

Wisdom Booklet 19



WISDOM QUIZ

Matthew 5:18

"For verily I say unto you, Till heaven and earth pass, one jot or one tittle shall in no wise pass from the law, till all be fulfilled."



How well do you understand the concept of inspiration?

True/False

1 New Testament believers are not under the law, but under grace. (Read Romans 6:14.)

- New Testament believers are not under the penalty of the law. They fulfilled the law in Christ and are now under grace. Grace, however, gives Christians the desire and power to do God's will. God's will includes keeping the great commandment (see Matthew 22:37), the royal law (see James 2:8), and the law of conscience (see Romans 2:14-15).

If a Christian fails to keep one of God's laws, Christ's love will free him from the consequences.

(See Galatians 6:7-8.)

2 The basic purpose for Old Testament law was judgment against sin. (Read Matthew 22:36-40.)

- God's laws are expressions of His love. They were written to us so that we would not make the same mistakes as were made by those in the Old Testament. (See I Corinthians 10:11.) They were also written so that we would know how to love the Lord with all our hearts and our neighbors as ourselves.

We demonstrate our love for Christ by the way we keep His commandments.

(See John 14:21.)

3 There are some Old Testament laws that no longer have application to Christians today. ☐ ☒

(Read II Timothy 3:16.)

- Old Testament laws involving sacrifices would not be carried out by Christians since they were fulfilled in the once-for-all sacrifice in Christ. However, these laws still have application for us in that they are "... profitable for doctrine, for reproof, for correction, for instruction. ..."

The law forbidding the muzzling of an ox was written for the benefit of New Testament believers rather than for the benefit of the ox. ☒ ☐

(See I Corinthians 9:9-10.)

4 In order to emphasize that a person was not saved by keeping the law, Paul refused to circumcise any believer. ☐ ☒

(Read Acts 16:3.)

- Paul did refuse to circumcise Titus for this very reason. (Read Galatians 2:3-5.) On the other hand, Paul circumcised Timothy. He also used the practice of circumcision as a positive analogy for the purity required of the Christian life. (See Colossians 2:10-11.)

There are benefits for New Testament believers to be circumcised. ☒ ☐

(See Romans 2:25.)

Total Correct 6

The Bible Stands



1. The Bi-ble stands like a rock un-daunt-ed 'Mid the rag-ing storms of time;
2. The Bi-ble stands like a mountain tow-'ring Far a-bove the works of men;
3. The Bi-ble stands and it will for - ev - er, When the world has passed away;
4. The Bi-ble stands ev-'ry test we give it, For its Au - thor is di - vine;



Its pag-es burn with the truth e-ter-nal, And they glow with a light sub-lime.
Its truth by none ev-er was re - fat-ed, And de-stroy it they nev - er can.
By in-spi - ra - tion it has been giv-en, All its pre-cepts I will o - bey.
By grace a-lone I ex-pect to live it, And to prove it and make it mine.

CHORUS



The Bi-ble stands tho' the hills may tumble, It will firmly stand when the earth shall

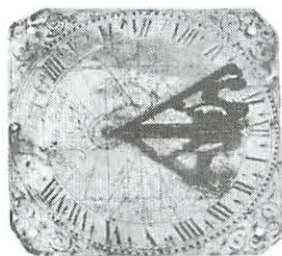


crumble; I will plant my feet on its firm foun-da-tion, For the Bi - ble stands.

WISDOM WORKSHEET ON MATTHEW 5:18



**“FOR VERILY I SAY
UNTO YOU, TILL
HEAVEN AND EARTH
PASS”**



The sundial demonstrates the precision of the heavenly bodies and also measures the passing of time during which prophecies to remove them will be fulfilled.

God uses what we rely on the most for daily life—heaven and earth—to show by comparison how much more dependable is every promise and warning in His Word.

“Heaven and earth shall pass away, but my words shall not pass away” (Matthew 24:35).

**“ONE JOT OR ONE
TITTLE SHALL IN NO
WISE PASS FROM THE
LAW, TILL ALL BE
FULFILLED.”**

JOT TITTLE
דברים

Every detail in God’s Word is vital. The Scriptures are like a chain: one part cannot be broken without damaging the whole.

If even one prophecy of Christ were not fulfilled, He would be classified as a false prophet **by the Bible itself** and worthy of death! (See Deuteronomy 18:19-22; 13:1-3.)

Linguistics

Languages,
Grammar, Vocabulary,
Communication



VERILY

Greek: ἀμήν (ah-MANE)

DEFINITION: Truly, assuredly, indeed, from the Hebrew word, **אמן** meaning “to be firm, steady, and trustworthy.” It is used to signal important pronouncements.

HEAVEN AND EARTH

When these two words are used in a context such as this, they signify all of God’s creation. There is not a Greek word for *universe*.

PASS

Greek: παρέρχομαι (pah-RARE-kaw-my)

DEFINITION: παρά, means “by,” “from,” or “away from,” and ερχομαι means “to go,” thus, “to pass away” or “to disappear from.”

JOT

Greek: ἰῶτα (ih-OH-tah)

DEFINITION: The letter *iota* in the Greek alphabet is used here to refer to the Hebrew **yōwd**, the smallest letter in the Hebrew alphabet.

TITTLE

Greek: κεραία (keh-RYE-ah)

DEFINITION: A little horn. In Hebrew it is the small stroke which distinguishes the Hebrew letter **dâleth** from the letter **rêysh**.

An English equivalent to the Hebrew is: “neither the dot of one *i* nor the crossing of one *t* shall pass away. . . .”

Do Resource A.

SHALL IN NO WISE PASS

God will preserve His Word no matter how man tries to destroy it through Bible burnings, outlawing of Scripture, higher criticism, or indifference.

FULFILLED

Greek: γίνομαι (GIH-naw-my)

DEFINITION: To come to pass; to happen; to take place.

Do Resource B.

History

Archaeology,
Geography, Prophecy,
Music, Art, Literature



How have continuous attacks on the Bible demonstrated its indestructibility?



John Wycliffe
1330-1384

Throughout history God has raised up courageous men to translate the Bible into the language of the people.

John Wycliffe, called “The Morning Star of the Reformation,” was the first to translate the Bible into the English language.

His followers, later known as Lollards, effectively spread the message, even though they were cruelly persecuted.

In the course of translating the Bible, William Tyndale had to flee to Germany. However, he sent more than 15,000 copies of his first six editions back to England.



William Tyndale
1494-1536

His persecutor, the Bishop of London, bought many of them in order to burn them. However, Tyndale used the money to publish a better edition in larger quantities.

Do Resource C.



Doré Bible Illustrations
Jesus entering
Jerusalem

The precise accuracy of the Bible is illustrated not only in its description of historical events, but also in its prophecies.

Do Resource D.

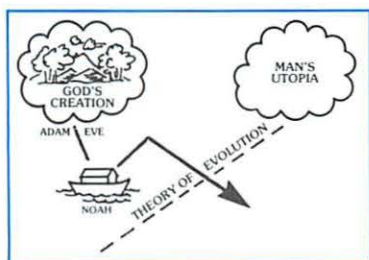
Science

Chemistry, Biology,
Astronomy, Geology,
Physics, Mathematics



How does the second law of thermodynamics confirm prophecy?

The second law of thermodynamics states that without direct intervention, matter goes from order to disorder. This law totally discredits the theory of evolution.



God began with a utopia,
Man is trying to build his own.

Do Resource E.

How do earthquakes illustrate the accuracy of Biblical prophecy?

God predicted an increase in earthquakes and in the occurrence of them in diverse places.



Land fault

Do Resource F.

How do little things in science demonstrate the importance of details in Scripture?



The need for accurate observation of details in scientific study illustrates the importance of the jot and tittle in God's Word.

Do Resource G.

Law

Government,
Economics, Logic



Why was Jesus accused of breaking the Law if He fulfilled every jot and tittle?

When Jesus healed the withered hand, He was accused of breaking the law of the Sabbath. However, Jesus explained that the spirit of this law is to do good on the Sabbath. (See Matthew 12:10-14.)



Doré Bible Illustrations

To fulfill every jot and tittle meant that Jesus understood the spirit of the Law, not just the letter.

*"... The letter killeth,
but the spirit giveth life"
(II Corinthians 3:6).*

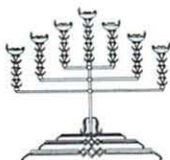


How do
oxen illustrate
the way God
wants us to
apply the Law
to our lives?

Oxen treading the corn

The Old Testament command not to muzzle the ox that treads out the corn was used by Paul to give direction to New Testament Christians. By so doing, he demonstrated how to derive principles from the case law of Scripture.

Do Resource H.



How does
the lamp of the
tabernacle illus-
trate the lamp
of Scripture?

The candlestick was to be pure gold and have twenty-seven distinct parts on one side and thirty-nine distinct parts on the center and other side—a total of sixty-six distinct parts in one unity with each branch giving light.

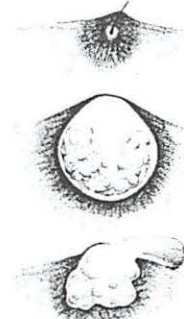
Medicine

Health,
Nutrition, Behavior,
Counseling



What medical pledge did God give for obeying all His Laws?

God promised His own people that if they would obey all of His statutes, He would put none of the diseases of the Egyptians upon them. (See Exodus 15:26.)



Development of a boil

How can applying a "little law" prevent osteoporosis?

Three times God instructed the Israelites not to boil a young goat in its mother's milk. (See Exodus 23:19; 34:26; and Deuteronomy 14:21.)



Medical research now confirms a health benefit of separating meat from milk by at least two hours. Calcium is not absorbed by our bodies when red meat is eaten with milk.

Calcium deficiency then results, producing a weakening of the bones which is called osteoporosis. (U.S. News and World Report, May 28, 1984, page 69.)

What are the medical benefits of circumcision?

God commanded that circumcision take place on the eighth day when blood coagulates best because the vitamin K level is highest. Christ fulfilled this in Luke 2:27.



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Jesus presented
for circumcision

Do Resource I.



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

WHAT ARE SEVEN NEW TESTAMENT LAWS?



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- How is our conscience related to the Old Testament Law?..... 788
- What New Testament law frees us from the law of sin?..... 791

HOW DO CONDITIONAL SENTENCES CONFIRM GOD'S LAW?



- Why did Jesus use a subjunctive verb in Matthew 5:18?..... 793
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- How did a hostile empire protect God's Word?..... 795
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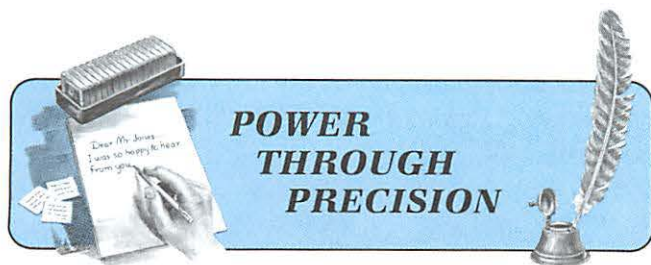


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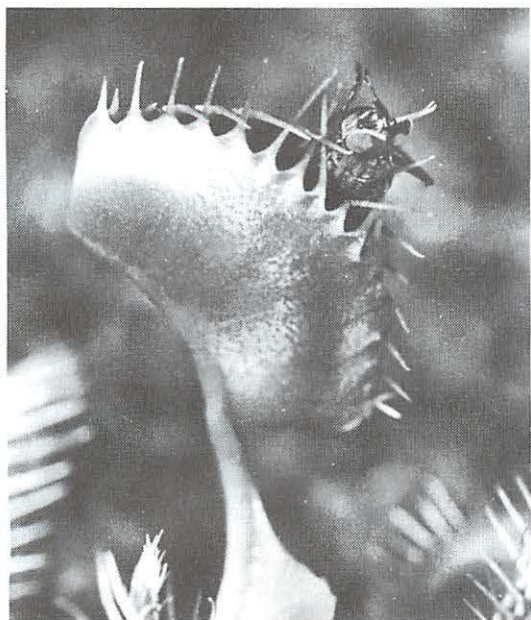
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LEARN WORDS WHICH EXPLAIN HOW OLD TESTAMENT COMMANDS GIVE LIGHT TO NEW TESTAMENT LAWS.



Grant Heilman

A Venus's-flytrap with its victim

God's laws are expressions of His love. They provide protection for all who keep them. Those who cast them aside as being out of date or irrelevant are like the insects that are lured to the Venus's-flytrap. They pay with their lives for their lack of understanding.

The character of God is expressed in His name, and He has exalted His Word according to all His name.

"I will . . . praise thy name . . . for thy truth: for thou hast magnified thy word above all thy name" (Psalm 138:2).

Although the Old Testament was written to the nation of Israel, Paul points out that the application of its principles is actually intended for us. (See I Corinthians 9:9–10.) These principles, however, must be properly discerned and correctly applied. Understanding the following words will help us do this.

Words which give God's perspective in applying His Law:

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Great | <input type="checkbox"/> Royal |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Liberty | <input type="checkbox"/> License |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Sow | <input type="checkbox"/> Reap |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Conscience | <input type="checkbox"/> Mind |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Letter | <input type="checkbox"/> Spirit |

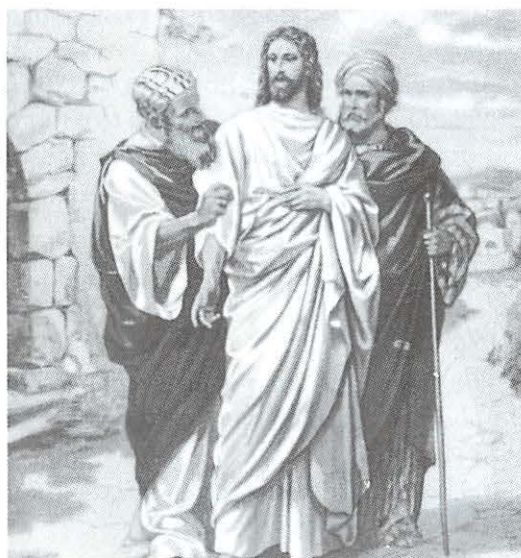
There are seven laws in the New Testament which every believer is responsible to follow. The Holy Spirit gives the grace to fulfill them. The terms listed above are taken from these laws.

LAW 1:

THE "GREAT LAW"

A lawyer approached Jesus one day and asked Him, "Which is the great commandment in the law?" Jesus replied,

"... Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, and with all thy soul, and with all thy mind, and with all thy strength: this is the first [great] commandment" (Mark 12:30; see also Matthew 22:37–38).



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"Which is the great commandment?"

The word *great* originally meant "big," and in this context it means "having a very wide application." Its synonyms would include important, weighty, significant, momentous, serious, and crucial.

WHAT DOES THE GREAT COMMANDMENT INVOLVE?

1 HEART

The center of our being from which our secret motives and innermost desires come

*"I the Lord search the **heart**, I try the reins [inner motives], even to give every man according to his ways, and according to the fruit of his doings" (Jeremiah 17:10).*

*"Keep thy **heart** with all diligence; for out of it are the issues of life" (Proverbs 4:23).*

2 SOUL

The psychological aspect of our being, including our mind, will, and emotions

"Why art thou cast down, O my soul? and why art thou disquieted in me? hope thou in God . . ." (Psalm 42:5).

*"My **soul** melteth for heaviness: strengthen thou me according unto thy word" (Psalm 119:28).*

3 MIND

The ability to imagine, to understand, and to reason with the intellect

*"Thou wilt keep him in perfect peace, whose **mind** is stayed on thee: because he trusteth in thee" (Isaiah 26:3).*

*"And even as they did not like to retain God in their knowledge, God gave them over to a reprobate **mind**, to do those things which are not convenient" (Romans 1:28).*

4 STRENGTH

Physical energy and vigor

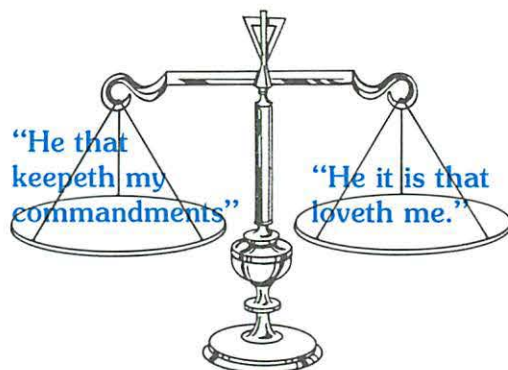
*"The glory of young men is their **strength**: and the beauty of old men is the grey head" (Proverbs 20:29).*

*"If thou faint in the day of adversity, thy **strength** is small" (Proverbs 24:10).*

HOW DOES KEEPING THE LAW DEMONSTRATE OUR LOVE FOR GOD?

The direct relationship between obeying God's commandments and loving the Lord with all

of our hearts is explained by the Lord Jesus Christ in the following statement: (It is important enough to memorize.)



"He that hath my commandments, and keepeth them, he it is that loveth me: and he that loveth me shall be loved of my Father, and I will love him, and will manifest myself to him" (John 14:21).

"If ye keep my commandments, ye shall abide in my love; even as I have kept my Father's commandments, and abide in his love" (John 15:10).

PROJECT



Read John 15:1–27, and discover how keeping God's commandments is directly related to abiding in Christ, bearing fruit, being His disciples, and being His friends.

Then read Exodus 20:1–17, and discuss how each commandment is designed to help us love God with all of our heart, soul, mind, and strength. Use these commandments as a "measuring stick" for your love of God.

Example:

"Thou shalt have no other gods before me."

Loving a person means giving that person first place in your life. It means consistent loyalty, devotion, and concentration.

Question: "What other things in my life are competing with God for my attention and affections?"

LAW 2:

THE "ROYAL LAW"

After explaining the most important law, Jesus said, "The second is like unto it." James calls this second most important commandment "the royal law." (See James 2:8.)

"... Thou shalt love thy neighbour as thyself" (Matthew 22:39).



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Jesus defined "neighbor" as anyone we meet who needs our assistance.

HOW DOES THE OLD TESTAMENT LAW DIRECTLY RELATE TO THESE TWO NEW TESTAMENT LAWS?

When Jesus spoke with the lawyer, He made it clear that the entire Old Testament was to be viewed through the Great Law and the Royal Law. Its commandments, precepts, statutes, testimonies, and judgments were to be translated on the basis of how they most accurately fulfill these two commandments.

"On these two commandments hang all the law and the prophets" (Matthew 22:40).

The Apostle John further emphasizes the relationship between the Old Testament Law and its application to knowing God and loving others.

"And hereby we do know that we know him, if we keep his commandments. . . . But whoso keepeth his word, in him verily is the love of God

perfected: hereby know we that we are in him. He that saith he abideth in him ought himself also so to walk, even as he walked. Brethren, I write no new commandment unto you, but an old commandment which ye had from the beginning. The old commandment is the word which ye have heard from the beginning" (1 John 2:3, 5–7).

PROJECT

Read Deuteronomy 22:1–12 and explain how each law is an expression of loving God and our neighbor. Then make present-day applications.

Example:

Command	How it shows love	Application
Return a wandering ox.	Honors God's design for personal property and preserves a neighbor's asset	Inform a neighbor if he left his car lights on, or return a lost bike.

Notice that if your neighbor's ox continues to wander away because of negligence, you are still obligated to return the ox. The second mile would be offering to help him repair the fence.

Define the word *royal*.

The word *royal* denotes that which is kingly, noble, or magnificent. Originally, it was used to refer to things which belonged to a sovereign or were a part of the sovereign's privilege or right. Synonyms for *royal* include regal, majestic, august, stately, grand, superb, and resplendent.

The royal law not only denotes the authority which our Sovereign has in giving it to us, it also describes our character when we keep it.

LAW 3:

THE "LAW OF LIBERTY"

James used this term in the following statement:

"But whoso looketh into the perfect law of liberty, and continueth therein, he being not a forgetful hearer, but a doer of the work, this man shall be blessed in his deed" (James 1:25).



A mirror is a reflector of light and a revealer of personal imperfections.

Notice that this law is described as “the perfect law.” The word *perfect* in Greek, τέλειος (TEH-lay-oss), means “complete; that which produces wisdom and maturity in mental and moral character.”

It is also significant that this passage refers to being “a doer of the work.” The word for work, ἔργον (AIR-gonn), is the same word used by Jesus when he said, “. . . My meat is to do the will of him that sent me, and to finish his **work**” (John 4:34).

Every person is given a work to do by God. Even as Christ said, “I have glorified thee on the earth: I have finished the **work** which thou gavest me to do” (John 17:4).

Define the word liberty.

As we obey the law of liberty, we experience freedom to accomplish God’s will for our lives. Freedom is not the right to do what we want, but the power to do what we ought. Thus, God’s Law provides both the direction and limitation we need to keep on the right track. Words synonymous with liberty are privilege, autonomy, right, and freedom.

Define the word license.

License denotes exorbitant freedom, an excess of liberty, or freedom abused. Its synonyms include departure from rule, deviation from custom, non-conformity, looseness, slackness, audacity, presumptuousness, irresponsibility, anarchy, lawlessness, and disorder.

How does the Old Testament Law relate to the law of liberty?

The Law and commandments of the Old Testament are identical in principle with the law of

liberty and the commandments of the New Testament. This is true because the Law is a unity. To break one part is to break the whole.

James emphasized this fact in the following statement:

“For whosoever shall keep the whole law, and yet offend in one point, he is guilty of all” (James 2:10).

James went on to relate the Old Testament commandments to the New Testament law of liberty:

“For he that said, Do not commit adultery, said also, Do not kill. Now if thou commit no adultery, yet if thou kill, thou art become a transgressor of the law. So speak ye, and so do, as they that shall be judged by the law of liberty” (James 2:11–12).

PROJECT

How do the following laws give the one who performs them liberty, and how does violating the laws by license produce bondage?

Commandment	Liberty	Bondage
Lust not after the beauty of a strange woman (Proverbs 6:25).	You will retain your riches and honor (Proverbs 6:33).	You will be brought to a piece of bread (Proverbs 6:26).
Do not become surety (Proverbs 6:1).	You will maintain financial freedom (Proverbs 6:5).	You will become snared with your words (Proverbs 6:2).

Continue this list with at least ten other Old Testament commands.

LAW 4:

THE “LAW OF SOWING AND REAPING”

The New Testament book that is often used the most to “throw out the Old Testament” is Galatians. Yet in that very book, one of the clearest and strongest descriptions of a law exists. Every believer will be governed by that law.

“Be not deceived; God is not mocked: for whatsoever a man soweth, that shall he also reap. For he that soweth to his flesh shall of the flesh reap corruption; but he that soweth to the Spirit shall of the Spirit reap life everlasting” (Galatians 6:7–8).



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Seeds we sow activate the laws of harvest, which are not bound by time, culture, or dispensation.

The words sowing and reaping establish one of the most important aspects of the Law, that of cause and effect. Many people have the mistaken notion that they can live as they please and there will be no consequences for whatever they do.

God, however, states just the opposite. He makes it very clear that **we are responsible for our words, thoughts, deeds, attitudes, and motives, and that we will one day give an account to Him for every one of them.**

Define the words sowing and reaping.

The word sow originally meant “to scatter” or “to propagate.” In farming it takes on the connotation of “scattering seed for the purpose of growth and production.” God uses it to picture a person’s **actions, thoughts, words, and deeds, indicating that they are “planted” and will propagate according to their kind. Synonyms of sow include establish, instill, introduce, spread, scatter, and plant.**

The word reap denotes the process of gathering a harvest. Its expanded meaning includes receiving something as a reward or as the fruit of one’s labors.

How does Old Testament Law relate to sowing and reaping?

In the Old Testament God gives precise instruction on what it means to sow to the flesh and what it means to sow to the Spirit. For example, we are warned that eating too much food (gluttony) or eating the wrong kinds of food (meat with blood in it, unclean meats, fat, etc.) is sowing to the flesh.

In a moral sense, we are given the following admonition, which also explains why the Old Testament was written.

“Now these things were our examples [the testimonies of Scripture], to the intent we should not lust after evil things, as they also lusted.

“Neither be ye idolators, as were some of them; as it is written, The people sat down to eat and drink, and rose up to play” [see Exodus 32:6].

“Neither let us commit fornication, as some of them committed, and fell in one day three and twenty thousand” [see Numbers 25:1].



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“Neither let us tempt Christ, as some of them also tempted, and were destroyed of serpents” [see Numbers 21:5–6].

“Neither murmur ye, as some of them also murmured, and were destroyed of the destroyer” [see Numbers 14:29].

“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” [I Corinthians 10:6–11].

PROJECT

When God speaks of the Old Testament Law and prophets, He includes the testimonies of His dealings with the nation of Israel. The psalmist discovered, *“I have more understanding than all my teachers: for thy testimonies are my meditation” (Psalm 119:99).*

Meditate on the following three testimonies in the Old Testament, and explain the cause-and-effect sequences as these individuals sowed and reaped to the flesh and to the Spirit.

Testimonies of the Old Testament:
(Explain causes and effects in each life.)



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The Life of Eli

1 _____



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The Life of Saul

2 _____



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The Life of Solomon

3 _____

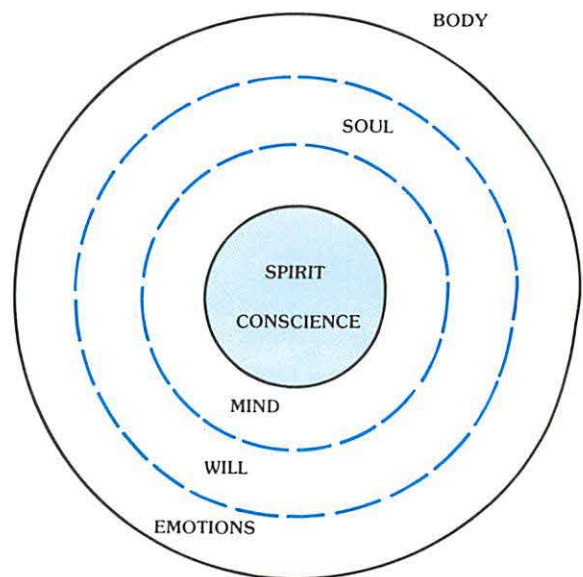
LAW 5:

THE "LAW OF CONSCIENCE"

One of the clearest confirmations of the timelessness of the Old Testament Law is seen in the way God has written its basic principles in the

hearts of every person in the world. There is a universal "moral consciousness" of right and wrong which is consistent with Old Testament Law. It is possible for a person or a culture to sear or defile the conscience. However, its witness is still there and will testify against them.

"For when the Gentiles, which have not the law, do by nature the things contained in the law, these, having not the law, are a law unto themselves: Which shew the work of the law written in their hearts, their conscience also bearing witness, and their thoughts the mean while accusing or else excusing one another" (Rom. 2:14-15).



Conscience is a function of our spirit.

Distinguish between the words *conscience* and *mind*.

The word *conscience* comes from a combination of two words: *con*, meaning "with," and *science*, meaning "knowledge." Conscience literally means "with an inner knowledge" and denotes inner moral awareness.

The expanded definition of *conscience* is "that part of a man which decides on the lawfulness or unlawfulness of his own actions and affections and instantly approves or condemns them."

The word *mind* refers to that part of a person which thinks and reasons.

HOW THE CONSCIENCE AND THE MIND INTERRELATE

The resource of the mind is the memory of past information and experience, while the resource of the conscience is the innate awareness of the Law of God. The goal of the Christian is to fill his mind with the knowledge and experience of God's Law so that it can reinforce his conscience.

When the mind rejects the commandments of God, the conscience is defiled. When men "... turn from the truth ... even their mind and conscience is defiled" (Titus 1:14-15).

PROJECT

Every day we carry on "discussions" between the conscience and the mind. Sometimes these turn into arguments. Our conscience tells us this is wrong, ungodly, or unwise. Our mind says, "It's not so bad"; "Others are doing it"; and "It will work out all right."

Recall at least three such "arguments." Reconstruct the messages between your conscience and your mind. For each argument find a law or command in Scripture that should have ended the argument.

EXAMPLE: Overeating

Conscience	Mind
"You have now had enough. To eat an extra dessert would be over-indulgence."	"But it tastes so good. I'll eat this and increase my exercise to work it off."



Law of God:

"Hear thou, my son, and be wise, and guide thine heart in the way. Be not among winebibbers; among riotous eaters of flesh: For the drunkard and the glutton shall come to poverty ..." (Proverbs 23:19-21).

LAW 6:

THE "LAW OF SIN"

This law is precisely described by the Apostle Paul in the following passage:

"For I delight in the law of God after the inward man: But I see another law in my members, warring against the law of my mind, and bringing me into captivity to the law of sin which is in my members" (Romans 7:22-23).



Missouri Historical Society, Capture of Fort Donelson, Wars #37

The Civil War is a striking illustration of the conflict within each of us and the consequences if we allow that conflict to continue.

Define the word law:

A law is the declaration of a state which produces identical results under the same conditions.

Define the phrase "sin which is in our members":

This phrase refers to our natural inclinations and human desires which are contrary to the Law of God. The tension which exists because of the conflict between these two forces is further defined in the context of Romans 7.

"For we know that the law is spiritual: but I am carnal, sold under sin.

"For that which I do I allow not: for what I would, that do I not; but what I hate, that do I.

"If then I do that which I would not, I consent unto the law that it is good.

"Now then it is no more I that do it, but sin that dwelleth in me.

"For I know that in me (that is, in my flesh,) dwelleth no good thing: for to will is present with me: but how to perform that which is good I find not.

"For the good that I would I do not: but the evil which I would not, that I do.

"Now if I do that I would not, it is no more I that do it, but sin that dwelleth in me.

"I find then a law, that, when I would do good, evil is present with me.

"For I delight in the law of God after the inward man:

"But I see another law in my members, warring against the law of my mind, and bringing me into captivity to the law of sin which is in my members.

"O wretched man that I am! who shall deliver me from the body of this death?

"I thank God through Jesus Christ our Lord. So then with the mind I myself serve the law of God; but with the flesh the law of sin" (Romans 7:14–25).

HOW NATURAL INCLINATIONS OPPOSE BASIC PRINCIPLES

- A.** We think we can gain approval by looking and acting like somebody else who is accepted.

Acceptance of Self

God states that we gain approval by becoming the unique individuals He has intended us to be. "We are [present, continuous action] his workmanship . . ." (Ephesians 2:10).

- B.** We think we gain independence by getting out from under the authority over us.

Authority

God states that we gain independence by inward harmony and obedience to the authority He has placed over us. "Children, obey your parents in all things . . ." (Colossians 3:20).

"Let every soul be subject unto the higher powers. For there is no power but of God: the powers that be are ordained of God. Whosoever therefore resisteth the power, resisteth the ordinance of God: and they that resist shall receive to themselves damnation" (Romans 13:1–2).

- C.** We think we gain admiration by covering up our mistakes and failures.

Good Conscience

God states that we gain admiration by acknowledging our failures and asking for forgive-

ness from those we have offended. "Confess your faults one to another, and pray one for another . . ." (James 5:16). "... Before honour is humility" (Proverbs 18:12).

- D.** We think we get even with those who offend us by hurting and avoiding them.

Suffering

God states that we "get even" with those who offend us by doing all the good we can for them. "Recompense to no man evil for evil. Provide things honest in the sight of all men. . . . Be not overcome of evil, but overcome evil with good" (Romans 12:17, 21).

- E.** We think we will be exalted by pointing out the faults of others as well as letting people know what we have accomplished.

Suffering

God states that we will be exalted by humbling ourselves and exalting others. "Humble yourselves in the sight of the Lord, and he shall lift you up" (James 4:10). "... In lowliness of mind let each esteem other better than themselves" (Philippians 2:3).

- F.** We think we can gain respect from others by demanding our personal rights.

Yielding Rights

God states that we gain respect by yielding our personal rights to Him and then to others. "But seek ye first the kingdom of God, and his righteousness; and all these things shall be added unto you" (Matthew 6:33).

- G.** We think the way to greatness is being above everyone else.

Yielding Rights

God states that the way to greatness is to be the servant of everyone else. "But it shall not be so among you: but whosoever will be great among you, let him be your minister; And whosoever will be chief among you, let him be your servant" (Matthew 20:26–27).

- H.** We think we gain prosperity by holding on to what we have.

Yielding Rights

God states that the way to prosperity is by giving all we have to Him and then to others as He directs. *"Give, and it shall be given unto you . . ."* (Luke 6:38). *" . . . He which soweth sparingly shall reap also sparingly; and he which soweth bountifully shall reap also bountifully"* (II Corinthians 9:6).

- I.** We think we will gain joy by avoiding irritations and trials.

Sources of Irritation

God states that we will gain joy by welcoming and responding correctly to irritations and trials over which we have no control. *"My brethren, count it all joy when ye fall into divers temptations; Knowing this, that the trying of your faith worketh patience"* (James 1:2-3).

- J.** We think that the way to enjoy life is to satisfy all of our desires.

Moral Freedom

God states that the way to enjoy life is to die to our desires so that He can give us His desires. *"Delight thyself also in the Lord; and he shall give thee the desires of thine heart"* (Psalm 37:4).

- K.** We think that *health* is achieved primarily by eating the right food and having sufficient exercise.

Successful Living (Meditation)

God states that health is achieved primarily by knowing and obeying the principles of His Word. *" . . . Man shall not live by bread alone, but by every word that proceedeth out of the mouth of God"* (Matthew 4:4).

- L.** We think that we will discover a meaningful life by accomplishing the goals which we have planned.

Purpose in Life

God states that we will discover a meaningful life by giving our life to Him in order to achieve His purposes. *"For whosoever will save his life shall lose it: and whosoever will lose his life for my sake shall find it"* (Matthew 16:25).

PROJECT

James further defines our internal conflicts by speaking of our desires which war against each other.

"From whence come wars and fightings among you? come they not hence, even of your lusts that war in your members?" (James 4:1).

Make a list of the conflicting desires between your own conscience and your own mind. Add new ones to the list as you experience them.

GODLY DESIRES	EVIL DESIRES
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• I want to give things to others.• I want to have a pure mind.• I want to be disciplined.• I want a clear conscience.• I want direction from my authorities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• I want to keep things for myself.• I want to think lustful thoughts.• I don't want any restraints.• I don't want to admit that I am wrong.• I don't want anyone telling me what to do.
Continue: 	

LAW 7:

THE "LAW OF THE SPIRIT OF LIFE"

God's provision for overcoming the law of sin is the law of the Spirit of life. This law allows us to live above the "pull" of the law of sin.

"For the law of the Spirit of life in Christ Jesus hath made me free from the law of sin and death" (Romans 8:2).



The eagle is God's illustration of living above the dictates of our lower nature.

The eagle is subject to two natural laws: the law of gravity and the law of lift. The law of gravity is constantly with the eagle, just as the law of sin is present in our members.

However, the law of lift, like the law of the Spirit of life, is more powerful than the law of gravity. In order for the law of lift to operate, the eagle must keep its wings outstretched. The air rushing over the wings creates the lift which is needed to overcome the law of gravity.

Meditating on the Law of God and quoting it whenever we are tempted just as Christ did during His temptation is equivalent to stretching out our spiritual wings.

As Christians we are to "speak the truth in our hearts" continuously. We are to "pray without ceasing," and we are to walk in the power of God's Spirit. All of these constitute "waiting on the Lord" and allow us to experience the fulfillment of the following promise:

"But they that wait upon the Lord shall renew their strength; they shall mount up with wings as eagles; they shall run, and not be weary; and they shall walk, and not faint" (Isaiah 40:31).

Only as we live by the law of the Spirit of life will we be able to understand and fulfill the spirit of the Law.

The alternative is the bondage of the letter of the Law.

Define the *letter* and the *spirit* of the law.

Letter denotes the actual verbal expression, whether written or spoken; the literal meaning of a communication. Its synonyms include actual terms, specific details, literal wording, strict meaning, exact sense, and preciseness.

The word *spirit* originally meant "breath" or "life." Used in this context, it refers to the life or strength of a communication—its real sense or significance. Synonyms of spirit include intention, significance, essence, substance, gist, purpose, and aim.

Meeting the demands of the *letter* of a direction can be done without fulfilling the *spirit* of that direction. Satisfying the spirit of the Law will fulfill the *letter* of the Law.

PROJECT

Just as Christ refuted Satan's temptations by quoting the Law, so we can be victorious. List the common temptations you experience during the next week, and write down a verse from the Law which gives God's answer to the temptation.

Temptation	Law
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • "... Command that these stones be made bread." • "... Cast thyself down: for it is written, He shall give his angels charge concerning thee. . . ." • "... All these things will I give thee, if thou wilt fall down and worship me." 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • "... It is written [Deuteronomy 8:3], Man shall not live by bread alone, but by every word that proceedeth out of the mouth of God." • "... It is written again, [Deuteronomy 6:16], Thou shalt not tempt the Lord thy God." • "... Get thee hence, Satan: for it is written [Deuteronomy 6:13], Thou shalt worship the Lord thy God, and him only shalt thou serve."
<p><i>"Then the devil leaveth him, and, behold, angels came and ministered unto him." (See Matthew 4:1-11.)</i></p>	

Date completed _____ Evaluation _____



INSIGHTS THROUGH INVESTIGATION

HOW DOES A SUBJUNCTIVE VERB CONFIRM THE PERMANENCE OF SCRIPTURE?



Bureau of Mines

The Greek word for spirit is *pneuma*. This word gives us the root for our English word *pneumatics*, which is the study of air and gases. Just as the pneumatic hammer's effectiveness is made possible by the force of the air it delivers with each blow, so the Word of God is protected by the power of the Holy Spirit. God likens His Word to a hammer in Jeremiah 23:29.

The mood of a Greek verb reveals how the action of that verb relates to reality. The *Indicative* mood expresses action which **actually** occurs. The *Optative*, *Imperative*, and *Subjunctive* moods express action which **potentially** occurs. The Subjunctive mood is known as the mood of probability. (See *Wisdom Booklet 12*, pages 468–69.)

Since the subjunctive mood normally speaks of an event which is only probable, how can a subjunctive verb in Matthew 5:18 confirm the permanence of Scripture?

It does so through the addition of two little Greek words, οὐ (ooh) and μή (may). They are translated “in no wise” in Matthew 5:18. These two words are actually Greek negatives which frequently are translated “no” or “not.”

1 The Greek word οὐ

The Greek negative οὐ directly denies a statement. It is a “point-blank negative.” It appears with that meaning in John 1:21. The Levites asked John the Baptist, “*Art thou Elias? And he saith, I am not [οὐ].*” In other words, John is directly denying that he is the prophet Elijah.

οὐ also appears in I Peter 3:3, where women are instructed that their adorning should “*not [οὐ] be that outward adorning of plaiting the hair, and of the wearing of gold, or of putting on of apparel.*”

2 The Greek word μή

The Greek negative μή is milder in nature. One Greek scholar states, “μή leaves the question open for further remarks or entreaty; οὐ closes the door abruptly.”

μή appears in Galatians 4:11, reading, “*I am afraid of you, lest [μή] I have bestowed upon you labour in vain.*” In this verse, the Apostle did not want to state directly that his labor had been fruitless. He did, however, desire to point out that he had legitimate concern over the spiritual wavering of the Galatian believers.

The distinction between these two words becomes clear in I Peter 1:8. Both words appear in this verse:

“Whom having not [οὐ] seen, ye love; in whom, though now ye see him not [μή], yet believing, ye rejoice with joy unspeakable and full of glory.”

The Apostle Peter directly states that these believers did *not* physically see Christ, yet they loved Him. He continues to write in a less direct way that they were not currently seeing Him, and yet they were believing. In choosing these words, the Apostle leaves “the door open” for the believers to “see” the Lord Jesus with the eye of faith.

3 οὐ and μή combined

When these two Greek negatives come together in a sentence, they join forces to communicate a strong denial.

The Apostle Paul determined that if his eating meat offended other believers, he would "... eat no [οὐ μὴ] flesh while the world standeth..." (I Corinthians 8:13).

In the Sermon on the Mount, Christ teaches His disciples that unless their righteousness exceeds the righteousness of the Pharisees, they "... shall in no case [οὐ μὴ] enter into the kingdom of heaven" (Matthew 5:20).

4 οὐ and μὴ combined with a subjunctive verb

When a writer desires to deny or express strongly something which will occur in the future, he at times uses the combination of οὐ and μὴ with a subjunctive verb.

Paul states that those who "... say, Peace and safety; then sudden destruction cometh upon them, as travail upon a woman with child; and they shall not [οὐ and μὴ with a subjunctive verb] escape" (I Thessalonians 5:3). In this verse the apostle is explaining that those who overlook their sin and feel secure in their self-righteousness will certainly not escape the judgment of the Lord.

Immediately prior to His Transfiguration, Jesus proclaimed to His disciples, "But I tell you of a truth, there be some standing here, which shall not taste of death [οὐ and μὴ with a subjunctive verb], till they see the kingdom of God" (Luke 9:27). Jesus is directly stating that Peter, James, and John will not die until they see the Transfigured Christ.

At times, writers also use this construction to express very encouraging messages. For example, the writer of Hebrews reminds God's people that the Lord said, "... I will never leave [οὐ and μὴ with a subjunctive verb] thee, nor forsake thee" (Hebrews 13:5).

In Matthew 5:18, the phrase "in no wise pass" is a combination of the Greek negatives οὐ and μὴ with a subjunctive form of the verb παρέρχομαι (par-EHR-koe-my). Since this form of expression strongly emphasizes an action which will occur in the future, the Lord Jesus Christ is stressing that not even the smallest letter or distinction between two letters will go unfulfilled in the future. He is emphatically confirming the permanence of His Word.



Colonial Williamsburg

The work of the blacksmith graphically illustrates the power of God's Word in both the fire and the anvil. How many analogies can you express relating these concepts?

*Last eve I paused beside the blacksmith's door
And heard the anvil ring the vesper chimes;
Then looking in, I saw upon the floor
Old hammers worn out with beating years of time.*

*"How many anvils have you had," said I,
"To wear and batter all these hammers so?"
"Just one," said he and then with twinkling eye,
"The anvil wears the hammers out, you know."*

*And so I thought, the anvil of God's Word
For ages skeptics' blows have beat upon,
Yet, though the noise of falling blows was heard,
The anvil is unharmed, the hammers are gone.*

—John Clifford

PROJECT

Discover which negative or negative construction appears in the following verses. Place the correct number in the box: (1) οὐ (2) μὴ (3) οὐ μὴ (4) οὐ μὴ with a subjunctive verb.

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 3 Luke 22:16 | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2 Luke 11:35 |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1 Romans 9:25 | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 4 Matthew 5:26 |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 4 Mark 13:30 | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1 Mark 9:30 |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1 II Corinthians 10:12 | |

Date completed 2/19/01 Evaluation _____



HOW HAVE THE DETAILS OF SCRIPTURE BEEN PRESERVED AND CONFIRMED THROUGHOUT HISTORY?



Historical Picture Service

A meeting of early Christians in Rome

The memory of persecutions by the government had grown dim in the minds of the many believers who gathered in the little church. Peace and relative quiet had enabled the Gospel to spread unhindered in recent years, and the fellowship among these former idol worshipers was sweet.

There was a shadow, however, over their meeting. Rumors were beginning to circulate of possible trouble brewing, and the Emperor's recent move to a nearby town caused many to be uneasy. However, no one was prepared for the suddenness of what followed.

On February 23, A.D. 303, the full might and fury of the Roman government came crashing down on this church and many others. The buildings were destroyed, Bibles were snatched, and Christians were arrested and later martyred.

The book these Christians loved was marked for total annihilation. Diocletian, emperor of Rome from A.D. 287–305, reasoned, "If these Bibles are not destroyed, they might become buried seed that would spring forth to influence others."

Eusebius, an early church historian, described the fierceness of this persecution: "I saw with my own eyes the houses of prayer thrown down and razed to their foundations, and the inspired and sacred Scriptures consigned to fire in the open market place."



Religious News Service

Christians hunted down in the catacombs

This wanton destruction of the Bible was serious. Each copy of the Scriptures was produced by the long and expensive process of handcopying on vellum or parchment (tanned skins of sheep or goats, dried and polished with pumice). There were no printing presses.



British Museum

Diocletian, elated over his seeming victory, had a medal struck to commemorate the event. On the medallion he inscribed these words: "The Christian religion is destroyed, and the worship of the gods is restored."

Ironically, a mere ten years later, God demonstrated His complete control of history by raising up an emperor in Rome who not only professed Christianity himself but also ordered the production of Bibles at the expense of the Roman government to replace the destroyed copies.

In the Edict of Milan in A.D. 313, Constantine granted religious freedom to Christianity, and in A.D. 332, he ordered fifty vellum copies of the Bible to be printed.

The record of God's preservation and protection of His Word is a fascinating history filled with drama and intrigue. All the wiles of Satan have been unleashed on the Bible, yet it continues to stand as a living monument to Christ's statement: ". . . Till heaven and earth pass, one jot or one tittle shall in no wise pass from the law, till all be fulfilled" (Matthew 5:18).

Attacks on Scripture, though varying in intensity, typically come in three forms.

ATTACK 1 **CONFUSION BY FALSE TEACHERS**

False teachers sowed confusion as to which early church writings were actually Scripture.

God chose to make known His message through prophets, poets, kings, and disciples. He carefully preserved it for future generations by superintending the writing of His message, beginning with Moses in 1500 B.C. and ending with John in A.D. 90.

“For the prophecy came not in old time by the will of man: but holy men of God spake as they were moved by the Holy Ghost” (II Peter 1:21).

Often God spoke during periods of national upheaval and violent conflicts between nations. Armies frequently marched through Palestine, burning, destroying, and plundering as they went. Yet the Bible stands complete, unified, and miraculously preserved.

The Lord Jesus warned about false teachers who would arise as wolves in sheep’s clothing. (See Matthew 7:15.) Paul explained that they would come from within the Church as well as without. (See Acts 20:29–30.) Peter told of their end:

“But there were false prophets also among the people, even as there shall be false teachers among you, who privily shall bring in damnable heresies, even denying the Lord that bought them, and bring upon themselves swift destruction.

“And many shall follow their pernicious ways; by reason of whom the way of truth shall be evil spoken of.

“And through covetousness shall they with feigned words make merchandise of you. . . .

“But these, as natural brute beasts, made to be taken and destroyed, speak evil of the things that they understand not; and shall utterly perish in their own corruption; And shall receive the reward of unrighteousness . . .” (II Peter 2:1–3, 12–13).



Historical Picture Service

The Council of Nicea was called in A.D. 324 to solve the Arian controversy. Doctrinal attacks were often refuted in such councils.

Very early the Church was rocked by two crises. First, the leaven of false doctrine began to spread. Some of the false teachers proudly called themselves *gnostics* (from the Greek word *gnosis*, meaning “to know”). They distorted the character of God and penned new books which they claimed were inspired.

A second crisis came as pagan writers began to attack the Scriptures. Celsus, for example, accepted the authenticity of the Gospels, yet taught that the apostles had purposely lied and distorted the life of Jesus.

God countered these two attacks in an unusual way. He sent persecution and raised up exceptional Christian leaders who gave careful, yet firm responses to the pagan critics.

The waves of persecution caused the believers to consider which books were God-breathed and worthy of defense and even martyrdom. These Christians exercised great alertness in discerning the genuine from the merely good, and the true from the false.

More and more the focus during this time was on the canon (from the Greek word *kanon*, meaning “limits” or “standard”) of Scripture. By the fourth century, the Church came to a common agreement concerning which books bore the mark of God’s authorship. After much prayer and careful study, the thirty-nine books of the Old Testament were confirmed as authoritative and inspired by God.

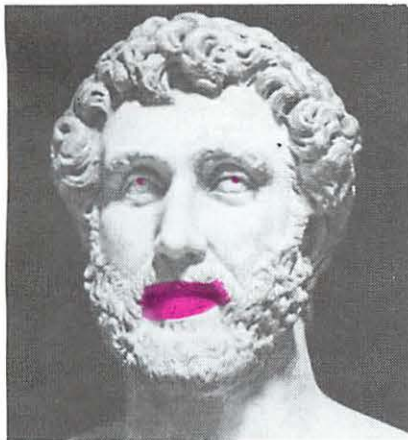
The example and usage by Jesus Christ as He referred to and quoted from the Law of Moses, the Prophets, and the Psalms (see Luke 24:44–45) proved decisive for the Old Testament. These sections were the precise divisions of the Hebrew texts.

The decision regarding the New Testament called for even more discernment. An avalanche of writings spread throughout the Church. Some of these were greatly loved by the Christians, as is John Bunyan's *Pilgrim's Progress* today.

Other writings claimed apostolic authority and authorship, yet contained false teaching. Did Peter write a revelation like John? Did Barnabas really write an epistle to the churches?

After considerable evaluation and discussion by believers scattered throughout the Roman Empire, the twenty-seven books of the New Testament were, by common consent, received as God-breathed.

God responded to the outward pagan attacks by raising up effective spokesmen, such as Athenagorus, Justin, Clement of Alexandria, and Tertullian. With new authority from a clearly defined canon of Scripture and effective leadership of these Godly spokesmen, the Gospel increased in power and influence throughout the world.



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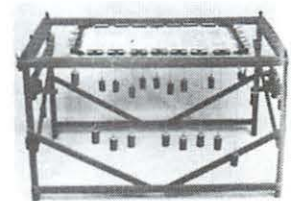
Justin's First Apology was addressed to the Emperor Antonius Pius in an attempt to explain the true nature of Christianity.

ATTACK 2 UNCERTAINTY OF TEXTUAL ACCURACY

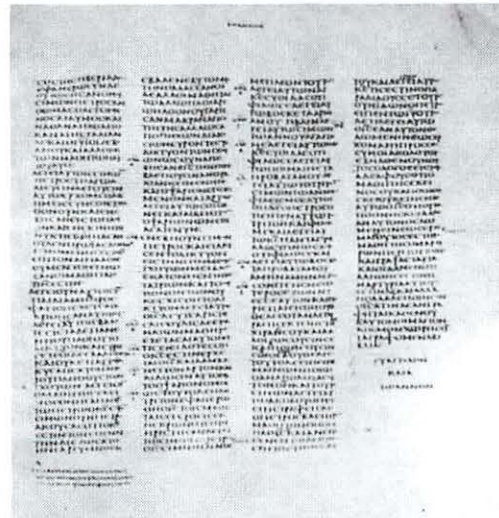
God protected the inerrancy of His Word as He guarded its formation and reproduction. From the time of Constantine on, the number of Bibles or Scripture portions increased dramatically. Yet the believer is able to trust his Bible as God's Word, even though it is a translation at the end of hundreds of years of copying and recopying.



British Library

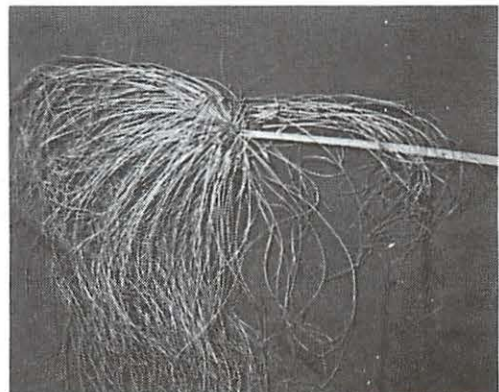


The manuscript is a codex (left). It is paged and bound as books are today. *Codex Sinaiticus* is written on parchment. Special techniques were used to preserve such valuable manuscripts (right).



British Library

This page from *Codex Sinaiticus* contains the last chapter of John's Gospel.



Bible Society, London

Papyrus "paper" was made from stems of the papyrus plant, found in ancient Egypt. Strips were laid side by side and covered with other strips laid crosswise. Layers were "welded" by beating. Then they were smoothed and trimmed. A roll was formed when sheets were pasted together end to end.

"The Bible is the most well-attested and preserved of any ancient book," archaeologist F.C. Kenyon wrote. "It is reassuring at the end to find

that the general result of all these discoveries [of manuscripts] and all this study is to strengthen the proof of the authenticity of the Scriptures, and our conviction that we have in our hands, in . . . integrity the veritable Word of God."

God protected the text of the Bible from serious human error during the many years of hand-copying manuscript after manuscript. Theologian L. Gaussen proclaims, "All the variants, almost without exception, leave untouched the essential ideas of each phrase and bear only on points of secondary importance."

The textual scholar F.J.A. Hort agrees with Mr. Gaussen and other scholars, "The proportion of comparatively trivial variations . . . can hardly form more than a thousandth part of the entire text."



A Latin version of the Greek Old Testament (Septuagint) around A.D. 150. This papyrus fragment includes parts of Genesis 5 and 6.



British Library

This papyrus from the fourth century includes part of Deuteronomy 34 in the Saïdic dialect, Coptic. Local dialects and languages were used for worship and instruction early in Christianity's history.

Jewish scholars known as the Massoretes (from the Hebrew word *massora*, meaning "tradition") developed incredible methods to ensure accuracy in the copying of the Hebrew Bible. From A.D. 500 to 900 they precisely copied the Bible.

As F. C. Kenyon found, "They numbered the verses, words, and letters of every book. They calculated the middle word and the middle letter of each. They enumerated verses which contained all the letters of the alphabet . . . the Massoretes were indeed anxious that not one jot or tittle . . . of the Law should pass away or be lost."

Verification by Archaeology

The deadliest and most influential attack on the accuracy of the text of God's Word has come in modern history—**humanistic rationalism**. The doubts of credibility are wrapped in robes of respectability in the name of scholarship and scientific investigation, as unbelieving critics scoff at the Scriptures.

"There is no such thing as the supernatural. Jesus never performed miracles, and He certainly was not God. The Bible is no more inspired than other religious works. It is merely a collection of the folklore, tales, myths, and legends of an ancient and primitive people."

Statements like these are so seductive that virtually every seminary in America and Europe has fallen, for the most part, to their subtle appeal.

As far back as the eighteenth century, the French scoffer Voltaire predicted, "One hundred years from my day there will not be a Bible in the earth except one that is looked upon by an antiquarian curiosity-seeker."

David Hume, the British rationalist, boasted, "I see the twilight of Christianity."

To counter the seductive claim of rationalism for scientific authority, God raised up the truly scientific discipline of archaeology. As a result of archaeological findings, Voltaire is looked upon today by antiquarian curiosity-seekers, and Hume appears confused. He could not tell the sunrise from the sunset.

Proud rationalists derided the Bible when such "mythical" people as the Hittites and Babylonians were mentioned. Yet these kingdoms have become well known to us because of archaeological expeditions.



D.J. Wiseman

Ruins of the Ishtar Gate of Babylon attest to the magnificence of that great ancient city.



Metin Ergin

The discovery of the Lion Gate at the entrance of the ancient Hittite capital in central Turkey (1906) left no doubt as to the existence or greatness of the Hittites.

Rationalists also claimed that Moses certainly could not have written the first five books of the Bible. "Writing was a late invention," boasted those who were convinced of the assured results of scientific investigation. Yet today the evidence of writing has been pushed back well into the fourth millennium, B.C., two thousand years before Moses.



Mansell Collection

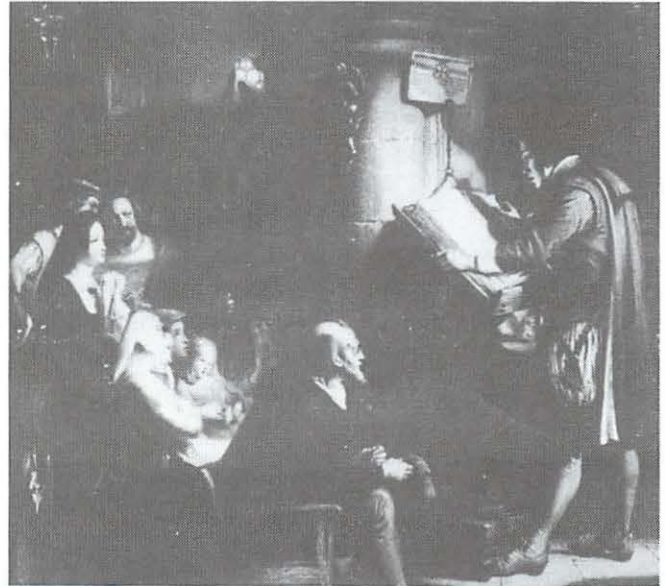
The Rosetta Stone, found by soldiers in Napoleon's army in 1799, gave the necessary clues to decipher old Egyptian hieroglyphics. The black basalt stone is nearly four feet high.

Nelson Glueck, a Jewish archaeologist, wrote, "It may be stated categorically that no archaeological discovery has ever controverted a Biblical reference . . . the almost incredibly accurate memory of the Bible, and particularly so when it is fortified by archaeological fact."

Archaeology has time after time discredited the "assured" results of humanistic rationalism. The well-known Biblical archaeologist, W.F. Albright, said, "The excessive skepticism shown toward the Bible by important historical schools of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, certain phases of which still appear periodically, has been

progressively discredited. Discovery after discovery has established the accuracy of details, and has brought increased recognition to the value of the Bible. . . ."

ATTACK 3 UNAVAILABILITY TO THE COMMON PEOPLE



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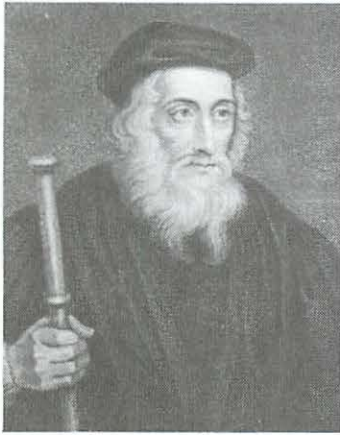
Sir George Harvey's historic painting of the first reading from the chained Bible in the crypt of Old St. Paul's Church in London, 1540

A small congregation of ragged peasants huddled closely together in the cold, damp cathedral. Gloomy shadows lurked behind the altar as the morning sun filtered through the magnificent stained glass casements. While the pitiful assembly shivered, the old priest briskly carried out his sacramental duties.

What sense could these common folk make from church services and ceremonies carelessly mumbled in Latin? The true message of the Gospel remained hidden from their unsaved souls because they had no Bibles to read.

The spiritual ignorance and indifference of many English priests outraged the venerable Oxford professor and preacher, John Wycliffe. Geoffrey Chaucer, a contemporary of Mr. Wycliffe, satirized the worldliness and immorality of the medieval clergy in his famous epic, *The Canterbury Tales*.

As John Wycliffe became aware of the widespread hypocrisy and corruption, he attacked the Church, not with amusing stories of monks and friars, but with solemn words that burned the listeners with indignation.



Historical Picture Service

John Wycliffe
1330–1384

The old preacher determined that two changes were desperately needed to shatter the spiritual darkness that had gripped England for six centuries. First, he would translate the Latin Vulgate Bible into English. Second, he would enlist a group of priests who shared his concern to carry the Gospel to every

barnyard and village in England.

Ecclesiastical authorities viewed these traveling preachers with contempt. They labeled them “idle babblers” and “Lollards” because of their lack of theological training and doctrinal refinement.



Bettmann Archive

John Wycliffe sending the Lollards to take the Gospel to the people of every small village and farm

English chronicler Henry Knighton, who was no friend of Mr. Wycliffe, remarked in 1382, “The sect has multiplied so widely that on the road every second person you meet is a Lollard.”

This rapid growth was mainly the result of the dedication of John Wycliffe’s “poor priests” and the desire for spiritual truth that their messages inspired. Like a tiny army, the humble Lollards went forth preaching and reading the Bible in their native tongue.

Priests and prelates became alarmed at the growing influence of the Bible. What might happen to the rituals and traditions of their churches if the average peasant began to understand the Scriptures?

Churchmen began to officially criticize and condemn Mr. Wycliffe’s attempt to enlighten the English masses with God’s Word.

“By translating it from the Latin into the Anglican language, Master Wycliffe has made it the property of the masses and common to all who are able to read. . . . And so the Gospel pearl is thrown before swine and trodden underfoot.”



The Granger Collection

Early English translations of the Bible were rejected by religious leaders and condemned by kings. The clergy felt that making the Word of God available to the common people was like “casting the Gospel pearl before swine to be trodden underfoot.”

William Courtenay, the Bishop of London, called John Wycliffe a dangerous heretic and demanded that he stand trial for sedition against the Catholic Church. In the spring of 1382, Courtenay assembled a synod at Blackfriars to discredit Mr. Wycliffe’s writings.

A serious earthquake disrupted the meeting, but the quick-thinking bishop declared that the tremor was God’s stamp of approval on the proceedings.

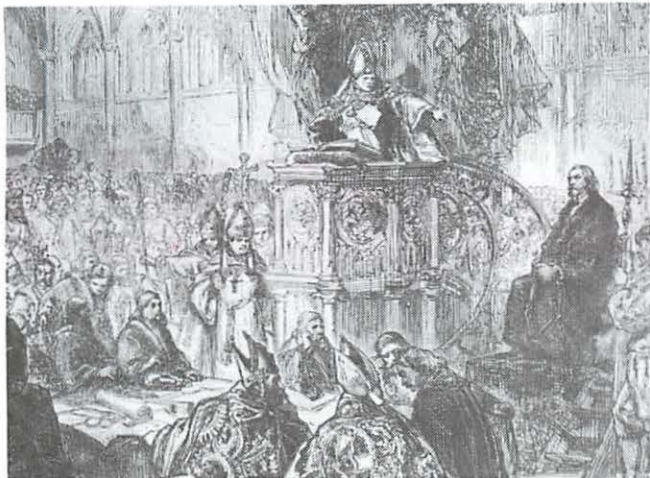
Protected by the powerful nobleman John of Gaunt and a group of close friends at Oxford, John Wycliffe never faced the fiery stake that the church officials had so eagerly prepared for him. Instead, the old preacher suffered a massive stroke during a church service in 1384 and died three days later.

Mr. Wycliffe’s remains were laid to rest in Lutterworth cemetery, but his body was not to remain there.

Writing to the Pope twenty-eight years later, the Archbishop of Canterbury called John Wycliffe “that wretched and pestilent fellow of damnable

memory, son of the old serpent, and the very herald and child of anti-Christ . . . who crowned his wickedness by translating the Scriptures into the mother tongue."

In 1415, the same Council of Constance that sentenced the valiant reformer John Hus to the stake ordered John Wycliffe's body exhumed and burned. His ashes were thrown into the River Swift in a symbolic ceremony to finalize the "heretic's" eternal destruction.



Three Lions

John Hus on trial at the Council of Constance

The English poet William Wordsworth captured this incident on paper in an attempt to immortalize Wycliffe's lasting contributions.

"As thou these ashes, little brook, wilt bear
Into the Avon—Avon to the tide
Of Severn—Severn to the narrow seas—
Into the main ocean they—this deed accurst
An emblem yields to friends and enemies
How the bold teacher's doctrine, sanctified
By truth, shall spread throughout the world
dispersed."

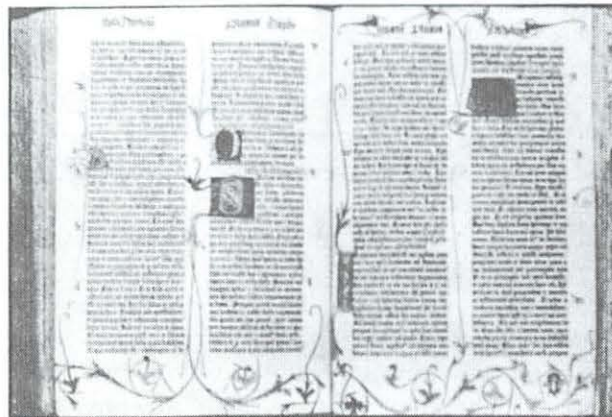
Along with John Wycliffe's bones, the church tried to destroy his translation of the Bible. A provincial council at Oxford declared that "no one shall in the future translate on his own authority any text of the Holy Scripture into the English tongue . . . nor shall any man read this kind of book recently composed by Master Wycliffe, under penalty of excommunication."

With only a few tattered copies of single Gospels and Epistles, the Lollards struggled to preserve John Wycliffe's translation. **The English Bible survived like a flickering candle against the constant winds of criticism and condemnation.**

The momentous events of 1453 dramatically influenced the battle for an English Bible. While

Turkish warriors scaled the walls of the ancient capital of Constantinople, a humble printer in Mainz, Germany, produced one of the greatest innovations in history. Both incidents profoundly influenced the development and distribution of God's Word in Europe.

When Constantinople fell into Turkish hands, hundreds of scholars fled to Renaissance Italy. Their knowledge of ancient Greek and Hebrew rekindled an interest in Bible manuscripts. These documents established a foundation that aided the work of Reformation translators.



Brown Bros.

The art of movable-type printing allowed mass production of Bibles for the common man. Pages from one of the first Latin Bibles produced on the new printing press are shown here.



Christian History Magazine

Johann Gutenberg examines a proof page.

During the same year, Johann Gutenberg began work on a movable-type printing press that made the laborious process of copying the Bible by hand obsolete. With the Gutenberg press, the Word of God could be printed and distributed in unlimited numbers. Inspired by these historic incidents, scholars and preachers began to question the validity of Catholic traditions and the accuracy of the Latin Vulgate.

Desiderius Erasmus, although a well-known humanist, published a Greek New Testament in 1516. He tried to avoid any quarrel with the Pope, but Erasmus made his position clear in the preface of his new work.

"I vehemently dissent from those who are unwilling that the sacred Scriptures, translated into the common tongue, should be read by private persons. . . . I would wish even all women to read the Gospel and Epistles of St. Paul, and I wish that they were translated into all languages of all Christian people.

"I wish that the husbandman may sing parts of them at his plow, that the weaver may warble them at his shuttle, that the traveler may with their narratives beguile the weariness of the way."

While serving on the faculty at Cambridge College, Erasmus encountered a brilliant young student who had already mastered seven languages. His name was William Tyndale.

After leaving Cambridge, William Tyndale became the tutor-chaplain of the Walsh Estate in Little Sodbury. Disturbed in his heart by the crude behavior and gross ignorance of other priests, William sought the counsel of an elderly pastor. The aged churchman offered William a warning that greatly influenced his life and ministry.

"Do you know that the Pope is the very Anti-Christ which the Scriptures speaketh of, but beware what you say, or it will cost you your life. I have been an officer of his, but I have given it up and defy him and all his works."

This reply so shocked the young priest that he prayed and studied more diligently. He carefully examined Desiderius Erasmus' New Testament to find a Scriptural answer. William Tyndale soon realized that translating the Bible into English would be his life's work.



Bettmann Archive

William Tyndale working on his English translation of the Scriptures

Mr. Tyndale began to understand that the church would rather have thousands of books and tracts criticizing its teachings and traditions than to see one Bible in the language of the common people. As God's calling became clear, William began to comprehend the importance of the task.

"I perceived by experience how that it is impossible to establish the lay people in any truth, except that the Scriptures were plainly laid before their eyes, that they might see the process, order, and meaning of the text."

When his co-workers tried to convince him that the teachings of the Church fathers and decrees of the Pope took precedence over the Scriptures, William Tyndale replied, "I defy the Pope and all his laws; and if God spare my life, ere many years, I will cause that a boy that driveth the plow shall know more of the Scripture than thou dost."

Mr. Tyndale was confident that Cuthbert Tunstall, the Bishop of London, would sanction his translation project. When he appealed to the Bishop in 1523, Bishop Tunstall would have nothing to do with such a radical plan.

Discouraged by official rejection, Mr. Tyndale sadly wrote, "Wherefore I perceived that not only in the Bishop of London's palace, but in all England, there was no room for attempting the translation of the Scripture." In 1524, he sailed for Germany, never to see his beloved homeland again.

For the next twelve years William Tyndale traveled from one German city to another, evading princes and cardinals like a common criminal. While in Wittenberg, the birthplace of the Protestant Reformation, Tyndale completed his translation of the New Testament. After nine months of work, the manuscript was transported to Cologne to be printed.

The publication of Tyndale's translation was halted when authorities in Cologne prohibited the printers from any further business with William Tyndale. The German clergy also wrote to the bishops of England and warned them "to keep the strictest watch in all parts lest that most pernicious merchandise should be imported into the country."

Finally, in the Protestant stronghold of Worms, six thousand copies of the New Testament were published in 1526. For the first time, the Gospel and the Epistles were printed in a form of English that all of England could understand.

During the next four years, fifteen thousand Bibles flooded the shores of John Wycliffe's native land.



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The English Bibles printed in Germany were smuggled across the Channel concealed in bales of goods.

A royal decree by King Henry VIII stated, "We, with deliberate advice of the most reverend father, have determined the said and untrue translations to be burned, with sharp correction and punishment against the keepers and readers of the same."

The Bishop of London confiscated all the copies of William Tyndale's New Testament he could find and ceremoniously burned them in the courtyard of St. Paul's Cathedral.



Bettmann Archive

The Bishop of London supervising the burning of William Tyndale's Bibles

Where he could not seize the books legally, Bishop Tunstall sent agents to the Continent to purchase them. The copies were to be secured at any price and returned to England to be destroyed. Ironically, Mr. Tyndale used the Bishop's money to improve his copies and increase his printing.

An unfortunate Lollard was arrested and brought to trial in London. During his hearing, the

judge asked him if he knew who was helping William Tyndale print so many Bibles.

He replied, "The Bishop of London is doing more to help than anyone else, for the money paid for the Bibles that are burned is used to print and circulate fresh copies."



Heroes of the Reformation

An ecclesiastical agent buys Mr. Tyndale's Bibles.

Enraged by William Tyndale's success, Henry VIII employed a treacherous spy named Phillips to lure Mr. William Tyndale from the protection of his home in Antwerp. Fooled by an invitation to dinner, Mr. Tyndale was captured and imprisoned in the castle of Vilvorde.

William Tyndale was publicly accused of the following crimes during his trial.

1. He had maintained that faith alone justifies.
2. He maintained that to believe in the forgiveness of sins and to embrace the mercy offered by the Gospel was enough for salvation.
3. He maintained that human traditions cannot bind the conscience.
4. He denied that there is a purgatory.
5. He affirmed that neither the Virgin nor the saints pray for us.

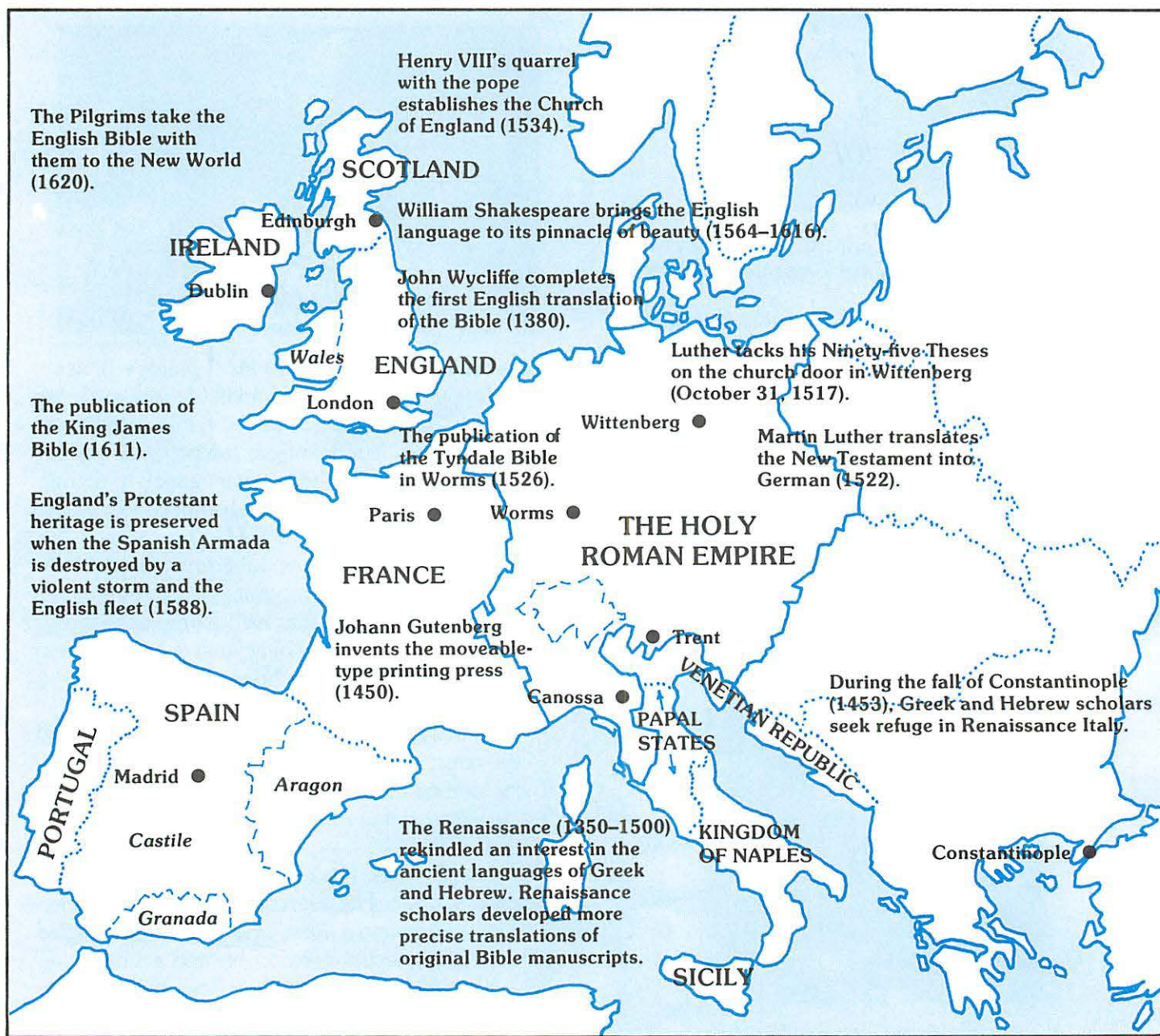
Mr. Tyndale was taken out of prison on October 6, 1536. His last words were, "Lord, open the king of England's eyes." He was then strangled by the court executioner and burned at the stake. Five years later, a Bible that had been published by William Tyndale under the fictitious name of Thomas Matthew was presented to Henry VIII. After reading portions of it, he ordered that every church in his kingdom should receive a copy. William Tyndale's prayer had been answered.

DISCUSSION:

What evidence do we see in our day that Satan is still attacking God's Word by the confusion of false teachers, uncertainty of textual accuracy, and unavailability of the Scriptures to the people?

THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE ENGLISH BIBLE

The translating of the English Bible was not a result of unrelated historical coincidences. God's divine plan for the English-speaking people of the world unfolded in a beautiful sequence, carefully guided by the hand of Providence.



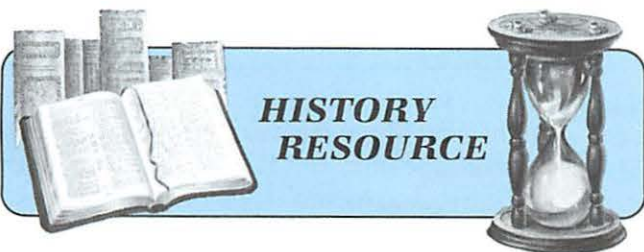
PROJECT

Using your *Time Line Chart* and *World History for Christian Schools* resource book, construct a time line illustrating God's hand in the development and distribution of the English Bible. Write a brief paragraph explaining the significance of the following events that will be included in your time line.

1. The fall of Constantinople
2. Luther tacks his Ninety-Five Theses on the church door in Wittenberg.
3. The defeat of the Spanish Armada
4. The Pilgrims arrive in America.
5. Luther's

translation of the Bible 6. Gutenberg's invention of the printing press 7. The publication of the King James Bible 8. The publication of the Tyndale Bible 9. Henry VIII's quarrel with the pope 10. William Shakespeare brings the English language to its high point of expressive beauty.

Date completed 2/20/11 Evaluation _____



HISTORY RESOURCE

HOW DOES THE DETAILED FULFILLMENT OF PROPHECY CONFIRM GOD'S WORD?

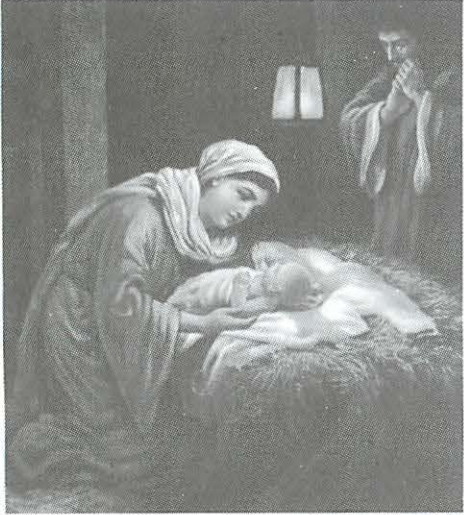
When Jesus walked with His disciples on the road to Emmaus, He began with Moses and the prophets and explained how they referred to Him. His disciples later recalled, "... Did not our heart burn within us, while he talked with us by the way, and while he opened to us the scriptures?" (Luke 24:32).



No doubt the following Scriptures were among those Jesus used to reveal Himself in Old Testament prophecy.



Reading the Torah (the five books of Moses)

PROPHETIC SCRIPTURE	SUBJECT	FULFILLED
"And I will put enmity between thee and the woman, and between thy seed and her seed; it shall bruise thy head, and thou shalt bruise his heel" (Genesis 3:15).	seed of a woman	"But when the fulness of the time was come, God sent forth his Son, made of a woman, made under the law" (Galatians 4:4).
"And I will bless them that bless thee, and curse him that curseth thee: and in thee shall all families of the earth be blessed" (Genesis 12:3).	seed of Abraham	"The book of the generation of Jesus Christ, the son of David, the son of Abraham" (Matthew 1:1).
"And God said, Sarah thy wife shall bear thee a son indeed; and thou shalt call his name Isaac: and I will establish my covenant with him for an everlasting covenant, and with his seed after him" (Genesis 17:19).	seed of Isaac	"Which was the son of Jacob, which was the son of Isaac, which was the son of Abraham, which was the son of Thara, which was the son of Nachor" (Luke 3:34).
"I shall see him, but not now: I shall behold him, but not nigh: there shall come a Star out of Jacob, and a Sceptre shall rise out of Israel, and shall smite the corners of Moab, and destroy all the children of Sheth" (Numbers 24:17).	seed of Jacob	"Abraham begat Isaac; and Isaac begat Jacob; and Jacob begat Judas and his brethren" (Matthew 1:2).
"The sceptre shall not depart from Judah, nor a lawgiver from between his feet, until Shiloh come; and unto him shall the gathering of the people be" (Genesis 49:10).	from the tribe of Judah	"Which was the son of Aminadab, which was the son of Aram, which was the son of Esrom, which was the son of Phares, which was the son of Juda" (Luke 3:33).

PROPHETIC SCRIPTURE	SUBJECT	FULFILLED
<p><i>"Of the increase of his government and peace there shall be no end, upon the throne of David, and upon his kingdom, to order it, and to establish it with judgment and with justice from henceforth even for ever. The zeal of the Lord of hosts will perform this" (Isaiah 9:7).</i></p> <p><i>"But thou, Beth-lehem Ephratah, though thou be little among the thousands of Judah, yet out of thee shall he come forth unto me that is to be ruler in Israel; whose goings forth have been from of old, from everlasting" (Micah 5:2).</i></p> <p><i>"Know therefore and understand, that from the going forth of the commandment to restore and to build Jerusalem unto the Messiah the Prince shall be seven weeks, and threescore and two weeks: the street shall be built again, and the wall, even in troublous times" (Daniel 9:25).</i></p> <p><i>"Therefore the Lord himself shall give you a sign; Behold, a virgin shall conceive, and bear a son, and shall call his name Immanuel" (Isaiah 7:14).</i></p>	<p>heir to the throne of David</p> <p>born in Bethlehem</p> <p>time of His birth</p> <p>to be born of a virgin</p>	<p><i>"He shall be great, and shall be called the Son of the Highest: and the Lord God shall give unto him the throne of his father David: And he shall reign over the house of Jacob for ever; and of his kingdom there shall be no end" (Luke 1:32–33).</i></p> <p><i>"And Joseph also went up from Galilee, out of the city of Nazareth, into Judaea, unto the city of David, which is called Bethlehem; (because he was of the house and lineage of David:) To be taxed with Mary his espoused wife, being great with child. . . . And she brought forth her firstborn son, and wrapped him in swaddling clothes, and laid him in a manger; because there was no room for them in the inn" (Luke 2:4–5, 7).</i></p> <p><i>"And it came to pass in those days, that there went out a decree from Caesar Augustus, that all the world should be taxed. (And this taxing was first made when Cyrenius was governor of Syria)" (Luke 2:1–2).</i></p> <p><i>"And in the sixth month the angel Gabriel was sent from God unto a city of Galilee, named Nazareth, To a virgin espoused to a man whose name was Joseph, of the house of David; and the virgin's name was Mary. . . . And the angel said unto her, Fear not, Mary: for thou hast found favour with God. And, behold, thou shalt conceive in thy womb, and bring forth a son, and shalt call his name JESUS" (Luke 1:26–27, 30–31).</i></p>
 <p><small>©Providence Lithograph Co.</small></p> <p><i>"Thus saith the Lord; A voice was heard in Ramah, lamentation, and bitter weeping; Rahel weeping for her children refused to be comforted for her children, because they were not" (Jeremiah 31:15).</i></p>	<p>slaughter of the innocents</p>	<p><i>"Then Herod, when he saw that he was mocked of the wise men, was exceeding wroth, and sent forth, and slew all the children that were in Bethlehem, and in all the coasts thereof, from two years old and under, according to the time which he had diligently inquired of the wise men. Then was fulfilled that which was spoken by Jeremy the prophet, saying, In Rama was there a voice heard, lamentation, and weeping, and great mourning, Rachel weeping for her children, and would not be comforted, because they are not" (Matthew 2:16–18).</i></p>

PROPHETIC SCRIPTURE	SUBJECT	FULFILLED
<p><i>"When Israel was a child, then I loved him, and called my son out of Egypt" (Hosea 11:1).</i></p>  <p>©Providence Lithograph Co.</p> <p>Joseph takes Mary and the babe to Egypt.</p> <p><i>"Behold, I will send my messenger, and he shall prepare the way before me; and the Lord, whom ye seek, shall suddenly come to his temple, even the messenger of the covenant, whom ye delight in: behold, he shall come, saith the Lord of hosts" (Malachi 3:1).</i></p> <p><i>"I will declare the decree: the Lord hath said unto me, Thou art my Son; this day have I begotten thee" (Psalm 2:7).</i></p> <p><i>"Nevertheless the dimness shall not be such as was in her vexation, when at the first he lightly afflicted the land of Zebulun and the land of Naphtali, and afterward did more grievously afflict her by the way of the sea, beyond Jordan, in Galilee of the nations. The people that walked in darkness have seen a great light: they that dwell in the land of the shadow of death, upon them hath the light shined" (Isaiah 9:1-2).</i></p> <p><i>"The Lord thy God will raise up unto thee a Prophet from the midst of thee, of thy brethren, like unto me; unto him ye shall hearken" (Deuteronomy 18:15).</i></p>	<p>flight to Egypt</p> <p>preceded by a forerunner</p> <p>declared the Son of God</p> <p>Galilean ministry</p> <p>a prophet</p>	<p><i>"When he arose, he took the young child and his mother by night, and departed into Egypt: And was there until the death of Herod: that it might be fulfilled which was spoken of the Lord by the prophet, saying, Out of Egypt have I called my son" (Matthew 2:14-15).</i></p>  <p>Bible Art Series, Standard Publishing, Cincinnati</p> <p>John the Baptist preached a message of repentance and baptism to prepare for Christ's coming.</p> <p><i>"And when the messengers of John were departed, he began to speak unto the people concerning John, What went ye out into the wilderness for to see? A reed shaken with the wind? . . . This is he, of whom it is written, Behold, I send my messenger before thy face, which he shall prepare thy way before thee" (Luke 7:24, 27).</i></p> <p><i>"And lo a voice from heaven, saying, This is my beloved Son, in whom I am well pleased" (Matthew 3:17).</i></p> <p><i>"And leaving Nazareth, he came and dwelt in Capernaum, which is upon the sea coast, in the borders of Zabulon and Nephthalim: That it might be fulfilled which was spoken by Esaias the prophet, saying, The land of Zabulon, and the land of Nephthalim, by the way of the sea, beyond Jordan, Galilee of the Gentiles; The people which sat in darkness saw a great light; and to them which sat in the region and shadow of death light is sprung up" (Matthew 4:13-16).</i></p> <p><i>"And he shall send Jesus Christ, which before was preached unto you. . . . For Moses truly said unto the fathers, A prophet shall the Lord your God raise up unto you of your brethren, like unto me; him shall ye hear in all things whatsoever he shall say unto you" (Acts 3:20, 22).</i></p>

PROPHETIC SCRIPTURE

"The spirit of the Lord God is upon me; because the Lord hath anointed me to preach good tidings unto the meek; he hath sent me to bind up the broken-hearted, to proclaim liberty to the captives, and the opening of the prison to them that are bound; To proclaim the acceptable year of the Lord, and the day of vengeance of our God; to comfort all that mourn" (Isaiah 61:1-2).



Bible Art Series, Standard Publishing, Cincinnati

Raising the widow's son

"He is despised and rejected of men; a man of sorrows, and acquainted with grief; and we hid as it were our faces from him; he was despised, and we esteemed him not" (Isaiah 53:3).

"The Lord hath sworn, and will not repent, Thou art a priest for ever after the order of Melchizedek" (Psalm 110:4).



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Riding into Jerusalem

"Rejoice greatly, O daughter of Zion; shout, O daughter of Jerusalem: behold, thy King cometh unto thee: he is just, and having salvation; lowly, and riding upon an ass, and upon a colt the foal of an ass" (Zechariah 9:9).

SUBJECT

to heal the brokenhearted

rejected by His own people, the Jews

priest after the order of Melchizedek

triumphal entry

FULFILLED

"The Spirit of the Lord is upon me, because he hath anointed me to preach the gospel to the poor; he hath sent me to heal the brokenhearted, to preach deliverance to the captives, and recovering of sight to the blind, to set at liberty them that are bruised, To preach the acceptable year of the Lord" (Luke 4:18-19).



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Restoring Bartimeus' sight



"He came unto his own, and his own received him not" (John 1:11).



"And they cried out all at once, saying, Away with this man, and release unto us Barabbas" (Luke 23:18).

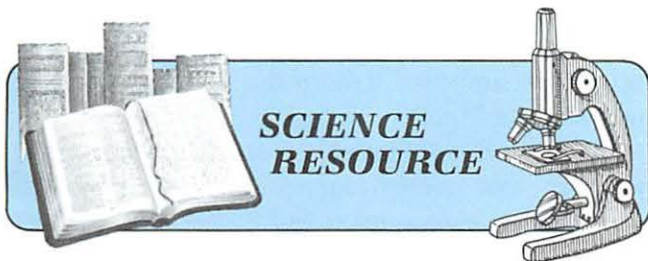
"So also Christ glorified not himself to be made an high priest; but he that said unto him, Thou art my Son, to-day have I begotten thee. As he saith also in another place, Thou art a priest for ever after the order of Melchisedec" (Hebrews 5:5-6).

"And they brought the colt to Jesus, and cast their garments on him; and he sat upon him. . . . And they that went before, and they that followed, cried, saying, Hosanna; Blessed is he that cometh in the name of the Lord. . . . And Jesus entered into Jerusalem, and into the temple: and when he had looked round about upon all things, and now the eventide was come, he went out unto Bethany with the twelve" (Mark 11:7, 9, 11).

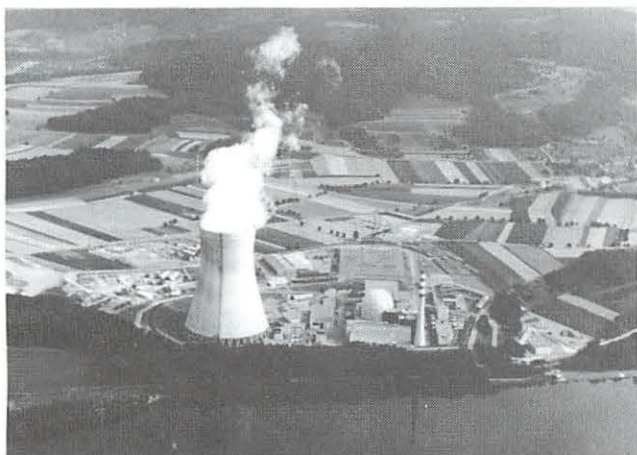
PROPHETIC SCRIPTURE	SUBJECT	FULFILLED
<p>"Yea, mine own familiar friend, in whom I trusted, which did eat of my bread, hath lifted up his heel against me" (Psalm 41:9).</p> <p>"And I said unto them, If ye think good, give me my price; and if not, forbear. So they weighed for my price thirty pieces of silver" (Zechariah 11:12).</p> <p>"False witnesses did rise up; they laid to my charge things that I knew not" (Psalm 35:11).</p> <p>"He was oppressed, and he was afflicted, yet he opened not his mouth: he is brought as a lamb to the slaughter, and as a sheep before her shearers is dumb, so he openeth not his mouth" (Isaiah 53:7).</p>  <p>©Providence Lithograph Co.</p> <p>"I gave my back to the smiters, and my cheeks to them that plucked off the hair: I hid not my face from shame and spitting" (Isaiah 50:6).</p> <p>"Let not them that are mine enemies wrongfully rejoice over me: neither let them wink with the eye that hate me without a cause" (Psalm 35:19).</p> <p>"But he was wounded for our transgressions, he was bruised for our iniquities: the chastisement of our peace was upon him; and with his stripes we are healed" (Isaiah 53:5).</p>	<p>betrayed by a friend</p> <p>sold for thirty pieces of silver</p> <p>accused by false witnesses</p> <p>silent to accusations</p> <p>spat upon and smitten</p> <p>hated without reason</p> <p>vicarious sacrifice</p>	<p>"And while he yet spake, behold a multitude, and he that was called Judas, one of the twelve, went before them, and drew near unto Jesus to kiss him. But Jesus said unto him, Judas, betrayest thou the Son of man with a kiss?" (Luke 22:47-48).</p> <p>"And said unto them, What will ye give me, and I will deliver him unto you? And they covenanted with him for thirty pieces of silver" (Matthew 26:15).</p> <p>"And there arose certain, and bare false witness against him, saying, We heard him say, I will destroy this temple that is made with hands, and within three days I will build another made without hands" (Mark 14:57-58).</p> <p>"And Pilate asked him again, saying, Answerest thou nothing? behold how many things they witness against thee. But Jesus yet answered nothing; so that Pilate marvelled" (Mark 15:4-5).</p>  <p>Bible Art Series, Standard Publishing, Cincinnati</p> <p>"Then did they spit in his face, and buffeted him; and others smote him with the palms of their hands" (Matthew 26:67).</p> <p>"If I had not done among them the works which none other man did, they had not had sin: but now have they both seen and hated both me and my Father. But this cometh to pass, that the word might be fulfilled that is written in their law, They hated me without a cause" (John 15:24-25).</p> <p>"For when we were yet without strength, in due time Christ died for the ungodly. . . . But God commendeth his love toward us, in that, while we were yet sinners, Christ died for us" (Romans 5:6, 8).</p>

PROPHETIC SCRIPTURE	SUBJECT	FULFILLED
<p><i>"Therefore will I divide him a portion with the great, and he shall divide the spoil with the strong; because he hath poured out his soul unto death: and he was numbered with the transgressors; and he bare the sin of many, and made intercession for the transgressors" (Isaiah 53:12).</i></p> <p><i>"And I will pour upon the house of David, and upon the inhabitants of Jerusalem, the spirit of grace and of supplications: and they shall look upon me whom they have pierced, and they shall mourn for him, as one mourneth for his only son, and shall be in bitterness for him, as one that is in bitterness for his firstborn" (Zechariah 12:10). (See also Psalm 22:16.)</i></p> <p><i>"All they that see me laugh me to scorn: they shoot out the lip, they shake the head, saying, He trusted on the Lord that he would deliver him: let him deliver him, seeing he delighted in him" (Psalm 22:7–8).</i></p>	<p>crucified with malefactors</p> <p>pierced through hands and feet</p> <p>scorned and mocked</p>	<p><i>"And with him they crucify two thieves; the one on his right hand, and the other on his left. And the scripture was fulfilled, which saith, And he was numbered with the transgressors" (Mark 15:27–28).</i></p> <p><i>"Then saith he to Thomas, Reach hither thy finger, and behold my hands; and reach hither thy hand, and thrust it into my side: and be not faithless, but believing" (John 20:27).</i></p> <p><i>"And the people stood beholding. And the rulers also with them derided him, saying, He saved others; let him save himself, if he be Christ, the chosen of God" (Luke 23:35).</i></p>
 <p>The soldiers parted his garments.</p> <p><i>"They gave me also gall for my meat; and in my thirst they gave me vinegar to drink" (Psalm 69:21).</i></p> <p><i>"For my love they are my adversaries: but I give myself unto prayer" (Psalm 109:4).</i></p>	<p>given vinegar and gall</p> <p>prayer for His enemies</p>	 <p>The crowd mocked Jesus as He hung on the cross.</p> <p><i>"They gave him vinegar to drink mingled with gall: and when he had tasted thereof, he would not drink" (Matthew 27:34).</i></p> <p><i>"Then said Jesus, Father, forgive them; for they know not what they do. And they parted his raiment, and cast lots" (Luke 23:34).</i></p>

PROPHETIC SCRIPTURE	SUBJECT	FULFILLED
<p><i>"I may tell all my bones: they look and stare upon me. They part my garments among them, and cast lots upon my vesture" (Psalm 22:17–18).</i></p> <p><i>"He keepeth all his bones: not one of them is broken" (Psalm 34:20).</i></p> <p><i>"And I will pour upon the house of David, and upon the inhabitants of Jerusalem, the spirit of grace and of supplications: and they shall look upon me whom they have pierced, they shall mourn for him, as one mourneth for his only son, and shall be in bitterness for him, as one that is in bitterness for his firstborn" (Zechariah 12:10).</i></p>	<p>soldiers gambled for His coat</p> <p>no bones broken</p> <p>His side pierced</p>	<p><i>"And they crucified him, and parted his garments, casting lots: that it might be fulfilled which was spoken by the prophet, They parted my garments among them, and upon my vesture did they cast lots. And sitting down they watched him there" (Matthew 27:35–36).</i></p> <p><i>"Then came the soldiers, and brake the legs of the first, and of the other which was crucified with him. But when they came to Jesus, and saw that he was dead already, they brake not his legs. . . . For these things were done, that the scripture should be fulfilled, A bone of him shall not be broken" (John 19:32–33, 36).</i></p> <p><i>"But one of the soldiers with a spear pierced his side, and forthwith came there out blood and water" (John 19:34).</i></p>
 <p><small>Bible Art Series, Standard Publishing, Cincinnati</small></p> <p>Burying Jesus in a rich man's tomb</p> <p><i>"And he made his grave with the wicked, and with the rich in his death; because he had done no violence, neither was any deceit in his mouth" (Isaiah 53:9).</i></p>	<p>buried with the rich</p>	 <p><small>Doré Bible Illustrations</small></p> <p>Joseph taking the body of Jesus from the cross</p> <p><i>"When the even was come, there came a rich man of Arimathea, named Joseph, who also himself was Jesus' disciple: He went to Pilate, and begged the body of Jesus. Then Pilate commanded the body to be delivered. And when Joseph had taken the body, he wrapped it in a clean linen cloth, And laid it in his own new tomb, which he had hewn out in the rock: and he rolled a great stone to the door of the sepulchre, and departed" (Matthew 27:57–60).</i></p>



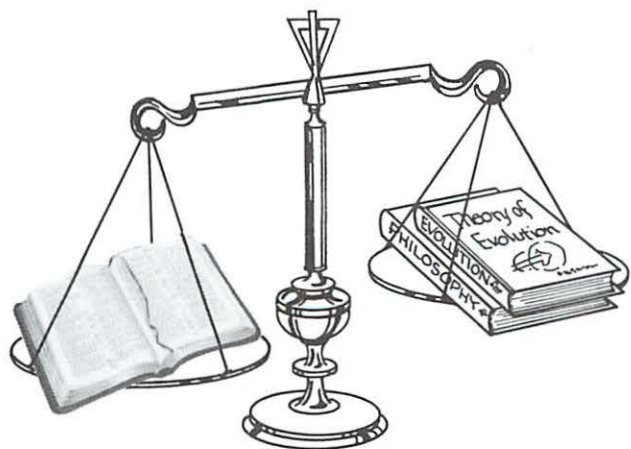
HOW DO THE LAWS AND THEORIES OF SCIENCE AFFIRM THE ACCURACY OF THE WORD OF GOD?



Ewing Galloway

The power of the atom can be harnessed only because of the consistency of the laws of God.

God's laws are accurate and permanent. They do not change. Man's scientific theories, however, are continually in a state of revision. Therefore, the ultimate test of any scientific theory is to measure it by the principles and presuppositions of Scripture. Two scientific explorations will be analyzed in this resource. The first will be found in harmony with Scripture; the second will fail the tests of both Scripture and science.



When weighed against God's Word, man's knowledge will always be found wanting.

THE LAWS OF THERMODYNAMICS

The First Law

When mechanical work is changed into heat or heat into mechanical work, the amount of work is always equivalent to the amount of heat. This law has two parts: (1) that energy can be transformed from one form to another, and (2) that all such transformations are balanced. Energy is neither created nor destroyed.

The Second Law

It is impossible for heat to flow freely from a colder to a warmer body. This law also has two further parts: (1) that heat naturally flows in the direction which creates more disorder, and (2) in any process where work is done, the transfer cannot be one hundred percent efficient. In every transfer of energy, some energy is always "wasted." The following points further clarify these two laws.

1 ENERGY CAN CHANGE FROM ONE FORM TO ANOTHER.

Thermodynamics is the study of how energy changes form. There are many forms of energy such as heat energy, light energy, electrical energy, mechanical energy, chemical energy, energy of movement, and nuclear energy.



Ewing Galloway

Heat energy is easily changed to many other forms of energy. Heat is converted to lifting energy as this balloon is inflated with "hot" air.

In the early 1800s a man by the name of Benjamin Thompson, later called Count Rumford, began to experiment with two forms of energy: mechanical energy and heat energy. As Rumford

supervised the drilling of brass cannons, he noticed that the mechanical energy of drilling was converted to heat energy.

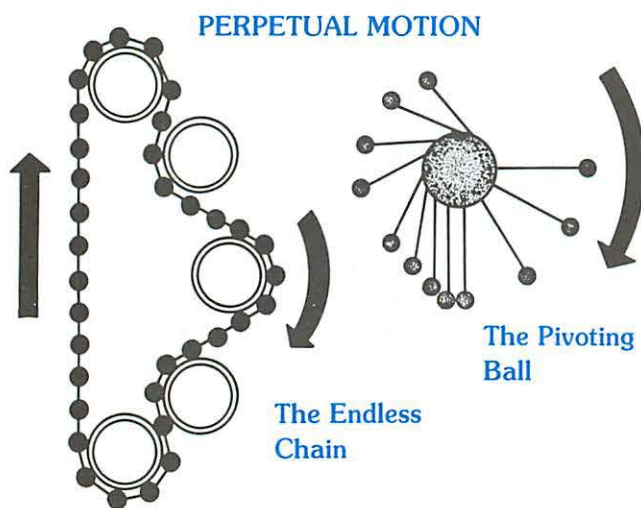
After a few minutes of drilling, the cannons and the drills became so hot they had to be cooled with water. By measuring the water's change in temperature, Rumford determined how much heat the drills had produced. To his surprise, he discovered that the two forms of energy were equal. The drilling process merely changed mechanical energy to heat energy.

These studies were the beginning of what scientists now call the first and second laws of thermodynamics.

2 MAN CAN NEITHER DESTROY ENERGY NOR CREATE NEW ENERGY.

When energy is changed from one form to another, it is neither destroyed nor created. This means that the total amount of energy which goes into a system minus the energy which comes out is equal to the change of energy stored in the system. Simply interpreted, this means that you only get out of something what you put into it.

The first law of thermodynamics has tempted many inventors to dream about perpetual motion machines.



The dream of a perpetual motion machine is one of a perfectly balanced machine that has no friction. It is supposed to keep working forever without creating or destroying energy.

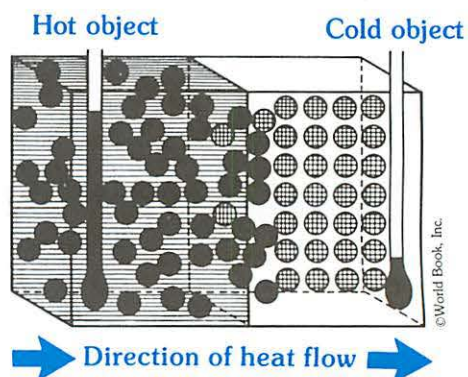
The endless chain was designed to run without stopping. Theoretically, the chain was supposed to start by itself and run without requiring an engine. Because the right side of the chain had more links, it was supposed to be heavy enough to pull the shorter side back to the top.

The pivoting ball was also intended to turn without adding energy. As one ball swung over the top, it was supposed to turn the wheel so that the next ball would fall.

The disappointed inventor discovered, however, that even though energy is conserved, some energy always leaks out in the form of heat whenever energy is used.

3 FREELY FLOWING ENERGY ALWAYS FLOWS "DOWNHILL."

Heat and all other forms of energy always flow from higher levels of energy to lower levels of energy, unless acted on by some outside force. It is impossible for heat to flow freely from a colder to a warmer object.



Simply put, the second law of thermodynamics means that a marble will always roll down a hill. It will never roll up a hill unless some outside force lifts it.

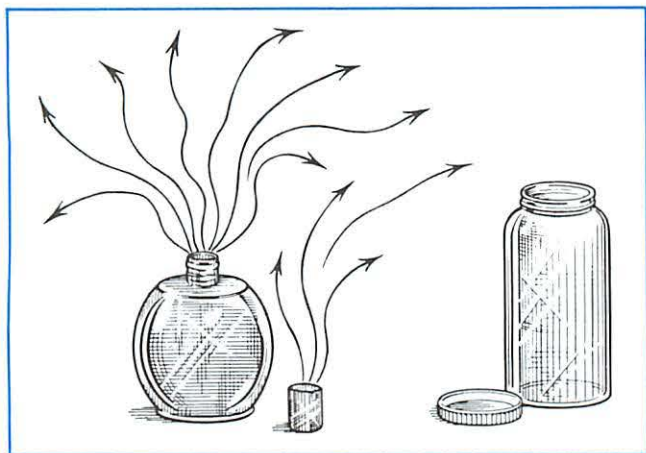
The second law of thermodynamics introduces the term *entropy*. Entropy is a measure of the "disorder" in a system. As entropy increases, a system becomes more disorganized. The second law requires that in every energy exchange, the amount of entropy increases. This means that in all natural events where energy is allowed to flow freely, things become less ordered.

How does a bottle of perfume illustrate the concept of entropy?

If a bottle of perfume is opened, the perfume will fill the whole room with its fragrance. However, the fragrance will never return to the bottle. Once the molecules of perfume have escaped from the bottle, they continue to move farther and farther apart until they eventually spread evenly throughout the whole atmosphere.

The concept of entropy requires that order never increases unless an external force uses energy to impose order.

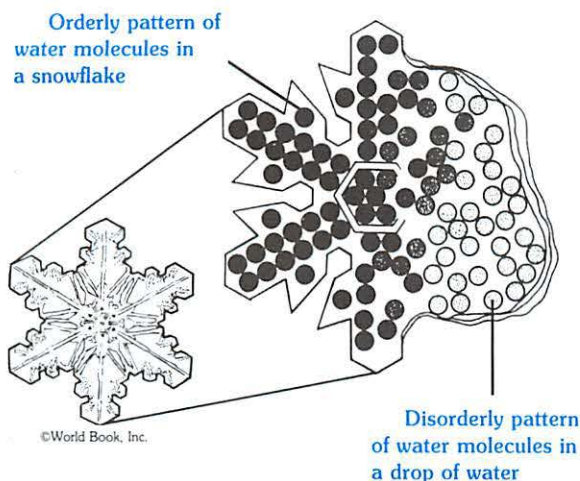
Imagine setting an empty bottle on a table and waiting for it to fill with atoms of perfume.



Will the empty bottle ever become filled with perfume?

How does a snowflake illustrate the concept of entropy?

When a snowflake falls on something warm, it melts. Heat naturally flows from hot to cold. In the process of melting, a snowflake loses its ordered structure. The beautiful points crumble as the entropy increases.

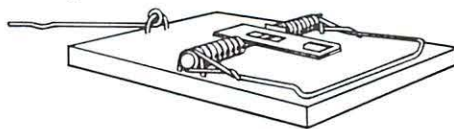


4 THE CONVERSION OF ENERGY INTO WORK IS ALWAYS LESS THAN 100%.

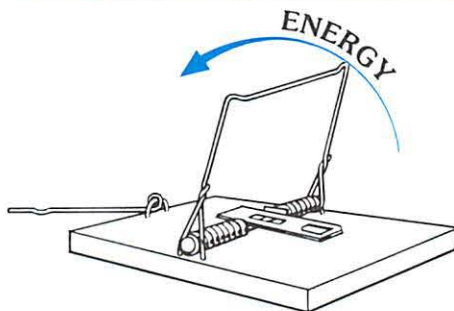
Setting a mouse trap is a very simple thing, yet it illustrates an inference of the second law which suggests that machines cannot convert energy into work with 100% efficiency.

The first law states that the total amount of energy which is required to set a trap minus the heat which is lost as the spring bends is equal to the total amount of heat and sound energy which is given

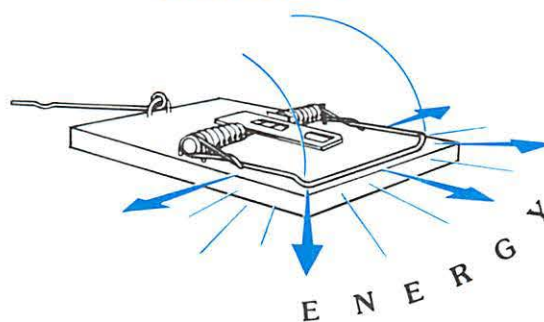
off as the trap snaps shut. Energy is neither created nor destroyed.



An unset mousetrap is at its lowest energy level.

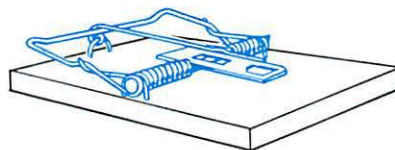


Mechanical energy is stored in the spring as the trap is set.



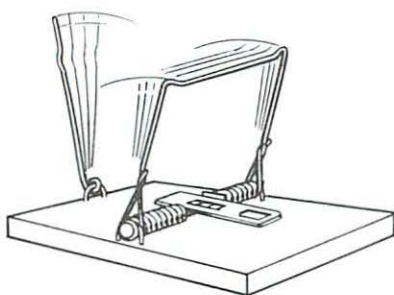
Why is the amount of energy given off when the trap springs shut less than the energy which it took to set the trap?

Muscle energy transforms into mechanical energy as you bend back the spring which sets a mouse trap. Not all of this mechanical energy, however, is stored in the trap's spring. Some of the energy transforms into heat energy as the spring bends. This heat gradually "leaks" into the air and is lost, but it is not destroyed.



Stored energy is called *potential energy*. A set trap has potential energy which it receives when your fingers set the trap.

Try bending an old metal coat hanger. Bend it back and forth ten times, as fast as you can. Carefully touch the bent portion of the metal. Notice how hot it is. The amount of heat is equal to the effort you put into bending the wire.

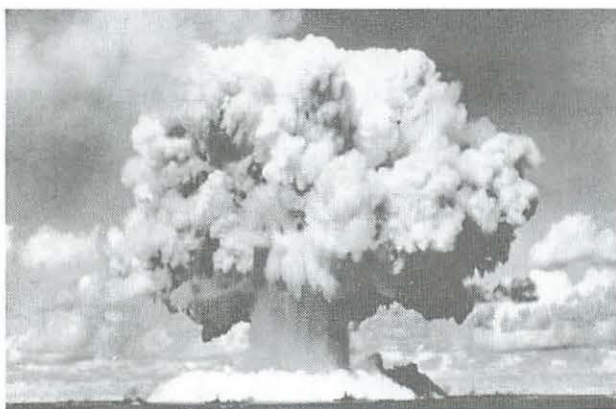


When a mouse springs the trap, the mechanical energy stored in the spring quickly changes to kinetic energy. Kinetic energy is energy of motion. Again, some of the stored energy is "lost" in the form of heat. The amount of stored energy which is released is exactly equal to the sum of the heat and the kinetic energy of motion.

If you could measure the temperature of the mousetrap, you would find that it also grows warmer. The kinetic energy of the trap changes to heat energy when it strikes the wooden block. The loud "whap" sound is also a form of energy which is released as the spring stops moving.

Each movement of a mousetrap results in the loss of a small amount of energy. This energy is not destroyed; it is simply not available to do work. By the time a mousetrap snaps shut, all of its stored energy has been dissipated, and it is no longer able to do any useful work.

5 "NEW" ENERGY IS "CREATED" ONLY WHEN "OLD" MATTER IS DESTROYED.



Defense Department

The first atomic bomb released the equivalent of 19,000 tons of TNT. Even when a small amount of matter is destroyed, the action produces tremendous amounts of energy.

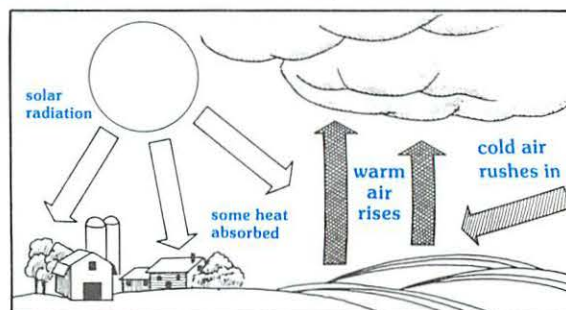
The loss of weight in a nuclear reaction helps to confirm the laws of thermodynamics. Because the products of a nuclear reaction weigh less than the original materials, matter is actually destroyed. The loss of matter is converted into energy. Matter,

it seems, is actually a form of stored energy. Thus, matter must be destroyed for the energy to be released.

Albert Einstein described the amount of energy stored in the form of matter by the equation $E=mc^2$, where E =energy, m =mass, and c =the speed of light. Man has been able to convert matter into energy but has never been able to convert energy into matter. Only God is able to do that. (See Genesis 1:6.)

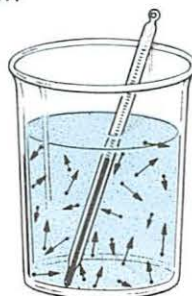
6 LUKEWARM SYSTEMS ARE UNABLE TO DO WORK.

If heat energy distributed itself evenly throughout the entire universe, the world would experience what scientists call "heat death." Because all things would be "lukewarm," heat energy could not flow from one place to another, and it could no longer do any work.



Without the hot sun as a source of energy, the wind would not blow. The sun warms the air and causes it to rise. Colder air rushes in under the warm air, creating wind. If all air were the same temperature, there would be no wind.

Since all heat flows from objects which are warmer to objects which are colder, all things would eventually become the same temperature. All cold would eventually be warmed, and all hot would eventually be cooled. Everything would be "lukewarm," and heat energy would no longer be able to flow.



The kinetic molecular theory of heat states that heat is a measure of the motion of atoms and molecules. The hotter a substance is, the faster its molecules are moving.

When hot water is mixed with cold water, the fast molecules slow down, and the slow molecules speed up until both liquids are "lukewarm."

7 LIGHT ALWAYS EXPOSES DARKNESS.

God's Word indicates that light flows into the darkness. Light always spreads out. It moves away from its source. It never freely flows backwards toward itself.

Darkness is the absence of light. It is the lowest level of energy. Darkness is unable to flow anywhere.



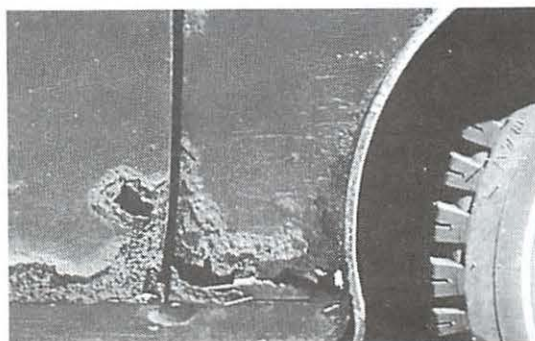
"And the light shineth in darkness . . ." (John 1:5).

8 MATTER ALWAYS GOES FROM ORDER TO DISORDER.

All man-made things wear out, break down, rust away, collapse, or run down. New cars last only a few years before they find their way to the junk yard. Clothes become threadbare and torn. Radios break, and batteries wear out. Everything is temporary.

Disorder is the rule. Entropy always increases unless some outside force uses energy to bring about order. For example, your room gets dirtier and more cluttered as time goes by unless you take the time and use the energy to clean and straighten it.

However, as soon as your room is clean, it begins to get dirty again. A clean room is only a temporary thing. So it is with everything which man makes.



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Rust does not restore the beauty of a new automobile.

PROJECT 1

Use three styrofoam cups, some water, a quarter-cup measure, and a thermometer to demonstrate the first law of thermodynamics.



A thermometer which will measure temperatures between 40° and 160°F is usually available at photography or plumbing supply stores. A normal cooking thermometer will not work. You might wish to borrow a thermometer from your local medical laboratory, veterinary, or high school chemistry lab.

Measure $\frac{1}{4}$ cup of hot water from your kitchen sink, and pour it into a styrofoam cup. Place an equal amount ($\frac{1}{4}$ cup) of cold water into a second styrofoam cup. Use a thermometer to record the temperature of both the hot and cold water.

Mix the two samples together in a third cup. Stir the mixture of hot and cold water with your thermometer for about 15 seconds. Record the final temperature.

You will notice that the final temperature is halfway between the original hot and cold temperatures. It is the "average" of the two initial temperatures. The hot water warms the cold water until both come to exactly the same temperature. Energy is neither created nor destroyed. It is mixed evenly throughout the two samples of water.

Repeat the demonstration several times using different hot and cold starting temperatures. Can you predict the final temperature before mixing the water together?

PREDICTING TEMPERATURES

$$\frac{\text{hot temperature} + \text{cold temperature}}{2} = \text{final mixed temperature}$$

Example:

$$\frac{124^{\circ}\text{F} + 45^{\circ}\text{F}}{2} = 84.5^{\circ}\text{F}$$

For a special challenge, mix a half cup of cold water with a quarter cup of hot water. Measure the temperatures before and after the two samples are mixed. Can you figure out a way to predict the final temperature?

Occasionally some of your predictions may be off by a few degrees. Usually the final temperature will be cooler than the predicted temperature. This tendency demonstrates the second law of thermodynamics. Whenever energy is transferred from one sample to another, some of the energy “leaks” out.

In this case, some of the energy warms the air, the styrofoam cup, and even the thermometer. This “escape” of energy may cause an error in your predictions. If, however, you could measure the energy which escapes, you would find that the “missing” energy still exists.

PROJECT 2

Verify the laws of thermodynamics through Scripture.

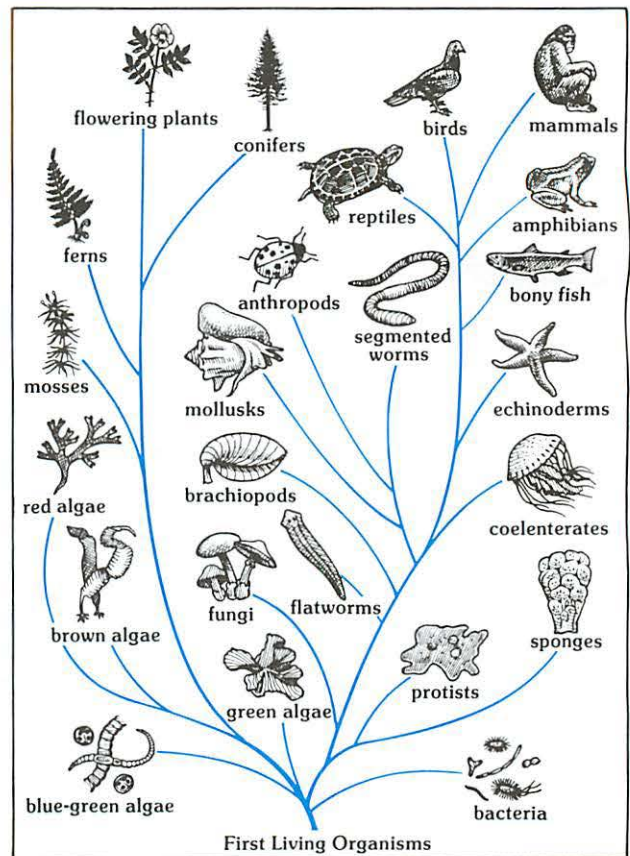
- How will the coming transfer of energy from the old heaven and earth to a new heaven and earth confirm the process of thermodynamics? (Read II Peter 3:10–13.)
- How does Christ’s healing of the woman with an issue of blood illustrate a transfer of energy? (See Luke 8:43–48.)
- How does God’s condemnation of lukewarm Christians relate to the law of thermodynamics? (See Revelation 3:15–22.)
- How does God’s warning to the slothful man in Ecclesiastes 10:18 affirm the reality of entropy?
- How many more Biblical affirmations can you find of the laws of thermodynamics?

THE THEORY OF EVOLUTION

1 EVOLUTION FALSELY ASSUMES THAT MATTER GOES FROM DISORDER TO ORDER.

The word *evolution* comes from the Latin word *evolvere* which means to “roll out.” The theory of “organic evolution” is a theory which attempts to explain how all living things have “rolled out” from one another.

Evolution seeks to link all living organisms together in one common genealogy and to explain the processes through which one animal or plant changed into another. The theory of evolution suggests that animals are not unique. Rather, they are all related to common ancestors. This implies that man is not made in the image of God, but in the image of some “lower” animal.



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Evolutionary development as imagined by those who deny creation and the laws of thermodynamics.

Evolution requires that all living things descend from simpler organisms. This hypothesis is in direct contradiction to what God says. God’s Word indicates that He created each living thing to “yield fruit after his kind.” This phrase is repeated seventeen times in Genesis, nine times in Leviticus, and four times

in Deuteronomy. This phrase clearly states that each living thing is only capable of bringing forth after its own kind.

While some "kinds" have become extinct, no new kinds have been created or have evolved from other kinds. If each "kind" brings forth only its own kind, then dinosaurs and all the other extinct animals must have been in the garden with Adam.

2 FOSSILS FORM AN INCOMPLETE AND DISTORTED PICTURE OF THE EARTH'S HISTORY.

Unlike thermodynamics, evolution is a theory which man cannot test in a laboratory. Evolutionists attempt to support evolution through explaining fragments of existing data, rather than verifying their theory through scientific experimentation.

Understanding the theory of evolution is like trying to put together a jigsaw puzzle with many missing pieces. The puzzle is even more confusing because geological processes have mixed pieces from several different puzzles.



When all the missing pieces of "evolution" are put together, it will confirm creation.

Some of the puzzle pieces which evolutionists use to support their theory are fossils which show that thousands of animals and plants have become extinct during the history of the earth, and other "new" animals have suddenly appeared. These fossils also show small animals and plants layered in the deepest rocks and larger animals and plants layered in the upper rocks.



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Some fossils, such as the fish on the right, are 100% complete. They may show the fine details of

skin, scales, feathers, or hair. Most fossils, however, contain only a few fragments.

Scientists "reconstructed" the dinosaur on the left using only a few bones which they collected from several different sites. Some of the bones used in reconstruction may have come from entirely different animals.



Courtesy Department of Library Services, American Museum of Natural History

Can you tell which animal's bones are which?

Streams may mix the bones from many different animals and deposit them in the same spot. The reconstruction of these disconnected bones can produce "weird" looking animals which have the head of one animal, the body of another, the wings of a third, and the tail of a fourth.

To understand these pieces, it is important to understand how fossils are made. Fossils are the remains of living organisms preserved in ice, sedimentary rocks, volcanic ash, or even the hardened sap of trees.

Most remains of living things decay quickly before they can become fossilized. Other fossils break apart by weathering. This suggests that many animals and plants have never been fossilized.

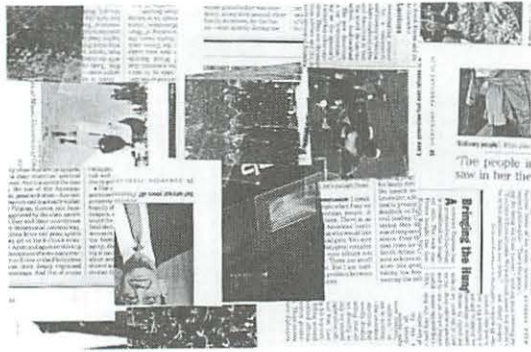
For example, animals which lived in dry, forest areas or humid, tropical climates are never found in the fossil records because their remains disappeared before they could be fossilized. Those things which lived in an area suited for fossilization were preserved. This means that the fossil record contains only a "peep-hole" picture of the earth's history.

PROJECT 1

Paleontologists are scientists who study fossils. Their science is extremely difficult because most fossils are hidden deep under the ground or in the oceans.

To demonstrate the handicaps under which paleontologists must work, tear a dozen or more

pages from a newspaper or magazine. Cut a small section out of each page and tape the individual sections together to form a new page.



Now punch a small hole, less than an eighth of an inch in diameter, in a large sheet of paper. Lay the paper over the page you have taped together, and try to read what it says by looking only through the hole.

Ask each other questions about information contained on the original pages. You will suddenly realize the frustration of paleontologists.

PROJECT 2

You can simulate your own fossils by using plaster of paris to make “fossil” casts in sand. Place your bare foot in some loose sand to make a footprint. Mix enough water and plaster of paris together to form a thin paste (about the consistency of a thin milk shake), and fill the same impression until it overflows. Let the plaster dry, and carefully lift out the “fossil remains” of your foot.

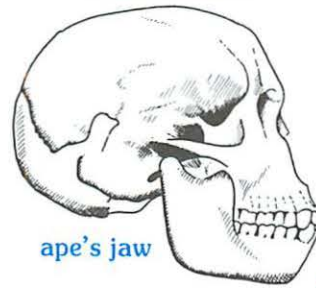


Make other “fossil” impressions of your hands, shoe treads, pine cones, dog tracks, or anything else you might like.

Try to find some “natural” impressions to “fossilize.” Natural impressions are hard to find because rain usually washes them away or other things track over them.

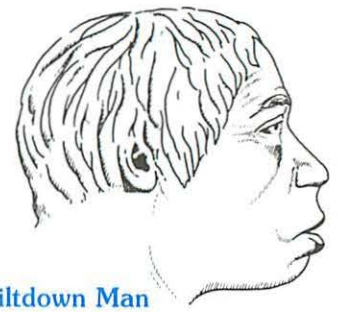
A very interesting “fossil” to make is a “fossil” of your face. Kneel in front of some loose sand and push your face into the sand to make an impression. Be sure to shut your eyes and close your mouth. Fill the impression with plaster of paris and let it dry.

human skull



ape's jaw

Pitldown Man

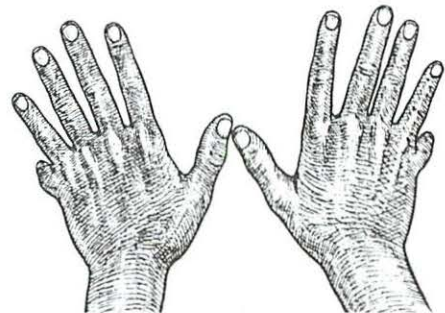


One puzzling fossil, called Pitldown Man, turned out to be made of unrelated bone fragments found next to each other. Many “missing link” fossils are simply variations in the size and shape of the same human skulls we see today. How closely does your “fossil” resemble the picture of this imaginary “prehistoric” man?

3 MUTATIONS ARE CORRUPTIONS WITHIN A SPECIES; THEY DO NOT CREATE A NEW SPECIES.

Some random changes occur in the genes of living things as they pass from generation to generation. Scientists call these changes *mutations*. Mutations happen when the genes of parents inaccurately translate to the genes of their offspring.

Mutations are a corruption of the information which each cell carries. This information controls the function, structure, and reproduction of a cell. Any change which corrupts the ideal may leave an individual with severe handicaps or may result in death, even before birth.



Mutant genes may have been responsible for producing six fingers on a hand.

According to the theory of evolution, mutations are responsible for constantly remodeling every kind of plant and animal. Charles Darwin, the originator of the theory, suggested that these changes took place very slowly. Today many evolutionists believe that the changes happen in spurts and

occur simultaneously. These rapid changes are called *quantum evolution* or *punctuated evolution*.

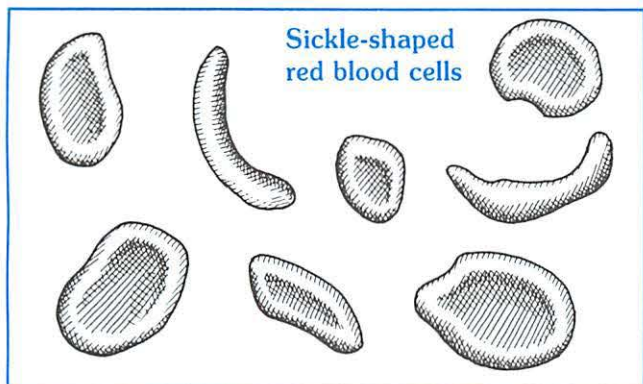
The second law of thermodynamics suggests that some energy is lost in every transfer. The same phenomenon applies when someone transfers information. Every time an eyewitness reports information to another person, that information loses some of its accuracy. As genes pass from one generation to another, there is the tendency to lose genetic information.

If mutations are the “agents” which alter the character of living things, we should find evolution in reverse. We should find life forms becoming crippled and extinct rather than growing healthier and creating new life forms.

4 NATURAL SELECTION OVERLOOKS THE BENEFITS THAT GO WITH HANDICAPS.

Natural selection is an important feature of evolution. Another expression for natural selection is “the survival of the fittest.” This concept suggests that such things as shelter, food, territory, and reproduction cause competition between animals.

As each animal or plant exalts its own rights to these things, only a few are able to survive. Those which do survive are the “fittest.” They possess the genes best adapted to protecting their rights.



A disease known as sickle-cell anemia is hereditary. Those who have the disease carry its genes. Scientists once thought that natural selection would “remove” these harmful genes. They believed that only the “fit” would survive. Today, however, we know that the same genes which cause red blood cells to “sickle” also protect a person against malaria.

There are many genes which carry both handicaps and benefits. If such a gene is lost, both the handicap and the benefit are lost with it. This

suggests that the pressures of natural selection cannot easily remove a gene from those that are thought to be less fit. In fact, what may be less fit in one situation may be more fit in another.

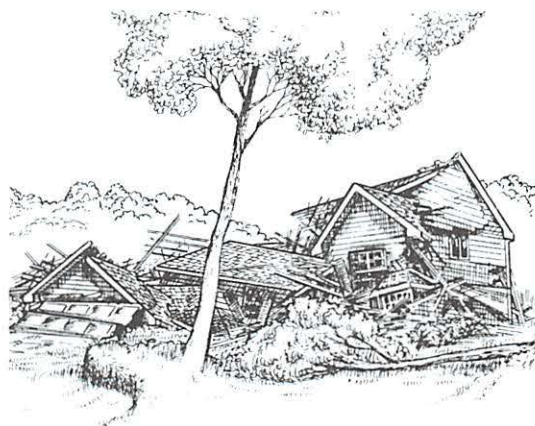
5 NATURAL SELECTION VIOLATES THE PRINCIPLE OF ENTROPY BY REQUIRING INCREASING COMPLEXITY.

The theory of evolution states that natural selection and mutations always create more complex organisms with greater variety. The theory suggests that new kinds of animals and plants come into existence as time goes by. This process is not reversible. Evolution never produces simpler forms.

Evolutionists propose that simple organisms evolve into more complex organisms. Each new organism becomes more sophisticated than the last. This theory, however, violates both the second law of thermodynamics and also experience, even among the smallest living things.

The second law of thermodynamics points out that entropy always increases when there is a random flow of energy. If mutations are random, they cannot create more complex organisms.

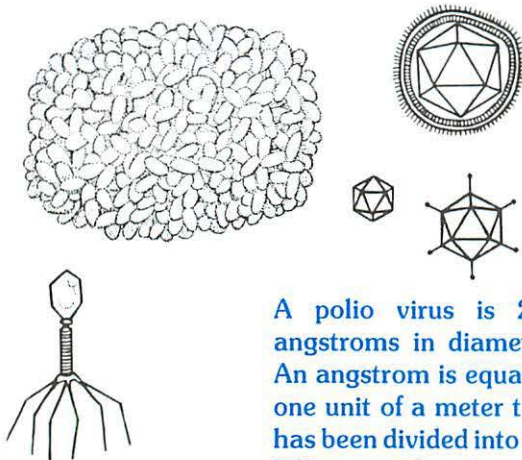
To do so would be like an earthquake remodeling your house by adding at the same time a new bathroom, a kitchen, a roof, and a paint job. Earthquakes simply do not work that way, and neither do mutations. Both earthquakes and mutations are destructive forces which bring about disorder.



An earthquake does not remodel a house.

There are no simple forms of life. Even the smallest living organism consists of chains of “living” matter which are incredibly complex. For example, the cell walls of bacteria are multi-layered and made up of complex carbohydrates which are unique to each different kind of bacteria.

Viruses are complex living organisms. They are neither primitive nor simple.



A polio virus is 280 angstroms in diameter. An angstrom is equal to one unit of a meter that has been divided into ten billion equal parts.

Even tiny viruses have intricate strands of RNA which contain as many as 6,000 bases grouped together to form up to a dozen different proteins. Though small, viruses are certainly not simple. They follow the same complex operations present in larger organisms.

6 VARIATIONS WITHIN SPECIES DO NOT PROVE THE DEVELOPMENT OF A NEW SPECIES.

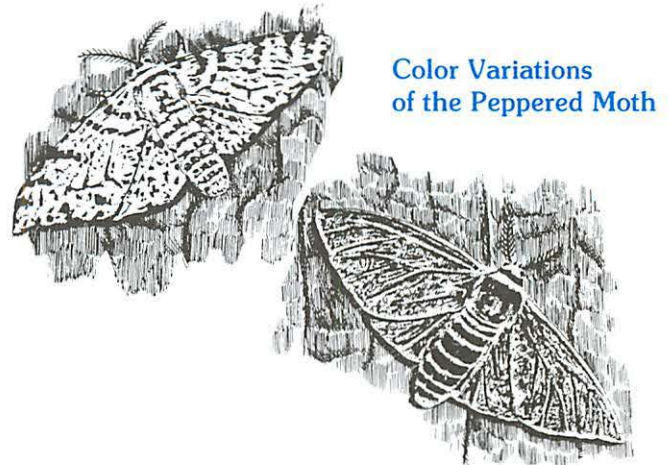
“Speciation” is the process by which evolutionists propose that one kind of organism changes into two or more completely different kinds. The theory of speciation states that living things were at one time or another separated by geographic barriers.

During the separation, environmental pressures supposedly caused the waning limits of living things to change through mutations and natural selection. Each kind then evolved in different ways according to its particular needs. By the time the different kinds reunited, they had become so different that they were actually different species which could no longer interbreed.

A perfect example of this process in action testifies of its error. The industrial revolution brought many changes to the British Isles in the early 1800s. Among these changes were clouds of black smoke which belched forth from chimneys, blackening the entire countryside.

Before the industrial revolution, white “peppered moths” hid themselves during the day on tree trunks covered with light-colored lichens. The moths’ light color protected them from predators.

There were always a few dark-colored moths around, but birds quickly ate them.



Color Variations of the Peppered Moth

By the end of the 18th century, the proportion of light and dark peppered moths reversed. Because smoke had darkened the trees with soot, the light-colored moths stood out dramatically. The trees, on the other hand, perfectly camouflaged their dark relatives.

It is important to note that, regardless of the color changes, all other characteristics of the moths remained the same. As the British brought pollution under control and the trees lightened up, the proportion of white peppered moths increased again. Many other species of moths exhibit the same wide range of coloring. Yet, each species always maintains its own distinct kind throughout any color change.

The changes which the peppered moth demonstrates are no different from the selective breeding of dogs for certain colors. Labrador retrievers, for example, can be bred to be a light gold or a black color. The color change does not affect any of the dog’s other characteristics.

Man has isolated and selectively bred dogs and horses for thousands of years without any permanent change which prevented a dog or a horse from breeding with its own kind.



©World Book, Inc.

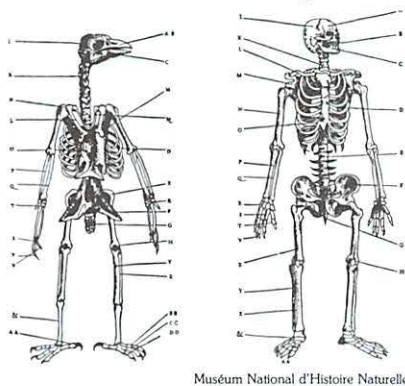
Color variation in Labrador Retrievers

7 BY FOCUSING ON SIMILARITIES, EVOLUTIONISTS OVERLOOK FUNDAMENTAL DIFFERENCES IN MAKE.

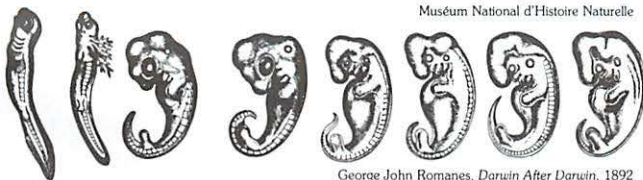
Evolutionists offer the similarities which exist between living things as proof that one kind is the evolutionary ancestor of another. This belief assumes without scientific proof that all living things are related.

As early as the mid 1500s, scientists have noticed and wondered at the similarities between different kinds of plants and animals. The skeletal structure of birds, for example, shows striking parallels to man in both the shape and function of their leg joints, heels, hands, wings, ribs, feet, and claws. These similarities are called *homologies*.

The similarities between birds and man become insignificant when the contrasts are understood.



Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle



George John Romanes, *Darwin After Darwin*, 1892

A deceptive display of embryos of a fish, salamander, tortoise, bird, pig, ox, rabbit, and man. (They are not to scale and do not reflect the same point of development.)

Similarities also exist between the embryos of many animals. Almost every embryo has a tail at one time or another. Legs appear during the development of whales. Even marks which resemble the gill slits of fish are common among many kinds of animals.

Similarities confirm a common Creator, not a common ancestry.

A skilled art critic is able to pick out unsigned pictures by the same artist because they reflect similarities of style, technique, and design. Tell-tale characteristics of the artist confirm his authorship, even though the finished products demonstrate great variety.

The same principle is true for all that God created. Similarities in structure and design only

confirm His infinite wisdom in creating. Any other conclusion is willful rejection of this obvious truth.

Differences in flesh and bones cause similarities to pale with insignificance.

By comparing the similarities in skeletal structure and embryonic forms, evolutionists fail to point out the powerful facts that there are major and irreconcilable differences in the make-up of the bones and the skin of different kinds and that man is in a unique classification.

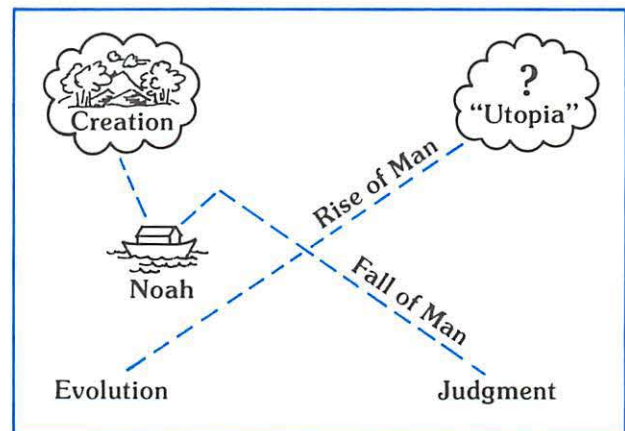
“All flesh is not the same flesh: but there is one kind of flesh of men, another flesh of beasts, another of fishes, and another of birds” (I Corinthians 15:39).

PROJECT

Contrast Christianity and evolution.

Evolution is not really a scientific theory; it is the foundation of a false religion. Evolution is a misuse of science, since it has rejected many relevant and contradictory facts. Thus, evolution requires blind faith, whereas Christianity is based on confirming faith.

“Through faith we understand that the worlds were framed by the word of God, so that things which are seen were not made of things which do appear” (Hebrews 11:3).



List as many contrasts as you can from the above diagram. For example:

- God says that man is becoming more corrupt; evolutionists say that man is getting better and better.
- God designed Eden as utopia; man is seeking his own utopia without God.
- Creation requires man to be responsible to God; evolution makes man responsible to no one but himself.

EVOLUTION VERSUS THE LAWS OF THERMODYNAMICS

There are five parts to the theory of evolution. All five tenets violate the laws of thermodynamics in one way or another.

WHAT DOES THE THEORY OF EVOLUTION ACTUALLY STATE?

HOW DOES EVOLUTION VIOLATE THE LAWS OF THERMODYNAMICS?

1. SPONTANEOUS GENERATION

All living things are descended from a single living organism that came into being by an accidental combination of molecules that began to live "spontaneously."

To create life requires disordered molecules to be brought together spontaneously in an ordered and functional arrangement. This violates the second law of thermodynamics. Molecules do not spontaneously become ordered. Order can be created only when there is an external directing force.

2. GENETIC MUTATIONS

Random changes in the genes of living organisms through mutation, recombination, or "punctuated equilibrium" make changes in life forms that are constantly remodeling every kind of plant and animal.

The second law of thermodynamics suggests that in every energy transfer some energy is lost and becomes unavailable to do work. The same is true in the transfer of information. As genes are passed from one generation to the next, there is the tendency to lose genetic information rather than to add information.

For each mutation that may be beneficial, there are more than 100 that prove harmful.

3. NATURAL SELECTION

Competition for food, shelter, and reproduction creates pressures which selectively "weed out" the genetic changes that weaken an organism. These same pressures allow the genes which strengthen an organism to be preserved.

In contrast to natural selection, selective breeding has been used for centuries by man to improve the quality of his livestock and cultivated crops. It is clear that certain qualities can be selectively bred in cattle to produce more milk, or in corn to produce more ears.

However, horses, cattle, or corn that are allowed to reproduce naturally without direction, lose their "distinctively superior qualities" within only a few generations.

4. SPECIATION

The separation of living things on different continents, islands, or habitats causes them to evolve in different directions. Differing weather conditions and food supplies are the primary factors which are responsible for creating new kinds of living things.

This theory suggests that there should be many fossils showing the remains of the intermediate steps through which common ancestors became more and more different. And yet, none of these "missing link" fossils exist.

5. IRREVERSIBILITY

Evolution always moves to create more and more complex organisms with greater and greater variety. It never results in the creation of simpler forms.

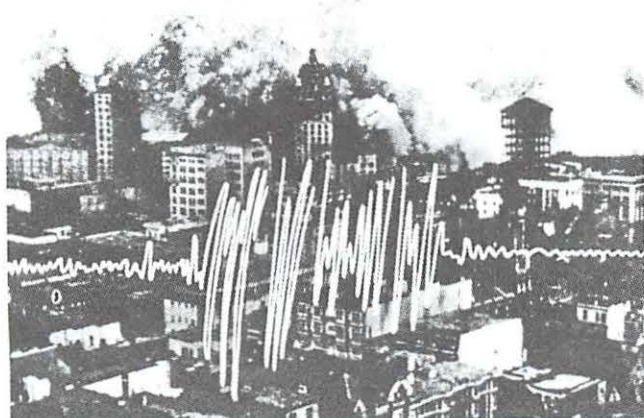
The theory of irreversibility also violates the laws of thermodynamics. Since energy can readily be converted from one form to another and then back again, it should be expected that energy exchanges in living things should also be reversible.

Date completed _____ Evaluation _____



SCIENCE RESOURCE

HOW DO EARTHQUAKES VERIFY THE PRECISION OF GOD'S WORD?



World Disasters, Phoebus Publishing

The tremor recorded on a seismograph in San Francisco

In both the Old and New Testaments, God has predicted that earthquakes will occur in ever-increasing numbers and in unexpected places.

"And ye shall hear of wars and rumours of wars: see that ye be not troubled: for all these things must come to pass, but the end is not yet. For nation shall rise against nation, and kingdom against kingdom: and there shall be famines, and pestilences, and earthquakes, in divers places" (Matthew 24:6-7).

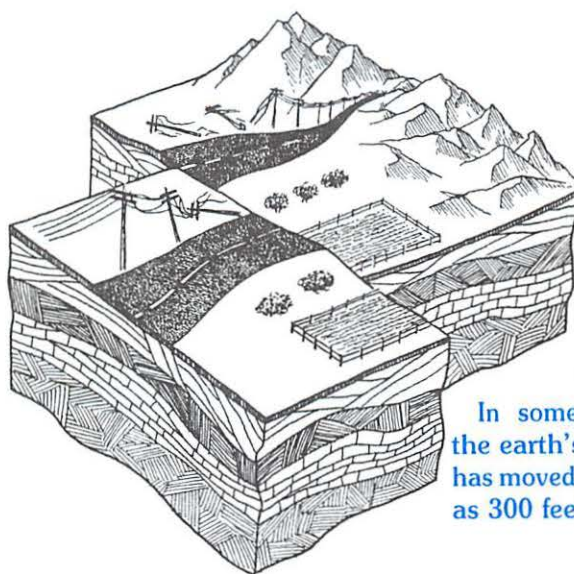
In what ways is this prophecy being fulfilled today?

How many earthquakes now occur every day?

On the average there are more than 2,730 earthquakes a day over the face of the earth. Almost half of these are strong enough to be felt. That means that about 1,000 earthquakes a day shake the earth violently enough to be noticed.

Earthquakes are recorded by a network of more than 500 seismographic stations located around the world. They are part of the *International Geological Union* which collects and shares information about earthquakes.

The strength of quakes is measured according to what is called the **Richter scale**. Quakes that measure less than two on the scale usually go unnoticed. Quakes that range in strength from two

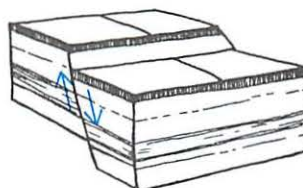


In some quakes the earth's surface has moved as much as 300 feet.

to six can be felt but seldom do much damage. Quakes that exceed a measurement of six are considered major quakes and may be very destructive.

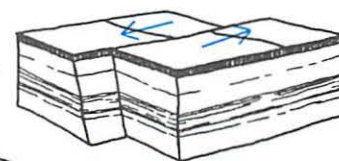
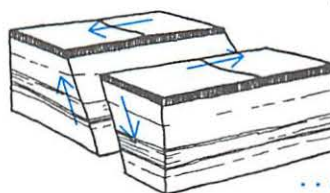
What triggers an earthquake?

It is difficult to know for sure what causes earthquakes. However, something deep inside the earth seems to be moving. As it moves, it rubs against the rocks on the earth's surface. This creates such tremendous pressures that the rocks are continually shifting and breaking.



Earthquakes may cause the earth's crust to shake up and down . . .

. . . or back and forth . . .



. . . or a combination of both.

An earthquake is much like the snapping of a twig. At first the twig bends under pressure, but it soon reaches its elastic limit and cannot bend anymore. If more pressure is applied, the twig snaps with a cracking sound, and the broken ends of the twig fly apart.

In geological terms, bedrock that has been "snapped" is called a **fault**. Once a fault appears, it never heals. It remains a weak point in the earth's crust. As pressure builds again, it is the first point

to slip or slide. This constant slipping and sliding helps to release the pressure, but in doing so there are constant earthquakes in the area of a fault.



A giant sea wave from an earthquake turned this marina into a boat salvage business.

What is the record for the largest earthquake ever measured?

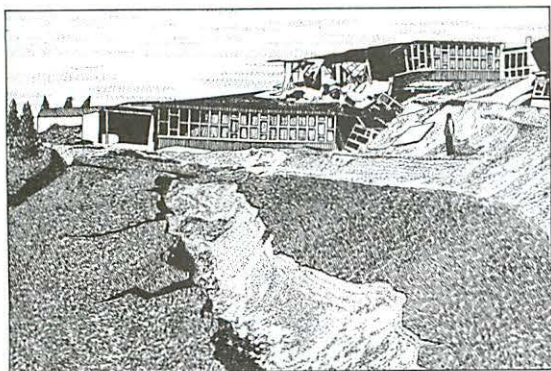
The largest quakes ever measured rated an 8.9 on the Richter scale. These were recorded in Ecuador in 1906 and Japan in 1933. Four other great quakes have occurred in the past 100 years: Alaska—1899, Colombia—1906, Tibet—1950, and again in Alaska—1964.

Probably the most destructive quake, however, occurred in China in 1556. It was responsible for more than 830,000 deaths.

What is the Richter scale?

The Richter scale is a numbering system for measuring the strength of earthquakes. It begins at zero and increases 31.6-fold with each number. That means that for a jump of two numbers, there is a thousandfold increase in the magnitude of the quake (31.6×31.6 is approximately 1,000).

A quake that registers three on the Richter scale is 1,000 times greater than a quake that registers one. A rating of five is 1,000,000 times greater than a rating of one. A rating of nine is 1,000,000,000,000 times greater than a rating of one.



A school playground split in half

Why are earthquakes so destructive?

Earthquakes shake the very foundations upon which homes, businesses, and churches are built.

Foundations built upon bedrock are the safest. They may shake and rumble, but they are the least likely to give way. Sand and clay, on the other hand, crumble quickly, leaving nothing solid for support.

How is earthquake damage reported?

Earthquake damage is reported on a scale of 1–12 called the Mercalli scale. For example:

- 1—"Not felt except by a very few under especially favorable conditions."
- 3—"Felt quite noticeably indoors, especially on upper floors of buildings, but many people do not recognize it as an earthquake. Standing cars may rock slightly. Vibrations like a passing truck."
- 6—"Felt by all; many frightened and run outdoors. Damage negligible in buildings of good design and construction; slight to moderate in well-built ordinary structures; some chimneys broken."
- 12—"Damage total. Waves seen on ground surface. Lines of sight and level distorted. Objects thrown upward into the air."

How is the center of an earthquake located?

When the earth quakes, waves spread out from its center just like ripples in a pond. The fastest traveling waves are called *P waves*. They travel so fast that they can pass completely through the earth in about twenty-one minutes.

S waves travel about half the speed of *P waves*. They can move through solid rock but not through liquids.

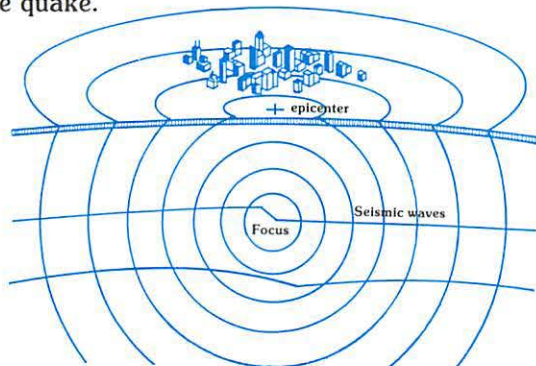
L waves are the slowest waves. They travel only on the surface and therefore must travel the farthest to reach a reporting seismograph station.

The distance to the center of the quake is determined by measuring the differences between the times that the *P*, *S*, and *L waves* are received.

Reports from three different stations are required to locate the center of an earthquake. A circle with a radius equal to the calculated distance of the quake is drawn on a map around each station. The intersection of the three circles is the epicenter of the quake.

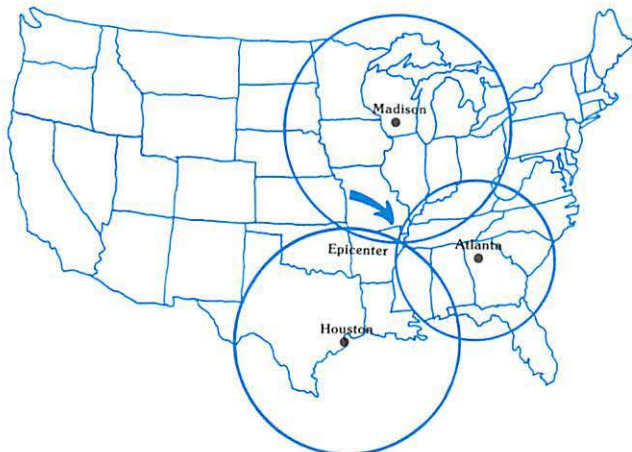
Most earthquakes (eighty-five percent) occur within five to forty miles of the surface. A few, twelve percent, are as deep as 200 miles, and only three percent are deeper than 200 miles.

L waves radiate from the epicenter of the quake.



The epicenter of this quake was near Jonesboro, Arkansas. Its exact location required reports from three seismograph stations.

P and S waves radiate from the underground focus of the quake.



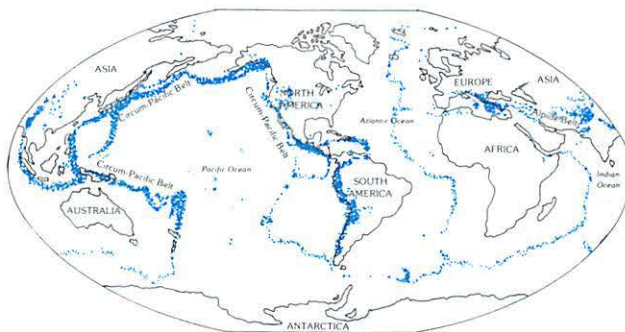
Ninety-nine percent of all earthquakes happen along rift zones where there have been many other quakes. It was once believed that the rifts themselves caused earthquakes. It is now believed that something deep in the earth triggers earthquakes and that the giant rifts in the earth's crust are the results rather than the causes of earthquakes.

Do earthquakes ever strike twice in the same place?

Yes. A fault is a place where the earth's crust has already broken. These faults are the first to quake when there is a disturbance deep in the

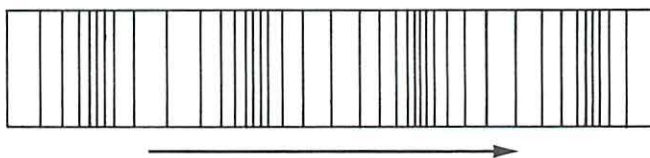
earth. Perhaps ninety-five percent of all earthquakes occur along these fault lines. The most well-known fault in the United States is the *San Andreas Fault* in California. It is part of the *Circum-Pacific Belt* of fault lines that rings the Pacific Ocean. This belt is sometimes referred to as the "Ring of Fire" because more than three-fourths of all the volcanoes in the world happen along it.

The second largest belt of earthquakes runs right through Jerusalem. It is part of the *Mediterranean-Trans-Asiatic* belt. It accounts for another fifteen percent of all the world's quakes. Fewer than five percent occur outside these two systems.

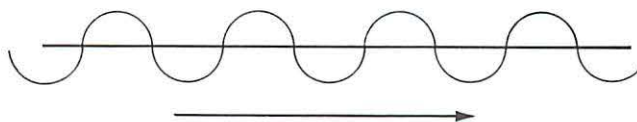


What do earthquakes reveal about the center of the earth?

As P and S waves travel through the earth, they speed up, slow down, and are even bent as they encounter rocks of different densities. When S waves hit a liquid, they disappear completely.

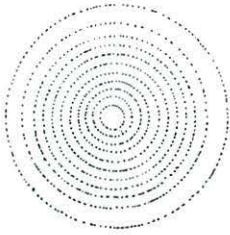


P waves are compression waves that act much like sound waves.



S waves whip back and forth like a rope.

By following the path of P and S waves as they travel through the earth, geologists have detected four distinct layers within the earth. The top layer is called the *crust*. It varies from three to five miles thick under the ocean to as much as twenty-five miles thick under the continents.



L waves are the most destructive because they travel only on the surface. They look like the ripples on the surface of a pond.

Under the crust is a *mantle*. It is made up of compressed rock that appears to bend and flow like plastic. Near the bottom of the mantle, the pressure is 1,400,000 times greater than at the surface.

Suddenly, at depths of about 1800 miles, S waves disappear completely and P waves bend dramatically. This phenomenon suggests that beneath the mantle is a hot central core. Its outer layer is liquid and absorbs S waves. This helps to explain why S waves are never detected on the side of the earth opposite from an earthquake.

The angle at which P waves are bent also reveals a solid inner core which is almost twice as dense as iron. This solid core is approximately 7800°F and is 3,100 miles beneath the surface.

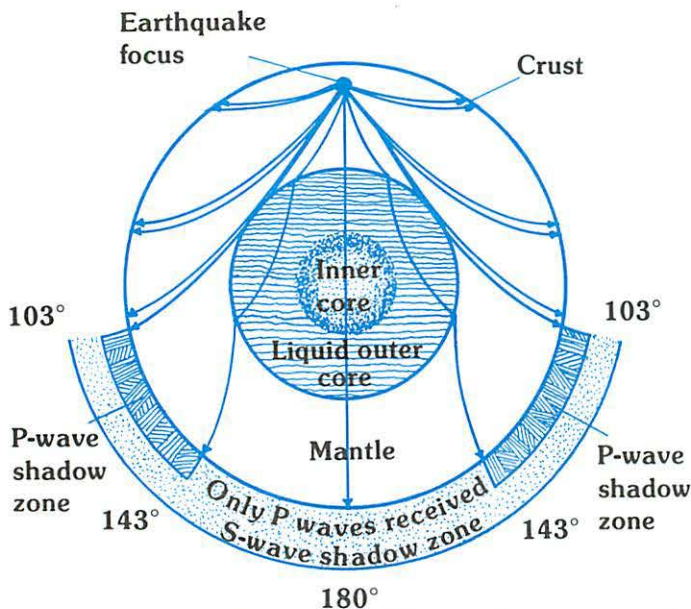


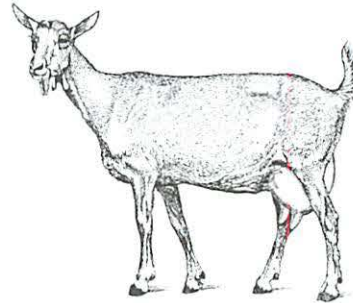
Diagram of the interior of the earth as suggested by the paths of P and S waves.

How are goats, wells, and pins able to predict earthquakes?

The Chinese were perhaps the first to notice that earthquakes could be predicted by observing the behavior of farm animals. Goats and sheep were more sensitive to tremors in the earth and became restless several minutes before a major quake struck.

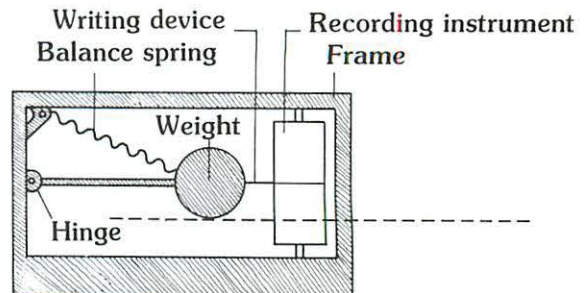
The Chinese also noticed that the depth of water in their wells often changed and the ground

occasionally bulged and tilted several months before an earthquake. As early as A.D. 132, they could measure the magnitude and direction of earthquakes using a post that had different size pins stuck to it. When the waves from an earthquake shocked the post, some of the pins would fall off. This indicated the direction and the magnitude of the quake.



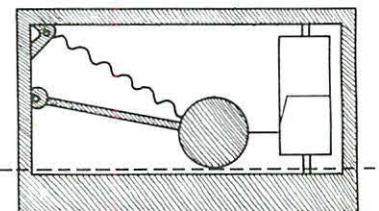
How are earthquakes predicted today?

In the early 1900s the *seismograph* was invented to record the intensity of earthquakes on paper. This instrument consists of a large weight suspended inside a frame. The weight has a marker attached to it and the frame has a slowly rotating drum with a sheet of paper attached.

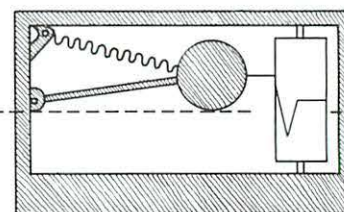


Seismograph at rest

The seismograph frame goes up, but inertia causes the weight to remain in the same position.



Above resting position



Below resting position

The seismograph frame goes down, and again the weight remains in the same position.

When shock waves from an earthquake move the box, the paper moves but the marker remains steady. This leaves a wavy line on the paper. The wavier the line, the stronger the quake.



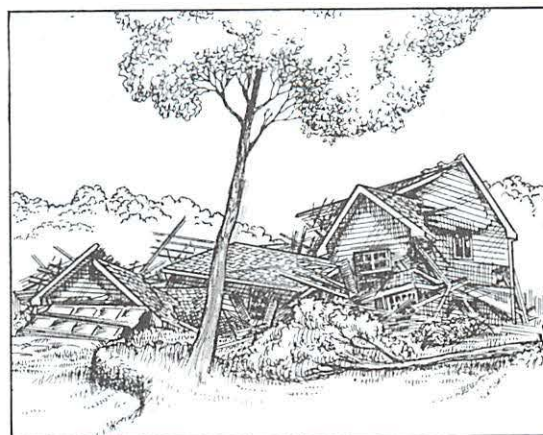
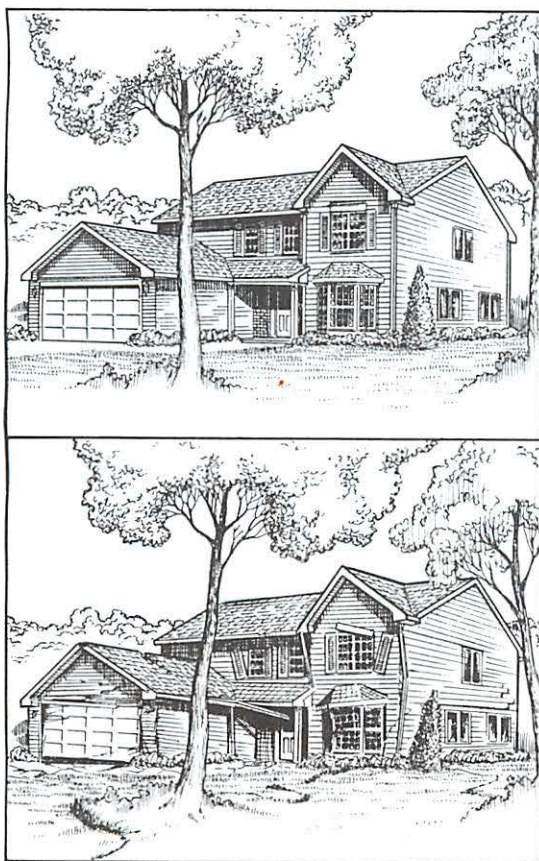
Seismograph record of an earthquake

By studying the patterns of smaller quakes, geologists can predict when major quakes are likely. Not only do earthquakes occur in cycles, but major quakes are also often preceded by several months of smaller quakes.

Today lasers are beamed across faults to measure any shifts. In other areas, a *torsion bar* is mounted between two posts that are imbedded in the bedrock. Microsensors monitor the strain in the torsion bar and sound an alarm if the strain becomes too great. Still another method is to measure the water pressure in the pores of rocks. As pressure builds up, there is an increasing possibility of a quake.

Can one earthquake ever undo the destructive effects of an earlier quake?

No. Many earthquakes occur in clusters. Each successive earthquake results in greater and greater damage.

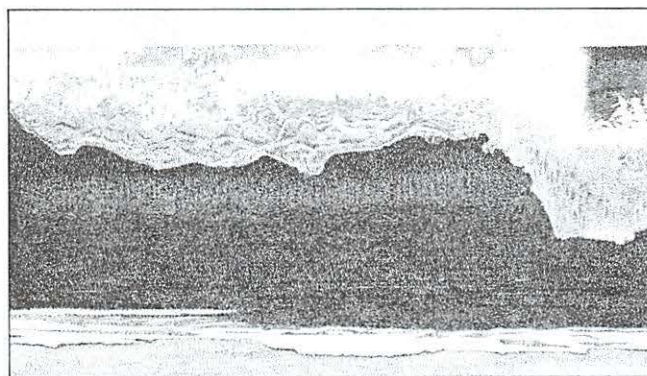


Some have completely leveled cities so that not one stone remained on top of another. The effect of earthquakes illustrates the second law of thermodynamics—matter going from order to disorder.

What is a tsunami?

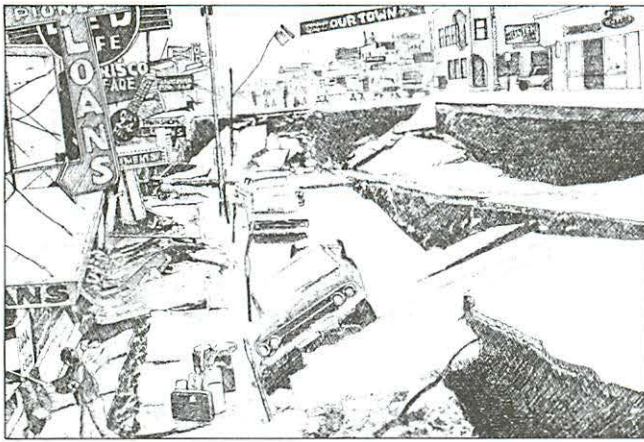
A *tsunami* (tsü-nä-mē) is a tidal wave that is formed by an earthquake under the ocean. These waves may travel up to 500 miles per hour and have been known to be as much as 100 feet high.

Throw a rock into a pond. Notice that the first wave is bigger than the rest. This is the tsunami wave in miniature. Imagine throwing a mile-wide rock into the ocean. How big a wave would it produce?



A tsunami following an earthquake

The earthquake that hit Alaska in 1964 measured 8.4 on the Richter scale. It caused more shifting of the earth's crust than any other quake on record and was followed by more than 12,000 aftershocks, yet only a few people were killed by the quake. The tsunami, however, killed more than one hundred people when it completely engulfed a small fishing village along the coast. One tsunami was so large that it killed 36,000 people when it hit the coast of Japan.



Destruction in Alaska after an earthquake

Can earthquakes change the course of rivers?

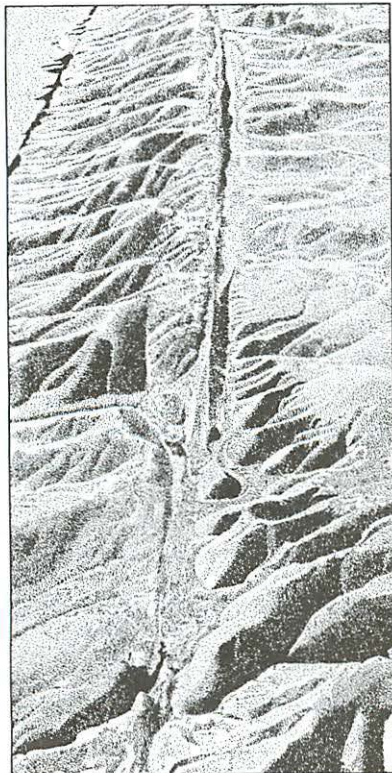
Most certainly, yes. In 1811–1812 three earthquakes struck New Madrid, Missouri. The quakes were so strong that they changed the course of the Mississippi River. They could be felt as far away as Massachusetts.

Will California break off the continent and sink into the sea?

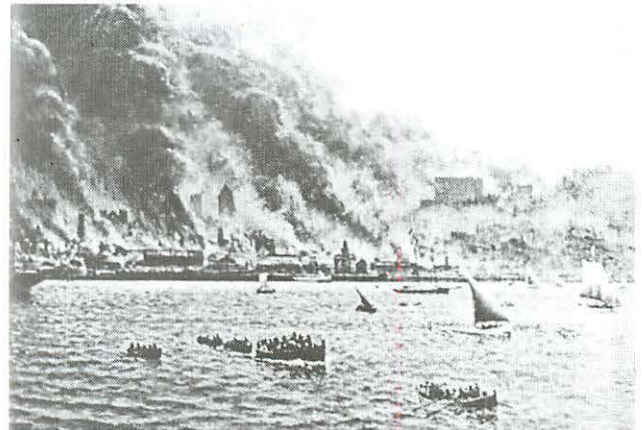
The San Andreas Fault runs almost the entire length of California. It has had major quakes every 150 years or so. Since the last one was in 1857, there is a ninety percent chance that there will be another one around the year 2,000.

Quakes along the San Andreas Fault have shifted fences, roads, telephone lines, and even rows of fruit trees.

Rocks on opposite sides of the fault are moving past each other at a rate of about two inches per year.



Because the pressures are building along that fault, it is predicted that the quake will be on the magnitude of 7.5 to 8.5 on the Richter scale. However, it is unlikely that California will fall into the sea. Halfway along the San Andreas Fault is a “creeping zone” where the pressures are not building up. If a major quake starts at one end of the fault, it will probably stop at the “creeping zone” and prevent the damage from spreading throughout the state.



Commercial Club of San Francisco

Fire following the San Francisco earthquake

NOTABLE QUAKES SINCE THE DEATH OF CHRIST

Corinth, Greece 856—45,000 Dead
 Cilicia, Asia Minor 1268—60,000 Dead
 Hopeh Province, China 1290—100,000 Dead
 Shensi Province, China 1556—830,000 Dead
 Calcutta, India 1737—300,000 Dead
 Lisbon, Portugal 1755—60,000 Dead, 8.8 Richter
 Baalbek, Lebanon 1759—30,000 Dead
 Calabria, Italy 1783—50,000 Dead
 Alaska 1899—8.6 Richter
 Colombia-Ecuador 1906—8.6-8.9 Richter
 San Francisco 1906—8.3 Richter
 Italy 1908—125,000 Dead, Seismic wave wiped out two cities
 Kansu Province, China 1920—200,000 Dead
 Tokyo, Japan 1923—142,802 Dead
 Japan 1933—8.9 Richter
 Turkey 1939—30,000 Dead
 Tibet and northern India 1950—8.6 Richter
 Alaska 1964—8.6 Richter
 Turkey 1966—2,500 Dead
 Peru 1970—66,794 Dead
 San Fernando, California 1971—6.6 Richter
 Hopeh Province, China 1976—240,000 Dead
 Italy 1980—4,800 Dead and 200,000 left without homes

PROJECT

Discover how God will use earthquakes to bring judgment to those who reject His truth.

☐ Revelation 6:12

☐ Revelation 11:13

☐ Revelation 8:5

☐ Revelation 16:18–20

Date completed _____

Evaluation _____



HOW DOES THE STUDY OF DETAILS INCREASE OUR UNDERSTANDING OF GOD'S WORD?



Ewing Galloway

A Swiss precision watchmaker at work


Where would we be without small things? Small things can make the difference between cars that won't start and those that will. They make the difference between chocolate chip cookies that taste great and those that might be better off thrown away. A single detail can even make the difference between a phone that rings in Columbus, Ohio, and one that rings in San Diego, California.

Failure to accurately handle details is sometimes just a nuisance, but there are other times in which it can be a matter of life and death.

1 DETAILS ESTABLISH THE ACCURACY OF THE WHOLE.




The Bible is made up of words, which are made up of letters. In order to preserve the truth of God's Word, each detail of each letter had to be written down carefully and translated from one language to another.

The letter "y" in the Hebrew alphabet is the tiny mark known as "yōwd." It is the smallest letter of the Hebrew language. (See *Strong's Concordance*, page 5 of the Hebrew Dictionary.)

10.  Yōwd (yode) y

"Yōwd" is translated as "jot" in Matthew 5:18. Jot comes from the Greek word "iota" which means an infinitesimal amount. The phrase "not one iota" means "not even the tiniest piece." The loss of a jot may not seem important, but it could actually alter the truth of God's Word.

A "tittle" is the tiny point that changes a Hebrew letter "rēysh" (r) to the letter "dāleth" (d). The two letters are just alike except for a tittle. (See *Strong's Concordance*, page 5 of the Hebrew Dictionary.)

20.  Rēysh (raysh) r the tittle
4.  Dāleth (daw-leth) d 

Psalm 119 is an acrostic. This means that each verse begins with a specified letter of the Hebrew alphabet according to the prescribed pattern of the author.

Read the Psalm and notice that verses 25–32 were written for the Hebrew letter "dāleth"; each verse begins with that letter. Verses 73–80 were written for "yōwd," and verses 153–160 were written for "rēysh" without the tittle.

DALETH

25 My soul cleaveth unto the dust: quicken thou me according to thy word.


JOD


73 Thy hands have made me and fashioned me: give me understanding, that I may learn thy commandments.

RESH

153 Consider mine affliction, and deliver me: for I do not forget thy law.

How failure to preserve details destroys accuracy

376.  'iysh, eesh;
a man as an individual or a male person.

784.  'ēsh, aysh;
a prim. word; fire (lit. or fig.):
—burning, fiery, fire, flaming, hot.

Without a jot, the Hebrew word for "man" becomes the Hebrew word for "fire." (See *Strong's Concordance*, #376 and #784 of the Hebrew Dictionary.) In English the loss of a letter can also turn "house" into "hose" or "noose" into "nose."

How a bird can lose its freedom

In the English language, a “tittle” is similar to the finishing stroke which transforms an arabic “r” to an arabic “n.” If a writer does not carefully attend to the details which distinguish an “r” from an “n,” the word “bird” can easily become the word “bind.”



PROJECT

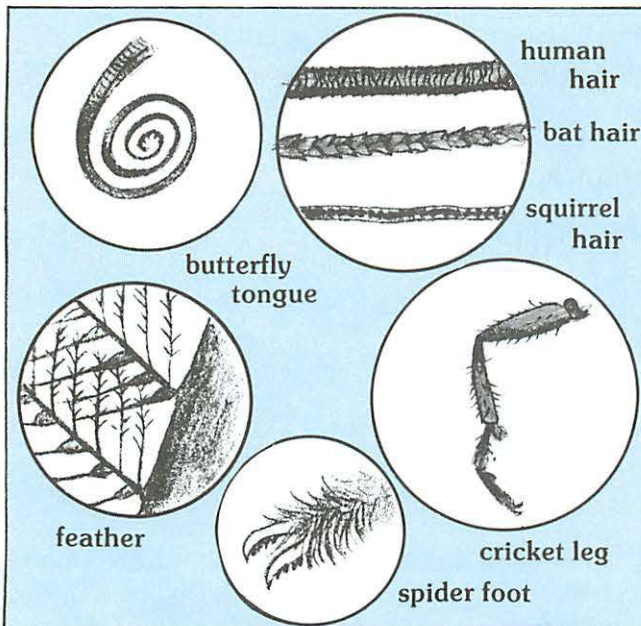
Make a list of other words that change meaning when a writer fails to make the “tittle” that shows the difference between an “r” and an “n.”

Use these words in a creative story to demonstrate how failure to attend to details of proper penmanship can alter the truth.

2 DETAILS PROVIDE GREATER UNDERSTANDING WHEN THEY ARE ENLARGED.

Many details go overlooked because they are too small to see. However, when a detail is enlarged, it makes the truth perfectly obvious.

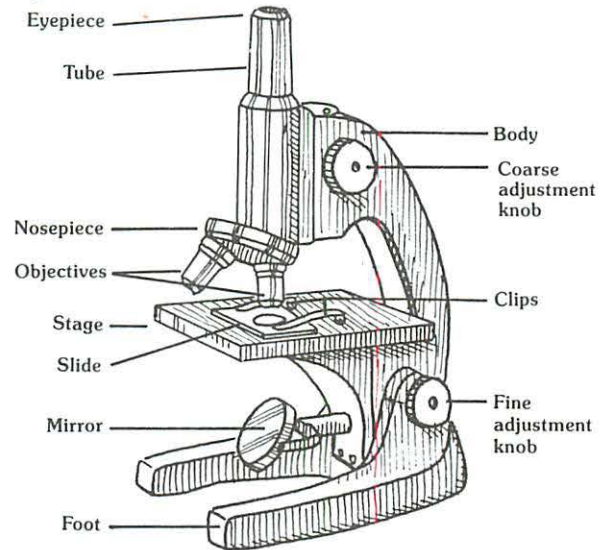
In the mid 1600s, the invention of the microscope revealed a whole new world that had never been seen before. Antonie van Leeuwenhoek used the principles that Zacharias Janseen had discovered in the late 1590s to make the first crude microscope.



Wonders Under the Microscope, Margaret Cosgrove, ©1959, ©renewed 1987, by permission of Putnam & Grosset Group

A microscope can reveal many interesting details that are invisible with the unaided eye.

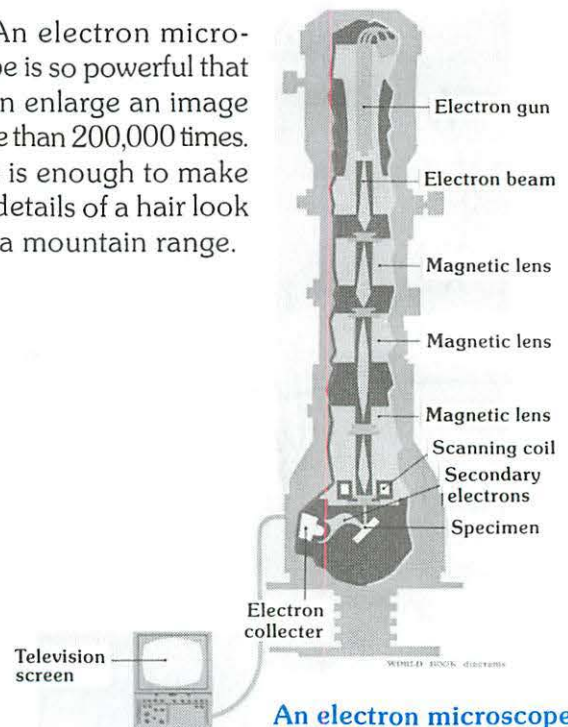
Leeuwenhoek’s microscope was powerful enough to enlarge things almost 270 times. This allowed Leeuwenhoek to see tiny one-celled animals, red and white blood cells, and even muscle fibers. No one had ever seen these things before because they were too small.



A basic compound microscope

The *power* of a microscope is an indication of the number of times it can enlarge the objects that are placed under it. Most modern microscopes can enlarge more than 500 times. This is written as “500X.” Special microscopes that use only ultraviolet light are even more powerful. They can magnify an object more than 3,000 times.

An electron microscope is so powerful that it can enlarge an image more than 200,000 times. This is enough to make the details of a hair look like a mountain range.



An electron microscope

PROJECT

How can I see details that are too small for others to see?

Place a few drops of water on a sheet of waxed paper. Notice how the water droplets bead up into tiny balls. The curved surface of the water acts as a lens that will magnify just like a microscope.

Water droplets on a sheet of waxed paper work much the same way that a magnifying glass works.

Slip a newspaper under the waxed paper and observe the magnified details that can be seen through the water droplets.



Newspaper fibers

Which size droplets magnify the most? Try putting other things under your waxed paper microscope. What details does it reveal that you have never seen before?

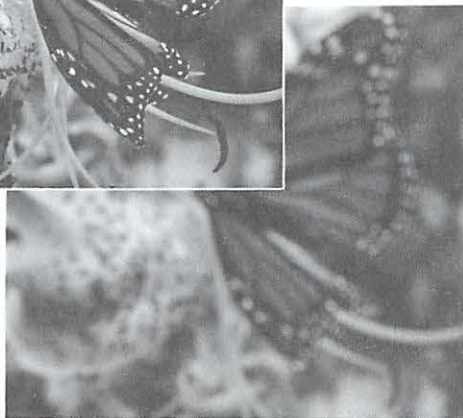
You may wish to continue your study of small things by using a magnifying glass or a modern microscope.

3 DETAILS MUST BE IN FOCUS TO BE PROPERLY UNDERSTOOD.



Details add interest to a picture.

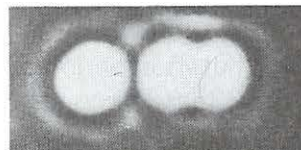
The same picture with the details out of focus is confusing and unattractive.



Ewing Galloway

Details make illustrations attractive and interesting. Without details a picture loses its appeal. If the details in a picture are clearly defined, the whole picture will appear "sharp and clear." However, if the details of a picture are blurred, the whole picture will be "out of focus."

The ability of a microscope to distinguish between two adjacent details is called its *resolving power*. The resolving power of a microscope determines how sharp an image it will produce. Details that overlap result in low resolution and a blurred image.

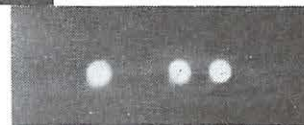


Poor Resolution
The details overlap.



Improved Resolution
Each of the three details is becoming more distinct.

Excellent Resolution
The details are crystal clear and do not overlap.



Sears, Zemansky, Young, University Physics, 7th ed., ©1987 Addison-Wesley Publishing Co., Inc.

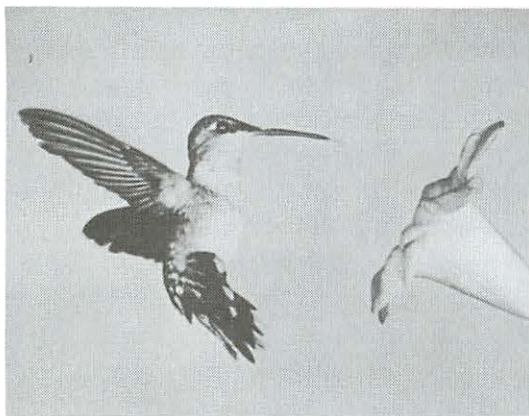
The best optical microscopes can resolve details that are as small as .000008 inches.

4 DETAILS GENERATE A NEED FOR NEW STANDARDS OF MEASUREMENT.

Using miles to measure the top of a kitchen table just is not practical. Using inches to measure the length and width of molecules is not practical either.

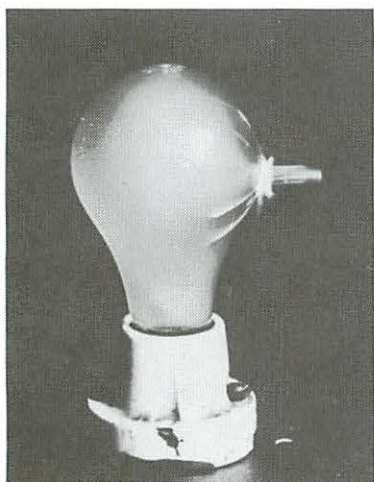
In order to measure very small things, scientists have defined microscopic units. One such measure of length is the *angstrom*. The angstrom is a measure of length that is equal to 1/100,000,000 centimeter. Light microscopes are able to "see" things as small as 5,000 angstroms. Electron microscopes, however, can "see" things as small as a single angstrom.

Another unit of measurement is called the *picosecond*. It is used to measure very small periods of time. A picosecond is equal to 0.000000000001 seconds. Such small time measurements are necessary to study the details of nuclear reactions. Some atomic isotopes have a life span of less than a picosecond.



Crawford H. Greenewalt, Hummingbirds, Courtesy American Museum of Natural History

In order to study the movement of a hummingbird's wings, time had to be measured to within $1/300,000$ th of a second. Even that short period of time, however, is equal to 3,333,333 picoseconds.



Courtesy: Harold E. Edgerton

The flight and impact of a rifle bullet can only be photographed at less than $1/1,000,000$ th of a second. That amount of time is referred to as a *microsecond*.

Very small weights are measured in *micrograms*. A microgram is $1/1,000,000$ th of a gram (0.000001 gram).

Scientists have devised an entire set of metric prefixes that help to express small details. Each standard expresses smaller and smaller details.

PROJECT

Learn the metric prefixes that name small units of measure.

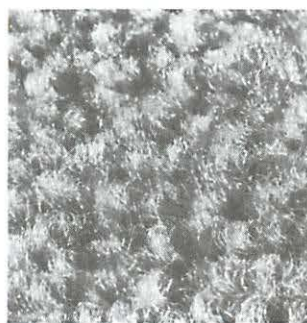
	Decimal Notations	Exponential Notations
deci	0.1	(10^{-1})
centi	0.01	(10^{-2})
milli	0.001	(10^{-3})
micro	0.000001	(10^{-6})
nano	0.000000001	(10^{-9})
pico	0.0000000000001	(10^{-12})
femto	0.0000000000000001	(10^{-15})
atto	0.0000000000000000001	(10^{-18})

5 DETAILS ARE BETTER UNDERSTOOD WHEN SEEN IN RELATION TO THE WHOLE.

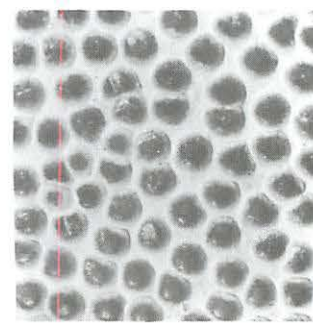
Enlarged details can actually be confusing and misunderstood if they are not seen as a part of the whole. However, by viewing them in proper perspective, we are given a new understanding and appreciation of the whole.

To illustrate the importance of relating magnified detail to the larger picture, see how many of the following you can identify. Each of these is a familiar item.

IDENTIFY THE FOLLOWING:



A. carpet



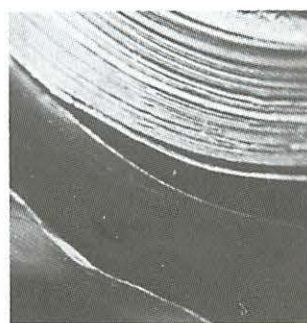
B. basketball



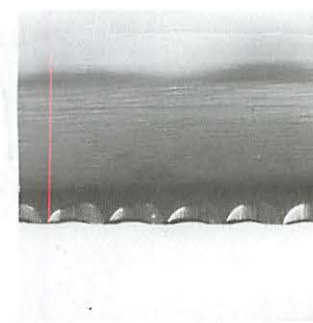
C. spong



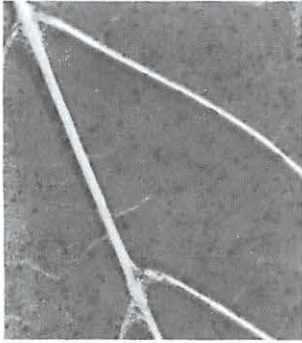
D. seashell



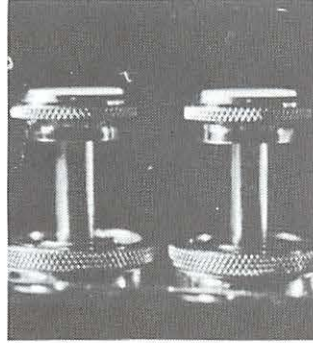
E. aluminum



F. kite



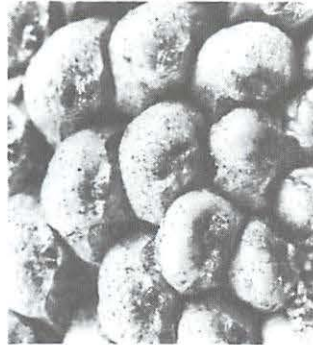
G. leaf



H. trumpet



I. baseball

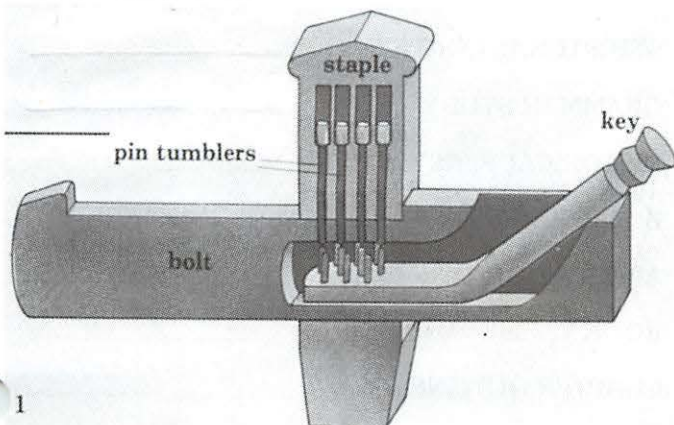


J. pine cones

6 DETAILS OPEN THE DOOR TO VALUABLE TREASURES.

A lock and key illustrate the way that details are needed to open up great treasures. Most locks are made up of a series of tiny pegs called "tumblers." Each tumbler must be lifted out of the way before the lock can be opened.

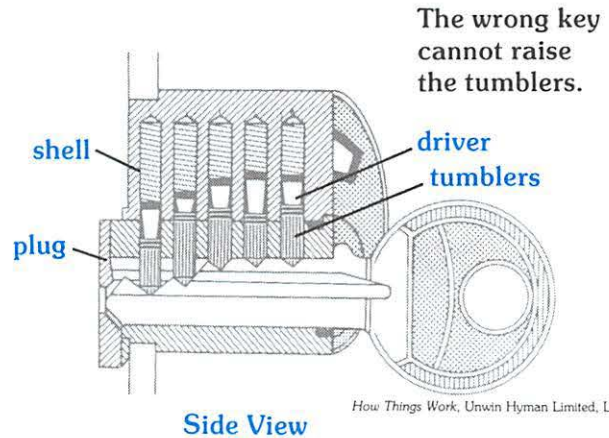
As a key is inserted into a lock, the key's rough edges move the tumblers up and down. If the key has been properly shaped, the tumblers will line up in a straight line so that the key can turn.



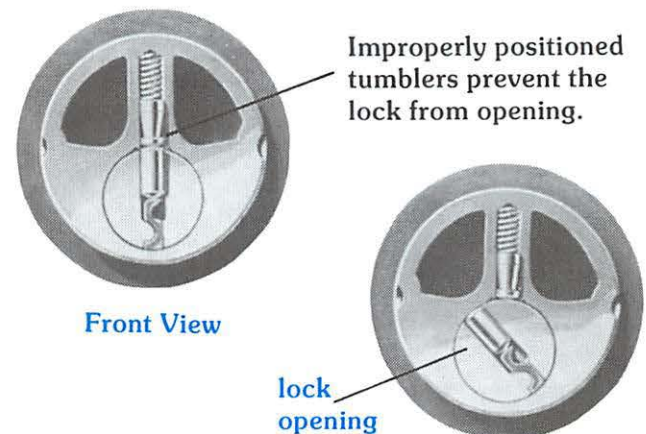
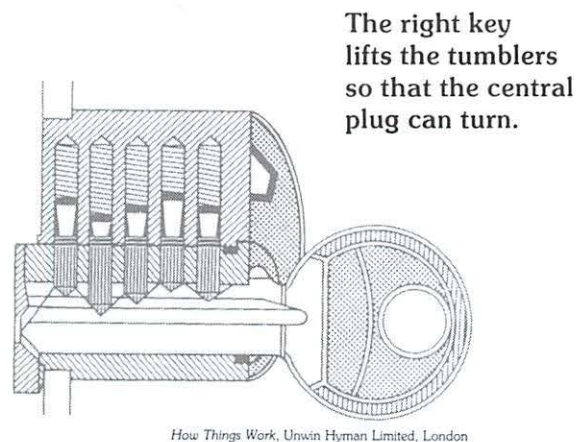
An Egyptian wooden lock and key

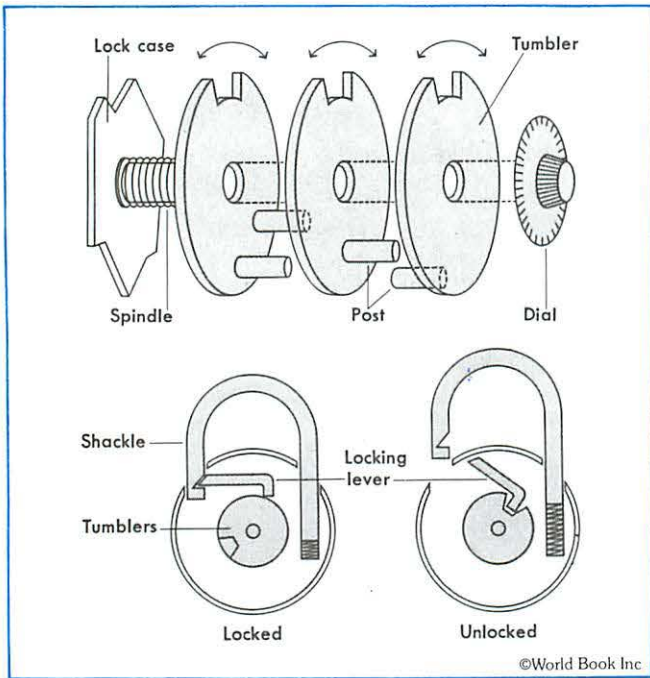
The first keys were made by the Egyptians to lock the gates of their cities. A large bolt was drawn through the gate and held in place by a series of pins. The bolt could not be withdrawn unless the pins were first removed.

The first locks required each pin to be removed individually. A later modification allowed all the pins to be removed by a "key" that was custom-made to raise every pin at the same time.



If the key is not properly cut, one or more of the tumblers will remain out of alignment, and the lock cannot be opened.





Combination locks align tumblers inside the lock by turning the face of the lock. As the face turns, posts located inside the lock move circular tumblers until they are properly aligned. The lock opens only when each tumbler has been turned to the precise point that releases the locking lever.

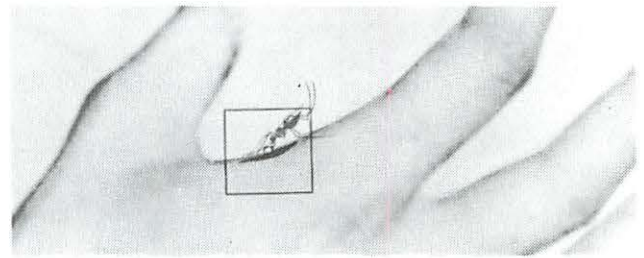
7 DETAILS EXPOSE UNRELATED PARTS.

Observe each successive enlargement of the section of the picture marked by the square.

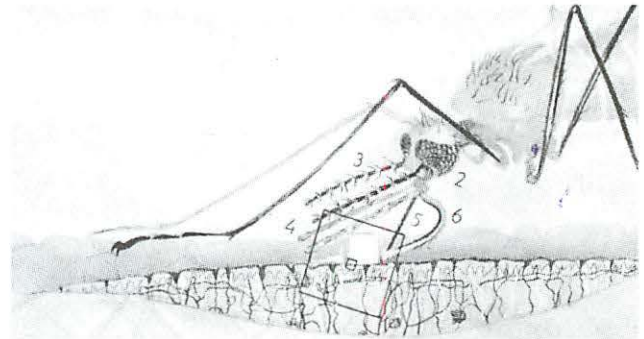


Cosmic View, The Universe in 40 Jumps, by Kees Boeke

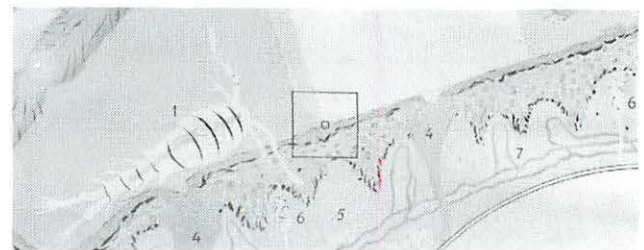
Can you identify an intruder?



Enlarged ten times



Enlarged one hundred times



Cosmic View, The Universe in 40 Jumps, by Kees Boeke

Enlarged one thousand times

PROJECT

In the same way that a picture can be magnified to reveal its hidden facets, we are to study the Scriptures in order to see and understand every jot and tittle. Rearrange the following words and phrases so that the list pictures an ever-deepening study and understanding of Scripture.

WORD STUDY

SCRIPTURAL CONTEXT

GRAMMAR STUDY

HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE

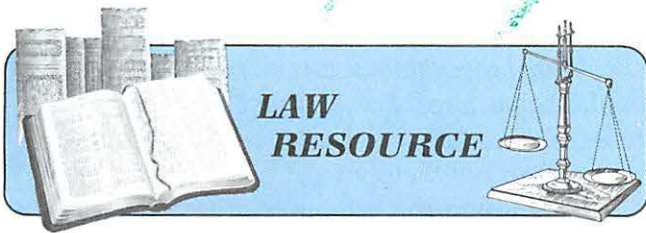
BIBLE SURVEY

APPLICATION

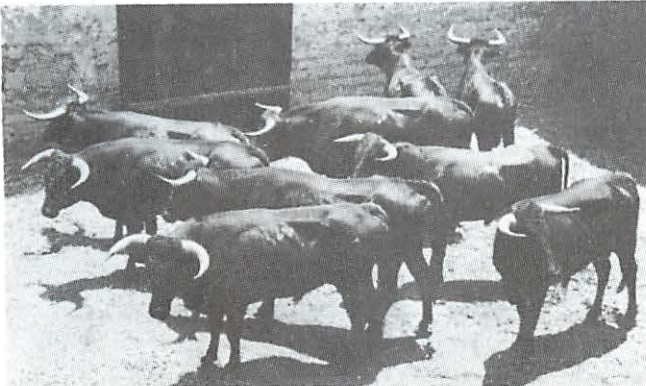
BOOK THEME

CHAPTER OUTLINE

Date completed _____ Evaluation _____



HOW DOES THE PRECISION OF GOD'S LAW ALLOW US TO APPLY IT TO NEW SITUATIONS IN OUR DAY?



A bull with a reputation for attacking people could bring its owner a charge of murder.

Wise application of God's Law is possible only as we understand how it is structured.

THE FOUNDATION OF GOD'S LAW

The foundation of God's entire law system is established in the Ten Commandments. They are as follows:

1. Thou shalt have no other gods before Me.
2. Thou shalt not make unto thee any graven image.
3. Thou shalt not take the name of the Lord thy God in vain.
4. Remember the Sabbath day, to keep it holy.
5. Honour thy father and thy mother.
6. Thou shalt not kill.
7. Thou shalt not commit adultery.
8. Thou shalt not steal.
9. Thou shalt not bear false witness.
10. Thou shalt not covet.

(See Exodus 20:1–17.)

In the New Testament Jesus summarized these commandments and every other law that flowed from them in the following two statements:

1. Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, and with all thy soul, and with all thy mind.
2. Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself. (See Matthew 22:37–39.)

THE PRINCIPLES ESTABLISHED IN CASE LAW

Each of these basic commandments is further explained in statutes and judgments which answer specific questions such as the following:

What constitutes killing?

"He that smiteth a man, so that he die, shall be surely put to death" (Exodus 21:12).

What about involuntary manslaughter?

"And if a man lie not in wait, but God deliver him into his hand; then I will appoint thee a place whither he shall flee" (Exodus 21:13).



Bible Art Series, Standard Publishing, Cincinnati

God established cities of refuge for those who were guilty of causing accidental death.

What about self-defense?

"If a thief be found breaking up [at night], and be smitten that he die, there shall no blood be shed for him" (Exodus 22:2).

What about criminal neglect?

"But if the ox were wont to push with his horn in time past, and it hath been testified to his owner, and he hath not kept him in, but that he hath killed a man or a woman; the ox shall be stoned, and his owner also shall be put to death" (Exodus 21:29).

Is there any alternative penalty?

"If there be laid on him a sum of money, then he shall give for the ransom of his life whatsoever is laid upon him" (Exodus 21:30).

Is there a limitation of liability?

"If the ox shall push a manservant or a maid-servant; he shall give unto their master thirty shekels of silver, and the ox shall be stoned" (Exodus 21:32).

THE PRINCIPLES APPLIED TO OUR LAW SYSTEM

Based on God's commandments and the case law of His statutes and judgments, we are able to make precise applications to new situations in our lives which are not directly described in the Bible. If the Law of God were accurately applied to a fatal highway accident, what would the ruling be in the following circumstances?

1. The fatality was caused by a tire blowing out. (Would it make any difference if the tire were new or old?)
2. The fatality was the result of drunk driving. (Is the claim of temporary insanity a valid Biblical excuse?)

THE PRINCIPLES APPLIED TO PRACTICAL NEEDS

The Apostle Paul demonstrates how a basic commandment in the Old Testament (thou shalt not steal) applied to case law (thou shalt not muzzle an ox . . .) can be used to give practical instruction to New Testament believers.



Paul used the regulation for an ox to establish the rightness of a minister's salary.

On two different occasions he referred to the instruction about the ox when appealing to the believers at Jerusalem.

"Let the elders that rule well be counted worthy of double honour, especially they who labour in the word and doctrine. For the scripture saith, Thou shalt not muzzle the ox that treadeth out the corn. And, The labourer is worthy of his reward" (1 Timothy 5:17-18).

Paul quotes this Old Testament Law in 1 Corinthians 9:7-9 as well: *"Who goeth a warfare any time at his own charges? who planteth a vineyard, and eateth not of the fruit thereof? or who feedeth a flock, and eateth not of the milk of the flock?"*

"Say I these things as a man? or saith not the law the same also? For it is written in the law of Moses, Thou shalt not muzzle the mouth of the ox that treadeth out the corn. . . ."

After using this simple instruction from the Law of Moses to establish a just regulation for New Testament believers, Paul anticipates a question and then gives a very surprising answer.

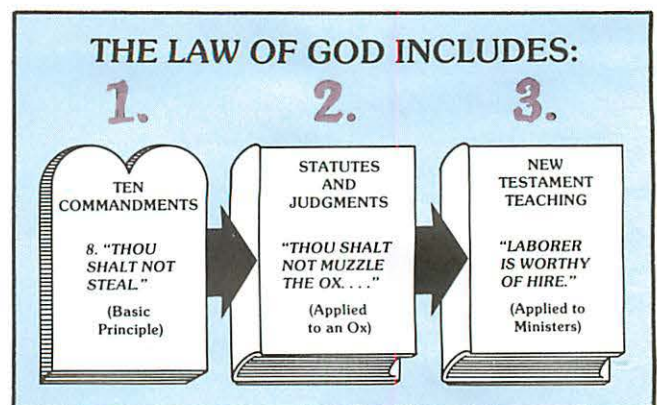
"Can we take an Old Testament law and apply it to a similar circumstance in our day?"

Paul challenges New Testament believers to realize that it is not only possible to apply Old Testament Law to situations today, but it is desirable and necessary. He emphasizes that this particular law was not intended primarily for the ox, but was written for our admonition.

" . . . Doth God take care for oxen? Or saith he it altogether for our sakes? For our sakes, no doubt, this is written: that he that ploweth should plow in hope; and that he that thresheth in hope should be partaker of his hope.

"If we have sown unto you spiritual things, is it a great thing if we shall reap your carnal things?" (1 Corinthians 9:9-11).

Paul's use of the Old Testament Law for New Testament application can be summarized in the following chart.



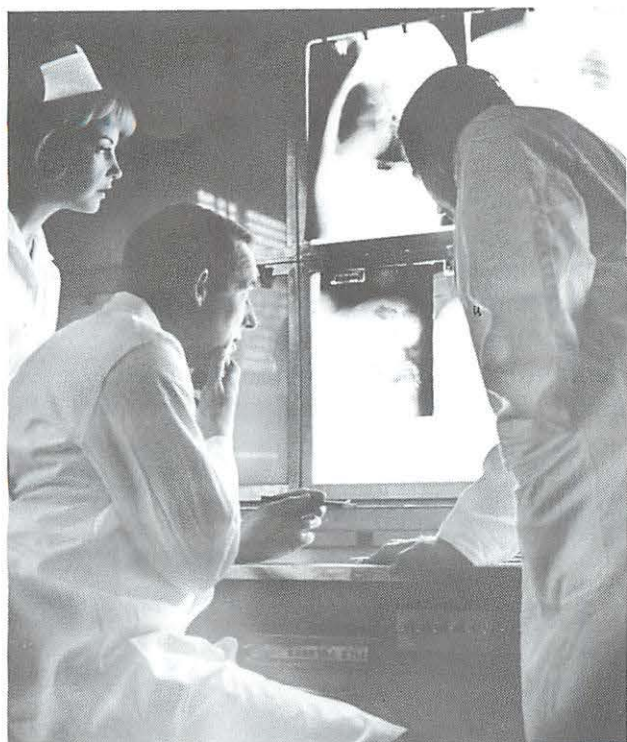
PROJECT

Read Exodus 20-23, and see how many statutes and judgments you can line up under the appropriate commandment. Then evaluate as many present-day laws as you can. Are they correct or incorrect applications of the Laws of God's Word?

Date completed 3/5/2001 Evaluation _____



WHAT ARE THE MEDICAL BENEFITS OF APPLYING THE PRINCIPLES OF THE CEREMONIAL LAW?



Ewing Galloway

New medical research serves only to confirm Old Testament laws.

Diseases such as atherosclerosis, tularemia, staphylococcus infections, phimosis, trichinosis, cervical cancer, venereal disease, and heavy metal poisoning find guidelines for their prevention in the principles of the Old Testament ceremonial law.

The medical profession has understood some of these benefits for many years. Other benefits are just now being discovered. Many of the benefits, however, are still unknown. Where there is a lack of knowledge, many people scoff. Yet Scripture has continued to prove itself correct in every situation.

The Old Testament ceremonial law is found in Leviticus, chapters 11-23. It includes principles which can be applied to diet, marriage relationships, medicine, and personal hygiene.

"And the Lord thy God will make thee plenteous in every work of thine hand, in the fruit of thy body, and in the fruit of thy cattle, and in the fruit of thy land, for good: for the Lord will again rejoice over thee for good, as he rejoiced over thy fathers: If thou shalt hearken unto the voice of the Lord thy God, to keep his commandments and his statutes which are written in this book of the law, and if thou turn unto the Lord thy God with all thine heart, and with all thy soul" (Deuteronomy 30:9-10).

1 GOD'S LAW PROTECTS US FROM INFECTIOUS DISEASES.



Ewing Galloway

During the 1800s, medical doctors scoffed at washing their hands after performing autopsies, and fatal infections were rampant in hospitals.

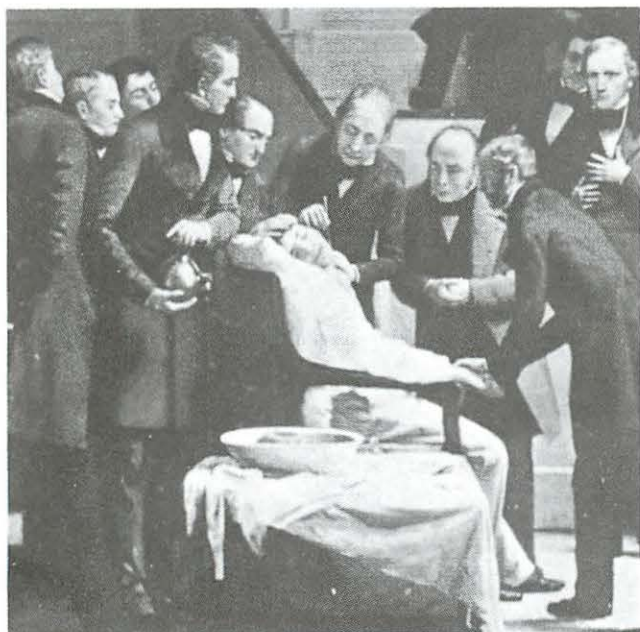
The ceremonial washing of unclean hands gives us specific principles of medical benefit. According to the ceremonial law, washings were to follow any contact with:

- blood, Leviticus 6:27, 15:23-25, 16:28 (serum, plasma, or whole blood)
- leprosy, Leviticus 13:54, 14:8-9, 47 (infectious skin diseases)
- running issue from a man's flesh, Leviticus 15:5-10 (venereal disease, especially gonorrhea)
- seed of copulation, Leviticus 15:16-18 (semen)
- woman's issue of blood, Leviticus 15:21-24 (menstrual cycle)
- extended discharge, Leviticus 15:27 (venereal disease)
- the dead, Leviticus 11:28, 17:15-16, Numbers 31:24 (anything dead, whether it died of itself or was killed)

The medical profession scoffed at washing hands until as late as 1878, when the benefit of washing was finally accepted. Prior to that, thousands of patients died from diseases transmitted by unclean hands.

Maternity wards once tallied high death rates among both mothers and children. The deaths were the direct result of doctors who, having performed autopsies on dead patients early in the morning, proceeded to examine their healthy patients without washing their clothes or their hands.

The disease, called “childbed fever,” killed thousands of mothers. Today doctors know that the bacteria which caused the disease, *beta hemolytic streptococcus*, can be eliminated almost entirely by simple hand washing before and after examining patients.



Detail of a mural (1893) by Robert Hinckley, Boston Medical Library

Dr. Semmelweis instructing fellow physicians

In the early 1840s, Dr. Ignaz Semmelweis was fired for his belief that disease could be spread from one person to another by unwashed hands. His colleagues rejected Semmelweis’ “folly” and refused to follow his simple rules of washing. Years later, scientists such as Pasteur, Koch, and Lister confirmed Semmelweis’ observations.

The Scriptural method of washing, given about 4,000 years ago, requires hands to be washed repeatedly in running water and exposed to the sun to kill bacteria. Such washings, though once rejected, are imitated today in every surgical “scrub” room in the country.

2 GOD’S LAW IDENTIFIES SAFE FOODS.

Among God’s clean animals are those which chew the cud and part the hoof.

“These are the beasts which ye shall eat: the ox, the sheep, and the goat, The hart, and the roebuck, and the fallow deer, and the wild goat, and the pygarg, and the wild ox, and the chamois. And every beast that parteth the hoof, and cleaveth the cleft into two claws, and cheweth the cud among the beasts, that ye shall eat” (Deuteronomy 14:4–6).

The only beasts which follow both of these criteria are strict vegetarians. Animals which do not eat meat rarely pick up parasites or diseases from the flesh of other animals. Chewing the cud means that clean “beasts” were ruminants. Ruminants have several stomachs. Ruminants eat quickly, filling their first stomach with “unchewed” food. The food is then returned to the mouth and chewed a second time before it is digested. During the digestive process, bacteria cause the food to “ferment.” The fermentation process kills most disease-producing organisms and results in meat which is safe to eat.



Grant Heilman

Longhorn cow



V. Renaud, Jacana

Ibex



G. R. Roberts

Romney sheep



Grant Heilman

Toggenburg goat

Beef, mutton, and venison are several of the safe meats which God prescribed as clean. Most birds and fish were also safe. (See Deuteronomy 14:9–20.) However, any animal which had died by itself was considered unclean. (See Deuteronomy 14:21.) Only those animals which were killed in the prime of health were safe to eat. A sick animal was likely to infect anyone who might touch or eat its flesh.

3 GOD'S LAW GUARDS AGAINST PARASITES.

"Moreover ye shall eat no manner of blood, whether it be of fowl or of beast, in any of your dwellings" (Leviticus 7:26).

Blood is expressly forbidden as a food. Eating blood is extremely dangerous because it may contain parasites called "flukes." The medical name for blood flukes is *schistosomes*. Schistosomes may burrow into the body through the skin, or they may be ingested from the blood of animals. Once inside the body, schistosomes migrate to the lungs, liver, and intestines where they do extensive damage.

Cooking blood kills these flukes, but it also causes the blood to thicken and become so distasteful that it cannot be eaten. Failure to cook blood allows the flukes to live.



Some sausages contain large amounts of blood. If not cooked properly, infected sausages can transmit schistosomes to humans.

The trichina parasite infects most, if not all, of the unclean animals which God's Law prohibited. These include pigs, bears, and rats. All three of these animals eat meat, garbage, and refuse. This diet exposes these unclean animals repeatedly to the deadly trichina parasite.



P. S. Tice

Trichinosis cyst enlarged more than 150 times.

The trichina parasite burrows into the flesh of its host where it curls up, forming a tiny cyst. If the infected flesh is eaten, the digestive process opens the cyst and frees the trichina.

Pork must be cooked to a temperature of 137°F for at least five minutes before the trichina will die.

Some clean animals may also be infected with a type of trichinosis. These parasites, however, are large and easy to spot. Trichinosis infections in pork are microscopic and require extremely careful inspection.

4 GOD'S LAW REVEALS THE SOURCE OF LIFE.

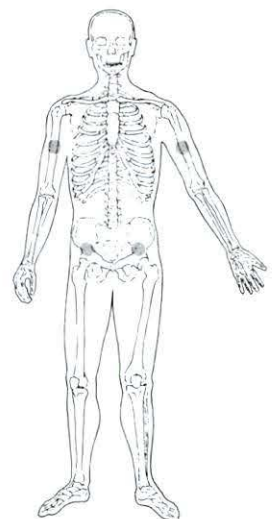
"For the life of the flesh is in the blood: and I have given it to you upon the altar to make an atonement for your souls: for it is the blood that maketh an atonement for the soul" (Leviticus 17:11).

As early as the days of Adam, the shedding of blood was associated with life and death. God had to shed blood in order to prepare the skins which covered Adam and Eve's nakedness. (See Genesis 3:21.) Abel's blood cried out from the ground when he died. (See Genesis 4:10.) God forbade Noah to eat "... flesh with the life thereof, which is the blood..." (Genesis 9:4).

Modern first-aid training also emphasizes that life is in the blood. Severe bleeding requires immediate attention. If a person's bleeding is not controlled, he can bleed to death in just a matter of minutes.



Major pressure points which control bleeding



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Blood is indeed the life of the body. It reaches every cell in the body. Blood carries nourishment to the body and removes the waste products and poisons from the body. Blood contains the agents of the immune system which defend the body from infection and disease.

Blood carries the necessary vitamins and minerals required to build strong bones and healthy muscles. Blood also carries hormones and enzymes which control many of the vital functions of the body.

5 GOD'S LAW REDUCES THE FREQUENCY OF HEART ATTACKS.

“... Ye shall eat no manner of fat, of ox, or of sheep, or of goat” (Leviticus 7:23).

God expressly prohibits the eating of fat. Fat is a symbol of prosperity and it belongs to the Lord. Fat could be used for purposes such as making soap or preparing lamp oil, but it was not to be eaten.

Fat is the richest form of tissue. It has more calories (about nine calories per gram) than any other source of energy. Protein, for example, contains only about four calories per gram. Fat stores energy for the body in times of abundance so that it might be readily available in times of need.

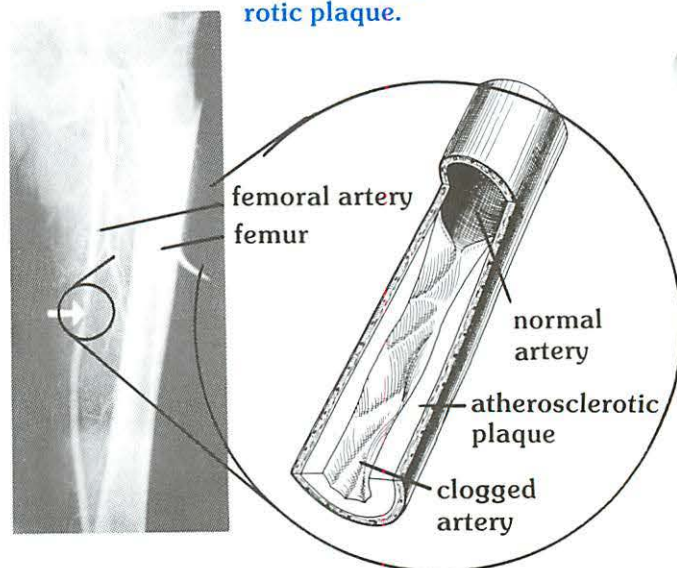
Fat never stays in one place for more than two or three weeks at a time. It is constantly being absorbed into the bloodstream and redistributed throughout the body.

Fats are stored in what doctors call *adipose tissue*. The word *adipose* comes from the Latin root *adepts*, meaning “fat,” and the Greek suffix *-osis*, meaning “excessive.” Adipose tissue is found under the skin, next to the heart, in the kidneys, in the marrow of long bones, in joints, and behind the eyeballs.

Eating large amounts of fat saturates the bloodstream with substances called *lipids*. As lipids travel through the bloodstream, they are deposited on the walls of arteries. Lipids such as cholesterol and triglycerides may build up so much that an artery may actually become clogged. The medical term for this build-up is *atherosclerotic plaque*.

Individuals who eat foods high in fat and who also lead rather sedentary lives run a high risk of heart attacks. Those individuals who refrain from

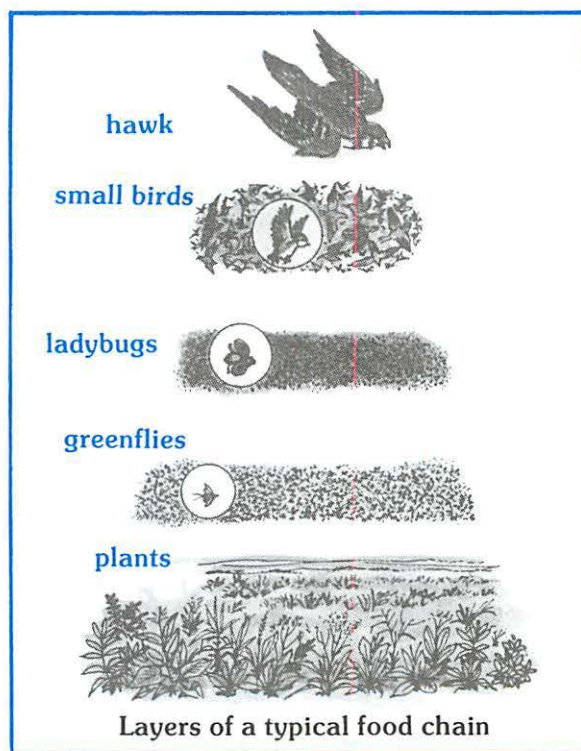
Enlargement of an artery which has become clogged with atherosclerotic plaque.



eating fat and who lead active lives experience a much lower rate of heart attacks.

6 GOD'S LAW HELPS US AVOID MANY POISONOUS TOXINS.

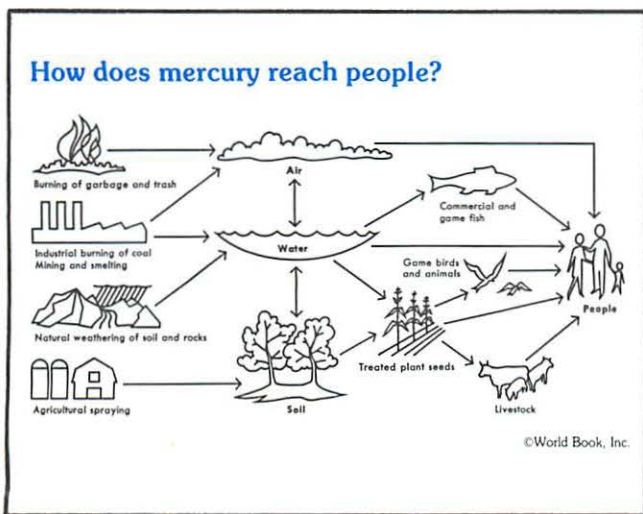
God's Law declares all scavengers and birds of prey unclean. These animals are at the top of the food chain. They eat animals which have eaten other animals which, in turn, have eaten still other animals. Each time one animal eats another animal, it consumes poisons such as lead, mercury, PCB, and DDT.



Exploring Life Science, Kilburn and Howell, Allyn and Bacon, Inc.

Clean animals such as cattle and sheep are at the bottom of the food chain. They consume plants which have only a low concentration of these poisons. Each "layer" of the food chain, however, concentrates the poisons until they reach dangerous levels.

Shellfish such as mussels, oysters, shrimp, and clams are also scavengers. They eat the scum and debris of oceans, lakes, and rivers. In so doing, they collect many of the poisons which have been dumped there. Animals that feed on shellfish concentrate the poisons even further.

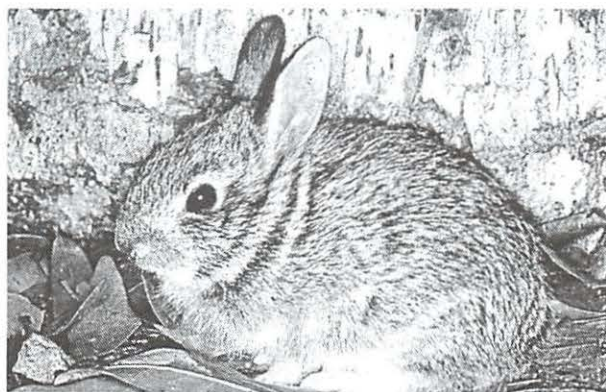


The fact that many animals have become extinct and endangered because of these poisons confirms the wisdom of God's Law. God created scavengers and predators to cleanse the land of infectious diseases and harmful poisons. Many of these unclean animals' lives are sacrificed to save us from the poisons which they remove from the environment.

7 GOD'S LAW REDUCES OUR EXPOSURE TO DISEASE.

Many unclean animals also carry harmful infections. For example, the rabbit, which chews its cud but does not have a cloven hoof, is unclean according to God's Law.

Rabbits are notorious as carriers of the disease *tularemia*. Tularemia is so closely associated with rabbits that it is often called "rabbit fever." Merely handling infected animals can transmit the disease. Tularemia affects the lymph glands, causing swelling and fever, and may result in death.



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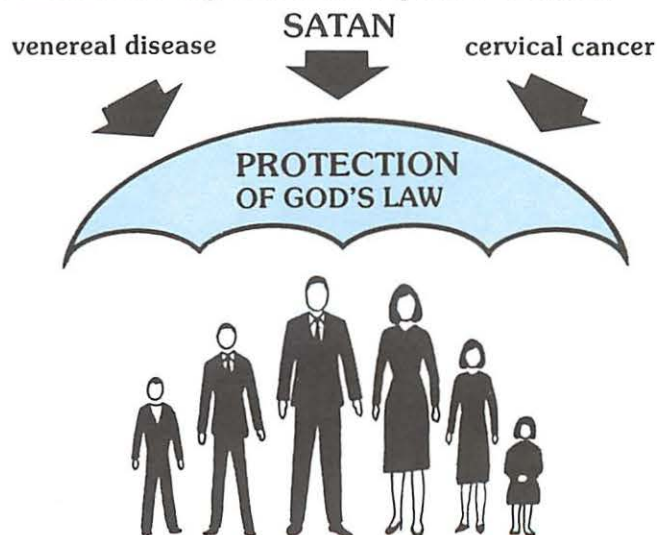
(See *Character Sketches*, Volume II, pages 64–75 for more information about the rabbit's uncleanness.)

8 GOD'S LAW DECREASES THE INCIDENCE OF CANCER AND VENEREAL DISEASE.

When circumcision is an outward expression of inner commitment to God's Law, there is a very clear correlation with freedom from cervical cancer and venereal disease.

Medical studies reveal that when married couples practice the ceremonial laws of circumcision and abstinence (Leviticus 12:2–7 and Leviticus 15:19–33), the wife has a much lower risk of cervical cancer, a very common form of cancer.

Doctors have discovered that the seed of the man is an alien substance to the woman. It triggers responses similar to those of an "allergic" reaction. A woman who has one husband is able to develop an "immunity" to this reaction; however, a promiscuous woman's immune system becomes confused and unable to distinguish alien substances. This confusion is a key to the development of cancer.



Even with the most sophisticated drugs available today, venereal disease is rising at epidemic proportions. The only reliable methods of control are those which God lovingly shared with His people several thousand years ago. The laws found in Leviticus 18:6–24 represent God's preventive medicine for all venereal diseases, including AIDS.

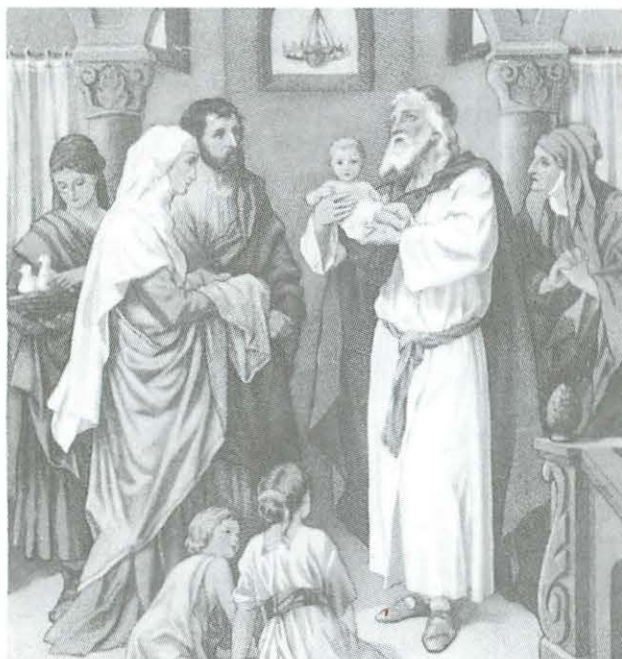
God associated the "uncircumcised" inhabitants of Canaan with rampant immorality. It is significant that one of the reasons given today for eliminating circumcision is that it decreases sensuality.

However, uncircumcision allows a substance called *smegma* to build up under the foreskin. Smegma is simply an accumulation of dead skin. Normally, it sloughs off and disappears. However, the foreskin traps the smegma and allows it to decay. This provides ideal conditions for the growth of bacteria and is known to be a contributing factor in a number of different cancers.

Removing the foreskin not only reduces the need for constant cleansing, it also reduces the possibilities of cancer.

9 GOD'S LAW REVEALS THAT THE EIGHTH DAY AFTER BIRTH IS THE BEST DAY FOR CIRCUMCISION.

"And in the eighth day the flesh of his foreskin shall be circumcised" (Leviticus 12:3).



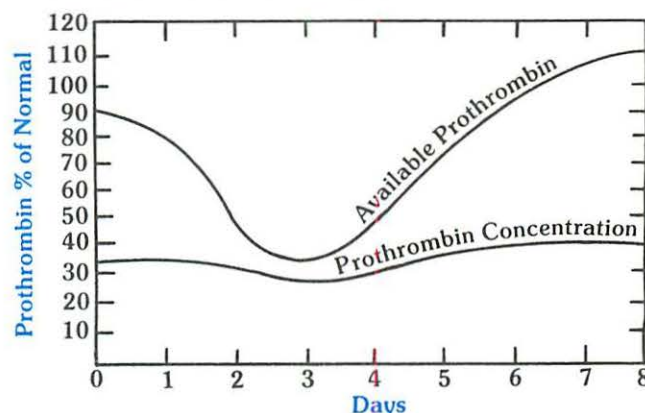
Bible Art Series, Standard Publishing, Cincinnati

On the eighth day after birth, Jesus was brought to the temple to be circumcised.

Medical science has discovered that the amount of vitamin K peaks on the eighth day after birth. Its presence in the body by the eighth day eliminates many of the possible complications of circumcision.

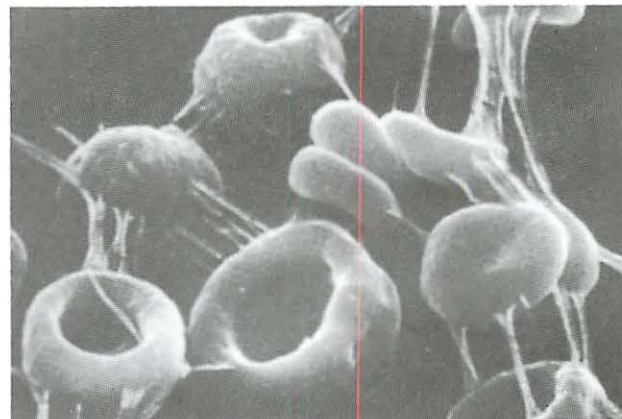
Vitamin K plays an important role in the production of a substance called *prothrombin*. Prothrombin is a key element in the complex process of coagulation. Without prothrombin, an infant may actually bleed to death from even minor cuts. Unlike other vitamins, K is manufactured within the body. It is the product of bacteria which grow in the intestines. These bacteria are not present at birth; they are introduced to an infant through human contact and then they start to grow in his intestinal tract.

CHART OF PROTHROMBIN CONCENTRATIONS



None of These Diseases

Infants who are bottle-fed with sterile nipples and who are confined to sterile nurseries without human contact show symptoms of vitamin K deficiency. Once introduced, the bacteria grow rapidly and within five to seven days are producing vitamin K.



Fisher Scientific Co.

Red blood cells (magnified 5,000 times) being "knit" together by fibrous strands which stop bleeding.

Vitamin K is also soluble only in fat. Fat must be present in an infant's digestive tract before any vitamin K can be absorbed. Since mother's milk contains very little fat during the first four days after birth, vitamin K cannot be absorbed and used in the body. During this time an infant has a high risk of uncontrolled bleeding. Once the fat level of mother's milk increases, vitamin K is quickly absorbed and circulated throughout the body.

Sterile conditions and antiseptic contact with infants delay the production of vitamin K. Nursing infants and those who are held and cuddled by their parents show a rapid rise of vitamin K by the eighth day.

PROJECT

The eighth day is significant in many ways, but it always signifies a new beginning. It is the first day of a new week. Six days were given for creation. The seventh day was set aside for rest. The eighth day signified a new beginning. It is also the day God began His relationship with man.



Bible Art Series, Standard Publishing, Cincinnati

"And when they had performed all things according to the law of the Lord, they returned into Galilee, to their own city Nazareth. And the child grew, and waxed strong in spirit, filled with wisdom: and the grace of God was upon Him" (Luke 2:39-40).

Do a study of the word "eighth." It appears thirty-eight times in the Old and New Testaments. How has God used the number eight to signify a new beginning? (See especially Ezekiel 43:26-27 and II Peter 2:5.)

WHY DID PAUL CIRCUMCISE TIMOTHY BUT REFUSE TO CIRCUMCISE TITUS?

Paul circumcised Timothy, his son in the faith, when they traveled to Derbe and Lystra. However, the great Apostle refused to circumcise Titus, another son in the faith. In fact, Paul deliberately chose to prevent Titus from being circumcised. (See Galatians 2:3-5.)

To understand the significance of Paul's actions, we need to consider at least two key Old Testament verses:

"Circumcise therefore the foreskin of your heart, and be no more stiffnecked" (Deuteronomy 10:16).

"And the Lord thy God will circumcise thine heart, and the heart of thy seed, to love the Lord thy God with all thine heart, and with all thy soul, that thou mayest live" (Deuteronomy 30:6).



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When Moses gave the people God's Law, he emphasized the importance of the heart attitude in obeying it.

These two verses stress the importance of circumcising the *heart*. God desires that His people have all rebellion removed from their hearts so that they can love Him completely.

Physically, circumcision was a sign which demonstrated that an individual had entered into Abraham's covenant of faith and was trusting in the promised Messiah. Circumcision was never intended to provide salvation.

Throughout Old Testament history, the Jewish people drifted away from the true spirit of God's Law and forgot that its real purpose was to point men to Christ. Many of them believed it was necessary to be circumcised physically for salvation. (See Galatians 5:6.)

Paul's actions with Timothy and Titus differ because of two contrasting situations. Timothy's mother was Jewish, and his father was Greek. Since Timothy was partially Greek, many Jews were closed to Paul and Timothy's ministry. After Timothy's circumcision, the Jewish people listened to the Gospel and many of them were saved. Paul purposely chose to circumcise Timothy "... because of the Jews which were in those quarters ..." (Acts 16:3).

The great apostle refused to circumcise Titus because he realized this procedure would reinforce the false teaching that circumcision was necessary for salvation.

Paul's actions with Timothy and Titus emphasize that God is primarily concerned with the circumcision of our hearts.

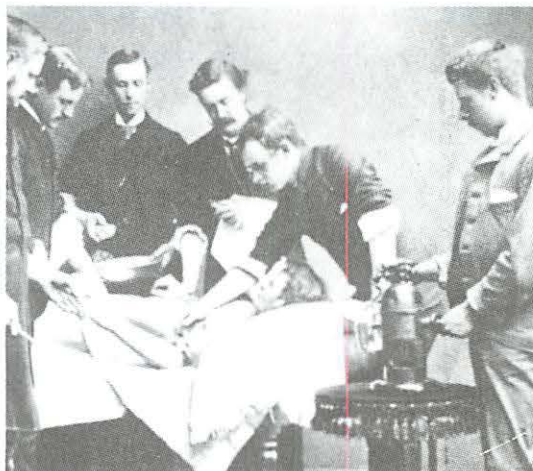
Those who possess the circumcision of the heart are true children of Abraham. (See Galatians 3:29, 5:6, and 6:15.) They are "... complete in him, which is the head of all principality and power: In whom also ye are circumcised with the circumcision made without hands, in putting off the body of the sins of the flesh by the circumcision of Christ" (Colossians 2:10-11).

10 GOD'S LAW GIVES THE RECIPE FOR A POWERFUL ANTISEPTIC CLEANSER.

"Take thou also unto thee principal spices, of pure myrrh five hundred shekels, and of sweet cinnamon . . . and of oil olive an hin: And thou shalt make it an oil of holy ointment, an ointment compound after the art of the apothecary: it shall be an holy anointing oil" (Exodus 30:23-25).

The value of antiseptic surgery was not discovered until 1865 when Joseph Lister began spraying surgical wounds with carbolic acid.

The holy anointing oil had antiseptic properties which killed disease-causing germs and purified everything it contacted. However, the holy anointing oil was reserved only for the priests. (See Exodus 30:32.) The oil acted as a cleanser to protect the priests from the contagious diseases which they had to examine as part of their medical duties.



The Bettmann Archive

Demonstration of antiseptic surgery in 1865

Today doctors use other antiseptic cleansers such as soap, alcohol, and iodine. The word *antiseptic* comes from two Greek words: *anti*, meaning "against," and *sepsis*, meaning "decay." God provided an antiseptic cleanser for the priests thousands of years before doctors discovered the need for antiseptics when examining patients and performing surgery.

PROJECT

Having understood the medical reasons for observing Biblical principles, realize that we are not to become argumentative with other Christians who do not understand or accept them.

"But avoid . . . contentions, and strivings about the law; for they are unprofitable and vain" (Titus 3:9).

There are, however, those who are sincerely interested in learning what God's Law means and why it is wise to follow its guidelines. In order to respond to these people, prepare concise answers to the following questions:

- Why would God prohibit us from eating unclean meats?
- What would be wrong with eating blood sausage or blood soup?
- How does God's prohibition to eat fat relate to a regular diet of juicy steak?
- Oysters and shrimp are some of my favorite foods. Is there any danger in eating them?
- Why would God not want us to eat rabbits?
- I have been advised not to circumcise our child. Is this wise counsel?
- Should I allow the doctor to circumcise our child on the day he is born?

Date completed _____ Evaluation _____