Testament Church.**

The timing of Pentecost also marks the time of the next significant event in the development of a child. At fifty days the placenta, which is the life support system for the baby, is completed.



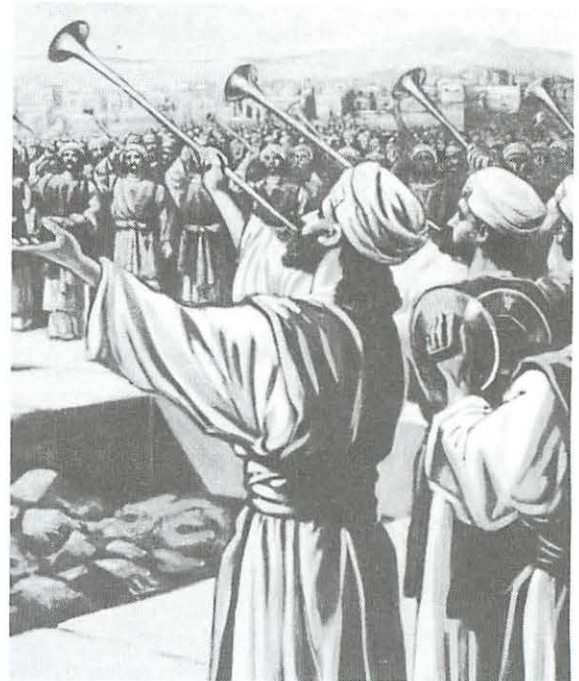
## 5 FEAST OF TRUMPETS

### PRE-BIRTH EVENT: HEARING

In Israel a special day was established at the beginning of the seventh month. Those working in the field were to listen for the call to assemble. They were to stop their work, gather together, and give an offering unto the Lord.

*"Speak unto the children of Israel, saying, In the seventh month, in the first day of the month [Sunday], shall ye have a sabbath, a memorial of blowing of trumpets, an holy convocation [of worship]" (Leviticus 23:24).*

It is significant that on this day, the people were not restricted from all work, only their vocational work. *"Ye shall do no servile work therein: but ye shall offer an offering made by fire unto the Lord"* (Leviticus 23:25).

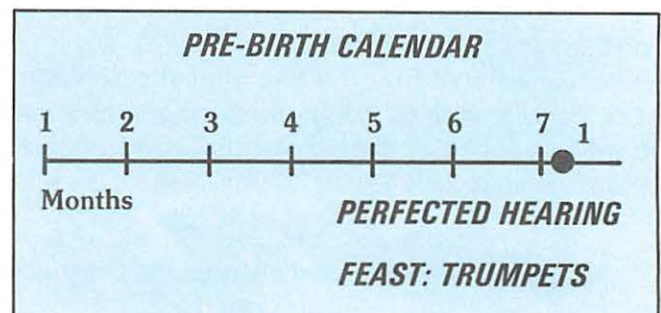


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**The sound of trumpets called the people together for rest, worship, praise, and giving.**

By the first day of the seventh month, a baby's hearing is perfected. At this time the baby can distinguish sounds outside the womb and respond to them in spirit.

The Feast of the Trumpets was accompanied by the appropriate reading of Scripture, and that is precisely what parents should be doing at this time to the child in the womb.



The ability of a child to respond to communication while still in the womb is now well-documented. A researcher at the University of North Carolina made the following statement after a series of studies: "It is clear that the child's perceptual

preferences are profoundly affected by auditory experience before birth” (Dr. Anthony J. DeCasper).

Another researcher, who has authored the book *The Secret Life of the Unborn Child* (Dell Publishers), draws the following conclusions:

“We now know the unborn child is an aware, reacting human being who from the sixth month on—perhaps even earlier—leads an active emotional life. He can sense and react to not only his mother’s large, undifferentiated emotions such as love and hate, but to more shaded, complex feeling states like ambivalence and ambiguity.”

This researcher further clarifies his findings this way:

“By the sixth month, the unborn child can see, hear, experience, taste and . . . even learn while in the womb.

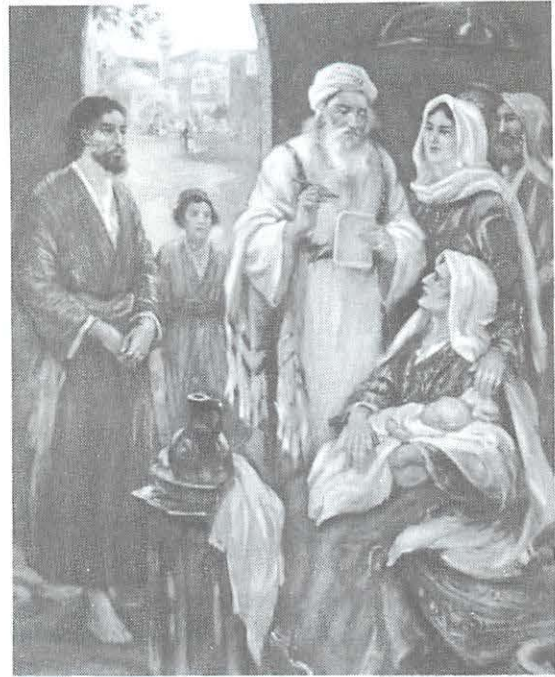
“What he feels and perceives in the womb begins shaping his attitudes and expectations about himself. Whether he sees himself as happy or sad, aggressive or meek, secure or anxiety-ridden later in life depends, in part, on the messages he gets about himself in the womb.

“The chief source of these ‘shaping messages’ in the womb is the mother. This does not mean that every fleeting worry, doubt, or anxiety a woman has rebounds on her child. . . . What matters are deep, persistent patterns of feeling. Chronic anxiety or a wrenching ambivalence about motherhood can leave a deep scar on an unborn child’s personality. On the other hand, such life-enhancing emotions as joy, elation, and anticipation can contribute significantly to the emotional development of a healthy child.

“Father also counts. How a man feels about his wife and unborn child is one of the most important factors in the success of a pregnancy” (Dr. Thomas Verny).

The Scriptures are understood by spiritual perception. Therefore, even though the intellectual ability of an unborn child is not developed, the spiritual perception of that child is developed. Furthermore, research and personal experiences document the fact that a child develops a greater capacity to respond to whatever material was spoken to him in the womb.

The benefits of proper pre-birth training cannot be overestimated when you consider that the child will be calmer, more attentive, more responsive to the parents’ voices, and will possess a greater capacity to learn spiritual truth.



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**The birth of John the Baptist. He confirmed the ability of a child to hear in the womb.**

The fact that a child in the womb can hear and distinguish voices and sounds outside the womb is very important. God affirms its accuracy and importance by giving us the account of John the Baptist:

*“And it came to pass, that, when Elisabeth heard the salutation of Mary, the babe leaped in her womb. . . . For, lo, as soon as the voice of thy salutation sounded in mine ears, the babe leaped in my womb for joy” (Luke 1:41, 44).*

God makes it clear in Scripture that this event occurred between the sixth and seventh month. (See Luke 1:36.)

## **6 DAY OF ATONEMENT**

### **PRE-BIRTH EVENT: BLOOD CHANGE**

The Day of Atonement was a somber day of soul-searching and confession. It was accompanied by a blood sacrifice for the sins of the people.

*“Also on the tenth day of this seventh month there shall be a day of atonement: it shall be an holy convocation unto you; and ye shall afflict your souls, and offer an offering made by fire unto the Lord. . . .*

*“For whatsoever soul it be that shall not be afflicted in that same day, he shall be cut off from among his people.*

*“And whatsoever soul it be that doeth any work in that same day, the same soul will I destroy from among his people” (Leviticus 23:27, 29–30).*

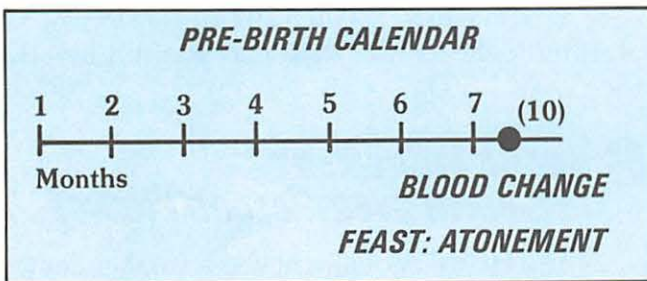


**The atonement for sin required acceptable blood  
“...for it is the blood that maketh an atonement for  
the soul” (Leviticus 17:11).**

Just as the Day of Atonement is a picture of the transforming blood of Christ, so the development of the child now focuses on the blood.

Until this point of development, the child in the womb has obtained oxygen through the mother's circulatory system. He has not had the capacity to take in oxygen through his own respiratory system.

According to medical textbooks, the hemoglobin of the blood goes through a transformation by the tenth day of the seventh month, making it possible for the baby to secure its own oxygen when it leaves the womb.



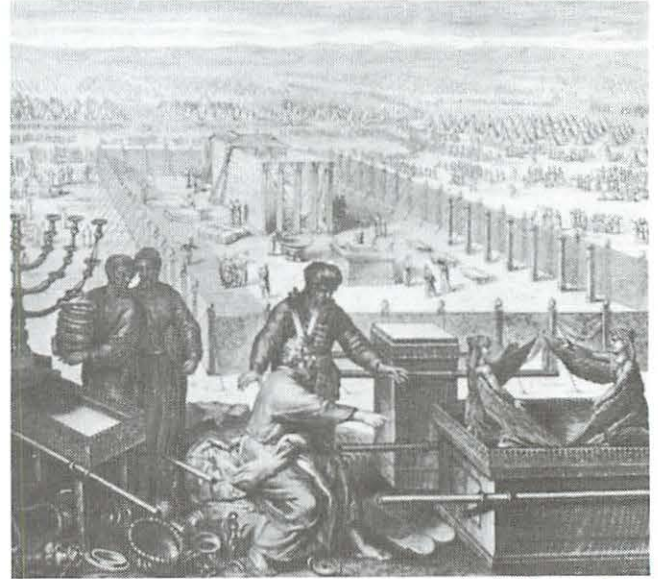
## 7 FEAST OF TABERNACLES PRE-BIRTH EVENT: SURVIVAL

The Feast of Tabernacles was a happy national “camping program” which lasted for seven days. The instructions for this festive occasion were given in Leviticus 23:33-43.

“Also in the fifteenth day of the seventh month [Sunday], when ye have gathered in the fruit of the land, ye shall keep a feast unto the Lord seven

days: on the first day shall be a sabbath, and on the eighth day [Sunday] shall be a sabbath.

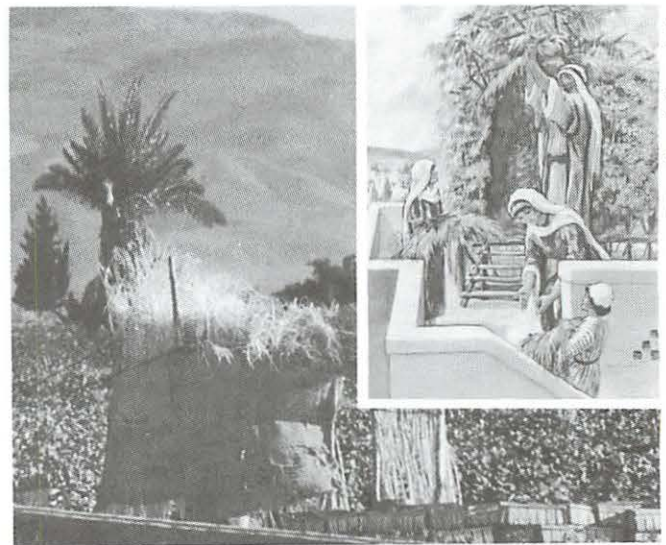
“And ye shall take you on the first day the boughs of goodly trees, branches of palm trees, and the boughs of thick trees, and willows of the brook; and ye shall rejoice before the Lord your God seven days” (Leviticus 23:39-40).



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**The nation of Israel lived in temporary shelters  
around the tabernacle in the wilderness.**

The purpose of living in booths for several days was that their future generations “. . . may know that I made the children of Israel to dwell in booths, when I brought them out of the land of Egypt: I am the Lord your God” (Leviticus 23:43).



Zev Radovan

**A booth in modern-day Israel like that used in  
the Feast of the Tabernacles**

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The need to be reminded that we are pilgrims and strangers in the world is emphasized in I Peter 2:11: "Dearly beloved, I beseech you as strangers and pilgrims, abstain from fleshly lusts, which war against the soul."

In the development of the baby in the womb another significant event is completed by the fifteenth day of the seventh month. The baby's lungs are developed. With their ability to take in air, the baby has the capacity to survive outside the womb.

Just as the Israelites left their home and lived in the protection of a temporary booth, so the child in the womb is now capable of leaving the mother and living in the temporary protection of his earthly "tabernacle."

"For we know that if our earthly house of this tabernacle were dissolved, we have a building of God, an house not made with hands, eternal in the heavens" (II Corinthians 5:1).



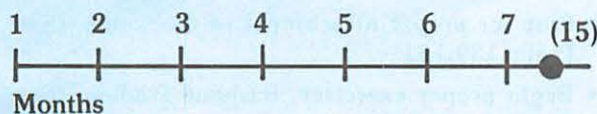
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**During the Roman occupation of Jerusalem, the Jews celebrated the Feast of Dedication.**

The Feast of Dedication coincides with the time of birth for the child. Full-term deliveries may vary between 240 and 300 days. The average term is 280 days. The name of the Feast of Lights is also appropriate since the baby sees light for the first time at birth.

There is additional significance in the eight-day length of the festival in God's instruction that every male child was to be circumcised on the eighth day. (See Genesis 17:12.)

#### PRE-BIRTH CALENDAR



**SURVIVAL POSSIBLE**

**FEAST: TABERNACLES**

## 8 FEAST OF DEDICATION

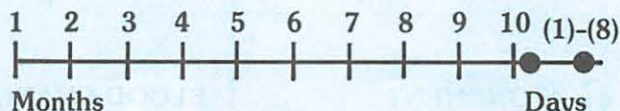
### PRE-BIRTH EVENT: DELIVERY

During the time of the Maccabees, Gentiles desecrated the Temple with polluted sacrifices. Judas Maccabaeus cleansed the Temple in 164 B.C. The abundant use of torches and lights also gave this feast the name, "Feast of Lights."

Although the background of the feast is not found in Scripture, the feast takes on significance because Christ came to Jerusalem to celebrate it in John 10:22-23. "And it was at Jerusalem the feast of the dedication, and it was winter. And Jesus walked in the temple in Solomon's porch."

The Feast of Dedication was celebrated 280 days into the Jewish year, and the festival lasted eight days.

#### PRE-BIRTH CALENDAR

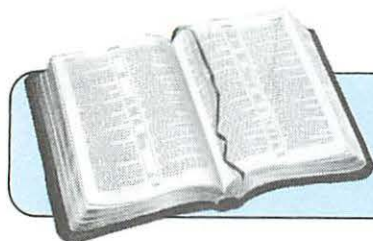


**DELIVERY**

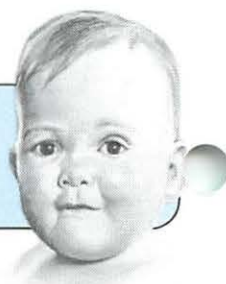
**FEAST: DEDICATION**

Rather than "destroying" the Law, we should pray with the Psalmist, "Open thou mine eyes, that I may behold wondrous things out of thy law" (Psalm 119:18). One of those wondrous things is the marvelous analogies between the holy days of Israel and the birth of a child.





## HOW THE HOLY DAYS OF ISRAEL GIVE INSIGHT FOR RAISING UP A GODLY SEED



| HOLY DAYS OF ISRAEL       | PRE-BIRTH EVENT | STEPS FOR WISE PARENTS  |
|---------------------------|-----------------|---|
| <b>1</b> PASSOVER         | OVULATION       | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Accept God's design for marriage. (See Genesis 1:28.)</li> <li>• Accept Christ's sacrifice for salvation. (See Hebrews 9:22.)</li> <li>• Pray that God will open the womb. (See I Samuel 1:5.)</li> </ul>      |
| <b>2</b> UNLEAVENED BREAD | FERTILIZATION   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cleanse the home from fleshly provisions. (See Romans 13:14.)</li> <li>• Pray that conception will take place. (See Psalm 112:2.)</li> </ul>   |
| <b>3</b> FIRSTFRUITS      | IMPLANTATION    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Consecrate the child to God. (See I Samuel 1:11.)</li> <li>• Pray for proper attachment in the womb. (See Psalm 139:15.)</li> <li>• Begin proper exercises, husband leading. (See Genesis 3:16.)</li> </ul>    |
| <b>4</b> PENTECOST        | ESTABLISHMENT   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Thank God for giving a new life. (See Psalm 127:3.)</li> <li>• Pray for the development of a Godly mind. (See Isaiah 55:9.)</li> </ul>   |
| <b>5</b> TRUMPETS         | HEARING         | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Read to the child in the womb. (See II Timothy 3:15.)</li> <li>• Play melodious music. (See Ephesians 5:19.)</li> </ul>  |
| <b>6</b> ATONEMENT        | BLOOD CHANGE    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Examine yourself and confess any sin. (See Exodus 20:5.)</li> <li>• Acknowledge the sins of the forefathers. (See Jeremiah 14:20.)</li> <li>• Pray a hedge against fear. (See Hebrews 2:14-15.)</li> </ul>     |
| <b>7</b> TABERNACLES      | SURVIVAL        | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Prepare a place for the coming child.</li> <li>• Establish and maintain a daily schedule. (See I Corinthians 14:40.)</li> <li>• Pray for God's timing in birth.</li> </ul>                                     |
| <b>8</b> DEDICATION       | DELIVERY        | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Accept the child as God's gift. (See Psalm 139:16.)</li> <li>• Purpose to train the child in God's ways. (See Deuteronomy 6:7.)</li> <li>• Circumcise a boy on the eighth day. (See Genesis 17:12.)</li> </ul> |