

Wisdom Booklet 27



WISDOM QUIZ

Matthew 5:33-37

"Again, ye have heard that it hath been said by them of old time, Thou shalt not forswear thyself, but shalt perform unto the Lord thine oaths: But I say unto you, Swear not at all . . . But let your communication be, Yea, yea; Nay, nay: for whatsoever is more than these cometh of evil."



How well do you understand the concept of honesty?

True/False

- 1** Based on Jesus' command not to forswear at all, we should not make vows. ☐ ☒

(Read Acts 18:18 and Psalm 56:12.)

- Making a vow is binding yourself with your word that you will perform what you have promised. To reject vows would be to reject marriage, spiritual commitments, and any other form of covenant or contract. Paul made vows, and God honored David's vows. "For thou, O God, hast heard my vows: thou hast given me the heritage of those that fear thy name" (Psalm 61:5).

Any promise we make is actually a vow. (See Matthew 12:33-37.) ☒ ☒

- 2** Our word should be so good that whatever we promise to do, we will do. ☐ ☒

(Read Psalm 15:4 and Proverbs 6:1-5.)

- We must be true to our word unless fulfilling it violates Scripture. If a contract is damaging to us, we should ask for a release. If a release is not given, we must fulfill the terms. If the contract is legally binding but unscriptural, and if we are not released from it, we must pay the consequences for not fulfilling it.

A Christian who marries an unbeliever should get out of the marriage because it is an unscriptural union. (See I Corinthians 7:10-14.) ☐ ☒

- 3** There are times when deception would be appropriate, such as when Rahab lied to save the lives of the spies. ☐ ☒

(Read I John 2:21.)

- If we believe that it can ever be right to violate Biblical principles, we accept the false premise of humanism. This acceptance opens the door to "situation ethics" in which the lesser of two evils is assumed to be right and the end is thought to justify the means.

The spies and Rahab were saved by the lie Rahab told the king's soldiers. (See Hebrews 11:31.) ☒ ☒

- 4** The best way to deal with past lies is to confess them to God and then to start telling the truth. ☒ ☒

(Read Acts 24:16.)

- How many times of telling the truth would it take to regain the trust of one who knew we had lied once? The fact is that the person would always remember the lie—unless we confessed our lie to him. Refusing to confess past lies to all those who were directly affected by them usually indicates pride, and pride will keep us from receiving the grace we need to overcome new temptations to lie. (See Proverbs 28:13.)

The penalty for telling a lie is as severe as the penalty for killing a person. (See Acts 5:1-11.) ☒ ☒

Total Correct 3

I Know Whom I Have Believed



1. I know not why God's won-drous grace To me He hath made known,
2. I know not how this sav-ing faith To me He did im-part,
3. I know not how the Spir-it moves, Con-vinc-ing men of sin,



Nor why un-wor-thy—Christ in love Re-deemed me for His own.
Nor how be-liev-ing in His Word Wrought peace within my heart.
Re-veal-ing Je-sus thro' the Word, Cre-at-ing faith in Him.

WISDOM WORKSHEET ON MATTHEW 5:33-37



**"AGAIN, YE HAVE HEARD
THAT IT HATH BEEN SAID
BY THEM OF OLD TIME,
THOU SHALT NOT
FORSEWEAR THYSELF, BUT
SHALT PERFORM UNTO
THE LORD THINE OATHS:**



Ewing Galloway

Forswearing is not the same as taking an oath; it is perjury under oath.

**"BUT I SAY UNTO YOU,
SWEAR NOT AT ALL;
NEITHER BY HEAVEN; FOR
IT IS GOD'S THRONE: NOR
BY THE EARTH; FOR IT IS
HIS FOOTSTOOL: NEITHER
BY JERUSALEM; FOR IT IS
THE CITY OF THE GREAT
KING. NEITHER SHALT
THOU SWEAR BY THY
HEAD, BECAUSE THOU
CANST NOT MAKE ONE
HAIR WHITE OR BLACK.
BUT LET YOUR
COMMUNICATION BE, YEA,
YEA; NAY, NAY: FOR
WHATSOEVER IS MORE
THAN THESE COMETH OF
EVIL."**

The Jews used such things as heaven, earth, and Jerusalem in making their oaths because they considered them temporary. Thus, they felt their oaths could be temporary.

Linguistics

Languages,
Grammar, Vocabulary,
Communication



FORSEWEAR

Greek: ἐπιορκέω
(eh-pih-or-KEH-oh)

DEFINITION: Made up of two words, επι (eh-pih) "above," and ὅρκος (hawr-koss), "an oath." To forswear is to superimpose conditions upon that which you promised, to commit perjury, to violate one's oath.

Do Resource A.

PERFORM

Greek: ἀποδίδωμι
(ah-paw-DIH-doe-me)

DEFINITION: From απο (ah-POE), meaning "from," and δίδωμι (DIH-doe-me), meaning "to give away" or "to give back." The two words together mean "to discharge what is due" or "to give from one's self."

OATH

Greek: ὅρκος (HAWR-koss)

DEFINITION: Literally, a fence or an enclosure which restrains a person; self-imposed restrictions; a guarantee of the discharge of liabilities.

SWEAR

Greek: ὀμνῶ (awm-NOO-oh)

DEFINITION: An oath with witnesses; equivalent to the Old Testament שָׁבַע (sha-BAHNG), which means "to swear by repeating a declaration seven times."

Do Resource B.

COMMUNICATION

Greek: λόγος (LAW-goss)

DEFINITION: A spoken word or thought.

EVIL

Greek: πονηρός (paw-nay-ROSS)

DEFINITION: From Satan, the evil one.

History

Archaeology,
Geography, Prophecy,
Music, Art, Literature



How did forswearing cause an honored statesman to be convicted as a traitor?

He graduated with honors from John Hopkins University and the Harvard University Law School. He served in the Department of State from 1935-1947. He was Secretary-General of the United Nations founding convention.



The trial of Alger Hiss in 1948

In 1948, he was brought to trial for giving military secrets to Russia in the 1930s. He denied the charges under oath. His testimony was later disproven, and he was convicted of perjury.

He was sentenced to prison and the name Alger Hiss became infamous.

How did honesty cause a man to win the heart of a village and a nation?

When Abraham Lincoln worked as a store clerk in New Salem, Illinois, he unintentionally overcharged a customer a few pennies. After work he walked several miles to return the money. Such demonstrations of truthfulness earned him the name "Honest Abe."



Diorama at the Chicago Abraham Lincoln, 1831

Was it right for Rahab to lie in order to save her life, her family, and the spies?

Do Resource C.

Science

Chemistry, Biology,
Astronomy, Geology,
Physics, Mathematics



How does spectroscopy illustrate the truthfulness of "Yea" and "Nay"?



Isaac Newton demonstrated that passing light through a prism revealed the seven colors of the spectrum of natural light.

Isaac Newton, 1642-1727

Other researchers discovered dark lines between each color in the spectrum. These were called *spectral lines*. They also found that each element had its own unique colors and lines.

Niels Bohr came up with the explanation that the spectral lines were caused by bundles of energy which were activated when an element was heated.

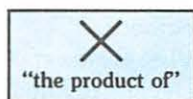
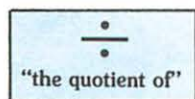
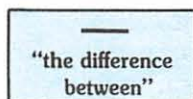
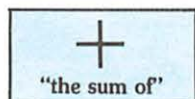


Niels Bohr
1886-1961

Do Resource D.

How do extraneous words in math problems increase error?

To avoid unclear and unnecessary words in defining math problems, symbols such as the following are used:



What constitutes extraneous math words?

Do Resource E.

Law

Government,
Economics, Logic



What penalty did God require for perjury?



Jezebel's punishment for perjury

Naboth was a righteous and God-fearing landowner in Israel. However, Ahab wanted Naboth's vineyard, and Jezebel conspired with false witnesses to get it.

In the process Naboth was falsely condemned and executed.

God requires that whatever punishment a perjurer planned for others would be done to him. Thus, Jezebel was killed and then eaten by dogs.

How does exact punishment for perjury deter false witnesses?

God promises, "... If the witness be a false witness . . . Then shall ye do unto him, as he had thought to have done unto his brother: so shalt thou put the evil away from among you. . . ." (Deuteronomy 19:18-20).

How did President Washington affirm the need for honesty and oaths in his farewell address?

George Washington asked, "... Where is the security for property, for reputation, for life, if the sense of religious obligation desert the oaths which are the instruments of investigation in courts of justice?"



George Washington
1732-1799

How do our laws against perjury reinforce God's Law against forswearing?

Do Resource F.

Medicine

Health,
Nutrition, Behavior,
Counseling



How can doctors forswear themselves in dealing with patients?

To forswear is to make a promise which is not intended to be kept or which cannot be kept.

If a doctor says to a woman, "A hysterectomy will solve your problems," he would be forswearing himself because he cannot guarantee healing. If he fails to tell her the possible side effects, he would also be forswearing himself.



How does the scientific method cause a doctor to forswear himself?

There is value to systematic research; however, the doctor who "swears" by the scientific method is in danger of forswearing himself because the method rejects all truth that man cannot now measure.

Francis Bacon, the first "modern philosopher of science" understood the conflict between Scripture and the scientific method. Therefore, he urged scholars to set the Bible aside as "merely inventions of imagination with no intellectual value."



Francis Bacon
1561-1626

How can patients help hospitals and doctors to avoid forswearing themselves?

Patients can learn the limitations of "modern science" and become medically informed so that they will not expect their doctors to perform things beyond their ability.

Do Resource G.



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

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HOW DO CARELESS WORDS CAUSE US TO UNKNOWINGLY FORSWEAR OURSELVES?



Ewing Galloway

Every day we make written, verbal, or implied commitments which test the level of our integrity.

God warns that the tongue is an unruly evil which no one can tame. He further describes the tongue as "... a fire, a world of iniquity. . . it defileth the whole body, and setteth on fire the course of nature . . ." (James 3:6).

Even though man cannot tame the tongue, God is able to do so if we bring every word and thought under His control. The reward of allowing Him to control our tongues is the ability to bring every other member of our beings under His control. (See James 3:3.)

God's control is needed for the following types of communication which often slip out of our mouths and express ideas or agreements which we never intended.

- ☐ MINCED OATHS
- ☐ PRESUMPTUOUS PLANS
- ☐ DEFRAUDING SUGGESTIONS
- ☐ CARELESS PROMISES
- ☐ CALCULATED MISINFORMATION
- ☐ HASTY VOWS

1 Remove from your vocabulary MINCED OATHS.

Many people consider minced oaths to be euphemisms; however, they do not qualify as such because they still involve a form of swearing.

DEFINITION OF EUPHEMISM

A **euphemism** is a mild and agreeable expression for a disagreeable or delicate thing. For example, instead of saying, "He died," we use the euphemism, "He passed away," or "He went on to his reward."

The etymology of the word **euphemism** indicates its meaning. The Greek root *eu* means "well," and the word *phemi* means "to speak."

EUPHEMISMS ARE ALSO CALLED CIRCUMLOCUTIONS.

The Latin prefix *circum* means "around," and the root word *loquor* means "to speak." Thus, a **circumlocution**, like a euphemism, is literally "talking around" a delicate expression. Many of these expressions become so common in our language that their subtle existence is difficult to detect.



Dover, Inc.

A soldier is rarely killed; he is "fallen in battle."

A sailor does not drown; he is "lost at sea."

Merchandise is not cheap; it is “inexpensive” or “a bargain.”

An overweight person is not fat; he is “heavy set” or she is “pleasantly plump.”

In past eras, people were never sick; they were “indisposed” or “under the weather.”

A lady was not pregnant; she was “expecting,” about to have a “blessed event,” or “in a family way.”

A bathroom or toilet facility is a “restroom” or “powder room,” and using the old outhouse was “going down the path.”

False teeth are now called “dentures.”

Used tires are advertised as “experienced tires.”



WHY ARE MINCED OATHS NOT EUPHEMISMS?

There is no agreeable way to do what God expressly forbids in His Law. The third commandment clearly states:

Thou shalt not take the name of the Lord thy God in vain; for the Lord will not hold him guiltless that taketh his name in vain” (Exodus 20:7).

Minced oaths are words or expressions which refer to God’s name. They are often used thoughtlessly in conversations. Usually people who use these words or expressions are unaware of what they really mean.

• **Minced oaths which take God’s name in vain**

The words “gosh” or “golly” refer to God. Sometimes these words are used in connection with “dam.” To say “gosh darn” is to call down God’s judgment on a person, thing, or situation.

The expression “doggonit” is another way of swearing. Notice that the first three letters are the reverse of “God.” Those who use this minced oath are commanding God to “damn” something or someone.

The flippant expression “by Jove” is either swearing by Jupiter or Jehovah. Neither one is appropriate for a Christian.

• **Minced oaths which take Christ’s name in vain**

The word “gee” is a shortened form of Jesus. There are many forms of this word such as “gee-whiz,” “jeepers,” and “jees.”

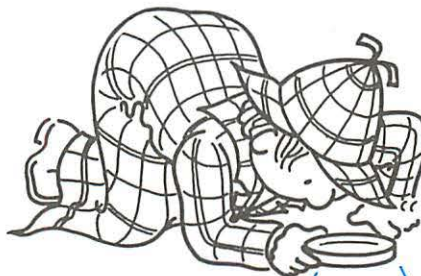
Another minced oath of the name of Jesus is “josh.” Joshua is the Hebrew word for Jesus. “Cripe” is a reference to Christ.

The name of Jesus has been given a place of honor above every name in the earth. “. . . *There is none other name under heaven given among men, whereby we must be saved*” (Acts 4:12). One day every knee shall bow to His name, and every tongue shall confess that Jesus Christ is Lord, for “. . . *God also hath highly exalted him, and given him a name which is above every name . . .*” (Philippians 2:9).

• **Other minced oaths**

We are not only to refrain from using God’s name in vain, we are also commanded not to swear by heaven or earth, or anything else. The word “heck” refers to hell, and when a person uses it in disgust, he is saying that a person or thing is worthy of hell.

PROJECT



INVESTIGATE / YOUR VOCABULARY.

- Do you take the Lord’s name in vain by using any minced oaths?
- Do you use minced oaths for any vulgar or profane words?
- What slang expressions for which you have never checked out the meanings or origins do you use?
- Confess the sin of taking God’s name in vain and purpose never to use a minced oath again.

- Ask your closest friend or a family member to keep you accountable in not using minced oaths or any other inappropriate words.

2 Eliminate from your thinking PRESUMPTUOUS PLANS.

"Go to now, ye that say, To-day or to-morrow we will go into such a city, and continue there a year, and buy and sell, and get gain: Whereas ye know not what shall be on the morrow. For what is your life? It is even a vapour, that appeareth for a little time, and then vanisheth away. For that ye ought to say, If the Lord will, we shall live, and do this, or that" (James 4:13-15).



Ewing Galloway

WHAT IS A PRESUMPTUOUS PLAN?

The Latin root *pre* means "before," and the stem *sumo* means "to take." To **presume** is literally "to take" something before it is given to you or to act as though you have something which is not rightfully yours.

Presumptuous plans are those which are made with rash confidence. They are the result of excessive boldness. They involve venturing out without God's prior approval or direction.

One who makes **presumptuous** plans is unduly confident, arrogant, and ultimately irreverent since he communicates a willful spirit implying that he is in charge of all circumstances.

When we claim that we are going to accomplish something without any reference to God's will or God's power, we, in effect, swear by our own authority and ability.

HOW CAN WE GUARD AGAINST PRESUMPTUOUS PLANS?

The warning God gives to us in the book of James about presumptuous plans also contains practical steps to avoid making them.

1. Get all the facts beforehand.

Making plans is encouraged. The first step is getting all the necessary counsel. *"Where no counsel is, the people fall: but in the multitude of counsellors there is safety"* (Proverbs 11:14).

We also need to remember that though we devise our way, the Lord directs our steps. (See Proverbs 16:9.) Thus our way will be determined by His control of our steps.

Planning must be based on the initial vision or direction the Lord has given to us along with the recognition that there will probably be a death to that vision and then His supernatural fulfillment.

2. Obtain all the necessary provisions.

It is presumptuous to begin a project without assembling the funds or people to complete it. Solomon had all the necessary provisions before he began building the temple. Nehemiah had all he needed before starting to build the walls.

Jesus emphasized this important point in the following account.

"For which of you, intending to build a tower, sitteth not down first, and counteth the cost, whether he have sufficient to finish it? Lest haply, after he hath laid the foundation, and is not able to finish it, all that behold it begin to mock him, Saying, This man began to build, and was not able to finish" (Luke 14:28-30).

3. Remember the brevity of life.

No matter how wise or well-financed our plans are, we cannot carry them out unless God gives us health and life. In making plans, we have a tendency to act as though we are indestructible and our work will live on indefinitely. God cautions us on this matter with these words.

"Their inward thought is, that their houses shall continue for ever, and their dwelling places to all generations; they call their lands after their own names. Nevertheless man being in honour abideth not: he is like the beasts that perish. This their way is their folly . . ." (Psalm 49:11-13).

4. Acknowledge the Lord in every plan.

God promises that if we acknowledge Him in all our ways He will direct our paths. (See Proverbs 3:6).

James 4:15 gives us a practical way to properly recognize the Lord. Simply say, "If it is the Lord's will, I will live and carry out these plans." Such a statement reminds us of our daily dependence upon Him. Better to report what God has done than to advertise plans of what we will do.

PROJECT

EVALUATE

YOUR

PLANS.



- Record your major life ambitions and analyze whether these were given to you by the Lord or motivated by your own desires.
- List the goals you want to accomplish in the coming year and explain how each one will promote the work of the Lord through your life.
- Recall the projects you have accomplished during the past month. Discern which ones were carried out by the direction of the Lord and which ones were the result of presumptuous planning.



- A major signal that we are being presumptuous in our planning is running out of money and then having to borrow in order to finish our projects. Are you presently in debt?

☐ Yes ☐ No

- A second evidence of presumptuous planning is running out of time and then having to rob time from the Lord or others in order to finish your work. Do you use the Lord's day as your "catch-up day"?

☐ Yes ☐ No



3 Delete from your actions DEFRAUDING SUGGESTIONS.



Ewing Galloway

It would be "defrauding" for parents to tell a child, "We'll think about getting a soft, cuddly kitten," and not to follow through by making a decision.

DEFINITION OF DEFRAUDING

The word **defraud** comes from the Latin root *de* which means "down" and *fraudo* which means "to cheat." To **defraud** is to "bring down another in defeat by cheating him." It means "to withhold from another what you caused him or her to expect from you."

The Greek root for this same word is *apostereo*; *apo* is the primary participle which means "away" and *-stereo* means "to deprive."

The word suggestion is derived from the Latin word *subgero*; *sub* means "below" or "from beneath" and *-gero* means "idea." To suggest something is "to hint or intimate the idea from beneath" in a subtle manner.

HOW DO WE DEFRAUD OTHERS?

There are at least two ways in which defrauding takes place. God gives clear warnings in Scripture about both of them.

1. We defraud when we withhold Christian love.

When a person becomes a Christian, he enters into a covenant relationship with every other believer. This covenant of mutual commitment to the needs of each other is based on our common love for the Lord Jesus Christ.

Therefore, when we claim to be Christians, we establish legitimate expectations in both Christians and unbelievers to see that commitment demonstrated. Whenever this does not occur in observable acts of Christian love, we become guilty of defrauding.

When some Christians in the Corinthian church sued other Christians in a court of law, Paul severely rebuked them for defrauding.

"Now therefore there is utterly a fault among you, because ye go to law one with another. Why do ye not rather take wrong? why do ye not rather suffer yourselves to be defrauded?"

"Nay, ye do wrong, and defraud, and that your brethren" (I Corinthians 6:7-8).

Just as there are appropriate expectations of Christians by virtue of their identification, there are appropriate expectations between marriage partners. Each partner is commanded to fulfill those expectations; if they do not, they become guilty of defrauding.

"Let the husband render unto the wife due benevolence: and likewise also the wife unto the husband."

"Defraud ye not one the other, except it be with consent for a time, that ye may give yourselves to fasting and prayer; and come together again, that Satan tempt you not for your incontinency" (I Corinthians 7:3,5).

2. We defraud when we stir up wrong desires.

God calls the Christian to holy living. *"For this is the will of God, even your sanctification, that ye should abstain from fornication" (I Thessalonians 4:3).*

God established standards of morality so that people have direction and motivation to **maintain personal purity**. The greatest danger of a person communicating defrauding suggestions lies in this area.

It is all too easy for a man to defraud a woman by showing special affection to her and discussing marriage with her when he is in no position to enter into a marriage. A woman can defraud a man by immodest dress and by sensual words and mannerisms.

These kinds of practices are condemned by God in the following verses of Scripture where He commands every Christian to care for his body in sanctification and honor rather than in the lusts of concupiscence.

"That no man go beyond and defraud his brother in any matter: because that the Lord is the avenger of all such, as we also have forewarned you and testified."

"For God hath not called us unto uncleanness, but unto holiness" (I Thessalonians 4:6-7).

PROJECT



JUDGE

YOUR

ACTIONS.

- Describe the most recent situation in which you were offended. Was it by a ☐ Christian?
☐ Non-Christian?
- Explain how you responded to the situation. Did you communicate ☐ a reaction?
☐ genuine love?
- Check out your wardrobe to see if the things you wear are defrauding to anyone. Do your clothes and appearance cause people to look at your countenance? Is there anything you wear that you know is defrauding?
☐ Yes ☐ No
- In your friendships and dating are you aware of any words or actions which would defraud?
☐ Yes ☐ No
- Ask a mature Christian friend of the opposite sex what words, mannerisms, clothing, or reactions are defrauding to those of his or her gender.

4 Protect your lips from CARELESS PROMISES.



Ewing Galloway

A verbal agreement between two people should be as binding as a formal, written contract.

People will judge our character on the basis of how trustworthy we are in the promises we make. If others cannot count on our word in agreements, they will have little respect for anything else we want to say to them.

PROJECT

RECALL

YOUR PROMISES.



There are five potential areas of responsibility which we may experience during our lives. In each one of these, we must protect our lips from making careless promises.

1 What kinds of careless promises do we make to ourselves?

We usually make promises to ourselves in the areas where we need more personal discipline. We often make long lists of resolutions to accomplish self-improvement. However, many times we fail to achieve the success we desire in fulfilling these because we do not plan simple steps to help us reach our goals.

Check yourself in the following areas. What steps could you take to do better where you have indicated that you need to improve? To whom could you be accountable?

Need to Improve

- Good eating habits? ☐
- Daily exercise? ☐
- Proper weight control? ☐
- Speaking kindly to others? ☐
- Demonstrating patience? ☐
- Daily time in God's Word? ☐
- Daily time in prayer? ☐

2 What kinds of careless promises do we make to our marriage partners?

Most people do not intend to break the promises they make to their mates; they simply forget they made them or find themselves running short of the necessary time or resources to fulfill them. Check yourself in the following areas.

- Tardiness in appointments? ☐
- Observing anniversaries, birthdays, and special times? ☐
- Fulfilling routine errands? ☐
- Purchasing promised items? ☐
- Taking time to repair things? ☐

3 What kinds of careless promises do we make to our children?

A simple indication that we are thinking about possibly doing something often seems like a promise to children and young people. Evaluate your family communication to identify phrases like "maybe we'll do___," "we'll think about going___," or "we'll see if we can___."

Go to each member in the family and ask, "What have I promised you that we have not yet done?" Establish a time in your schedule to fulfill these promises.

4 What kinds of careless promises do we make in business relationships?

Statements of intention designed to motivate a seller to give us a better deal or a longer time to pay a bill often become flippant promises which are not fulfilled.

Are you guilty of any of the following?

- Not paying your bills on time? ☐
- Not returning borrowed items? ☐
- Not working to full capacity? ☐
- Not completing work as specified? ☐

5 What kinds of careless promises do we make to our Christian friends?

Careless promises made to Christian friends often include indications that we are willing to meet needs in their lives. However, instead of actually spending the time to do so, we tell them, "Let me know if you need anything." Review your conversations with Christian friends over the past month. Which needs should you have met instead of telling the friend to call you if he needed you?

Examine your prayer list. Are all the people listed there to whom you made the statement, "I'll pray for you" or "I'll be remembering that need in prayer"?

"Bear ye one another's burdens, and so fulfil the law of Christ" (Galatians 6:2).

5 Omit from your life CALCULATED MISINFORMATION.



Ewing Galloway

Catch phrases in advertisement are often classic examples of calculated misinformation. "Cars for less," "low mileage cars," or "the best deals" are meaningless without knowing "less" than what, "lower" than what, or "the best" of what.

DEFINITION OF CALCULATED MISINFORMATION

The word **calculated** is from the Latin root *calculo*. This word came from the word *calculus* which means "a pebble." To **calculate** is to count (as the pebbles). Thus, **calculate** means "to make arrangements or formulate a plan by estimating the results of that action."

Any calculated misinformation would clearly be in the category of "coming of evil." It would not be a straightforward response of "yea, yea" or "nay, nay."

There are many ways by which we can communicate misinformation:

1 Withholding part of the truth

When Satan tempted the Lord Jesus Christ to cast Himself off the pinnacle of the Temple, Satan quoted Scripture to Him: ". . . He shall give his angels charge over thee, to keep thee: And in their hands they shall bear thee up, lest at any time thou dash thy foot against a stone" (Luke 4:10-11).

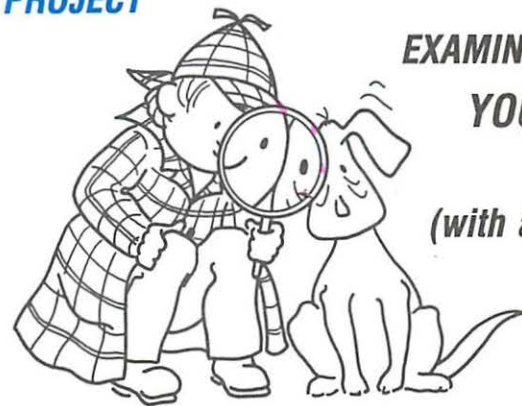
In quoting these verses Satan left out four vital words: "He shall give his angels charge over thee, to keep thee **in all thy ways**." God protects us as long as we are walking in His ways, not just in any way. **Misquoting Scripture in order to urge someone to sin is the ultimate evil of calculated misinformation.**

2 Exaggerating

The word origin of **exaggeration** is the Latin prefix *ex* meaning "out," and *aggerare* meaning "to heap." Thus, the word literally means "to heap to a greater size" or "to make of greater importance."

To **exaggerate** is to overstate, to enlarge upon, or to magnify beyond reality. Exaggerations are usually given in order to enhance people's impression of us or our importance. When used in sales, they are calculated to get a buyer to purchase what ordinarily he would not wish to acquire.

PROJECT



**EXAMINE
YOUR
LIFE
(with a friend)**

- Give an example of calculated misinformation that would be motivated by the following:
 - ☐ To gain approval
 - ☐ To escape punishment
 - ☐ To avoid rejection
- Ask a friend to point out ways in which you tend to exaggerate or give only part of the facts.
- Correct false impressions where you can.
- Memorize key verses on honesty:
 - ☐ "Wherefore putting away lying, speak every man truth with his neighbour: for we are members one of another" (Ephesians 4:25).
 - ☐ "Lie not one to another, seeing that you have put off the old man with his deeds" (Colossians 3:9).
 - ☐ ". . . there is no truth in him [the devil]. When he speaketh a lie, he speaketh of his own: for he is a liar, and the father of it" (John 8:44).
 - ☐ "These six things doth the Lord hate: yea, seven are an abomination unto him: A proud look, a lying tongue, and hands that shed innocent blood, An heart that deviseth wicked imaginations, feet that be swift in running to mischief, A false witness that speaketh lies, and he that soweth discord among brethren" (Proverbs 6:16-19).

6 Guard your heart from HASTY VOWS



The reservations of a hasty vow will cause a person to enter into it with "fingers crossed."

Breaking a vow is far more serious than most people realize. For this reason we are warned not to make vows hastily. One indication that a person has made a hasty vow is having omitted careful inquiry about its implications prior to making it.

"It is a snare to the man who devoureth that which is holy, and after vows to make inquiry" (Proverbs 20:25).

A somber warning against hasty vows is recorded in the following passage, *"Keep thy foot when thou goest to the house of God, and be more ready to hear, than to give the sacrifice of fools: for they consider not that they do evil."*

"Be not rash with thy mouth, and let not thine heart be hasty to utter any thing before God: for God is in heaven, and thou upon earth: therefore let thy words be few" (Ecclesiastes 5:1-2).

The need for caution in making a vow is amplified in this passage of Scripture:

"When thou vowest a vow unto God, defer not to pay it; for he hath no pleasure in fools: pay that which thou hast vowed."

"Better is it that thou shouldest not vow, than that thou shouldest vow and not pay."

"Suffer not thy mouth to cause thy flesh to sin; neither say thou before the angel, that it was an error: wherefore should God be angry at thy voice, and destroy the work of thine hands?" (Ecclesiastes 5:4-6).

DEFINITION OF VOWS

Our word **vow** comes from the Latin *vovere* and means, "to affirm one's beliefs." The same root appears in the Latin word *votum* which means, "a vowing or affirmation." From this origin we derive the words "vote" and "votary."

Originally, a *votary* was a person bound by a vow who was dedicated to the fulfillment of that vow. From the word *vow* we also get words like *devoted* and *devout*.

PROJECT

INSPECT

YOUR
VOWS



List your personal vows:

- Have you made a vow to have a daily time of Bible reading? ☐ Yes ☐ No
Have you kept it? ☐ Yes ☐ No
- Have you made any other vows to God?
☐ Yes ☐ No
- Are there any you have not kept?
☐ Yes ☐ No

Evaluate your business contracts:

- Have you read the fine print of the contracts you have signed? ☐ Yes ☐ No
- Do you ever write checks before you have the money in the bank to cover them? ☐ Yes ☐ No

Review the groups you have joined:

- Have you pledged loyalty to a secret organization?
☐ Yes ☐ No
- Have you read the constitution and by-laws of the organizations you have joined? ☐ Yes ☐ No

Affirm the permanence of the marriage vow:

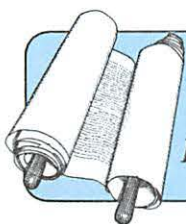
- Have you established commitments to avoid a hasty marriage vow? ☐ Yes ☐ No
- If you are married, have you affirmed your wedding vows? ☐ Yes ☐ No

SUMMARY PROJECT

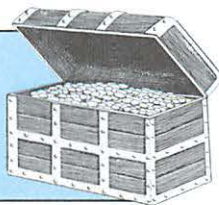
What insights about commitments did Paul reveal when he explained why he did not carry out his plans to come to the Corinthian church?

- Read II Corinthians 1:17-21.

Date completed _____ Evaluation _____



INSIGHTS THROUGH INVESTIGATION



GREEK INVESTIGATION 27

HOW DOES THE GREEK WORD FOR EVIL REVEAL THE TRUE NATURE OF SWEARING?



Visual Education Service

How does the “Pied Piper” of Hamelin illustrate the Greek word used for evil? On July 26, 1284, a piper led 130 children out of town never to be seen again. A legend resulted from the event.

The Greek word used for evil

ἐγὼ δὲ λέγω ὑμῖν μὴ ὀμόσαι ὅλως ἔστω
I but say to you not to swear at all, let be

δὲ ὁ λόγος ὑμῶν, ναὶ ναὶ, οὐ οὐ· τὸ δὲ
but your word, Yea, yea; Nay, nay: but what

περισσὸν τούτων ἐκ τοῦ πονηροῦ ἐστίν.
[is] more than these from evil is.

The Greek word πονηρός (paw-nay-ROSS) is but one of several words translated “evil.” Each word has a distinct shade of meaning which sheds important light on the nature of the evil being described.

Three Greek words for evil

1 κακός (kah-KOSS)



Evil oath



Evil person

κακός represents whatever is evil in its basic character and in its visible expression. κακός is the opposite of that which is good in character, καλός (kah-LOSS), and beneficial in its influence, ἀγαθός (ah-gah-THOSS). It denotes that which is useless, incapable of good, destructive, and injurious.

2 φαῦλος (FOWL-loss)



Foul person



Foul oath

φαῦλος is that which has become worthless and contemptible because of flaws. The blemishes or imperfections have rendered the person or thing bad in the sense of being worthless or of low order. A flawed document contains defects which render it invalid.

3 πονηρός (paw-nay-ROSS)



Satan



Influenced person



Painful oath

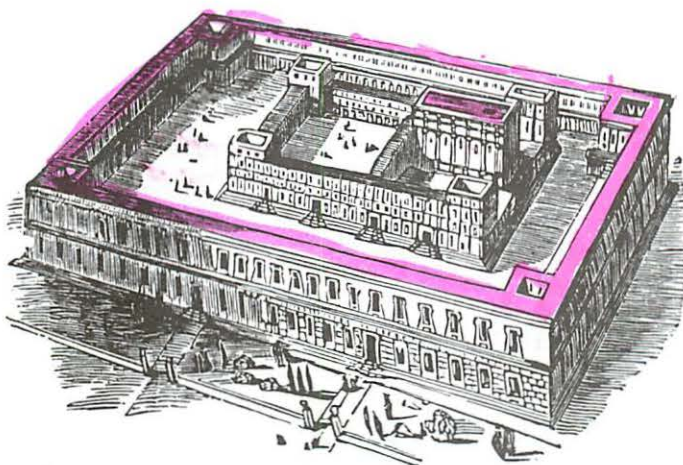
The word πονηρός comes from πόνος (PAW-noss), which means “labor and toil.” It denotes evil that causes pain and sorrow, such as a malignant evil. It is used to identify Satan, those whom Satan influences, and the evil results which come from their lives.

Jesus used Greek words to explain evil that comes from anything beyond a clear “yes” or “no.” These messages are extraneous words which would come from Satan, influence our lives, and result in a series of painful consequences.

WHAT MOTIVATED THE JEWS TO SWEAR BY HEAVEN, EARTH, AND OTHER THINGS?

The Jews felt that an oath sworn to the Lord required fulfillment in order not to violate the third commandment, "Thou shalt not forswear thyself." On the other hand, they believed that an oath in which the name of the Lord was not mentioned did not need to be kept. Thus, in order to make an impression, a person would make grandiose promises he did not intend to keep, making sure, however, that he did not use the name of the Lord.

To swear by heaven, earth, the sun, the moon, the prophets, or a book of the Bible was not an oath in their thinking. They were particularly fond of swearing by the temple, the city of Jerusalem, or their own heads. They reasoned that since these things could pass away, so could their oath.



Solomon's Temple: the object of many Jewish oaths

This practice did have its complications, however. To swear by the altar or the Temple was not binding, although swearing by the gold of the altar or Temple was binding.

Jesus exposed the hypocrisy of this thinking by the following reasoning:

"Woe unto you, ye blind guides, which say, Whosoever shall swear by the temple, it is nothing; but whosoever shall swear by the gold of the temple, he is a debtor!"

"Ye fools and blind: for whether is greater, the gold, or the temple that sanctifieth the gold?"

"And, Whosoever shall swear by the altar, it is nothing; but whosoever sweareth by the gift that is upon it, he is guilty.

"Ye fools and blind: for whether is greater, the gift, or the altar that sanctifieth the gift?"

"Whoso therefore shall swear by the altar, sweareth by it, and by all things thereon.

"And whoso shall swear by the temple, sweareth by it, and by him that dwelleth therein.

"And he that shall swear by heaven, sweareth by the throne of God, and by him that sitteth thereon" (Matthew 23:16-22).



The altar of burnt offerings by which the Jews swore

WHAT EVIL INFLUENCE COMES FROM ADDING OATHS TO OUR "YEA'S" AND "NAY'S"?

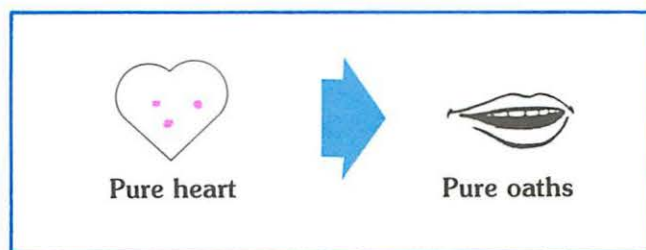
Adding an oath to a promise gives the false notion that we are not responsible for every word we speak. Jesus clearly pointed out that we will be condemned or justified by our words whether or not they are accompanied by an oath. (See Matthew 12:36.)

When the evil of not being true to our word affects a testimony we give in court, then the false swearing becomes an attack upon the entire law system and directly affects the well-being of the entire nation.

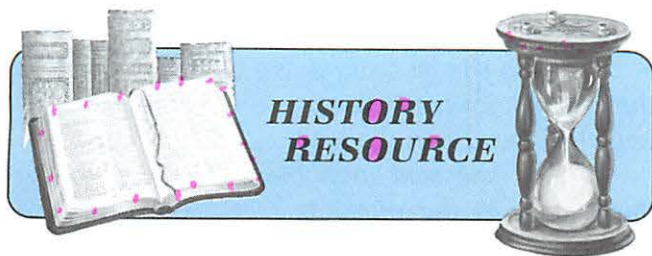
On this basis, James warns, "But above all things, my brethren, swear not, neither by heaven, neither by the earth, neither by any other oath: but let your yea be yea; and your nay, nay; lest ye fall into condemnation" (James 5:12).

PROJECT

Describe how the following diagram represents the required speech of a Christian.



Date completed _____ Evaluation _____



HISTORY RESOURCE

WAS IT RIGHT FOR RAHAB TO LIE IN ORDER TO PROTECT HER LIFE, HER FAMILY, AND THE SPIES?



Bible Art Series, Standard Publishing, Cincinnati

Rahab protected the spies and enabled them to escape through her window on the city wall.

What actually happened?

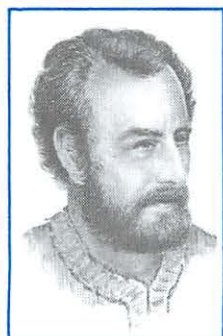
The account of Rahab protecting the spies contains a wealth of insight on truthfulness.

JOSHUA 2:1-24

"And Joshua the son of Nun sent out of Shittim two men to spy secretly, saying, Go view the land, even Jericho. And they went, and came into an harlot's house, named Rahab, and lodged there.

"And it was told the king of Jericho, saying, Behold, there came men in hither to-night of the children of Israel to search out the country.

"And the king of Jericho sent unto Rahab, saying, Bring forth the men that are come to thee, which are entered into



Joshua



Jericho was called the city of the palm trees. Its climate was tropical because it was 825 feet below the level of the Mediterranean Sea.

Jericho was like an oasis on the rugged terrain along the Jordan River.

thine house: for they be come to search out all the country.

"And the woman took the two men, and hid them, and said thus, There came men unto me, but I wist not whence they were:

"And it came to pass about the time of shutting of the gate, when it was dark, that the men went out: whither the men went I wot not: pursue after them quickly; for ye shall overtake them.

"But she had brought them up to the roof of the house, and hid them with the stalks of flax, which she had laid in order upon the roof.



©Reader's Digest

A Canaanite woman drying flax on the roof of her home. It was under such flax that Rahab hid the spies.

"And the men pursued after them the way to Jordan unto the fords: and as soon as they which pursued after them were gone out, they shut the gate.



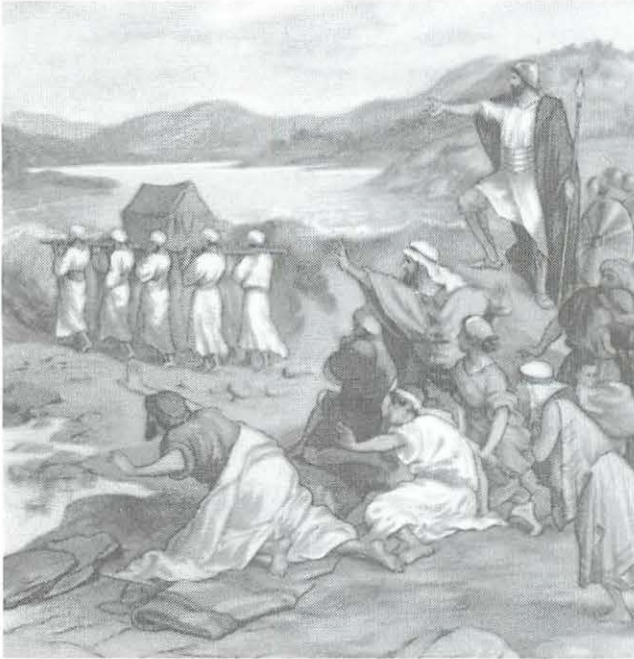
University Museum, Pennsylvania

The walls of Jericho were solidly built and well fortified. Heavy gates swung open and shut on stone sockets such as the one pictured above right, which was excavated from that area.

"And before they were laid down, she came up unto them upon the roof;

"And she said unto the men, I know that the Lord hath given you the land, and that your terror is fallen upon us, and that all the inhabitants of the land faint because of you.

"For we have heard how the Lord dried up the water of the Red sea for you, when ye came out of Egypt; and what ye did unto the two kings of the Amorites, that were on the other side Jordan, Sihon and Og, whom ye utterly destroyed.



Bible Art Series, Standard Publishing, Cincinnati

God's miraculous deliverance of the whole nation of Israel from the armies of Pharaoh caused Rahab to fear Him. Could God not also protect two spies from the king of Jericho supernaturally?

"And as soon as we had heard these things, our hearts did melt, neither did there remain any more courage in any man, because of you: for the Lord your God, he is God in heaven above, and in earth beneath.

"Now therefore, I pray you, swear unto me by the Lord, since I have shewed you kindness, that ye will also shew kindness unto my father's house, and give me a true token:

"And that ye will save alive my father, and my mother, and my brethren, and my sisters, and all that they have, and deliver our lives from death.

"And the men answered her, Our life for yours, if ye utter not this our business. And it shall be, when the Lord hath given us the land, that we will deal kindly and truly with thee.

"Then she let them down by a cord through the window: for her house was upon the town wall, and she dwelt upon the wall.

"And she said unto them, Get you to the mountain, lest the pursuers meet you; and hide yourselves there three days, until the pursuers be returned: and afterward may ye go your way.

"And the men said unto her, We will be blameless of this thine oath which thou hast made us swear.

"Behold, when we come into the land, thou shalt bind this line of scarlet thread in the window which thou didst let us down by: and thou shalt bring thy father, and thy mother, and thy brethren, and all thy father's household, home unto thee.

"And it shall be, that whosoever shall go out of the doors of thy house into the street, his blood shall be upon his head, and we will be guiltless: and whosoever shall be with thee in the house, his blood shall be on our head, if any hand be upon him.

"And if thou utter this our business, then we will be quit of thine oath which thou hast made us to swear.

"And she said, According unto your words, so be it. And she sent them away, and they departed: and she bound the scarlet line in the window.

THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE SCARLET CORD

Scarlet is the color which God uses to symbolize sin: "... Though your sins be as scarlet..." (Isaiah 1:18).

Scarlet has the greatest power to attract the eye. Sin also attracts the eye. (See Genesis 3:6.)

Just as the blood of the lamb applied to the doors of the homes in Israel protected the families from the death angel, so Rahab's scarlet cord in the window saved her and all those who were with her in the house.

A scarlet dye was made in Jericho from the henna plant which grows in the region.



Bible Art Series

**The scarlet
blood on the door**

"And they went, and came unto the mountain, and abode there three days, until the pursuers were returned: and the pursuers sought them throughout all the way, but found them not.

"So the two men returned, and descended from the mountain, and passed over, and came to Joshua the son of Nun, and told him all things that befell them:

"And they said unto Joshua, Truly the Lord hath delivered into our hands all the land; for even all the inhabitants of the country do faint because of us.



Bible Art Series, Standard Publishing, Cincinnati

God assured Joshua before he sent the spies into Jericho that all the nations of Canaan would be conquered.

JOSHUA 6:20-24

"So the people shouted when the priests blew with the trumpets: and it came to pass, when the people heard the sound of the trumpet, and the people shouted with a great shout, that the wall fell down flat, so that the people went up into the city, every man straight before him, and they took the city.

"And they utterly destroyed all that was in the city, both man and woman, young and old, and ox, and sheep, and ass, with the edge of the sword.

"But Joshua had said unto the two men that had spied out the country, Go into the harlot's house, and bring out thence the woman, and all that she hath, as ye sware unto her.

"And the young men that were spies went in, and brought out Rahab, and her father, and her mother, and her brethren, and all that she had; and they brought out all her kindred, and left them without the camp of Israel.

"And they burnt the city with fire, and all that was therein: only the silver, and the gold, and the vessels of brass and of iron, they put into the treasury of the house of the Lord.

HOW WAS RAHAB REWARDED FOR PROTECTING THE SPIES?

1. She saved her own life.

"And Joshua saved Rahab the harlot alive . . ." (Joshua 6:25).

2. She saved her whole family.

"And Joshua saved . . . her father's household . . ." (Joshua 6:25).

3. She saved all her possessions.

"And Joshua saved . . . all that she had . . ." (Joshua 6:25).

4. She lived in the promised land.

" . . . And she dwelleth in Israel even unto this day; because she hid the messengers, which Joshua sent to spy out Jericho" (Joshua 6:25).

5. She worshiped God.

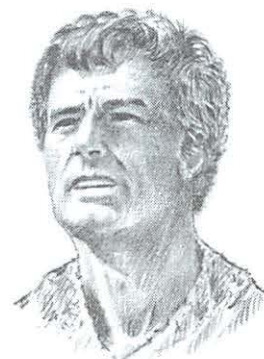
" . . . For the Lord your God, he is God in heaven above, and in earth beneath" (Joshua 2:11).

6. She was married to an Israelite.

"And Salmon begat Booz of Rachab [same as Rahab] . . ." (Matthew 1:5).

7. She was the great, great grandmother of King David.

"And Salmon begat Booz [Boaz] of Rachab [Rahab]; and Booz [Boaz] begat Obed of Ruth; and Obed begat Jesse; And Jesse begat David the king; and David the king begat Solomon of her that had been the wife of Urias [Uriah]" (Matthew 1:5-6).



David

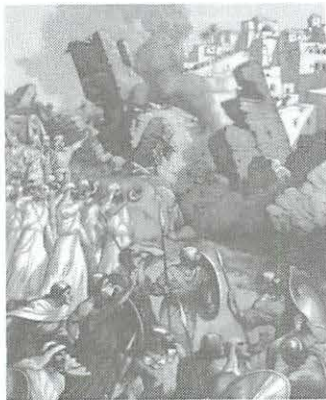
8. She was an ancestor of Christ.

See the genealogy listed in Matthew 1:1-16.

9. She was praised by James.

"Likewise also was not Rahab the harlot justified by works, when she had received the messengers, and had sent them out another way?" (James 2:25).

10. She earned a place in God's "Hall of Fame."



Bible Art Series, Standard Publishing

They conquered by faith.

"By faith the walls of Jericho fell down, after they were compassed about seven days. By faith the harlot Rahab perished not with them that believed not, when she had received the spies with peace" (Hebrews 11:30-31).

WAS RAHAB REWARDED BECAUSE SHE LIED?

God makes it very clear that Rahab was not saved by her lie or rewarded because of it.

Rahab was saved by her faith in God. Her faith was demonstrated "... when she had received the spies with peace" (Hebrews 11:31).

Three times in Scripture God explains why Rahab was spared. In none of those passages is her lie mentioned.

RAHAB WAS SAVED:

- "... Because she hid the messengers, which Joshua sent to spy out Jericho" (Joshua 6:25).
- "... When she had received the messengers, and had sent them out another way" (James 2:25).
- "... When she had received the spies with peace" (Hebrews 11:31).

If Rahab is justified in telling lies because she saved the spies, she is also justified in running a house of prostitution because it was in that house that the spies found shelter. Obviously neither is right, and both are condemned in Scripture.

HOW COULD GOD HAVE SAVED RAHAB AND THE SPIES WITHOUT RAHAB'S LIES?

1 God could have blinded the eyes of the soldiers.

Rahab was praised for hiding the spies. Scripture goes into significant detail to describe how she did it.

"But she had brought them up to the roof of the house, and hid them with the stalks of flax, which she had laid in order upon the roof" (Joshua 2:6).

When the king's messengers came to arrest the spies, she could have simply allowed them to come in and search her home.

There are at least two other "witnesses" in Scripture of God blinding the eyes of enemy soldiers in order to save His servants. The first such event took place when the men of Sodom demanded that Lot bring out the two men who were guests in his home. The circumstances of this event and the event at Jericho are significantly similar.

Both Sodom and Jericho were filled with wicked people. Both cities were going to be destroyed by God. Two messengers were sent to both cities. In both cities the messengers were the guests of God-fearing hosts. In both cases the hosts were commanded to bring out their guests. Both cities were destroyed by fire.



Bible Art Series, Standard Publishing, Cincinnati

Lot and his family were saved when God blinded the eyes of those who demanded that the angels be released. God could have saved the spies by doing the same thing.

"And they smote the men that were at the door of the house with blindness, both small and

great: so that they wearied themselves to find the door" (Genesis 19:11).

A second account of God protecting His servants by blinding the enemy occurred with Elisha.

The army of Syria surrounded the city in which Elisha was staying. The king of Syria had ordered Elisha's arrest. The events are recorded II Kings 6:18.

"And when they came down to him, Elisha prayed unto the Lord, and said, Smite this people, I pray thee, with blindness. And he smote them with blindness according to the word of Elisha."



God blinded the eyes of the Syrian soldiers when they came to arrest Elisha. In the same way, He could have blinded the eyes of the soldiers who had come to arrest the spies in Jericho.

A more recent example of God protecting His people by "blinding" the eyes of their pursuers took place during World War II.



The Hiding Place

The ten Boom family hid many Jewish refugees in their home who were fleeing Nazi brutality and

extermination. The following report is given by Corrie Ten Boom.

"We were chatting in the kitchen with Cocky and Katrien when all at once Peter and his older brother, Bob, raced into the room, their faces white. 'Soldier! Quick! They're two doors down and coming this way!'"



The Hiding Place

German soldiers approaching the "hiding place."

"They jerked the table back, snatched away the rug and tugged open the trapdoor. Bob lowered himself first, lying down flat, and Peter tumbled in on top of him. We dropped the door shut, yanked the rug over it and pulled the table back in place. With trembling hands Betsie, Cocky, and I threw a long tablecloth over it and started laying five places for tea."

"There was a crash in the hall as the front door burst open and a smaller crash close by as Cocky dropped a teacup. Two uniformed Germans ran into the kitchen, rifles leveled."

" 'Stay where you are. Do not move.' "



In My Father's House

Members of the ten Boom family

"We heard boots storming up the stairs. The soldiers glanced around disgustedly at this room filled with women and one old man. If they had looked closer at Katrien she would surely have given herself away: her face was a mask of terror. But they had other things on their minds.

"Where are your men?" the shorter soldier asked Cocky in clumsy, thick-accented Dutch.

"These are my aunts," she said, "and this is my grandfather. My father is at his school, and my mother is shopping, and—"

"I didn't ask about the whole tribe!" the man exploded in German. Then in Dutch: "Where are your brothers?"

"Cocky stared at him a second, then dropped her eyes. My heart stood still. I knew how Nollie had trained her children—but surely, surely now of all times a lie was permissible!

"Do you have brothers?" the officer asked again.

"Yes," Cocky said softly. "We have three."

"How old are they?"

"Twenty-one, nineteen, and eighteen."



The Hiding Place

The soldiers made their search throughout the house but could not find their intended victims.

"Upstairs we heard the sound of doors opening and shutting, the scrape of furniture dragged from walls.

"Where are they now?" the soldier persisted.

"Cocky leaned down and began gathering up the broken bits of cup. The man jerked her upright, 'Where are your brothers?'

"The oldest one is at the Theological College. He doesn't get home most nights because—"

"What about the other two?"

"Cocky did not miss a breath. 'Why, they're under the table.'

Motioning us all away from it with his gun, the soldier seized a corner of the cloth. At a nod from him the taller man crouched with his rifle cocked. Then he flung back the cloth.

"At last the pent-up tension exploded: Cocky burst into spasms of high hysterical laughter. The soldiers whirled around. Was this girl laughing at them?

"Don't take us for fools!" the short one snarled. Furiously he strode from the room and minutes later the entire squad trooped out."

The soldiers made their search throughout the house but could not find their intended victims.

One of the ironies of being truthful to wicked people is that they do not believe the truth. Cocky told the soldiers the truth, and they did not believe her. God kept their eyes from seeing the trapdoor under the table.

When men turn from the truth, God sends them a strong delusion. (See I Thessalonians 2:11.)

When we are attacked by an enemy we also have the protection of being able to cry out to God. The very name of God causes His enemies to tremble.

"When I cry unto thee, then shall mine enemies turn back: this I know; for God is for me" (Psalm 56:9).

2 God could have released the spies and Rahab from prison.

Let us suppose that Rahab had invited the king's messengers into her home and that the spies had been discovered by them. No doubt they would have put the spies and Rahab in prison.

In those days an entire family was often disciplined for the offense of one member. (See Joshua 7:24 and Numbers 16:27.) Thus, Rahab's family could also have been put in prison.

However the prison could have turned out to be a provision of protective custody until the city fell just a few days later. Had this sequence occurred, the nation of Israel would have avoided a destructive precedent of making a league with inhabitants of Canaan.

In addition to God protecting Daniel in the lions' den, there are two clear incidents in the New Testament in which God actually released His servants from prison.

The first account is in Acts 12:7-10. "... The angel of the Lord came upon him, and a light shined in the prison: and he smote Peter on the side, and raised him up, saying, Arise up quickly. And his chains fell off from his hands.



Bible Art Series

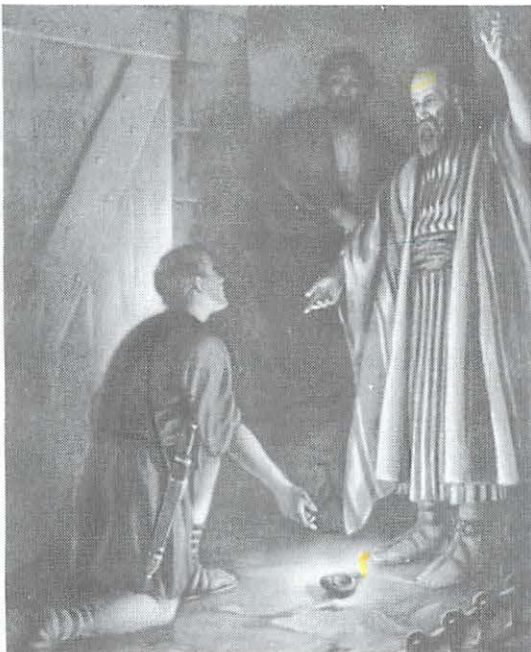
"And the angel said unto him, Gird thyself, and bind on thy sandals. And so he did. And he saith unto him, Cast thy garment about thee, and follow me."

"And he went out, and followed him; and wist not that it was true which was done by the angel; but thought he saw a vision.

"When they were past the first and the second ward, they came unto the iron gate that leadeth unto the city; which opened to them of his own accord: and they went out, and passed on through one street; and forthwith the angel departed from him."

Several years later Paul and Silas were imprisoned for preaching the Gospel. "And at midnight Paul and Silas prayed, and sang praises unto God: and the prisoners heard them.

"And suddenly there was a great earthquake, so that the foundations of the prison were shaken: and immediately all the doors were opened, and every one's bands were loosed" (Acts 16:25-26).

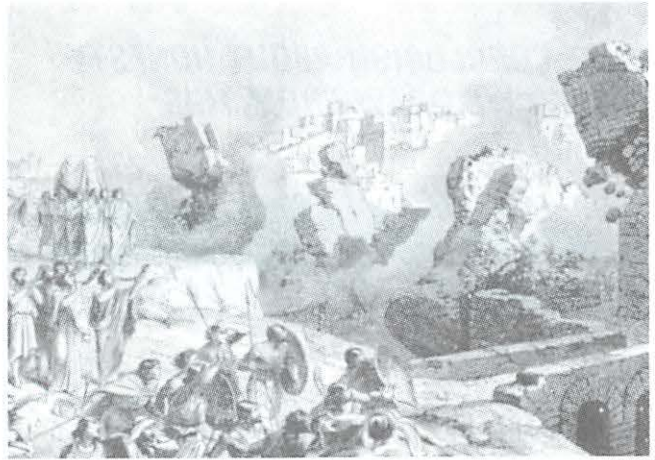


Bible Art Series, Standard Publishing, Cincinnati

The same God who caused an earthquake to shake the prison in Peter's day caused the walls of Jericho to collapse in Joshua's day.

3 **God would have delivered the spies when the city was taken.**

In a matter of days the city of Jericho was to fall at the hand of God. The victorious armies of Israel would overcome the city and kill all of its inhabitants. Upon arriving at the jail, their fellow Israelites would have welcomed their presence and explained the kindness that Rahab had extended to them.



YEAR

The mighty walls of Jericho were the security of the city. When the walls fell outward, the armies of Israel rushed in and captured it.

HOW DO WE KNOW THAT RAHAB'S LIES WERE WRONG?

• **Rahab violated a universal law.**

The Law which God gave to Israel through Moses was also written in the heart of Rahab. (See Romans 2:14-15.) In addition, we know that Rahab was a God-fearing woman. Therefore, her own conscience would have been alert to the lies which she told.

Furthermore, all lies come from Satan, because he is the father of all lies. (See John 8:44.)

• **A wrong covenant resulted from her lies.**

God made it clear to Israel before they entered into the land of Canaan that they were not to make any covenant with the inhabitants of the land.

"Take heed to thyself, lest thou make a covenant with the inhabitants of the land whither thou goest, lest it be for a snare in the midst of thee" (Exodus 34:12).

By making a covenant with Rahab before Israel even entered the land, the spies established a wrong precedent which was repeated in making the rash covenant with the Gibeonites. (See Joshua 9.)

Israel's widespread failure to drive out the inhabitants of the land brought the wrath of God upon them.

"And the anger of the Lord was hot against Israel; and he said, Because that this people hath transgressed my covenant which I commanded their fathers, and have not hearkened unto my voice; I also will not henceforth drive out any from before them of the nations which Joshua left when he died" (Judges 2:20-21).

WHAT CONCLUSION ABOUT HONESTY SHOULD WE DRAW FROM THIS ACCOUNT?

A lie is never right, and the "need" to tell one should be a signal to determine if we are in God's will.

The spies were carrying out orders. However, there was really no need for Joshua to send them into the land since God had already assured the nation that He would do marvelous works to drive out all the nations from before them. (See Exodus 34:10.)



Bible Art Series, Standard Publishing

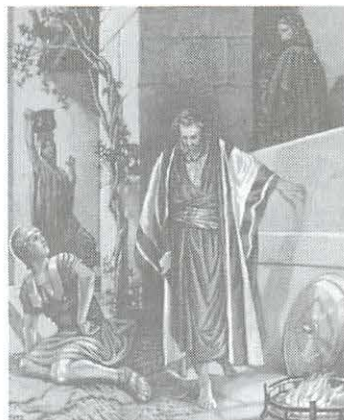
Abraham planned his lie before going to Egypt.

Abraham went down to Egypt, the enemy's land, to escape the famine in Canaan. There he felt he had to lie to protect himself from those who would kill him in order to marry his wife. (See Genesis 12:12-13.)

In reality Abraham was out of place in Egypt because God had just promised him the land of Canaan and he could have dug wells for his flocks as his son did.

David concluded that Saul would weaken him in the wilderness; thus, he took refuge in the enemy camp of Gath. There he faced unexpected danger to which he responded with deception. He pretended to be an insane person, drooling at the mouth and clawing the door post. (See I Samuel 21:12-13.)

David did not need to go to the enemy camp to save his life because God had already promised him the kingship of Israel.



Bible Art Series, Standard Publishing

Peter sorrowing after lying with an oath

Peter also was in trouble when he came into the enemy camp to warm himself on the night in which Jesus was betrayed. In order to avoid the anger and suspicion of the young maidens, he lied about his association with Christ. (See Luke 22:55-60.)

PROJECT

Discern the fallacy of situation ethics.

Today such philosophies as "situation ethics" and "values clarification" are replacing God's unchangeable moral standard.

Rather than affirming Godly ethics or clarifying Scriptural values, these theories require individuals or groups to create their own values without reference to outside authorities such as the Bible, parents, or church.

The moral standards of a person are cleverly eroded when that person is required to make a moral judgment between options which are based on inadequate information or unrealistic presuppositions.

The danger of hypothetical situations

Hypothetical situations are often used in "values clarification." These situations are often unrealistic and fail to give vital information which would clearly point to God's solutions.

List five questions you should ask to determine God's solution to the following problem.

Suppose your mother were starving to death and a rich grocer operated his business down the street. In the past this grocer had cheated your family and several neighbors to gain his wealth. Would it be right to deceive the grocer by taking the food you need for your mother?

Date completed _____ Evaluation _____



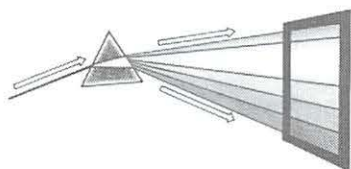
SCIENCE RESOURCE

HOW DOES SPECTROSCOPY ILLUSTRATE THE CLEAR AND TRUTHFUL RESPONSE OF YEA OR NAY?



Bausch & Lomb

Isaac Newton's famous experiment of passing light through a prism in 1666 revealed the basic colors of the spectrum in natural light.



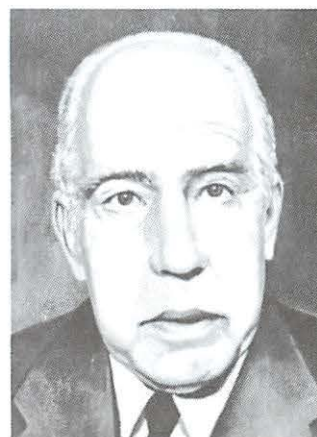
Mr. Newton then constructed a reflecting telescope for his further study of the light spectrum.

The word *spectroscope* is formed by combining the Latin word *spectrum*, meaning "image," and the Greek word *skopeo*, meaning "to view." A spectroscope is a special instrument used to view the colored light given off by elements when they are heated and vaporized.

A simple spectroscope consists of a light-tight box with a narrow entrance slit, a prism or grating, and a detector such as photographic plates, photo detectors, or the human eye.

Today scientists use advanced spectroscopes for many purposes. Spectroscopes identify the elements of metal alloys, reveal the presence of even the slightest impurity, and measure the composition of distant stars.

The study of spectroscopy can be traced back to the early 1900's when a major revolution was brewing in the realm of atomic physics. The revolution was led by a young Dane named Neils Bohr. His theories of the atom introduced a new idea which had never been considered before.



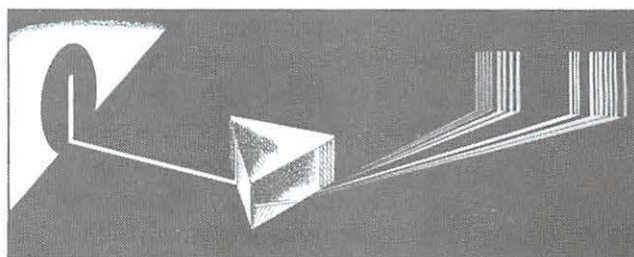
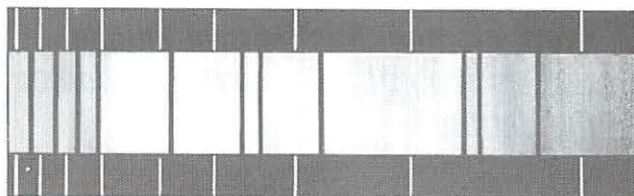
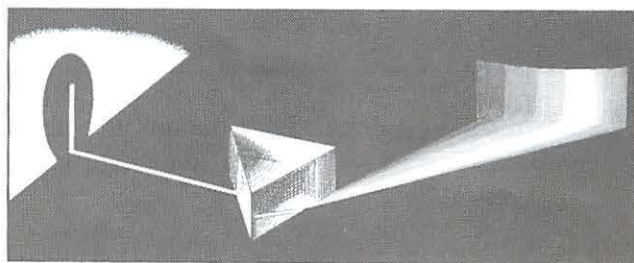
Physics for the Modern Mind

Niels Bohr (1886-1961)

His was the only theory able to explain puzzling information which scientists had collected in the middle and late 1800s.

Bohr's predecessors had discovered that elements glowed with characteristic colors of light when they were heated. Men such as Gustav Kirchhoff, Robert Bunsen and William Crookes studied these colors through an instrument they called a *spectroscope*.

Much to their surprise they found that a spectroscope broke an element's colored light into distinctive colored lines. Apparently every element had its own unique set of these lines, called *spectral lines*, but no one knew why.



After, Physics for the Modern Mind

Light on a substance produces spectral lines which clearly and accurately reveal its identity.

In 1860, Kirchhoff and Bunsen discovered the elements *cesium* and *rubidium*. They knew these elements had never been named before because their brightly colored spectral lines were different than any they had ever studied. In a few years other scientists discovered the elements *thallium*, *indium*, *germanium*, *gallium*, *samarium*, *helium* and *neon* merely by observing spectral lines.

Niels Bohr theorized that the spectral lines were caused by bundles of energy he called *quanta*. Quanta were like words coming from the heart of the atom itself. It was as if each atom contained a message written in light. That message was always clear, concise, and consistent. It never wavered or changed.

As with so many scientific discoveries, Scripture had already revealed the essence of Bohr's "discovery." It should be no surprise that the very energy which governs the interaction of electrons within an atom embodies the likeness of "words."

"... That by the word of God the heavens were of old, and the earth standing out of the water and in the water: Whereby the world that then was, being overflowed with water, perished: But the heavens and the earth, which are now, by the same word are kept in store, reserved unto fire against the day of judgment and perdition of ungodly men" (II Peter 3:5-7).

Learn how spectral lines reveal the true identity of a substance with "words" written in light.

1 Every element has its own unique combination of colors which becomes its identity.

Niels Bohr won the 1922 Nobel Prize in physics for his revolutionary work in explaining why each element has its own characteristic colors.

Mr. Bohr was puzzled by the fact that an element always displayed its colors as a series of distinct lines with large gaps between them. He suggested that light did not simply "ooze" out of excited atoms in a continuous stream. Instead, he proposed that excited atoms only emitted light in discrete units which he called *quanta*. *Quanta* is a Latin word meaning "how much."

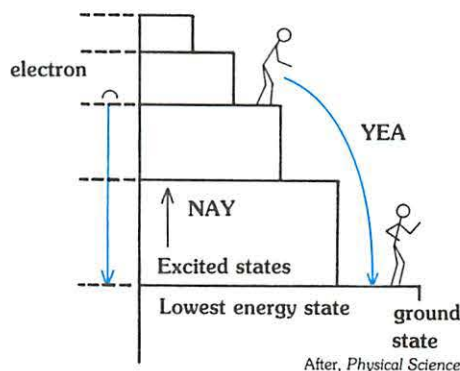
Instead of energy flowing in a uniform stream, it appeared to flow in bundles or blocks, like bullets from a rapidly firing machine gun.

According to Bohr's theory, electrons did not smoothly slide back and forth as they absorbed energy. Instead an electron remained at one level until it absorbed enough energy to "jump" all the way to the next level.

PROJECT:

You can illustrate Bohr's theory using a stairway and an acrobatic son or daughter. Bohr's energy levels were like stair steps. Electrons were like a child climbing the stairs. Energy is required as a person goes up the stairs, but energy is released as a person goes back down.

Some children can jump from the first to the third step. Others may jump from the second to the fifth, but no one can stand between steps.

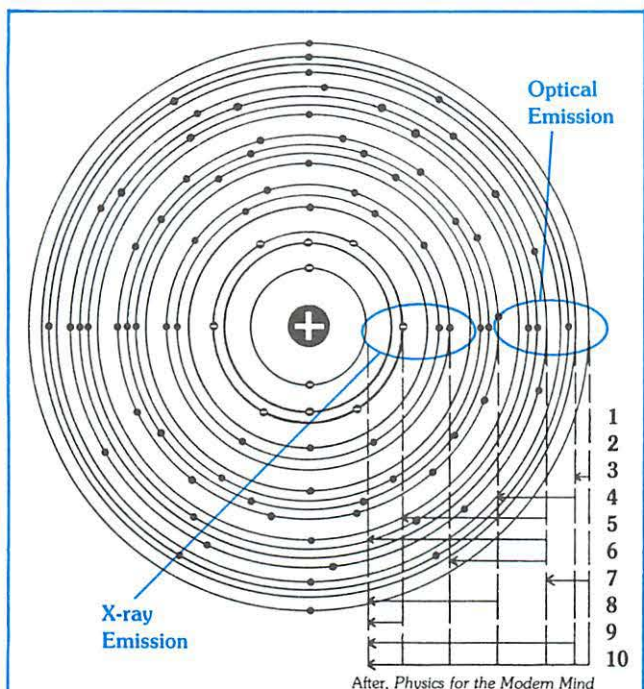


Demonstrate Bohr's theory by walking up and down a flight of stairs. Have your child jump down from the first step, then the second, and then the third. Now jump from the third step to the second. Try various combinations, going both up and down the stairway.

Regardless of the size of the step, according to Bohr, each jump involved just one quantum of energy. Big jumps caused quanta of one color and small jumps released quanta of a different color.

In a sense, Niels Bohr looked at quanta like a series of "yeas" or "nays." Each yea or nay was like the rung of a ladder. Excited electrons worked their way up the ladder step by step, and when they fell back down, they also fell step by step. Each step was a "yea" or "nay." There was no room to stand between the rungs.

Bohr theorized that each element had its own unique arrangement of rungs on its energy ladder. Generally, the greater the distance between two rungs, the more energy was required to step between the two rungs. (More energy is involved with the inner electrons.)



EXAMPLE OF TEN POSSIBLE ENERGY JUMPS

Complex atoms have many possible steps across which electrons can jump. Because every possible jump has its own distinct spectral line, scientists have recorded more than 250,000 different lines.

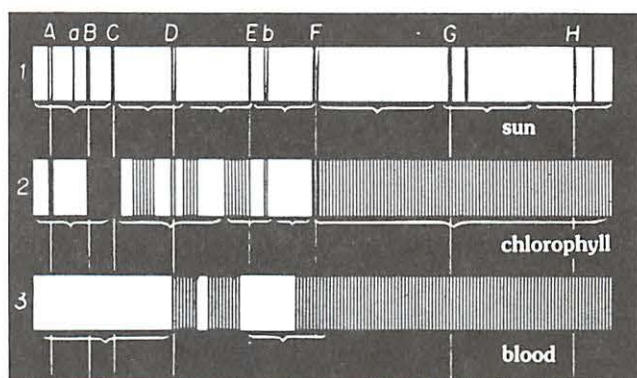
2 Each element writes “yea” with light and “nay” with the absence of light.

Scientists have found that hot, vaporized atoms absorb light at precisely the same energy levels at which they emit light. Under special conditions, the absorption of light causes a dark line to appear on the photographic plate of a spectroscope. The dark lines on a positive image photographic plate represent the absence of light at a specific wavelength.

The wavelength which is missing at each dark line represents the energy required to raise an electron to a higher rung on its energy ladder. This also is the same energy released by the bright spectral lines. Since each element has its own characteristic set of rungs, each element absorbs only certain levels of energy.

A German scientist named Joseph von Fraunhofer was one of the first to observe these lines in the solar spectrum now known as Fraunhofer lines. These lines are due to the absorption of the continuous spectrum emitted from the hot interior of the sun by the elements in the sun's cooler outer atmosphere. The cooler atmosphere absorbs more than it emits, producing dark lines.

Another German scientist named Gustav Kirchhoff solved the mystery of the dark lines by passing light from an emitting flame through a vaporized cloud of cooler non-emitting atoms. When the resulting light was observed through a spectroscope, certain colors were missing, causing dark lines to appear in the midst of the spectroscope's rainbow of colors.



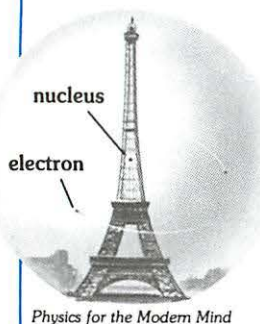
Fraunhofer lines

Kirchhoff found that for every bright line in his spectroscope, he could also provide a dark line using this technique. Excited atoms cause the bright lines when they give off quanta of light. Cooler non-emitting atoms in their ground states cause the dark lines as they absorb energy and become excited. **Simply put, atoms give off light when they step down the energy ladder and absorb light as they step up the energy ladder.**

Fraunhofer's dark lines were just as consistent and characteristic of an element as were Bohr's emission lines because they both involve the same energy. Both the “yea” and the “nay” of an element were very clear and concise. They conveyed the same message.

3 An element's hidden “words” are only observable during times of stress.

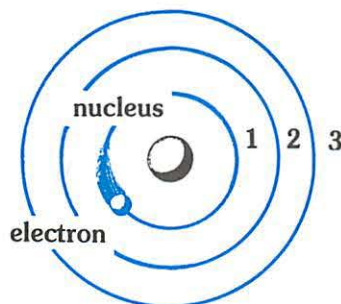
When an element is heated, its atoms absorb energy. This temporarily excites the electrons which surround the atom's nucleus. As the electrons “relax,” they give back the extra energy they absorbed from the heat. However, the energy an electron gives off is not in the form of heat, but rather in the form of light.



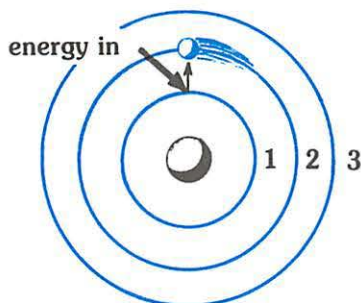
If an atom were magnified a billion times it would be about the size of the Eiffel tower. The nucleus would be about the size of a cherry pit, and an electron would be the size of a pinhead. The distance between the nucleus and its closest electron would be more than one and a half football fields.

Without heat to excite electrons, they remain at their *ground state*. The ground state of an atom is the arrangement of electrons which contains the least amount of energy. It is only when electrons are under “stress” that they emit the characteristic colors of light which reveal their identity.

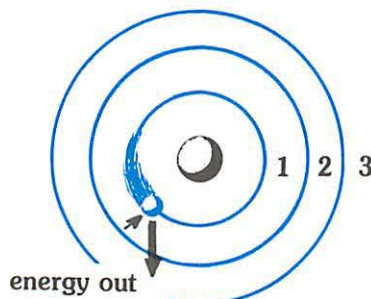
a. ground state



b. excited state



c. ground state

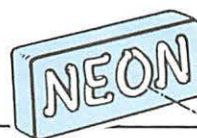


Physics for the Modern Mind

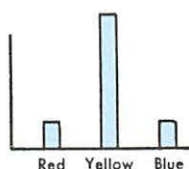
Stress pumps energy into electrons so that they move farther away from the atom’s center. This is called an *excited state*.

Neon lights, for example, are merely atoms of

neon gas trapped inside glass tubes. Under normal conditions the electrons of the neon atoms remain at their ground state and do not emit light. However, as soon as an electric current passes through the gas, it excites neon’s electrons, causing them to give off the neon’s characteristic orange light.



**WHY DOES NEON
APPEAR ORANGE?**



**Spectral analysis
of neon**

A spectral analysis of neon shows an intense red line, a bright yellow line, and a dim blue line, but no orange lines. The eye creates the illusion of orange when it sends the red and yellow color signals to the brain.

After, Physics for the Modern Mind

When neon’s electrons are excited, they absorb energy. Electrons, however, remain excited for only a short period of time before they must relax and release the extra energy they have absorbed. In fact, most “excited” electrons relax in less than one thousand millionth of a second. This time can be written as 10^{-9} seconds, 1/1,000,000,000 seconds, or simply referred to as one *nano second*.

As an atom relaxes, it releases energy in the form of light. This process causes the neon tube to glow as one electron after another becomes excited, absorbs electrical energy, and then releases orange light as it relaxes. If the electrical current is switched off, the electrons are no longer “excited,” and the neon gas immediately stops glowing.

As rays of neon light pass through a spectroscope, they are bent. Red light bends the least and violet light bends the most. Because each color bends at a slightly different angle, the incoming light separates into its individual colored lines.



Spectral lines of neon

Tubes filled with mercury vapor produce a bluish light, and sodium-filled bulbs are yellow in color. Each element displays its own characteristic color when its atoms are stressed with heat or electricity.

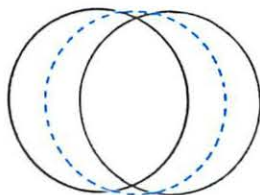
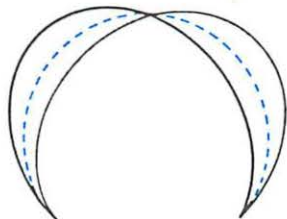
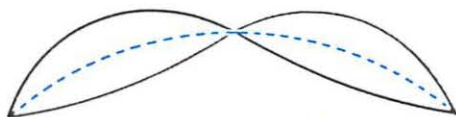
4 A “word” of light can only be “read” by knowing the relationship between light and energy.

It was not until 1925 that scientists proposed an explanation for why the energy levels of an atom were separated by gaps. At that time two men, Louis deBroglie and Erwin Schrodinger, wrote mathematical equations which allowed electrons to be described as both waves and particles.

According to deBroglie and Schrodinger, each electron had a characteristic wavelength which had to fit perfectly around the circular path each electron followed as it traveled around the nucleus of its atom.

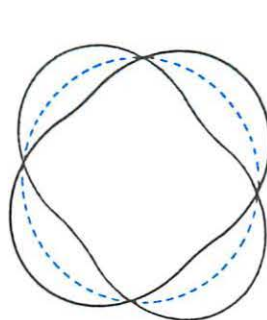


one complete wavelength

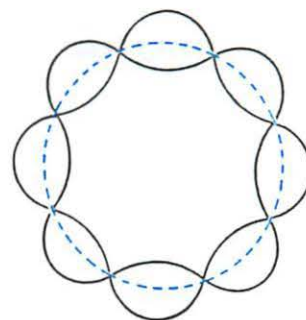


-----electron path
 == deBroglie electron wave

They found that one complete wavelength fit precisely around the path of the closest electron. Two wavelengths fit into the path of the next closest electron and so on.



circumference =
 2 wavelengths
 (second Bohr orbit)



circumference =
 4 wavelengths
 (fourth Bohr orbit)

Scientists deBroglie and Schrodinger believed that each electron energy level had to contain a whole number of wavelengths. An electron could not exist between levels because it would literally cancel itself out as one wavelength overlapped another.

The formula which allowed scientists to consider electrons as waves was written as:

$$\text{Equation 1} \\ \text{wavelength} = \frac{h}{\text{mass} \times \text{velocity}}$$

In this equation the wavelength of an electron was equal to “h,” a constant called *Planck’s constant*, divided by the mass of an electron times its velocity. This one equation allowed deBroglie and Schrodinger to “read” the “words” which each of Bohr’s quanta carried from the heart of an atom.

Since electrons traveled at the speed of light, the relationship between light and energy was rewritten as:

$$\text{Equation 2} \\ \text{Energy} = \frac{h \times \text{speed of light}}{\text{wavelength}}$$

The energy, *E*, of one of Niels Bohr’s quanta was equal to *h*, Planck’s constant again, times the speed of light, divided by the wavelength of the light the electron gave off as it relaxed.

By measuring the wavelength of a spectral line, scientists could now “read” the exact amount required to move an electron from one energy level to another. They had deciphered the meaning of the atom’s “words.” Knowing the energy differences between the various paths of electrons has allowed scientists to draw accurate models of what atoms might look like.

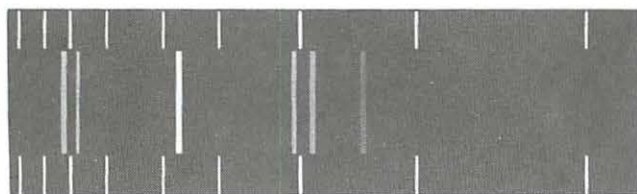
Our present knowledge of both the structure of the universe and the atom depends largely on spectroscopic information. It is through these discoveries that man has moved into the atomic age because when you substitute Equation 1 into Equation 2, the result is the famous Einstein Equation $E = mc^2$.

5 Elements which are bound together produce conflicting "words" which mask their true identity.

Spectral lines are blurred and confused and do not appear whenever an element is chemically bound to other elements. Even the physical bonding between elements in solids and liquids adds so much superficial light that an element's distinct patterns of "yeas" and "nays" is not produced.

Scientists found that an element exhibited its characteristic colors of light only as a gas. In a gas, atoms are free to radiate as individuals. There is no bonding between molecules to interfere with the clarity of each element's spectral lines.

In order to make use of the spectral lines, scientists must first heat a test substance until it becomes a gas. This frees the substance of any superficial bonds and impurities so that its spectral lines are clear and concise.



Line spectra are produced when light from luminous gases is dispersed by a glass prism.

Once a substance has been converted to a gas, impurities are easily identified because all the atoms are able to radiate independently. In fact, researchers can detect impurities as small as one millionth of a gram. That is smaller than the tiniest speck of dust you can find in your house. This is extremely useful to metallurgists who study the composition of metals or to police who investigate the scene of a crime.

For example, spectral analysis is so precise that if a piece of tissue from a gunshot wound is converted to a gas, the spectral lines can reveal the caliber and type of gun used in the crime.

Antique dealers can detect the authenticity of an antique by scraping just the tiniest piece from the bottom of a vase or the back of a chair leg. A spectral analysis will reveal the composition of a glaze or varnish so precisely that its origin can be easily determined.

How did a spectroscope reveal the true value of an antique chalice?

A beautiful old chalice with a gold lid and base was about to be sold at auction. Before it could be sold, the auctioneer had to determine the date and maker of the chalice's fine ruby glass. A spectroscope provided the answers.

If the coloring was from fine gold, the chalice was an original of Johann Kunckel. Mr. Kunckel was a chemist who was able to dissolve as little as one part gold in 100,000 parts glass to create delicate shades of pink. If the color was from copper, the chalice was a fake.



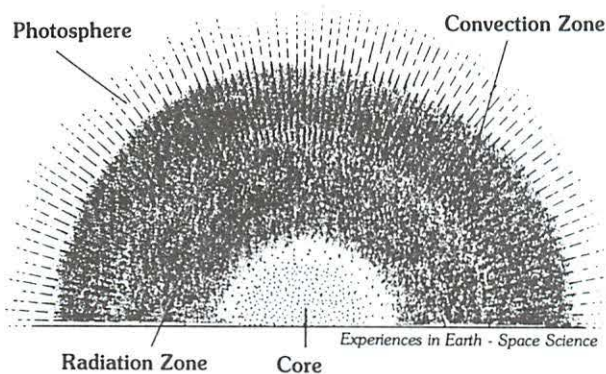
To determine the chalice's true origin, dealers scratched off a minute amount of glass dust from a slight crack in the glass. When submitted for spectral analysis, the "words" of light coded in the electrons

of the glass revealed the presence of exactly one atom of gold for every 100,000 atoms of glass. The chalice was an authentic seventeenth century piece worth thousands of dollars.

6 The true “words” of an element reveal its identity even from a distance.

Because light reveals the identity of elements, astronomers have been able to study the composition of distant stars merely by studying their light. For example, the element *helium* was discovered almost 93,000,000 miles away on the surface of the sun long before it was found here on earth.

Helium was discovered in 1860. For the first 43 years of its known existence, helium’s only identity was the spectral lines which two astronomers, Ramsey and Travers, found when they pointed their spectroscope at the edge of the sun. The spectral lines they recorded did not match any they had ever seen before so they attributed the lines to a new element they called “helium.” Helium gets its name from the Greek word *helios*, which means “sun.”



Interior of the sun

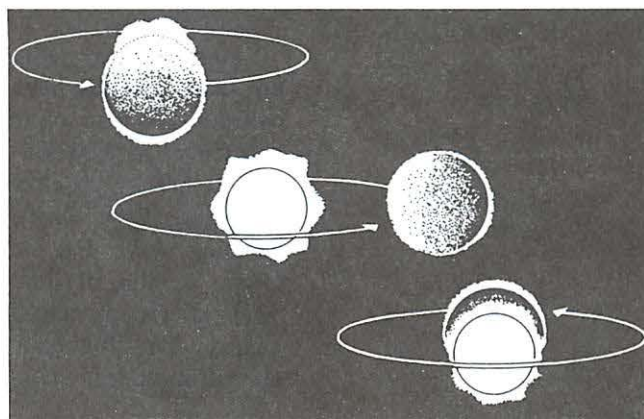
Helium’s spectral lines were most noticeable in the sun’s photosphere.

For many years it was thought that helium existed only on the sun. It was not until 1903 that the first helium atom was isolated from natural gas here on earth.

Since then spectroscopy has been refined to such an art that other astronomers have been able to identify the presence of almost sixty elements in distant stars. By measuring the relative intensities of the spectral lines, scientists can even determine which elements are the most abundant.

Most stars contain large amounts of hydrogen, but a few stars have substantial amounts of carbon, iron, oxygen, silicon and a few other elements. This information could only be obtained by analyzing the “words of light” collected and interpreted with a spectroscope.

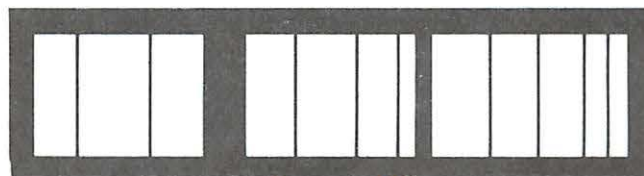
Binary stars are also confirmed with a spectroscope. Binary stars are two stars which revolve around each other. When one star is moving away, its spectral lines shift to one side. The spectral lines of the other star moving toward the observer shift in the opposite direction. The result separates each spectral line into two faint images.



After, Modern Earth Science

A pair of binary stars

Binary stars eclipse each other at regular intervals. When the stars are side by side, one moving away from the earth and the other moving toward the earth, their spectral lines shift.



normal spectral lines



Light - Visible and Invisible

shifted spectral lines

Spectral analysis of planets such as Venus and Mars have also helped identify the composition of their atmospheres long before Mariner and Pioneer spacecraft visited them and confirmed what the “words of light” had already revealed.

The atmosphere of Venus, for example, contained large amounts of carbon dioxide, a small

amount of nitrogen, and almost no oxygen. Spectroscopy revealed that the atmosphere of Mars was much thinner than either Earth or Venus. Like Venus, however, it contained mostly carbon dioxide and only traces of nitrogen and oxygen.



Hale Observatories

Visual photographs of Venus show swirling cloud patterns, but only a spectrograph can analyze the composition of the clouds.



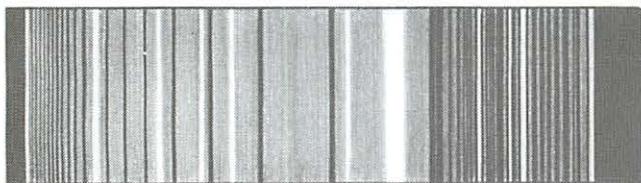
NASA

Mars' polar caps are easy to see, but without the use of a spectroscope astronomers could only guess whether the white patches were ice or frozen carbon dioxide. Spectral analysis helped confirm that the caps are primarily ice.

7 The true "words" of an element are not restricted to the light we can see.

After extensive research, investigators found that the colored lines they had discovered with a spectroscope were only a portion of the total energy that electrons release when they are excited.

There are many ultraviolet and infrared spectral lines which our eyes cannot see. Ultraviolet light has wavelengths which are too short for the retina of our eyes to pick up, while the infrared light has wavelengths too long. However, when scientists photographed spectral lines with ultraviolet- and infrared-sensitive paper, they found thousands of new lines which they had never seen before.



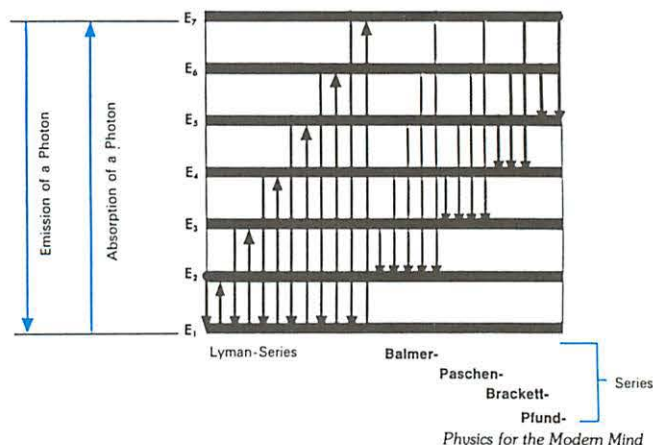
Light - Visible and Invisible

Absorption spectrum of sodium vapor in the ultraviolet

Electrons which jump from high energy levels produce light our eyes cannot see. Jumps which end up at the same energy level are called a series. Each series of spectral lines bears the name of the scientist

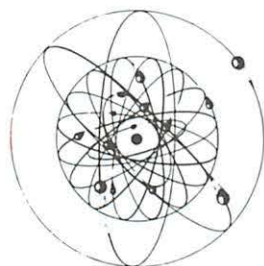
who discovered them. Only a few of the lines are in the range of visible light.

SPECTRAL SERIES LINES



These new high-energy "words of light" expanded physicists' understanding of how electrons were arranged within the atom. They also served as one more reminder that light is much more than merely the visible light we can see with our eyes. Light includes all forms of electromagnetic radiation including radio waves, microwaves, infrared light, X rays, and gamma rays.

PROJECT



The Physicists

God's Word binds the elements together. If God ever stops speaking, the elements will collapse. Such an event would release all the energy which God's Word has hidden inside of every atom. This may be exactly what will happen when the heavens and earth "pass away."

"But the day of the Lord will come as a thief in the night; in the which the heavens shall pass away with a great noise, and the elements shall melt with fervent heat, the earth also and the works that are therein shall be burned up" (II Peter 3:10).

Based on the fact that all matter can be identified by light, explain the significance of the order of creation given in Genesis 1.

Date completed _____ Evaluation _____



HOW DO EXTRANEOUS WORDS IN DEFINING MATH PROBLEMS INCREASE THE DANGER OF ERROR?



Courtesy ©Norman Rockwell Estate

Confusion, misunderstanding, and inaccuracies result from adding words to instructions which are not needed.

Communication is the exchange of information and ideas. It can be something spoken or something written.

Concise communication is brief and to the point. It does not contain extra details or elaborate explanations.

Precise communication is correct and complete. It uses vocabulary which accurately names or describes what is being communicated.

What does all this mean? Let us suppose that you have to give a friend directions to go from your church to your house. The best directions would be both concise and precise. That is, they would include enough information to tell your friend how to get to your house, but not a lot of extra information so that he would get confused. Your directions would also need to be accurate, so that your friend would not have to guess where to turn or which house on the block is yours.

Would it do any good to give your friend directions that were neither concise nor precise and

then add an oath that you are positive that he will not get lost? No. If the directions are both concise and precise, then there is no need for an oath. Directions which are both concise and precise can stand on their own merits—there is no need for them to be backed up by an oath.



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When we communicate with others in person, we use both words and gestures to convey information. When we communicate over the phone, we use only our words. When we communicate with others in print, we use both our printed words and pictures.



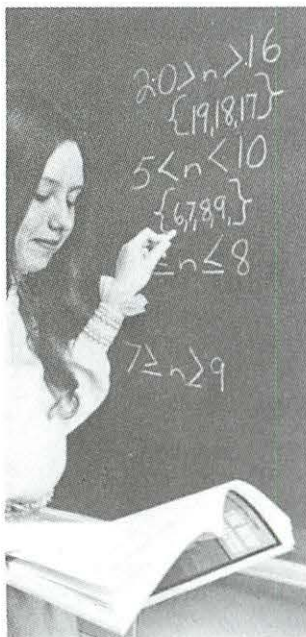
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This is what Jesus told His listeners in Matthew 5:37. There were those people who thought it was proper to add an oath to their communication in order to make it more believable. Jesus reproved this idea. A Christian should always choose his words wisely so that what he says can stand on its own merits.

Your communication should be truthful, useful, and accurate. That is, it should be concise and precise. When your communication is consistently truthful, useful, and accurate, it is believable. There is no need for added oath.

When your communication is *not* consistently truthful, useful, and accurate, the use of an oath then “cometh of evil.” It points out that you have been known to give false or inaccurate information, and you are not believable. This damages both your reputation and God’s, since you are His child.

*“Again, ye have heard that it hath been said by them of old time, Thou shalt not forswear thyself, but shalt perform unto the Lord thine oaths: But I say unto you, Swear not at all; neither by heaven; for it is God’s throne: Nor by the earth; for it is his footstool: neither by Jerusalem; for it is the city of the great King. Neither shalt thou swear by thy head, because thou canst not make one hair white or black. **But let your communication be, Yea, yea; Nay, nay: for whatsoever is more than these cometh of evil**” (Matthew 5:33-37).*



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How do word problems in math illustrate the need for concise and precise communication?

There are many times in our lives when we have problems that require math for resolution. These problems are usually communicated to us in words. What we must do is “translate” these words into a math sentence with math symbols so we can solve it. We must then check the answer with the real-life situation to see if it makes sense.

Sometimes there is more information than we need to solve the problem; the information is not concise. When this happens, we must sort through all the information and eliminate what is not necessary.

Other times the information is conflicting or not reliable; it is not precise. When this happens, we must check it for accuracy before we can use it.

There are five steps we need to follow to correctly “translate” a word problem into a math sentence in order to solve a real-life situation.

1 EXAMINE THE PROBLEM TO DETERMINE THE RIGHT QUESTION.

Many times there is enough information in the problem to ask several questions (the question is not concise). If you do not look at the information carefully, you will not know what the question is, and you risk finding the “right” answer to the “wrong” question.

For example: John has \$1.00. Sue earned \$5.00 baby-sitting last night but already spent \$3.25. Jane has \$.95. Jack has \$2.35. Cindy just received her \$4.00 allowance for the week. Do John and Jack have enough money to buy a \$3.00 pizza?

There is a lot of extra information in this problem. Because it is not concise, you must read carefully to determine the right question.

The right question is: Do John and Jack have enough money to buy a \$3.00 pizza?



Better Homes and Gardens

Here is another problem which is not concise: Your family has decided to plant a vegetable garden. Because of the rabbits, cats, and dogs in your neighborhood, you must put a fence around your garden. You have decided to plant carrots, tomatoes, beans, peas, lettuce, spinach, onions, and beets. To have enough room for all of this, you need to dig up an area that is 20 feet long by 40

feet wide. How many feet of fencing will you have to buy if you leave room for a four-foot-wide gate?

The right question is: How many feet of fencing will you have to buy if you leave room for a four-foot-wide gate? If you find how many feet of fencing are needed to go around the whole garden, you will have found the "right" answer to the "wrong" question. You have forgotten that four feet of fencing will be taken up by the gate.

Practice Problems A

Read each problem and underline the question.

1. Billy earns \$4.00 an hour mowing lawns. He has saved \$120.00. If he takes \$50.00 out of his savings to buy a new bike, how much will he have left?

2. Mary baby-sits each week for her neighbor for 3 hours. She is paid \$2.00 per hour. How many weeks will it take her to earn enough money to go to camp if camp costs \$48.00?

3. Sue has been taking piano lessons for 12 years. She started when she was 4. How old is she now?

4. Scott and his dad went fishing. Scott caught 13 perch. His dad caught 15 bluegill. How many fish did they catch together?

5. Linda earns \$40 a day working at a bookstore. If she works 6 days a week, how much will she earn in 3 weeks?

2 EXAMINE THE PROBLEM TO FIND THE INFORMATION.

After you have determined what the correct question is, you must decide what information you need to answer it.

Was there enough information in the problem about the children and the pizza to answer the question that was asked? Yes. The question was: Do John and Jack have enough money to buy a pizza for \$3.00? To answer the problem, you need to know how much money John has, how much

money Jack has, and how much the pizza costs. Since the problem has all this information, you can answer the question.

All the extra information in the problem made the question seem harder than it actually was. Reword the problem so that it is concise—that is, it contains only the question and the information needed to answer it.

Sometimes a problem is not precise—that is, it does not contain all the information necessary to solve it or the information given is not accurate. For example, what else would you have to know in order to solve this problem: There are 5 apples in a pound. How many apples can you buy for \$1.00?



H. Armstrong Roberts

The only way to find out how many apples you can buy for \$1.00 is first to identify how much one apple costs. This information is not given in the problem.

How old is Tim if he is 8 years younger than Mike? The only way to solve this problem is to know how old Mike is.

It took a train several hours to go from Chicago to St. Louis. If the train departed Chicago at 8:00 a.m., when did it arrive in St. Louis?

The only answer you can give to this problem is, "several hours later." The question is not precise, since it does not say exactly how long it took the train to get to St. Louis. If you were supposed to meet the train in St. Louis, you would have to get more information in order to be there at the right time.

A concise question gives only the information needed to answer it. A precise question gives all the information needed and states it accurately.

Practice Problems B

The following problems are not concise. Draw a line through the information that is not needed.

1. Jeff left his house at 8 a.m. to get to work on time. He worked from 9 a.m. to 3 p.m. It took him another hour to get home. If he earned \$3.00 an hour, how much did he earn?

2. It is exactly 240 miles from Batesville to Twin Crossing on the interstate. If you take the old highway, it is 265 miles. If you go 55 miles an hour, how long will it take you if you travel on the interstate?

3. Joe's baseball team won 7 games and lost 3 this past season. They lost to the Robins twice, and the Jays once. What was the total number of games that they played?

4. Gina's family likes ice cream. Their favorite flavor is mint chocolate chip. Each time Gina's mother buys a half-gallon of ice cream, she gets a coupon. When she has 20 coupons, she gets a free half-gallon of ice cream. She has 12 coupons. How many more does she need?

The following problems are not precise. What else must you know in order to answer the question?

1. There were 214 people in Sunday school and church last Sunday. How many people attended just church? *How many went to church?*

2. You have \$5.00 to go to the store to buy bread, eggs, crackers, and soup. Do you have enough money? *How much do bread, eggs, crackers, and soup cost?*

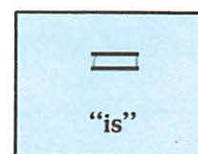
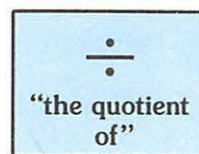
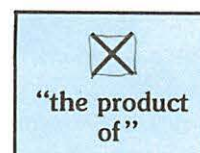
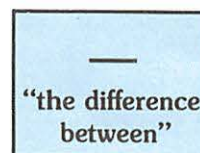
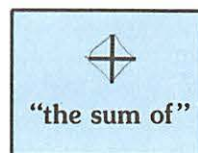
3. Greg earns \$3.25 an hour working part-time. How much does he earn in a week? *How many hrs does he work?*

4. Mark had \$10.00. He put some of it in the offering at church. How much does he have left?

3 DECIDE WHAT TO DO.

After you have decided what the question is and what information you need to answer the question, you must decide how to "translate" the words in the problem into a math sentence with math symbols.

Here are some word phrases that can be represented by math symbols.



WORD PHRASE

the sum of 2 and 3

the difference of 7 and 5

the product of 5 and 4

the quotient of 8 divided by 2

is (was, are, etc.)

MATH PHRASE

$$2 + 3$$

$$7 - 5$$

$$5 \times 4$$

$$8 \div 2$$

$$=$$



H. Armstrong Roberts

Words and phrases such as "more than," "added to," "plus," "increased by," and "the sum of" can be translated into the math symbol (+).

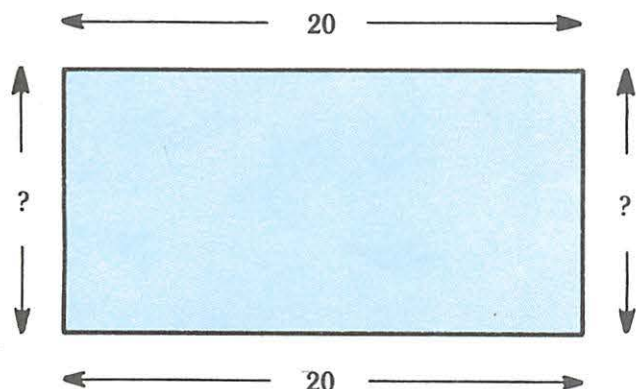
Words and phrases such as "subtracted from," "the difference between," "less than," "minus," and "decreased by" can be translated into the math symbol (-).

Words and phrases such as "the product of," "times," "a fraction of," and "percentage of" can be translated into the math symbol (×).

Words and phrases such as "divided by" and "the quotient of" can be translated into the math symbol (÷).

Sometimes the clues to setting up the math phrases must come from your understanding of the words used in the problem. For example: If the length of a rectangular field is 20 feet and the perimeter is 60 feet, what is its width?

In this case, a precise understanding of the words "rectangular" and "perimeter" and a picture of the problem help to give clues for solving it. What shape is a field that is rectangular? What does the word perimeter mean?



The word "perimeter" means "the distance around."

From the definition of the word perimeter, you can find that the perimeter is the distance around the edge of the field. That is the same as saying it is one length plus one width plus one length plus one width, or it is two lengths plus two widths. Now you can translate this into a math sentence.

$$\begin{aligned}\text{perimeter} &= 2 \times \text{length} + 2 \times \text{width} \\ 60 &= 2 \times 20 + 2 \times \text{width}\end{aligned}$$

There are many other words that require a precise understanding of their meanings before you can translate a problem into math symbols. Some of these are: area of, square root of, absolute value of, the first derivative of, inversely proportional to, the sine of, maximum value, minimum value. It is important to learn and remember their precise meanings in order to translate your problems into the correct math sentences.

Practice Problems C

Write a math phrase for each one of the following word phrases.

- 15 decreased by 4 $15 - 4$
- $\frac{1}{2}$ of 12 $\frac{1}{2} \times 12$ $12 \div 2$ $\frac{12}{2}$ $\sqrt[2]{12}$
- the sum of 23 and 47 $23 + 47$
- 3 less than 19 $19 - 3$
- 25 divided by 5 $25 \div 5$
- the difference between 17 and 4 $17 - 4$
- 13 increased by 12 $13 + 12$
- 15% of 50
 $.15 \times 50$ or $\frac{15}{100} \cdot 50$

4 SOLVE THE PROBLEM.

After you have determined what the question is, have found the necessary information, and have translated the problem into a math sentence, solving the math sentence to get the answer is the easiest part.

However, the mathematical calculations have to be done precisely (accurately) in order to get the right answer.

To solve the math sentence correctly, you must know your addition and subtraction facts, your multiplication and division tables, and the principles governing the mathematical operations required by the problem. (See the *Authority through Accuracy* resource in Wisdom Booklet 18.)

Here is the math sentence for the perimeter of the field:

$$60 = 2 \times 20 + 2 \times \text{width}$$

First, multiply 2×20 to get 40.

$$60 = 40 + 2 \times \text{width}$$

Then, subtract 40 from both sides of the equation.

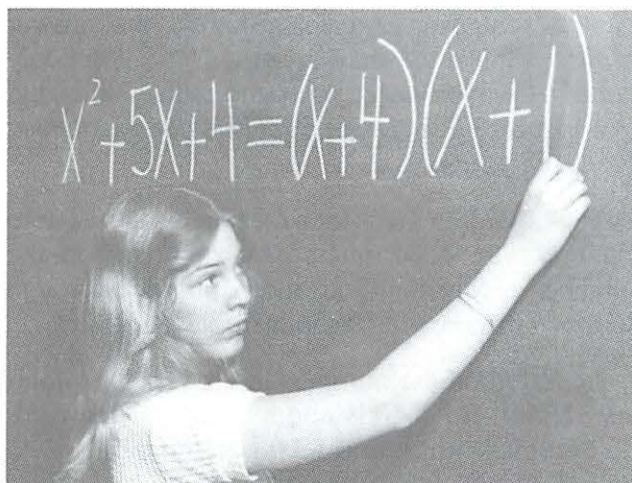
$$60 - 40 = 40 - 40 + 2 \times \text{width}$$

$$20 = 2 \times \text{width}$$

Now, divide both sides of the equation by 2.

$$20 \div 2 = 2 \times \text{width} \div 2$$

$$10 = \text{width}$$



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Writing problems in math sentences often involves using a letter to represent the unknown quantity.

Practice Problems D

Go back to the problems in part A. Translate the problems into math sentences and solve.

5 CHECK TO SEE IF YOUR ANSWER MAKES SENSE.

There are two different ways to check your answer to see if it is right.

The first way is to take your answer and substitute it back into your math sentence. For example:

$$60 = 2 \times 20 + 2 \times \text{width}$$

Substitute the answer "10" for "width" to see if the math sentence is true.

$$\text{Does } 60 = 2 \times 20 + 2 \times 10 ?$$

$$60 = 40 + 20$$

$$60 = 60$$

This method tells you that you solved the math sentence correctly. The second way is to look at the original information to see if the answer that you got is a reasonable one.

For example: John has \$15.00. How much will he have left after he buys a birthday card for \$1.05, 3 stamps for \$.66, and a birthday gift for \$7.95?

Suppose that you determine the question, check for the information, translate the problem into a math sentence, and solve to get the answer \$32.79. Is that a reasonable answer? No. John only had \$15.00. How could he spend money and wind up with more? The answer \$32.79 is not reasonable. It must be wrong.

One way to check for a reasonable answer is to first make a "good guess" by rounding off the numbers involved. (See the *Authority through Accuracy* resource in Wisdom Booklet 25.)

Round off the numbers in the problem. John has \$15.00. He spends about \$1.00 on the card, \$.50 on the stamps, and \$8.00 on the gift.

$$\$1.00 + \$.50 + \$8.00 = \$9.50$$

$$\$15.00 - \$9.50 = \$5.50$$

By doing this addition and subtraction quickly with the rounded off numbers, you know that \$5.50 is a "good guess" at the answer.

Now do the addition and subtraction with the actual numbers.

$$\$1.05 + \$.66 + \$7.95 = \$9.66$$

$$\$15.00 - \$9.66 = \$5.34$$

This precise answer, \$5.34, makes sense because it is reasonably close to the guessed answer, \$5.50.

PROJECT



H. Armstrong Roberts

Good communication with parents requires the right words spoken with the right motives.

One of the most practical applications of letting your "yes" be "yes," and your "no" be "no" is in asking permission of your parents for the things you want. It is all too easy to give your parents more information than they need to make a decision, or not enough information upon which to base a wise answer.

There is tendency to purposely avoid giving some important information, over-emphasize other information, or present the request in an order which is calculated to override the cautions you know your parents have.

Think of a request which you want to make of your parents. Then apply the five steps of problem-solving in asking permission.

1. Identify the permission you need.
2. Organize the information needed to make the decision.
3. Select the best time, place, and method to present your request.
4. Follow through in asking permission.
5. Verify that you did not influence your parents to give permission for something God would not approve.

Date completed _____ Evaluation _____



LAW RESOURCE

HOW DO U.S. LAWS AGAINST PERJURY REINFORCE GOD'S LAW AGAINST FORSWEARING?



Brown Bros.

George Washington on the balcony of Federal
Hall in New York taking the first oath of office

1 TRUTHFULNESS IS FOUNDATIONAL TO OUR ENTIRE LEGAL SYSTEM.

Every transaction and relationship in a nation is dependent upon truthfulness. All business agreements are based upon a common regard for truth, and every marriage relationship is only as stable as each partner's commitment to his or her marital vows.

When there is no commitment to truthfulness, then civil, religious, and legal anarchy will abound. Every man will do that which is right in his own eyes. Citizens will have no loyalty to their country, will have no regard for the law, and will take no responsibility for their business transactions.

The foundations of all legal procedures and civil and criminal prosecutions are based on the third commandment:

"Thou shalt not take the name of the Lord thy God in vain; for the Lord will not hold him guiltless that taketh his name in vain"
(Exodus 20:7).

2 TRUTHFULNESS REQUIRES ACCOUNTABILITY TO A MORAL LAW AND A HOLY GOD.

Truth to one person could be deception to another person if it were not for the fact that God has written His laws in the heart of every person.

"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" (Romans 2:14-15).

Therefore, to lie to another person or to be untruthful under oath is a transgression against God's higher Law which will be judged directly by Him or through His ministers of law.

It is for this very purpose that laws are established:

"Knowing this, that the law is not made for a righteous man, but for the lawless and disobedient, for the ungodly and for sinners, for unholy and profane, for murderers of fathers and murderers of mothers, for manslayers,

"For whoremongers, for them that defile themselves with mankind, for menstealers, for liars, for perjured persons, and if there be any other thing that is contrary to sound doctrine" (I Timothy 1:9-10).

In his farewell address, George Washington warned that to undercut the faith in God behind the oath of office would undercut the entire security of our society.

"Of all the dispositions and habits which lead to political prosperity, religion and morality are indispensable supports . . . where is the security for property, for reputation, for life, if the sense of religious obligation desert the oaths, which are the instruments of investigation in courts of justice? . . . Reason and experience both forbid us to expect that national morality can prevail in exclusion of religious principle."



Dover, Inc.

President George
Washington as painted
by Rembrandt Peale

3 A VIOLATION OF TRUTHFULNESS IN A COURT PROCEEDING IS PERJURY.

The origin of *perjury* is the Latin *purjuro* which means, "to swear falsely under oath; to be false to oaths or vows; to willfully lie in a judicial proceeding."

The common definition of perjury as a criminal offense is:

The intentional misstatement of material fact made under oath or affirmation in a legal proceeding before a tribunal authorized to conduct the proceeding.

There are two related legal definitions of not telling the truth while under oath. The first is false swearing, and the other is non-sworn falsification in official matters.

False swearing is what would be perjury except that it does not occur in a judicial proceeding but in some other proceeding in which an oath is required by law. Most states combine perjury and false swearing under the name "perjury." It is usually a felony.

Constructive perjury is the same as non-sworn falsification in official matters. It requires neither oath nor affirmation but involves a signature, "under the penalties of perjury."

Subornation of perjury is influencing someone else to perjure himself.

In order for perjury to be established, the falsification must be willfully and knowingly done on a material point. A *material point* is a fact directly related to the point of the inquiry. It must be "capable of influencing the tribunal on the issue before it."

4 THE SERIOUSNESS OF PERJURY IS ESTABLISHED IN SCRIPTURE.

Just as perjury in our legal system carries penalties with it, so bearing false witness in Biblical law had serious penalties attached to it. The penalties for bearing false witness under Biblical law could range from fines to death, depending upon the nature of the false testimony.

"If a false witness rise up against any man to testify against him that which is wrong;

"Then both the men, between whom the controversy is, shall stand before the Lord, before

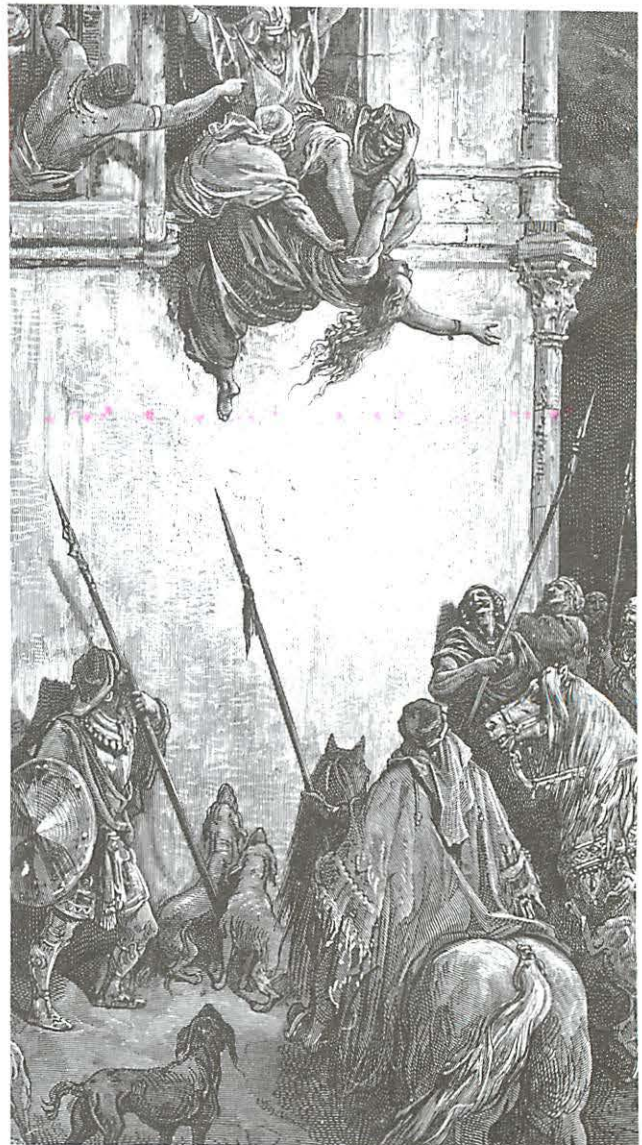
the priests and the judges, which shall be in those days;

"And the judges shall make diligent inquiry: and, behold, if the witness be a false witness, and hath testified falsely against his brother;

"Then shall ye do unto him, as he had thought to have done unto his brother: so shalt thou put the evil from away from among you.

"And those which remain shall hear, and fear, and shall henceforth commit no more any such evil from among you.

"And thine eye shall not pity; but life shall go for life, eye for eye, tooth for tooth, hand for hand, foot for foot" (Deuteronomy 19:16-21).



Doré Bible Illustrations

Jezebel was thrown from the window to her death. She was guilty of subornation of perjury, which caused Naboth's death. Her blood spattered against the wall and the dogs ate her flesh in fulfillment of Scripture. (See II Kings 7-37.)

God describes the destructiveness of perjury in Proverbs 25:18: "A man that beareth false witness against his neighbour is a maul, and a sword, and a sharp arrow."

Just as God requires two witnesses to convict a perjurer, so Scripture presents two almost identical passages which give warning to a perjurer:

GOD'S FIRST WITNESS

"A false witness shall not be unpunished, and he that speaketh lies shall not escape" (Proverbs 19:5).

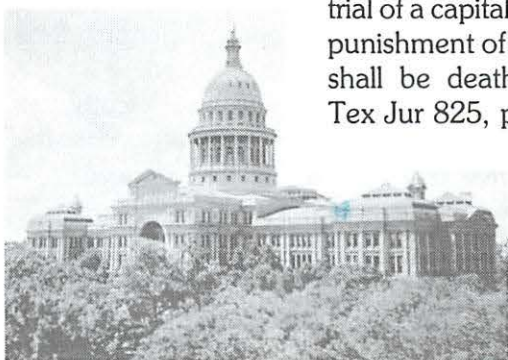
GOD'S SECOND WITNESS

"A false witness shall not be unpunished, and he that speaketh lies shall perish" (Proverbs 19:9).

5 THE BIBLICAL PENALTY FOR PERJURY HAS BEEN AFFIRMED IN AMERICAN LAW.

When the United States' law system was more Biblically based, the penalties assigned to perjury reflected its seriousness.

In Texas law, when perjury is committed on a trial of a capital felony, the punishment of the perjury shall be death. [See 32 Tex Jur 825, para 40.]



The capitol building of Texas

In a California court the following was stated:



California capitol

"It is time that the citizens of this state (California) fully realized that the Biblical injunction, 'Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbour,' has been incorporated into the law of this state, and that every person before any competent tribunal, officer, or person, in any of the cases

in which such an oath may by law be administered, willfully and contrary to such oath, states as true any material matter which he knows to be false, is guilty of perjury, and is punishable by imprisonment in the state prison for not less than one or more than fourteen years." [People v Rosen (1937) 20 Cal. App. @nd 445, 66, P2d 1208, 1210 (McCome J).]

A perjurer or false witness in reality becomes an accessory to the crime, either in falsely convicting an innocent man or in assisting the escape of a criminal from justice.

In European law years ago, a man who helped a prisoner escape from the jurisdiction of the court or from the sentence given by the court received the same sentence to himself. During the days of Christopher Columbus, Bartoloma de Torres killed a man in a fight and was sentenced to death for manslaughter. Three of his friends tried to help him escape from prison, but they were caught and sentenced to death.

Later, however, they were paroled by the Crown and sent off on a voyage with a man named Columbus. On their return they received a full pardon.



Brown Brothers

The crew who sailed with Christopher Columbus included three men who had been convicted of assisting a criminal and who were given his same sentence.

6 WITHOUT TRUTHFULNESS, JUSTICE IS NOT POSSIBLE IN A LAW SYSTEM.

Pagan cultures have expected false testimony from those who are brought to trial. As a result the court officials have relied on torture to extract the

The most glaring example of torturing prisoners was demonstrated during the Spanish Inquisition.



YEAR

Biblical Law does not permit torture. Neither does it allow testimony to be given beyond the firsthand knowledge of the witnesses. God's Law also provides for careful cross-examination of each witness. One witness alone cannot convict the accused.

"He that is first in his own cause seemeth just; but his neighbour cometh and searcheth him"
(Proverbs 18:17).

Instead, the courts would become humanistic institutions or radical systems of injustice, meting out to one person harsh discipline and to another leniency for the same crime.

The basic presupposition of humanistic law is that a man is guilty until proven innocent. Biblical law presents the foundational presupposition that a man is innocent until he is proven guilty and for this reason truthful witnesses are required to bring the proof.

7 THE OATH OF OFFICE SUBJECTS LEADERS TO GOD'S JUDGMENT FOR UNTRUTHFULNESS.

This concept is inherent in the word *swear*, which is used in oaths such as the Presidential oath of office:

"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the office of the President of the United States, and will to the best of my ability, preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States."

Both the oath of office and the law are “religious” in nature. Perjury is, therefore, both a moral and civil offense and must be dealt with according to the wisdom of Scriptural Law.

PROJECT

If you falsify information on your income tax return, which term would most accurately describe what you have done? ☐ a. Been dishonest ☐ b. Become a false witness ☒ c. Committed perjury

SCHEDULE C (Form 1040) Department of the Treasury Internal Revenue Service	Profit or (Loss) From Business or Profession (Sole Proprietorship) Partnerships, Joint Ventures, etc., Must File Form 1065. ▶ Attach to Form 1040 or Form 1041. ▶ See Instructions for Schedule C (Form 1040).	OMB No. 1545-0074 <div style="font-size: 2em; font-weight: bold;">1985</div> 09
Name of proprietor		Social security number

SCHEDULES A&B (Form 1040) Department of the Treasury Internal Revenue Service	Schedule A—Itemized Deductions (Schedule B is on back) ▶ Attach to Form 1040. ▶ See Instructions for Schedules A and B (Form 1040).	OMB No. 1545-0074 <div style="font-size: 2em; font-weight: bold;">1985</div> 07
Name(s) as shown on Form 1040		Your social security number

Form 1040

Department of the Treasury—Internal Revenue Service
U.S. Individual Income Tax Return

1985

For the year beginning January 1, 1985, or other tax year beginning	1985, ending	19	OMB No. 1545-0074
Use IRS label. Otherwise, please print or type. Your first name and initial (if joint return, also give spouse's name and initial)	Last name	Your social security number	
Present home address (number and street, including apartment number, or rural route)		Spouse's social security number	
City, town or post office, state, and ZIP code	Your occupation Spouse's occupation		

Presidential Election Campaign Do you want \$1 to go to this fund? If joint return, does your spouse want \$1 to go to this fund?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	Note: Checking "Yes" will not change your tax or reduce your refund. For Privacy Act and Paperwork Reduction Act Notice, see Instructions.
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Filing Status 1 Single 2 Married filing joint return (even if only one had income) 3 Married filing separate return. Enter spouse's social security number above and full name here. 4 Head of household (with qualifying person). (See page 5 of Instructions.) If the qualifying person is your unmarried child but not your dependent, write child's name here. 5 Qualifying widow(er) with dependent child (year spouse died ▶ 19). (See page 6 of Instructions.)	
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Exemptions 6a Yourself <input type="checkbox"/> 65 or over <input type="checkbox"/> Blind <input type="checkbox"/> Spouse <input type="checkbox"/> 65 or over <input type="checkbox"/> Blind <input type="checkbox"/> c First names of your dependent children who lived with you: d First names of your dependent children who did not live with you (see page 6). (If pre-1985 agreement, check here <input type="checkbox"/>) e Other dependents: (1) Name (2) Relationship (3) Number of months lived in your home (4) Did dependent have income of \$1,000 or more? (5) Did you provide more than one-half of dependent's support? Enter number of children lived on S- <input type="checkbox"/> Enter number of children lived on S- <input type="checkbox"/> Enter number of other dependents ▶ <input type="checkbox"/> Enter number of other dependents ▶ <input type="checkbox"/> Add numbers entered on lines above ▶ <input type="checkbox"/>	
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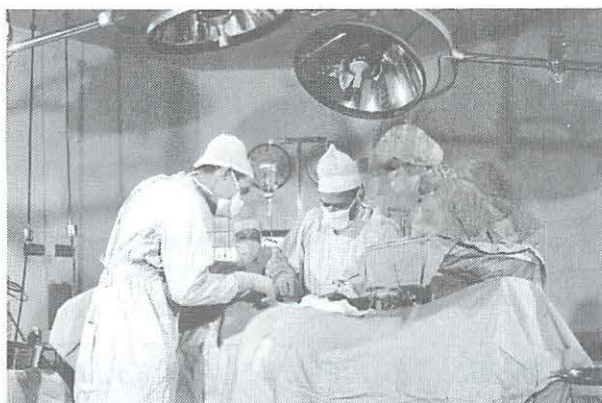
Always check the box labeled "Youself!" Check other boxes if they apply.	<input type="checkbox"/>
Total number of exemptions claimed (also complete line 36)	

Date completed 11/2 Evaluation 11/2



MEDICINE RESOURCE

HOW CAN YOU HELP HOSPITALS AND DOCTORS AVOID FORSWEARING WHEN YOU ARE THEIR PATIENT?



Ewing Galloway

Because of fear, ignorance, and blind faith, many patients encourage their doctors to forswear themselves in prescribing costly and dangerous treatments which are not effective.

1 DEFINE THE PROBLEM OF "FORSWEARING" IN MODERN MEDICINE.

Heart specialist Dr. Robert G. Schnieder wrote a book entitled *When to Say No to Surgery* (Englewood Cliffs, N.J.: Prentice-Hall, 1982). In the book he documents the shocking statistics on unnecessary surgeries.

According to his research, there are between 3 million and 6.25 million unnecessary operations every year. This figure represents fifteen to twenty-five percent of all surgeries and results in forty to eighty thousand unnecessary surgery deaths per year. In how many of these unnecessary surgeries did the doctor say, "The surgery is absolutely necessary in order to properly treat your condition"?

In addition to unnecessary surgeries, there is the even more prevalent practice of unnecessary drugs. Dr. Harvey Mandell, writing in a 1984 issue *Postgraduate Medicine*, states the following: "When patients are seen more often by more doctors and more different kinds of doctors, they will, as sure as night follows day, get more medications more often for more things."

According to Dr. Mandell, by prescribing more medications a snowball effect occurs, and soon the patient becomes a victim of "polypharmacy."

The patient begins to suffer not only physical side effects but also mental disturbances, "exchanging serenity for suspicion and hallucination."

Even when a prescription is necessary, errors in giving the patient too much medication, too little medication, or no medication at all when required are well documented according to Kenneth Barker, a pharmacist at Auburn University: "Hospitals with the best drug problem records still make mistakes; accordingly an average 300-bed hospital would make 60-90 drug errors every day."

One example of this is vaginal yeast infection, which is now recognized as an iatrogenic (doctor-caused) disease brought on by over-prescribing antibiotics.

"When researchers at Yale School of Medicine studied 6 hospital emergency rooms and 620 cases where tetanus shots needed to be given, they discovered that 23 percent of patients were treated incorrectly." (Charles B. Inlander and Ed Weiner, *Take This Book to the Hospital With You*, Rodale, Emmaus, PA, 1985, p. 130.)

Other studies have found that drugs designed to stop irregular heartbeats may actually cause heart attacks.

In how many cases did the doctor forswear himself by stating, "If you follow this prescription, you will get better"? By not explaining possible or probable side effects, such a promise becomes a double forswearing.



Ewing Galloway

When the doctor takes the full responsibility and orders a drug, the patient is led to believe that there has been an accurate diagnosis of the condition and that the drug will bring improvement.

In our day both the doctor and the patient are placing too great a reliance on technology, statistics, and lab results, and not enough on their

own common sense and reasoning. When this happens, it is easy to believe in the machines and to mistrust our own eyes.



University of Chicago

A Positron Emission Tomograph scanner (PET).

2 UNDERSTAND THE LIMITATIONS OF "MODERN MEDICINE."

One example of the high technological age in which we live is the use of a machine called a Positron Emission Tomograph scanner (PET).

The patient is injected with a short-lived radioactive substance. The scanner senses gamma rays emitted from the tissue as this compound breaks down. A computer then constructs an image of the radioactive material's distribution in the area being analyzed.

Researchers are exploring the diagnostic capabilities of PET. However, its cost is extremely high—as much as five million dollars. This hefty price should force us to carefully weigh the benefits of using imaging equipment.

To compound the problem, most experts predict that most scanning devices now in use will be obsolete by the early 1990s. The only certainty is that innovation will continue, challenging physicians to keep pace with the latest advances so that they can promise their patients the best of care.

This promise opens the door for a doctor to forswear himself by saying a patient needs a test, when he is actually motivated by the need to pay for the machine. The promise also causes the doctor to

forswear himself by saying that the machine has properly diagnosed the problem when in reality the machine's reliability is still only an assumption.

We have been conditioned for such forswearing by the influence of humanism, which asserts:

"Man will learn to face the **crises of life** in terms of his knowledge of their naturalness and probability. Reasonable and manly attitudes will be fostered by education and supported by custom . . ." (*Humanist Manifesto I*, 1933, Tenet 11).

Accepting such philosophy not only displaces God but also causes us to "swear" by men or the "idols" that men make.

The fact that there is forswearing in the application of medicine today does not mean that we are to have nothing to do with it. Doctors and patients must learn to work together on the basis of Biblical revelation and the proper use of scientific inquiry.

How do doctors forswear themselves with promises based only on the scientific method?

An aura of reverence and authority has come to be associated with science. Long established truths and realities are instantly discredited by the accusation that they cannot be scientifically proven.

Christians who would defend the inspiration of Scripture with their dying breath will at the same time reject clear Biblical teachings unless they can be verified by scientific investigation.

Modern science is now being used by humanists under the protection of the so-called "scientific method" to denounce and discredit the very foundation of Christianity.

• **The myth that there is a scientific method**

The *Encyclopaedia Britannica*, Volume 20, 1965, page 114, describes the scientific method as "the belief that in any field of knowledge the facts might be collected, according to an accepted and prearranged plan, and then passed through an automatic logical process from which correct judgments would inevitably emerge."

The *World Book Encyclopedia*, Volume 17, page 167, defines the process, "The formal plan has at least five check points: (1) stating the problem, (2) forming the hypothesis, (3) observing and experimenting, (4) interpreting data, and (5) drawing conclusions."

Ironically, in the same paragraph which defines the formal plan, the following admission also appears: "Scientists find it difficult to tell in what order they actually use the steps of the scientific method. The human mind probably does not actually solve problems in a systematic fashion. But, after the problem is solved, the scientists can use the scientific method to explain the problem and its solution in an orderly way."

To the uninformed mind, therefore, any "scientific breakthrough" or new discovery serves to honor and establish a method which in many cases was not even used.



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Vulcanization was discovered accidentally.



Brown Bros.

**Charles Goodyear
1800-1860**

Charles Goodyear did not form a hypothesis that natural rubber could be vulcanized by heat and then conduct his experiments.

Instead, he accidentally spilled a sulfur-rubber mixture on a hot stove. He was amazed that the rubber did not melt, but became tough and firm. He immediately recognized this as a process that could be used to make rubber products more useful.

• The myth that "the method" is objective

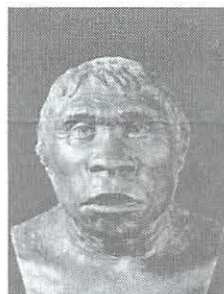
One of the chief claims of the scientific method is that it ensures objectivity. Objectivity means being uninfluenced by emotion, surmise, or personal prejudice.

At its very core, however, the "scientific method" is purely subjective. The investigator cannot be objective and impartial in gathering data because there is far too much information to gather. Therefore the investigator must be subjective in selecting some facts and rejecting others.

Thus the foundation of the scientific method, which is gathering data, originates in the mind of the scientist and is subject to his own limitations and distortions.

A classic example of subjective research is seen in the "science of anthropology." In their zeal to

prove the anti-Scriptural presupposition that man came from apes, scientists enthusiastically acclaimed the discovery of the "piltdown man."



American Museum of Natural History



Chicago Natural History Museum

With fragments of skeletal remains, lots of plaster of paris, and creative imagination, scientists made up what they imagined pre-historic people to have looked like.

Found between 1908 and 1912 in a gravel pit at Piltdown, England, this discovery was technically not a whole man. There were only a few parts of a skull, and jawbone. Nevertheless these pieces became famous as the "missing link" between humans and apes.

Not until 1955 was it confirmed that a prankster had buried an orangutan's jaw and a skull from a medieval cemetery of the 13th century together. The jaw had been stained to make it look old and the teeth filed to make them look human.

The problem of objectivity is well defined in the *Encyclopaedia Britannica*: "the scientific method cannot be applied in practice, since phenomena are beyond number. Therefore, when we seek to explore any field of knowledge, we must somehow choose from among the phenomena—often called facts.

"The question then arises as to how the men of science can best choose the phenomena to be observed and recorded. . . . In other words, the process of choosing phenomena is an act of judgment on the part of a learned or experienced chooser, a scientist . . ." (page 115).

The article goes on to justify this procedure by comparing the scientist to an artist who must choose colors, or a poet who must choose words. Nothing could be more subjective than an artist's painting or a poet's writing.

The article continues, "Successful scientific men like poets and artists may be directed by training and are always molded by tradition. But they must also possess that incommunicable power of

judgment as necessary in science as in arts. Thus in the end science, like the other great human activities, comes up against the impenetrable mystery of mind."

- **The myth that "the method" is modern**

The scientific method is not new. It is as old as man himself. As a matter of record, Adam and Eve followed its five points in precise order in their fall.

Satan suggested to Adam and Eve the hypothesis that they would not die if they ate the forbidden fruit. In testing this hypothesis Adam and Eve were required to ignore revealed truth and violate God's specific limitations on learning.

Such violations become necessary for anyone who believes that truth can only be discovered or verified through the scientific method.

This is true because "Science can treat the outer world solely on its own level, that is, the level of phenomena ('things that appear,' 'appearances'). These can appear only to the senses that we possess.

"It may be that our senses yield results that are ultimately contradictory or, at least, that our minds find no rest in them. . . . But the quieting of our minds on such things is ultimately a task of philosophy or religion or both" (*Encyclopaedia Britannica*, Vol. 20, 1965, page 114).



Bettmann Archive

Archimedes, a mathematician-scientist, is credited with "discovering" the laws of leverage.

Archimedes, the Greek mathematician and inventor, is called by some historians, "the father of experimental science." He lived from 287(?)–212 BC. Obviously, experimental science existed long before his time.

- **The myth that "the method" is amoral**

Many believe that data can be isolated and evaluated without any reference to spiritual and moral issues. Nothing could be further from the truth. The things that were created reveal the nature and purpose of Christ. To attempt to separate God from His creation is to construct humanistic presuppositions for everything we observe.

"For the invisible things of him from the creation of the world are clearly seen, being understood by the things that are made, even his eternal power and Godhead; so that they are without excuse:

"Because that, when they knew God, they glorified him not as God, neither were thankful; but became vain in their imaginations, and their foolish heart was darkened.

"Professing themselves to be wise, they became fools" (Romans 1:20-22).

"For by him were all things created, that are in heaven, and that are in earth, visible and invisible, whether they be thrones, or dominions, or principalities, or powers: all things were created by him, and for him:

"And he is before all things, and by him all things consist" (Colossians 1:16-17).

Those who believe that truth can only be discovered by the scientific method have a tendency to scoff at realities beyond their own level of understanding.

Such people are condemned in Jude 10-11: *"But these speak evil of those things which they know not: but what they know naturally, as brute beasts, in those things they corrupt themselves. Woe unto them! . . ."*

Things lose their intended function and meaning when studied apart from their relationship to Christ. *"Beware lest any man spoil you through philosophy and vain deceit, after the tradition of men, after the rudiments of the world, and not after Christ" (Colossians 2:8).*

The philosophical presuppositions of the scientific method are dangerous in themselves and destructive when applied to daily living.



Detail of an oil portrait from the studio of Paulus van Somer, National Portrait Gallery, London

Francis Bacon
1561-1626 A.D.

Francis Bacon is hailed as the first “modern philosopher of science.” He is associated with the inductive method of investigation (reasoning from the unknown to the known). Inductive reasoning is basic to the scientific method. According to the *World Book Encyclopedia*, Vol. 2, page 216, the inductive method involves four steps:

“(1) Listing all of the known cases in which a given phenomenon occurs; (2) listing all the cases in which the phenomenon does not occur; (3) listing those instances in which the phenomenon occurs in differing degrees; (4) examining the three lists.

“These steps would lead to discovery of an element present whenever the phenomenon was present . . . This element could be considered the cause of the phenomenon.” In certain applications this method may be useful; however, to totally rely upon it as Francis Bacon advocated would require the rejection of all Scripture. This is precisely what he promoted.

Francis Bacon believed that all previous claims to knowledge were false and that the minds of people had to be cleansed of four prejudices which he called “idols.”

The first prejudice, according to him, was the tendency of people to interpret their perception (awareness) of things as true rather than distorted. The second prejudice was the tendency to judge matters on the basis of their own education, experience, and taste. The third prejudice resulted from people using words that were not precise. The last prejudice was the influence of previous religious and philosophical conclusions.

He claimed that these philosophies and laws “were merely inventions of imagination and had no intellectual value.”

The private life of Francis Bacon provides ample explanation for his philosophies. His mother acknowledged gross immorality in his life, and in 1621 he was convicted and imprisoned for bribery. It is no wonder he rejected the revealed truth of Scripture. Such revelation is the basis of deductive reasoning (going from the known to the unknown).

• The myth that “the method” produces knowledge

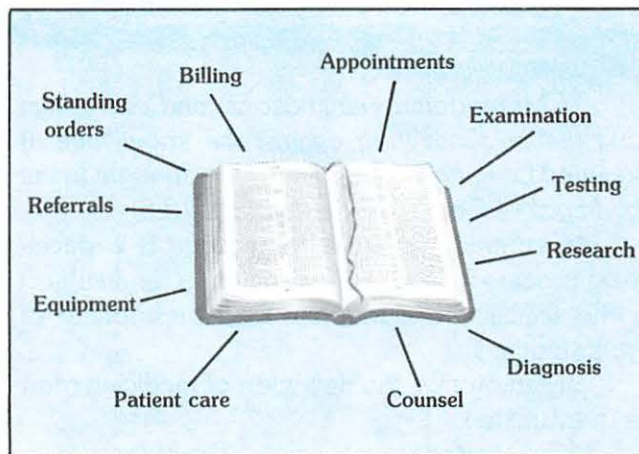
The Latin word for “science” is *scientia* and simply means, “to know.” Science is defined in *The American Heritage Dictionary* as “the observation, identification, description, experimental investigation, and theoretical explanation of natural phenomena.”

This definition is restricted to natural phenomena or things that are seen and can be measured. Scripture informs us that true reality is made up of things that cannot be seen, nor can they be measured by human instruments.

“While we look not at the things which are seen, but at the things which are not seen: for the things which are seen are temporal; but the things which are not seen are eternal” (II Corinthians 4:18).

The word *scientific* (Latin *scientificus*) means “producing knowledge.” It is a simple fact that man does not produce knowledge; at best he discovers it.

All knowledge relates to Christ and is only meaningful in relationship to Him and His purposes within the world. Science has set itself in opposition to Christ by rejecting the Scriptures as the source of all true knowledge and refusing to bring every theory and procedure into subjection to the principles of Scripture.



The problem with the scientific process is clearly explained as follows: “That process, as we have seen, usually consists of a series of improvised judgments or working hypotheses, interspersed with a provisional series of observation. Many such judgments are normally found untenable and many observations irrelevant, ill-chosen, badly made or needing further tests. . . . For this reason, among others, science can never be learned from books but only by contact with phenomenon.” (*Encyclopaedia Britannica*, Vol. 20, 1965, page 115.)

The wisdom of true investigation first begins with the truth of Scripture. Then under the guidance of the Holy Spirit further investigation can be made. Such investigation, however, must never violate the revealed will of God as set forth in Scripture.



Ewing Galloway

All medical research must be consistent with Biblical principles, never in violation of them.

For example, the body must not be treated as simply a biological machine but as fearfully and wonderfully made in the image of God. Medical treatment must not be given with a total disregard for modesty because of the fallen nature of man. And treatment for venereal disease must not be used to encourage continued immorality. **Godly wisdom is a process of going from the known to the unknown and checking conclusions back to that which is confirmed in Scripture.**

"Casting down imaginations, and every high thing that exalteth itself against the knowledge of God, and bringing into captivity every thought to the obedience of Christ" (II Corinthians 10:5).

In contrast, scientific knowledge is a developing process intertwined with culture, and subject to the fallibility of judgment and impropriety of wrong motives.

Based on this, the definition of medicine must be re-evaluated.

"Medicine is the science and art of healing. . . . As medicine has become more scientific it has also become more complicated." (*World Book Encyclopedia*, Volume 13, page 299.)

3 DESIGN A PLAN OF ACTION— BEFORE YOU HAVE A MEDICAL CRISIS.

The emotional upheaval that usually accompanies a serious accident or major illness makes objective thinking extremely difficult. Hasty decisions are often made that would not even be considered had basic facts been gathered and carefully evaluated.

• Overcome the fear of death.

The fear of death causes many patients to take radical steps and attach to the words of doctors what they want to hear in the way of promises.

Fear brings bondage to both the patient and the doctor; however, the purpose of Christ's coming was to ". . . deliver them who through fear of death were all their lifetime subject to bondage" (Hebrews 2:15).

There is reason for a non-Christian to fear death, but not for a Christian. Death to him is the ultimate healing, because in heaven there is no sickness, sorrow, pain, or death.

"And God shall wipe away all tears from their eyes; and there shall be no more death, neither sorrow, nor crying, neither shall there be any more pain: for the former things are passed away" (Revelation 21:4).

• Accept personal responsibility.

As Christians, our bodies are temples of the Holy Spirit. (See I Corinthians 6:19-20.) God will hold us personally responsible for what we do to them or allow to be done to them. (See Romans 2:6.)

We cannot relinquish the responsibility for medical decisions to the doctor or to anyone else. God commands us to pray for wisdom, get all the counsel we can, and make decisions based on inward peace. (See James 1:5, Proverbs 11:14, and Colossians 3:15.)

By assuming primary responsibility you will have a new motivation to become properly informed. You will also have a new attitude toward the doctor; he is now an advisor, not the one to whom you are looking for the cure and the one whom you will sue if the results you are expecting do not come about.

• Confirm truth with two or three witnesses.

If a medical condition constitutes a life-threatening emergency, action must obviously be taken at once. In every other case we have a responsibility to check out and confirm the

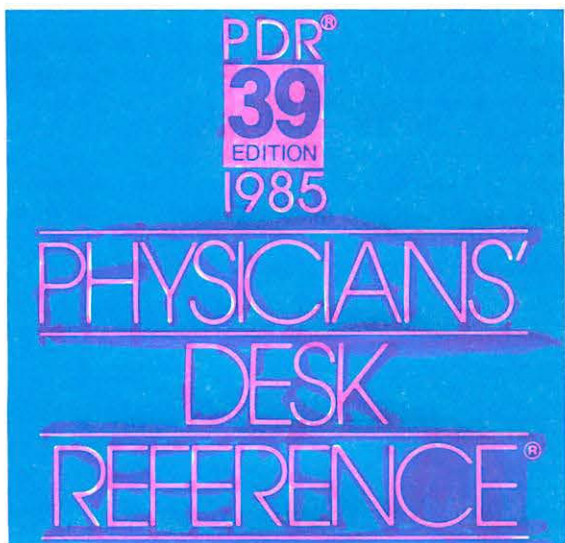
diagnosis and treatment before following it.

Scripture instructs, “. . . that the soul be without knowledge, it is not good; and he that hasteth with his feet sinneth” (Proverbs 19:2).

Witnesses should come in the following areas:

1. The witness of your own research

Ask your doctor for any literature that you can read related to your condition. Further research can be done at your local library.



Most libraries have a book called *Physicians' Desk Reference*, Edward R. Barnhart, Publisher. This book has a listing of most of the drugs on the market. It describes the drug and gives the side effects of each one.

After researching the medical illness and the treatment, check out the costs. Today, medicine is looked at by many as big business. Therefore, be sure to check out the costs. You will be amazed at the difference in charges between two hospitals in the same area for the same service.

Reject the false notion that medical care that costs more is better.

2. The witness of a second opinion

Often today a doctor will encourage patients to get a second opinion; however, these are usually from doctors who have the same background of training. A true second opinion should come from different philosophies of treatment and different specialties.

For example, a person suffering from migraine headaches may be diagnosed by a surgeon as needing a laminectomy to fuse two vertebrae. A chiropractor may suggest an adjustment to free the nerve. A nutritionist might prescribe a different diet to bring the body chemistry into balance. A family doctor may prescribe pain relievers. Other specialists

may recommend different treatments which they have perfected in relieving migraine headaches.



In the process of finding qualified witnesses, mutual aid groups can be very helpful. These are made up of people who have had similar health problems and are happy to allow you to benefit from their experiences. (See the Parent Guide for more direction on this.)

3. Calling for the elders of your church

If you are sick enough to go to the hospital, you are sick enough to call for the elders of your church.

The Biblical basis for this step is given in James 5:14-15: “Is any sick among you? let him call for the elders of the church; and let them pray over him, anointing him with oil in the name of the Lord:

“And the prayer of faith shall save the sick, and the Lord shall raise him up; and if he have committed sins, they shall be forgiven him.”

4. Discerning the will of God in this matter

Just as it takes time and effort to gain the counsel of doctors, so it takes time and effort to discern the will of God on a medical decision. If there is ever a time when prayer and fasting is needed it is at this time. Christ promised that if we pray and fast in secret He will reward us openly.

Many times in Scripture we are given illustrations of Godly men and women praying and fasting for direction and receiving it from the Lord (Ezra, David, Paul, Esther, and others).

When you make a medical decision based on God's will it will be accompanied by His peace. (See Colossians 3:15.)

By doing your own research and looking to God for His will you are not likely to put the doctor or hospital in a position of forswearing themselves with claims that they cannot fulfill.

4 KEEP CAREFUL RECORDS OF YOUR MEDICAL TREATMENT.

Recently a nurse confided in a friend that when patients keep records during their stay in the hospital, the hospital personnel are far more careful in the service that they render. It is important,

however, that the patient who keeps records has a pleasant and agreeable attitude.

The following charts are from a very helpful book entitled *Take This Book to the Hospital With You*, published by the People's Medical Society, (Rodale Press, Emmaus, Pennsylvania, 1985, \$9.95); used with their permission.

DAILY LOG—WHO DID WHAT

People don't always do what they say they are going to do, or they might even do something and then say they didn't. It happens all the time in the real world, and it happens in hospitals, too. In hospitals, the gulf between what is reportedly done and what is actually done is sometimes a wide one. Frequently the discrepancy is grounds for complaint and action, sometimes escalating to a malpractice suit or other litigation.

Documentation is what you need in such situations. Using this form you can keep a daily record of visits to your room by your medical professionals and the vast array of hospital

personnel. With this log you will be able to see—and to demonstrate at the cashier's office or in the courtroom—whether the anesthesiologist showed up as he recorded, if the administrator really did drop by to chat about your complaints, or how often your doctor stopped in to see how you were doing. You will also be able to determine who really provided care and concern and rank that all on a "Satisfaction Scale" of 1 to 10, with 10 a perfect experience.

Make sure this log is accurate. It may come in very handy somewhere up the road.

Name/ Job Title	Date	What Was Done/Said	Comments	Satisfaction Scale (1-10)

TESTS RECORD

This form records the types of tests you are getting and what you are getting out of them. Hospital lab tests—blood, urine, and other specimens—as well as X rays, ought to be listed here. Keep good notes. This is a prime overuse/overcharge area, and a few tests that you never actually suffered through could show up on your bill.

Additional Notes _____

Date	Time	Name of Test/ Procedure	Who Gave It/ Where	Reason Given for Having Test	Cost	Results (Doctor's Interpretation)	Side Effects (If Any)

MEDICATION RECORD

In the hospital world nothing is certain. Except medication.

Drugs can be miraculous lifesavers. But if these powerful drugs are given in the wrong dose or given too often or mistakenly given to a patient, the effects can be devastating. Be on guard.

This chart will help you double-check your medications. Mistakes happen; charts and prescription orders may not be accurate. One good way to avoid becoming a victim is to keep your own complete record of what you are taking. Who will be more concerned about you than you?

If what you are being given doesn't jibe with what was prescribed, point it out in no uncertain terms. And *don't take the medication* until you have personally double-checked with your doctor, your nurse, or the hospital pharmacist. And mark it all down on this record form.

Additional Notes _____

Date/Time	Drug	Dosage	Dispensed by	Form (Pill, Liquid, Injection)	Side Effects (If Any)	Reason Given for Taking Drug

PROJECT

Accompany a friend or loved one to the hospital and get experience in using these charts.

Date completed _____ Evaluation _____